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Poetry.

WHERE IS MY HOME?

BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

Where is my home? where summer bowers are throwing
Their wealth of incense on the perfumed air?
In lovely glades, where silver streams are flowing?
O, do you ask me if my home is there? [ing,
Where is my home? where loved ones plead my stay—
Where voices thrill my ear—the kindest—best?
Where harp, and lute, the songs of love are playing,
Lulling the soul to sweet, untroubled rest?
I've been a dweller in bright summer bowers,
A willing wanderer on the breezy hills;
A passionate lover of earth's gorgeous flowers,
And a charmed listener to its thousand rills. [tion,
My childhood's hearth. God knows my soul's devo-
Is poured on those who linger by its side;
Sweet sounds of home! they waken wild emotion,
But from them all my path is severed wide.
Where is my home? wherever God shall call me,
Mid friends—away, or on the treacherous sea;
The earth's delicious ties no more enthrall me,
Where Jesus leadeth, it is home to me.
O, let me walk the earth a willing stranger;
Claiming no home, no place of rest as mine;
Expecting soon, to be a tireless ranger,
On hills of light where rays of glory shine.
I cannot show to thee my home immortal,
No earthly vision sees its light, its love;
Come to the grave-yard, for there lies the portal,
Which soon will lead me to my home above.
A little while, perchance, a few days longer,
My soul must stay in pilgrim paths to roam;
But hope is bright, and O, my faith grows stronger,
As I draw nearer to my heavenly home.
—*Zion's Herald.*

Christian Miscellany.

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

The Christian Traveller.

(Concluded.)

We soon found ourselves in a canal boat, where were about thirty passengers of various ages and characters; and my curiosity was not a little excited to learn how my companion would proceed among them.—The afternoon had nearly passed away, and he had conversed with no one but myself. At length he enquired of the captain if he were willing to have prayers on board?
"I have no objection," said he, "if the passengers have not; but I shan't attend."
At an early hour the passengers were invited into the cabin, and in a few minutes the captain was seated among them. After reading a short portion of scriptures, our friend made a few appropriate remarks, and earnestly commended us to God.
As soon as he rose from prayer a gentleman whose beard was whitening for the grave, said, "Sir, I should like to converse with you. I profess to be a Deist; I once professed religion, but now I believe it is all delusion."
"Sir," said the young man, "I respect age, and will listen to you; and, as you proceed, may perhaps ask a few questions; but I cannot debate, I can only say that I must love Jesus Christ. He died to save me, and I am a great sinner."
"I do not deny that men are sinners," said the old man, "but I don't believe in Christ."
"Will you then tell us how sinners can be saved in some other way, and God's law be honoured?"
We waited in vain for a reply, when my friend proceeded:—"Not many years since, I was an infidel, because I did not love the truth, and was unwilling to examine it. Now I see my error; and the more I study the Bible, the firmer is my conviction of its truth, and that there is no way of salvation but through a crucified Redeemer."
As the passengers sat engaged in conversation, one of them at length turned to our young friend, and related the circumstances of a murder recently perpetrated by a man in the neighbourhood, while in a fit of in-

toxication. To this all paid the strictest attention. The captain joined them to hear the story, the conclusion of which afforded an opportunity for the stranger to begin his work. He was the advocate of temperance as well as religion, and here gained some friends to this cause.

"But," said he, at length, "though intoxication occasions an immense amount of crime and misery in our world, I recollect one instance of murder with which it had no connexion." He then related, as nearly as I can remember, the following story.

"In a populous city of the East, was a man who seemed to live only for the good of others. He daily exhibited the most perfect benevolence toward his fellow-men; sought out the poor and needy, and relieved their wants; sympathized with and comforted the sick and the afflicted; and, though he was rich, his unsparing beneficence clothed him in poverty. He deserved the esteem of all, yet he had enemies. He took no part in politics, yet many feared that his generosity was a cloak of ambition, and that he was making friends in order to secure to himself the reins of government. Others feared that his religious views, connected with his consistent life, would expose their hypocrisy. At length a mock trial was held by an infuriated mob, and he was condemned and put to death."

"Where was that?"—"When was it?"—"Who was it?" was heard from several voices.

"It was in the city of Jerusalem, and the person was none other than the Lord Jesus Christ. By his enemies he was hung upon the cross, and for us, guilty sinners, he died."

Every eye was fixed upon the young man, and a solemn awe rested upon every countenance. He opened a Bible which lay upon the table, and read the account of Christ's condemnation and death. The captain nodded to him as a signal for prayer, and we all again fell on our knees, while he wept over the condition of sinners, and, for the sake of Christ, besought God's mercy upon them.—Here again was a floating Bethel.

In the morning, the stranger was not forgotten; and he evidently did not forget that there were immortal souls around him, hastening with him to the Bar of God. During the day he conversed separately with each individual, except an elderly gentleman who had followed him from seat to seat, and showed much uneasiness of mind; the realities of eternity were set before us, and the Holy Spirit seemed to be striving with many hearts.

As the mantle of evening was drawing around us, our friend requested an interview with the aged man.

"Yes, yes," he said, "I have been wishing all day to see you, but you were talking with others."

He acknowledged that he had tried to be a Universalist; and though he could not rest in that belief, he never, until the previous evening, saw his lost condition. "And now," said he, "I want you to tell me what I shall do?"

The young man raised his eyes to heaven as if imploring the Spirit's influences, and then briefly explained the nature and reasonableness of repentance and faith, accompanied by a few striking illustrations in proof of the justice of God in condemning, and his mercy in pardoning sinners.

The old man saw the plan of redemption so clearly, that he burst into tears, and exclaimed, "Oh, my soul, my soul! How have I sinned against God! I see it—I feel it; yes, I have sinned all my days."

"But Jesus died to save sinners," replied the young man; "will you, my friend, give him your heart?"

"O yes! yes! if I had a thousand hearts he should have them all," was the answer.

The young man turned away and wept. For some moments silence was broken only by the deep sighs of the aged penitent. There was something in an hour like this,

awfully solemn. Heaven was rejoicing, I doubt not, over a returning prodigal. As he stood alone and wept, he reiterated again and again, "Yes I will serve God; I will, I will." After a time, his feelings became more calm, and lifting his eyes towards heaven, with both hands raised, he broke out singing,

"There shall I bathe my weary soul
In seas of heavenly rest,
And not a wave of trouble roll
Across my peaceful breast."

"Yes, O Jesus! precious Saviour!"

The time had come for our young friend to leave us. By his zeal in his Master's service he had stolen our hearts, and each pressed forward to express their friendship in an affectionate farewell.

Such was the influence of one individual, whose unwavering purpose it was to live for God. He felt for dying sinners; and, relying on the help of the Holy Spirit for success, laboured for the salvation of souls around him. Will not the reader solemnly resolve, in God's strength, that henceforth, whether at home or abroad, he will make the glory of Christ, in the salvation of men, the one object of his life? When Christians universally shall do this, we may expect soon to hear the song of Zion float on every breeze: "Alleluia! The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ."

Just as you are.

Anxious sinner! if you would save your soul, hasten to Christ, just as you are.

Just as you are; for he came to save you just as you are. Had there been no sinners, he had never made atonement; he had never invited men unto himself; he had never authorised the offers of mercy. If you come in any other character than that of a guilty, ruined sinner, you mistake the grand characteristic of the Christian religion, and will assuredly never experience its blessedness.

Just as you are; for you will never be any better prepared. You have spent a whole lifetime, long or short, in trying to make yourself good; but God loathes you more and more, as you go about to establish your own righteousness. All you can do has no merit, and will never propitiate the favour of Him from whom alone must come your blessing.

Just as you are; for he waits to be gracious to you. He has invited you as a sinner: why should you wish to present yourself in any other character? Can you doubt that such graciousness will secure your assistance as soon as you come unto him?

Just as you are; for his grace is infinite, and cannot fail to cover the whole extent and enormity of your guilt. Did he not know the whole case of ruined sinners when he undertook the work of redemption? Has he not all fulness in himself? and can there be a case so desperate that he cannot rescue and save?

Just as you are; for it is only as a sinner saved that you will have any disposition or capacity to rejoice or to join in the blessed anthems of the redeemed. O! what is the frame of their present and their eternal praises, but the grace that has made them clean in the blood of the Lamb?

Just as you are; for he may not wait longer if you delay. O! hell is peopled with those who have refused until the compassionate Saviour has turned from them, and wept over their infatuation that decided their ruin.

Just as you are; for you have nothing else to give.

Penances are of no account with him; all your righteousness is as filthy rags; even your confessions, and lamentations, and self-reproaches render you no more acceptable in his sight. It is only your polluted soul that he wants, and only that have you to give. O, then, wait no longer, but make the resolve to go to Jesus just as you are. Give

yourself up to him to be saved just as he sees fit to save, and say,

"Here, Lord, I give myself away,—
'Tis all that I can do."

—*Religious Record.*

God's Greeting.

God greets many a one who does not thank him for it. Thus, for instance, when his sun awakes them to another day of life and health, God says to thee, "Good morning;" and when, at eventide, thine eyes close in peaceful slumber, it is because God hath bid thee "Good night!" When thou sittest down to a well-spread board, with a healthy appetite, God says to thee, "Much good may it do thee!" When thou art enabled, timeously, to discover some threatened danger, is not God saying to thee, "Take heed, my child! and turn back before it be too late?" When, on some fine May morning, thou walkest abroad amid the fragrant flowers, and the singing birds, and thy heart feels light and joyful, is not God saying to thee, "Welcome, heartily welcome to my palace-garden?" And when, all at once, thou knowest not how or why, thy breast is moved to good thoughts, and thou beginnest to feel sorrow for having done wrong, and a desire to do better, is not he saying to thee, "Oh! grieve not my Spirit which striveth within thee?" Or when, perchance, thou passest by a new-made grave, and a sudden shudder of anxious foreboding runs cold through thy veins, what says God to thee then? He does not bid thee think whether thou belongest outwardly to the established or a dissenting church, but he is whispering to thy heart, "Praise the Lord Jesus Christ, who hath taken away the sting of death, and brought life and immortality to light by his gospel." And thus thou seest God sends greetings to many a one, and neither gives heed to man's thankings nor them.—*Translated from the German of a del.*

Religion is fervent.

Fervour in religion, earnestness as a Christian, is as natural an effect of the close contact of truth with a man's mind, as a spark is from the meeting of steel and stone, or as a glow is from friction, or as ebullition is from pouring water upon unslacked lime.

Real religion is fervent. It awakes a man in earnest. It is an inward fire that burns, and makes one boil. It gives both light, and heat, and spiritual electricity; and the preacher should be giving off these like an electric machine or galvanic battery. He who is never fervent in prayer, nor in labours for souls, nor in praise, nor in doing good,—then it must be that the fire of divine love has never been kindled in his heart.

Real religion, like real lightning, will naturally give light, heat, and electricity.—The true Christian is charged with truth, and with the love of God and with love to souls; and the electric sparks will be flying off from him. If you are a good conductor, you can draw off a great deal of spiritual electricity from a good minister, or from any good Christian, and he will have none the less for it, while you will be all the better.

It was said of a certain minister, that his office reproved men's folly, long after the teaching or holy living of the man who filled it ceased to do so. "Stop sinning, the minister is coming," should be the result of his approach; and when he lives the life of faith on the son of God, his very shadow, like that of Peter, should check the spiritual disease of the fallen soul. His voice, though melting with tender love, shall reprove with more power than the earthquake's terror, or the whirlwind's rage.

Of all mysteries, the mystery of God's forbearance with man is the greatest.

Wesleyan Missions.

Anniversary of the Parent Society.

(From the London Watchman, May 7th.)

The region south of Madras is somewhat barren for upwards of 100 miles, and you do not find in that district many Brahminical temples. The few you meet with are very insignificant; but the moment you approach the rich delta in the south, where you have a rich alluvial soil teeming with wealth, then commence the splendid edifices of Brahma. The first spectacle which attracts your observation is the city of Combaconum, where there are enormous pagodas. Each pagoda is a temple-system rather than a temple. The mode in which the pagodas within the Madras Presidency are usually constructed is this:—you have an enormous edifice in the form of a square surrounded by high and thick walls, and in the centre of each wall there is an entrance or gateway, over which rises a great tower or pagoda. These pagodas shoot up far above the palm trees and other foliage, and when you enter you find yourself in the midst of thousands of Brahmins and tens of thousands of worshippers. You pass from one place to another; in every village there is a temple; and there are large villages with large temples, and larger villages with systems of temples. In Combaconum you have a great pagoda system. It is a city of pagodas, just as Cambridge and Oxford are cities of colleges. Multitudes come there from all quarters to bathe their feet in its sacred tank. The lies of Brahminism do not exceed the lies of Popery. The Brahmins tell us that the genuine Ganges actually comes up to the tank or pond at Combaconum every twelve years, and a hundred thousand people will swear it is so. They say that once on a time the Ganges, personified to the worshipper as a female deity, came according to the sacred legend to the god Sheva with sad complaints. "What is the matter? Why are you so sad?" asked the god. "Why, only look at me," was the answer; "see what a piece of ugliness and deformity I have become. Once I was the greatest beauty in heaven, and now I am the ugliest being on earth." "What is the cause of this?" asked Sheva. "Why replied the Ganges, "you see how every year millions of those wretched sinners come and wash their sins away in my waters, they leave all their defilements behind, and I am covered with them. How can I be otherwise than ugly?" Taking pity upon her Sheva said, "I will bring up the genuine undisturbed waters of the Ganges to the celestial city of Combaconum; come there; bring all your thousands of thousands of followers, and you shall be made pure." To this sacred tank the worshippers resort in crowds to perform their ablutions, under the full persuasion of the truth of this legend. There are two Christian labourers at Combaconum—one agent of the London Missionary Society, the only Missionary that Society has in all the province of Tanjore; the other a Missionary of the Propagation Society. Here you have only two Missionaries standing in the midst of this immense crowd of heathens; and yet you say India is evangelised, and Tanjore is in many respects the most favoured province in India! (Hear, hear.) In the city of Tanjore itself, where the system of pagodas exists, you have but one solitary Missionary. On the rugged rock of Trichinopoly, in the midst of everlasting foliage, you see rising a circular building, like the cupola of some great cathedral. That is the pagoda of the Brahminical temple; and on either side are the edifices of idolatry, and the residence of the Brahmins. Thither resort every year hundreds of thousands of pilgrims, who climb the rock to worship. It is but a year or two ago that some of these unfortunate persons having slipped, fell back upon the others, and in a few minutes upwards of 400 dead were carried from the foot of the rock. One Missionary is there, in the midst of this crowd of idolaters; and yet India is evangelised! In Seringham you have the hugest heathen temple that can probably be found from the north to the south pole. It is a square, each side being a mile in length, so that it is four miles round. Talk of your Crystal

Palace! Why, as a man would put a penny into his pocket, you might put your Crystal Palace into the pocket of this huge Pagoda. The walls are 25 feet high, and 4 or 5 feet thick, and in the centre of each wall rises a lofty tower. Entering the first square you come to another, with a wall as high, and with four more towers. Within that square there is another, and within that square another—and you find seven squares one within another, crowded by thousands of Brahmins. The great hall for pilgrims is supported by a thousand pillars, each cut out of a single block of stone. In that place there is no Missionary at all, and yet India is evangelised! I am speaking now, remember, only of those places which are occupied by Missionary labourers.—Proceeding seaward to the south east we come to Manargoody, a station of this society. There I met Mr. and Mrs. Batchelor, who are labouring as assiduously as it is possible to do. But how can I express to you the difficulties they have to encounter! They are in a place where there are 150,000 idolaters—where the heathen population appear to spread out endlessly. Why, when you ask for the Mission Bungalow, it is, to use a vulgar expression, something like searching for a needle in a hay-stack. Proceeding eastward a distance of about 30 miles, you come to Negapatam, where there is a station of this society. The Jesuits have made that place their head-quarters, and within the last ten or twelve years they have put forth mighty efforts to recover their ground. I had interviews with several of the leading Jesuits in that place, and they told me undisguisedly what their plans were, and that their determination was to recover the whole of their lost ground. There are 30 clever Jesuits in that town, and they are erecting an immense college. While they are thus carrying on their operations, we are satisfied with sending to this heathen city one Missionary, who, after a residence of two or three years is, probably, removed to another station, and his place is supplied by a new man, who has everything to learn. (Hear, hear.) This certainly is not the way to go on. (Applause.) There is in the report an appeal for an increase of the funds of your society. Now, while no plan of usefulness ought to be abridged or limited in any part of the world, let me plead most earnestly for those regions of the east which have come so entirely under our sway and sceptre, and which are part and parcel of the British dominions. If this society were to put forth a noble effort, here would be the place for establishing itself, without taking away a Missionary from any other station. (Hear, hear.) Why not send out ten or twelve men to storm Negapatam, and confound the Jesuits. (Hear and cheers.) Sure I am, as the system of Wesleyanism has wrought so effectively in England—and I have seen how thoroughly it has worked, and I have been amazed at the extent to which it has taken up masses of the population that seemed to be wholly untouched and unreachd by any existing Christian agency in this land—sure I am, knowing this, and knowing that there are men among the members of the committee of this society distinguished for sage-like experience, and known and honoured by all the churches in Christendom, (loud and enthusiastic cheering, which was reiterated several times, and continued for several moments,) that if after twenty or thirty years of long experience they were to come to you and say, "Wesleyan Methodism has wrought wonders in this land; the system is in every way adapted to the ends we have in view; but when we go into a foreign region, among a new people, with new circumstances totally diverse and contradictory from the circumstances of the people of this country, we find some modification of the system required there—not any organic change, but a modification in the way of concentrating men upon a particular spot, and keeping them there, and saying 'That is your station; you are not to be taken away after three years' residence, but to be kept there during your life;' " (hear, hear;) I say, after many years' experience, these sage-like men, connected with your committee, were to make such a proposal, I cannot doubt that the whole body of Wesleyans would come

forward and say, "If the fitness of things requires it, let it be done." (Loud cheers.) Well, then, this being the case, you might have altogether, from the Wesleyan Body, the London Missionary Society, and the Propagation Society, some twenty Missions throughout the Province of Tanjore, where are at least 1,000,000 of inhabitants. I was struck in reading the report of the London City Mission to find one district in this metropolis marked out where there were some 200,000 inhabitants, one-half of whom were stated to require Christian instruction and visitation, and that not fewer than 56 Missionaries were required for that purpose. What, 56 Missionaries required to overtake a population of 100,000, in a district of London where there are already so many Churches of so many denominations, and all the churches of Great Britain do not send 20 men to teach the 1,000,000 of heathen in the province of Tanjore! And India is evangelised of course! The theory will not do at all. We must mend our ways, or else heathenism will go on, as far as we are concerned—we must mend our ways and must come down with something like real force upon those masses of heathenism. (Cheers.) You think I am beside myself, talking in this manner. But go you and stand where it was my lot to stand; and then tell me if I am so. Tanjore is one of the most highly favoured provinces of Bengal, I entered one province with a million of inhabitants and asked, "Who is the Missionary here?" There was none at all. In another, with two millions of people, I asked, "Who is the Missionary here?" No one at all. I went to another, and another, and another, containing equal numbers of people, and found no Missionary at all. You may go the whole course of the Ganges, and say the same thing. In the province of Oude, containing 3,000,000 of inhabitants, there is no Missionary. If you go northward to any of the provinces where there is a population of 4,000,000, and ask, "who is the Missionary here?"—the answer will be, "Never was there a missionary at all." And yet India is evangelised! (Applause.) The thing, to me, is most shocking and monstrous. If you go to the province of Tanjore—and I have fixed upon it because it has been taken up by this society—you will find two stations there. I desire, instead of sending one man to the Negapatam station, you should send at least a dozen, and at least the same number to the other stations. Don't let us be multiplying working stations, and scattering them over the country, but let us concentrate our forces. Go into the regions of Brahminism and look at the tens of thousands of persons coming from all directions. Go to Trichinopoly and other places, and you are surrounded by tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of heathens, the greater portion of whom never heard of the existence of a Saviour at all. Stand there and look at yourselves, one solitary being in the midst of the crowd, and what are you to do? Are you really thus to enlighten these masses of people? Is it competent for me, or the society that sent me, to do so? I am not talking of what God can do; but what we ought to do. God can do any thing without means at all. He could destroy the host of Pharaoh, in crossing the Red Sea. He could bring down the walls of Jericho, and smite the whole host of the Assyrians; and with feeble means rout confederate kings; and make little David bring down the high giant Goliath. Nay, contrary to means, he could work, for he could save one from the mouth of ravenous lions, another from the devouring flames, and another from being drowned in the sea. But are we going to make the measure of God's omnipotence the measure of our duty? The question is, not what God can do, but what we are bound to do in obedience to the Divine commands. (Loud Applause.) I will have it, that God does proportion, ordinarily speaking, success to the means that are put forth. I say, "ordinarily speaking." If he tells me to go, do I say, "It is of no use thou canst do it thyself?" Does God work miracles to make up for our indolence, is the question? No. The church at home is not awake to a title of the importance of the question. It is a great thing to get £104,000 as you

have done. But will any man tell me, if the spirit were poured out from on high, you could not in this society, bring in a whole million within a month? (Applause.) Look on the sums expended in fripperies and fooleries, and tell me if there could be no self-denial in that direction so as to bring in something to the cause of God and Christ. (Applause.) I have great ideas of the capabilities of the land, provided you all take the matter to heart; and I have no hesitation in appealing to you now to come forward. I would say, this society has been highly honoured. I would say, it is only the period of human life since the commencement of foreign missions at all, on the part of your society. I was exceedingly struck, somehow, to find that it was in the year '69, in which, on the birthday of the Duke of Wellington who is still living, hale and hearty among us; and long may he continue so to live among a grateful and admiring body of his fellow-subjects;—(applause)—but it was only in the very year of his birth that an assembly of Wesleyan Ministers took place at Leeds, at which the venerable John Wesley put this question—"who will go over to help our brethren in America?" At this time there was but one Wesleyan chapel in York. Two men offered to go out, and £50 was collected. Truly the "little one has become a thousand," or rather 3,000, for there are now upwards of 3,000 ministers—a vaster achievement for time and for eternity, than all the victorious campaigns of the peninsula, or even that on the field of Waterloo, glorious as they were. (Applause.) Not then, to be detaining you much longer, I would say to this society, that there are many susceptible men amongst you Wesleyans, people who often talk of their outerness and nondescriptness in some of their measures and operations. Now this outerness and nondescriptness seem to me to be the very fitnesses of the Wesleyan Society for the ends and objects they have in view. Driven up and down, as one is, in all the regions of the earth, one must feel that, to carry out your actions, the staff of Procrustes, like a fixed form, is the great perfection of ridiculousness. You must adapt the means to the end; maintain your principles; but mould your means like the plastic clay. It is because I feel that there is a fire in the body of the Wesleyan Methodists, that I should like to see it make a prodigious effort for the next year, and fasten on some feasible object, such as getting up a grand Wesleyan College at Negapatam; (applause;) and for this purpose, to raise at once the sum of £50,000. Why not? It would be a glorious achievement. But whether it be so or not, you must excuse me for saying, that when one goes and stands in the midst of these heathens—when one finds their pagodas, a mile square, with all their intricate labyrinths and windings, all their receptacles for pilgrims, and their multitudes of Brahmins—when one goes and stands in the midst of all this, and looks around,—I ask you to say if we have begun the evangelization of India, in the real, or apostolic sense of the term? (Hear, hear.) I speak the plain truth. Looking around, over all these immense multitudes, comparing them with the smallness and utter inadequacy of the agency brought to bear upon them, it seems like the attempt by means of a few twinkling tapers to turn the darkness of the cloudy night into the meridian brightness of unclouded day,—or, with a few spades, to go and at once level the Apennines and the Alps,—or, with a few buckets, to go and drain the German and Atlantic oceans,—or, with a few pocket-knives, go and cut down the Hungarian forests,—or, with a few squibs and crackers to go and assail the fortress of Gibraltar,—or, with a web of gossamer, to go and capture the crocodile of the Nile,—or the whale of the ocean. (Loud applause.) It looks almost like idiosyncrasy run mad; like absurdity in hysterics, like illusion dancing in the maddest frenzy, like the unsubstantial dream or vision of the dreamer, who dreams that he has been dreaming. (Hear, hear.) This is the sensation conveyed. Hundreds may say, "This is exaggeration, oriental figure, or hyperbole." I don't care by what name you may stigmatize it. It is my wish to convey an impression of something real, something ac-

tual, trem every deep tion in the never think be ha (Hea great and let t futur are t And who let n in th ces c ship caus Wha sbou suce say, to th the c our our com gera then of t time carr badj Wh the disd vani our God and as p (Ap ind ind and tim stro how of the man but dre and hou in t ma not are glo tim in t des is slec had wo all hav au fell the Pe is c the at t bre we On pre wh rec we me ca: the au in the hig ou pre we in the ca sh Or ea

tual, something terrifically real, something tremendously actual, and I would have every heart driven by the thunder into the deepest conviction; and have this conviction imprinted upon it with a pencil dipped in the lightning of Heaven so that it shall never be forgotten,—so that if you did not think of them in the day time, you might be haunted by them in the vision of the night. (Hear, hear.) I would say, then, to this great body of Wesleyans, "Do look abroad, and great as your achievements have been, let them be reckoned but the A B C of the future,—the mere alphabet from which you are to start with regard to the great future." And let me, in the name of the heathen who are not here to plead for themselves,—let me say to all the bodies and churches in this land, "Do not allow your differences of judgment at home, or the partizanship of any kind to interfere with the great cause of evangelizing the world. (Applause) What have the poor heathen done that they should be made the victims of your differences of judgment. (Hear, hear) I would say, then, "Awake! and let us all resolve to think as little of the past as possible, for the day will come when we shall think of our great doings, as we reckon them, with our eyes half closed with shame." It will come to be so. You may think this exaggeration, again. I cannot help it. Let us then arise and shake off the enfeebling dew of the night, and the hoar frost of the wintry time. Why should we not so arise and carry with us into the world our honoured badge of Christian principle. (Hear, hear.) Why should we not scorn any alliance with the dross of the earth?—why should we not disdain any association with its grovelling vanities,—why should we not rise to assert our noble lineage as the sons of the living God, as heirs of the eternal inheritance; and maintain untarnished our true dignity as princes of the blood-royal of Heaven. (Applause.) Is this a time to sit down in indolent security, or suicidal indifference, indulging in the sloth of waking reveries, and fitful dreams? If ever there was a time when our provinces appealed most strongly to us, this is the time. Remember how our blessed Saviour rebuked the men of his generation who paid no attention to the signs of the times. I know there are many who indulge in visions of the future; but they are often the visions of their own dreams. With the Bible in our own hands, and not mere carnal dreams, are we not bound to look to the future, and if we see in the far distant future the glorious millennial reign, why we cannot but say,—"Caution be prepared for all the events that are to come upon us, ere we pass into that glorious period?" And now, surely in the time,—when Jehovah is whetting his sword in the sight of all nations, and when the destroying angel is at our doors, surely this is not the time for us to lull ourselves to sleep on our past achievements, as if we had done wonders and evangelized the world? Is it not high time that one and all of us should rise up and say that we have made our salvation and election sure, and acquit ourselves of the blood of our fellow creatures, by going forth to ensure the salvation of the heathen. (Applause.) People are looking about, and saying, "All is quiet, and all will be peace." But with the Bible in one hand, is one not led to say, it is rather the still pause that precedes the breaking out of the hurricane; and ought we not to be prepared for it? (Applause.) Only three years ago, what a spectacle was presented to us. Did we not behold the whole of the universal earth shaking, yea reeling in the throes of dissolution? Did we not behold, as it were, the prophetic mountains, the kings and rulers of the earth cast down, and did we not see, as it were, the prophetic earth, agitated, and troubled and quaking. And are we not warranted in saying, these are but the first drops of the descending judgment? If so, is it not high time we should be up and make good our entrance into the ark? that we should preach the Gospel to every creature—that we should be found on every shore, securing the entrance of myriads into the ark of the everlasting covenant, which can alone carry us in safety over the fiery deluge that shall sweep over this foredoomed earth?—Once admitted into the ark we shall be saved. Tossed we may be, by many a

storm, and many a tempest; but with Jesus in the vessel, we cannot perish. (Applause.) Imperilled we may be by worse than Scylla rocks, frowning on us on the one hand, and by worse than Charybdis whirlpools, threatening to swallow us up on the other, but with Jesus in the vessel, perish we never shall. (Applause.) And when the storm is raging the loudest, the elements are the fiercest, we can retire, as it were, into the presence chamber of our beloved Redeemer, and one glance from his gracious countenance will speak peace to the spirit, and diffuse a gleam of radiance athwart the fearful gloom.—(Applause.) Every sigh will be converted into a song of deliverance, and every cloud will be tinted with the rainbow of hope; and onward will the vessel glide till it reach the promised land—those verdant fields,

"Where everlasting spring abides,
And never-withering flowers."

And, as Noah, in the days of old, on landing on mount Ararat, offered a sacrifice to the Lord, so, assuredly, shall we, once landed on the heights of the Heavenly Zion, safe from the floods of that fire that shall consume the earth, joyously present our sacrifice of thanksgiving and song of high praise for evermore. (The Rev. Gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud and prolonged applause.)

The Chairman then put the resolution, which was agreed to unanimously.

Family Circle.

The Sabbath-School Teacher's Walk.

TRUTHFULNESS.

My mind was deeply impressed, not long since, by a conversation which accidentally met my ear in one of my walks. Two little girls were walking beside a rippling stream, in one of dear Old England's shady meadows, when I heard a little one lisp out, "Oh, dear Ally, that is not quite the truth!" The other, who was about eight years old, replied sharply, "Well, Polly, mother will never know it is not all the truth, unless you go and tell tales!" Being their Sabbath-school teacher, I stepped forward and asked what was the question at issue, when beautiful blue-eyed Polly, from whose eyes the tears were streaming, informed me that her sister had told her mother she only walked to the milestone with Hetty Lowe, when she had gone as far as Farmer Clapp's haystack! It grieved her to hear Ally telling "not quite the truth," and the dear child asked, "will God love her, teacher, if she tells a lie?" My reply of course was, that no one who told lies could belong to the lambs of Christ's fold. Ally was convinced of her fault, and begged me to accompany her home, to hear her tell her mother that she had hidden part of the truth from her. The mother felt deeply, as she expressed her regret, that her darling could forget that the great God was always listening to what she said.

This little circumstance reminded me of a young friend with whom I had held many an argument on the difference between truth and falsehood. She would say, "I had no intention of telling a lie—I only prevaricated; I cannot think God would think it a lie!"

Oh, mothers, warn your little ones of speaking or acting a lie;—tell them that God has said, liars have their portion among the wicked; and be sure your own example in this respect will be such as will lead them straight on in the road to that city, where no liars can enter.

Hints for our Daughters.

If young women waste in trivial amusement the prime season for improvement, which is between the ages of sixteen and twenty, they will bitterly regret the loss when they come to feel themselves inferior in knowledge to almost every one they converse with; and above all, if they should ever be mothers, when they feel their inability to direct and assist the pursuits of their children. Ignorance will, indeed, then be felt to be a real evil. It is not from want of capacity that so many women are such trifling, insipid companions, so ill qualified

for the friendship and conversation of a sensible man, or for the task of governing and instructing a family; it is often from the neglect of exercising the talents which they really have, and from omitting to cultivate a taste for intellectual improvement. By this neglect they deprive themselves of the richest pleasures, which would remain when almost every other had passed away, and which would be a comfort and resource in almost every possible situation of life.

Correspondence.

JUDGE MARSHALL'S LETTERS.

Doubtless, many will judge these strictures and opinions to be altogether extreme and unjust; but in regard to any such judgment, it may merely be remarked, that the subject does not depend for its righteous decision, either here or hereafter, on the prejudiced, the selfish or the naturally darkened opinions of sinful and fallible mortals; but by that pure and righteous revelation which pronounces a "Woe unto him through whom an offence cometh;" condemns him,—"who causeth the righteous to go astray;" and commands, that none "put a stumbling block, or an occasion to fall in his brothers way; and, by the most comprehensive precepts, enjoins the doing "good unto all Men," and evil to none. These, and numerous others, are the divine commands, by which this subject, and every other which relates to allegiance and obedience to God, and love and duty to our fellow beings, must and will be finally determined. It is sufficiently evident, however, that obedience to these holy injunctions, is not, in the present day, generally regarded, as forming the only standard of genuine piety, and truly religious conduct, from the fact, that so many of the characters just mentioned, are official and leading persons in the churches; and from their being, as it would seem, generally considered, quite as pious, and worthy of christian fellowship and esteem, as any other description of persons. As one proof of such opinion being held; and of an unscriptural standard of piety being recognized and regarded,—I may mention what passed in a conversation between a minister of religion and myself, during my residence in Edinburgh. He resided in one of the villages adjacent to that city, and invited me to go out there, and deliver lectures, and assist him in forming or re-organizing a Temperance Society. Accordingly, I twice visited the place, and delivered lectures on the temperance subject; and on one of the occasions, in conversing with him, I stated my decided opinion, to the effect, that persons engaged in the traffic in intoxicating liquors, could not be considered as religious characters, by reason of such business being entirely contrary to the principles and precepts of our holy Christianity. He seemed rather amazed at this opinion, and stated, that he could not at all agree to it; and mentioned, that one of the most pious men he was acquainted with, was a vender of spirits in Edinburgh. Now here, I will merely say, that from all which I saw and heard in Edinburgh, during my residence there for a considerable time; and from having had communications and intercourse, with many individuals in different religious denominations, and classes of society, I have no very exalted opinion of the average amount of genuine evangelical piety and practice prevailing in that celebrated city. And yet I do feel fully persuaded, that there are some to be found in it, who really possess such piety, and exemplify it in their conduct; and who, on religious and truly moral grounds, would be greatly dishonored, by being compared with the least criminal among the whiskey sellers who so greatly abound in the city.

It is further manifest, that the wicked and ruinous traffic in intoxicating drinks, is not generally considered, even in the churches, contrary to the spirit and precepts of religion, from the fact, that in many instances, in some denominations, parts of the buildings set apart for the celebration of divine worship and service, are depositories for those pernicious and demoralizing articles. I have seen a public sign, directly adjoining to one of the principal places of worship, in one of the largest denominations in Edinburgh, intimating, that certain descriptions of such

liquors were deposited in the under part of the building; and the casks about the door and wall of the basement story, further manifested the same desecration.

Another melancholy and glaring proof of a low and unscriptural state of religion, or rather of a state of impiety and profaneness, in the very interior of the church, in one of the denominations, is the practice of the public sale to the highest bidder, of what are called "Advowsons," or the right of presentation to a cure of souls, or a living, as it is generally termed. In the English Church Establishment, the sales of such Advowsons, both in a public and private manner, are, it would seem, but ordinary occurrences. I could scarcely have believed, that at the present day, a transaction so grossly contrary to the spirit and interests of religion; and so subversive of the office and duties of the Christian Ministry, would be attempted, much less would be fully approved of, and frequently occur, had not instances of the kind been directly and plainly brought to my knowledge. In one of my journeys through a part of Lincolnshire, in 1848, I met with, and perused an auction bill, or notice, just then put out, advertising for public sale, the property of a landed proprietor, recently deceased, and the first items mentioned in the bill for such public sale were,—a right of presentation to a rectory; and two-thirds of an Advowson. In the description of this Advowson, it was mentioned, that the income, was about £163 per annum,—that there were only 58 parishioners, and that the then incumbent, was 56 years of age; which circumstances, as I presume, were mentioned, to show that the duties of the office were not very burdensome, and that the incumbent, was so far advanced in years, that it was probable a vacancy would occur before long; and that the purchaser of the Advowson, would, in one mode or other, derive some pecuniary, or other benefit, from the presentation which he would then be entitled to make. A similar notice of the public sale of several Advowsons, is now before me, contained in a number of the Yorkshire Gazette, dated and published 4th of January last (1851.) It is, verbatim, as follows:—

"ADVOWSONS NEAR YORK, WITH PROSPECT OF EARLY POSSESSION."

Mr. Ancous is favored with instructions to offer for sale, by Auction, at the Mart, London, on Wednesday, 10th of January, 1851,—

Lot 1. The Advowson of the Living of

ASKHAM BRYAN,

Well situated, about four miles from the city of York, and an equal distance from the town of Tadcaster. There is a suitable Parsonage House, and an income from excellent Glebe Land, of about £150 a year. Population 342. Incumbent in his 73rd year. Advowson.

Lot 2. The Advowson of the adjoining

VICARAGE OF ASKHAM RICHARD,

Equally well situated, with a suitable Parsonage House, and an income, from Glebe, of about £210 a year. Population 222. Incumbent in his 73rd year.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Brook and Ware, Solicitors, York; the Auctioneer, 31 Southampton Street, Strand, London; or at the Mart.

Here, also, it will be observed, the incomes, the number of souls, and the ages of the incumbents, are mentioned doubtless as inducements and encouragement, to enhance the offers for the purchases. Now, as all these Advowsons, or rights of presentation to the charge of souls in the Sacred Ministry, were to be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, it is perfectly evident that such right might be thus purchased by a Jew, a Mahometan, a Hindoo, or Buddhist, or any pagan or idolater whatever. It is true that purchasers of any such descriptions, could not obtain the induction of any of their own corrupt or idolatrous priesthood into such livings, because of its being requisite that the persons so inducted should have received Ordination to the Christian Ministry, in the Church of the Episcopal English Establishment. Still however the right of purchase, whether at public or private sale, and of presentation are as already stated, and if any such infidel or idolatrous character having made such a purchase, should present for induction, a regularly ordained clergyman of the Church of England Establishment, unless there is any express law or canon disqualifying any such persons so to present, of which I am not aware, the induction to the living or cure of souls, on even such a presentation, could not be refused. But if such a right could be acquired and exercised by any such characters as those just mentioned, of course the same might be done and is constantly being done by persons nominally professing the Christian religion, but who are in many respects not much, if any better than the others. It is certain that such right is

possessed and exercised by practical infidels, aliens to the true faith of Christianity, by drunkards, swearers and Sabbath breakers, and by profligate and immoral characters of every grade. Any such person, if possessing the Advowson, may by legal right present to the living, and if the presentee is ecclesiastically eligible, the induction must and will take place accordingly, whether the souls thus given in charge approve of him or disapprove, for they have no voice in the matter. This evil as to presentation for the awfully responsible charge of souls and the discharge of the solemn duties of the sacred ministry, may well be considered as one of the principal causes of the pernicious heresies and errors in doctrine, which have long been working in the English Church Establishment, and which are now producing their corrupt and distracting fruits of numerous apostasies and alarming secessions. It has also in very many instances caused the introduction into the ministry, and the continuance in it, of persons who, so far from having themselves experienced the power of divine truth, and being influenced and guided by it, and thus being qualified to instruct and direct others in the way of life, have been either of an immoral or licentious character, or otherwise plainly unfit for the sacred and responsible office. This merely legal or secular right of presentation, and the simoniacal and corrupt trafficking to which it has given rise, have been productive of numerous other evils and corrupt practices, deeply injurious to the interests of religion. One of these evils is a plurality of livings or clerical benefices, vested in the same individual. This is so common as to be almost universally known. A nobleman or any other who has the patronage, and the right of presentation to a number of such benefices, as is the case in very many instances, can, and frequently does, present and obtain the induction of a nephew, a cousin, or some other relation, or of a friend, or a son, or other relative of a friend, to several of such benefices, which, in all, will yield many hundreds or even thousands, to such inducted individual. This clerical favourite can readily procure any requisite number of needy curates, to perform all the laborious parts of the ministerial duties, for very slender rewards, the lower the better of course, while he, by occasionally affording some brief or transient visits to the different places, may, in London, or elsewhere, if he pleases, enjoy, according to his own inclination or wishes, the great proportion of the ample revenue derived from such pluralities. A gentleman residing in one of the English Counties bordering on Wales, and who was, as he stated, a Church Warden in the Establishment, informed me of the following instance of that description. He said there were several Welsh livings, worth in the whole some thousands of pounds, which were in the patronage and gift of a Nobleman, whose Nephew, the son of another nobleman, was in clerical orders, and that in order to the obtaining of these livings, the nephew learnt the Welsh language sufficiently to be just able to perform the public services in it in a tolerable manner. Thereupon he obtained the presentations from the uncle, and that on being inducted, he, merely, officiated once, in the Welsh language, and procured curates, at small or moderate sums, to perform the duties of the several livings, while he resided in some other quarter, doubtless, more to his mind than a Welsh town, or rural district; and quietly drew, after the slender reductions,—the ample sums so corruptly granted and received; and during many years after, never, even once, visited the places which yielded him the money.—It may well be supposed, that such evil and corrupt proceedings, in the Episcopal Establishment, as those just mentioned, must, and do have a very deteriorating and blighting influence, in regard to sound religious principle and practice, and spiritual prosperity, in that extensive and influential section of the Christian Church.

For Farmers.

Food for Cows.

Cows, when giving milk, are more in need of the care of men of understanding than are any other kinds of stock. Chemistry shows us that milk is composed of a variety of properties.—These properties vary in different kinds of milk,

and in the milk of different animals of the same kind. It should be the study of the farmer to know what feed will supply the wants of the cow, that she may afford a good quantity of milk which shall be rich in its properties of composition, and at the same time afford the animal what is needed in forming bone and muscle.

A cow which gives milk that is rich in the properties which form bone and muscle, if kept upon such feed as supplies but a scanty amount of those properties, will give too much away in her milk and become weak in her own frame, and early become feeble as though old. If scantily supplied with the properties which form muscle, while affording a good supply of the muscle-forming properties in her milk, she will become weak and timid.

Calves, for their strength of frame or strength of muscle, depend very much upon the properties of the milk with which they are nourished. The milk depends on the properties which the cow receives in her food; for it must be evident that a cow cannot give away in her milk what she receives not in her food. If we would have any property, say phosphate of lime, in the frame of a calf, it must be in the milk which nourishes him. To have it in the milk, the cow that gives the milk must possess it sufficiently; it must be in her food. To produce food which contains it, the farmer must know what to produce. When he knows what crop to produce for this purpose, he needs then to know what manures to feed the soil with that he may produce the desired crop.

Most of the pasture lands in New England are unfit for the support of cows which give milk. Cows may live in them and give milk; but they are dwarfish in size, and their calves suffer also in the same respect; while their milk is much less in quantity, and much poorer in quality. We may supply ourselves with other breeds, and expect to remedy the evil. But time will show that our stock will not hold its own. The remedy is not there. We must know more about our profession. We must pay our humble tribute to science, and sit down willingly at the feet of instruction.

Thousands of farmers are desiring to improve their stock of cattle. The great portion of them are waiting to see the market supplied from the stock which has been imported. By the time that such an event shall take place, the charm will be gone; for the imported stock will, in too many hands, have suffered from the evils which have been referred to above. New importations will be made, and monstrous prices paid. But all must come under the same blighting circumstances, until the farmers of New England go to work in the right quarter. When we do, we shall be surprised at the worth of our "native breeds." It is not the object of this article to disparage imported breeds of cattle. A higher and better object is before us. We ought to learn how to make the best of what we now have.

The new lands of the West are now in a better state to produce the necessary food for cows than the old lands of New England. The time is fast coming, however, when science must aid the West, as her aid is now needed in the East. The blessings which God has placed within our reach are abundant, and we ought to learn how to improve upon them.—*New England Farmer.*

Management of Soils.

A soil would never get exhausted, if managed with skill, but would continue to improve in depth and fertility in proportion to the industry bestowed upon it. The food of plants, it is true, may be exhausted from the soil by a repetition of cropping with any one family of plants, if we neglect the application of such fertilizers as may have been taken from the soil by that family; but no part of the growing season is required for the soil to rest, or be fallow, if judiciously managed by a successive varying of the crops, or by supplying to them such food as may be compensation for what has been taken off by the previous crop. The first object to be attained for securing a certain and profitable return of produce from the soil must be the rough drainage; the next object is, breaking into the sub-soil to the desired depth—not without first considering whether it is proper and profitable to shift or turn up the subsoil at once to the influence of the atmosphere, or whether it be best to break into it well first, by shifting the surface soil, and allowing the subsoil to remain and receive—first the beneficial influence of the atmosphere, and then—at the trenching, a portion of the subsoil may be safely stirred up and mixed with the surface soil; this practice continued for every succeeding crop, will establish a healthy fertilizing soil to any desired depth.

If repeated stirrings of the surface are adopted, according to the nature of the soil and weather, every growing crop will continue in healthy luxuriance, without ever suffering by receiving injury from too much moisture, drought or frost. In addition, by constantly scarifying, hoeing and forking the surface soil, not only obnoxious insects and their larvae are expelled, but weeds would never make their appearance, much less have a chance of committing their accustomed robbery of the soil and crops. Besides, by such repeated stirring, the soil is always prepared sweet and healthy, for succeeding crops—no mean consideration, either, when we observe the

loss of time and produce occurring to such a ruinous extent in some localities, by allowing weeds to rob and check the growing crops, and to shed their seeds, productive of a progeny similarly injurious to the crops next in rotation.

The application of manure is most essential, and may be applied most beneficially when the soil is established in a healthy condition and maintained thus by a constant attention to surface stirring. Yet the application of manure is a secondary consideration; for though it may be very liberally applied, and with considerable expense, yet, without first insuring the healthiness of the soil, much property and labour will be sacrificed.—*Cottage Gardener.*

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, June 28, 1851.

CANADIAN CONFERENCE.

The Toronto *Christian Guardian* (June 11th and 18th.) contains an interesting account of the deliberations of the Ministers of the Canadian Conference recently held at Toronto, and of the state of the work of God in the important field of Methodistic labour embraced in Western Canada.

The increase of membership during the past year is both gratifying and encouraging, being no less than *One thousand One hundred and seventy-one*; the whole number of church-members being at the present time, about *Twenty-six Thousand Two hundred and thirteen*. It should be observed, that the net increase only is reported, after having filled up all vacancies occasioned by removals, withdrawals, expulsions, and death.—These statistics have reference not to the increase of congregations, but to those only who are in church-fellowship. Greatly, therefore, has the Lord of the harvest prospered the efforts of our Western Canadian brethren during the year past; and we only give utterance to our sincere desire, when we express our ardent prayer, that God may, in coming years, add still more numerous such as are saved to that section of our beloved Church.

It is also pleasing to learn, that, without exception, the various Connexional Funds afford evidence of improvement, being in advance of amounts raised in previous years. We notice with heart-felt pleasure, that the Report of the Canadian Missions exhibits an unparalleled increase in the funds of nearly *One Thousand pounds*. When the liberality of the Church for the sustentation and enlargement of the work of God manifests a steady and constant increase, it may be regarded as an indication of the operative existence of sound christian principle, and of a growing conviction of duty towards those who are still without her pale.

Nineteen young men of much promise from the several Districts were received on trial for the work of the Ministry by the Conference, and have been appointed to scenes of labour.

During the Session, an interesting service was held in the Adelaide Street Church for the formal reception of candidates, who had satisfactorily passed through their term of probation, into full connexion with the Conference.

The Sabbath services, beside the usual observances, included the administration of the Lord's Supper, the Ordination of four junior brethren, and a Conference Love-Feast; all of which are spoken of, as having been of a highly spiritual and profitable character.

Among the Miscellaneous matters, we observe, that the *Second Friday in August* is appointed to be observed as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer, by all the Societies in Western Canada; and that henceforth persons are to be admitted to Love-feasts only on the presentation of Society-Tickets and Notes of admission.

The "Pastoral Address"—"The Answer of the British Conference to the Address of the Canadian Conference"—The "Address of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, in connexion with the British Conference, to the Conference in England"—are able and valuable documents, the wide circulation and serious perusal of which can but excite gratitude to God for the past, and impel to nobler, more zealous and self-denying efforts to promote the interests of the kingdom of Christ in the future.

The Wesleyan Ministers, in Canada, as a Body, are men of God, intent on their great work, and on making a salutary impression on the minds of the present generation. Their country owes them much for the expenditure of talent and influence, and for many years of

wasting toil, in widely diffusing scriptural knowledge, and reclaiming sinners from the error of their ways, and thereby raising and sustaining the tone of public morals as well as of individual piety; and it has much yet to hope for, from the extended and yearly extending sphere of evangelistic labour, which the Canadian branch of the Wesleyan Church after many conflicts has so honourably won, and which, in the face of still continuing opposition, it now so beneficially occupies. "*Righteousness exalteth a nation.*"

NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT.

We have pleasure in publishing the following RESOLUTIONS passed at the late N. S. District Meeting:—

THE WESLEYAN PAPER.

The attention of the Brethren having been directed to the subject of *The Wesleyan Newspaper*, devoted to the interests of religion in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, especially,—

It was Resolved unanimously,—

1. That this District Meeting highly appreciates the labours of the Brethren comprising the Committee of said Periodical; and hereby presents its cordial and unanimous thanks to those Brethren for their judicious management of the affairs of "The Wesleyan Office," and for their constant attention to the various and arduous duties that have devolved upon them during the year.

2. That this Meeting fully approves of the manner in which *The Wesleyan* has been conducted: that to the EDITOR it expresses its cordial and unanimous thanks for his constant attention to the duties of his office; for the highly respectable talent he has exhibited in conducting the Paper; for the decided Protestant character it has maintained; for the clear and lucid manner in which he has stated various Wesleyan matters, and for his firm advocacy of all subjects and measures of either a religious or moral tendency; and directs that these Resolutions be forwarded to the Missionary Committee, and also that they be inserted in the columns of *The Wesleyan*.

HALIFAX AND CHARLOTTETOWN CIRCUITS.

Resolved, That the District Meeting expresses its satisfaction with these Circuits, and most cordially offers its thanks to the Ministers and the official members, and our people generally, in Halifax and Charlottetown, for their zeal and liberality in supporting the cause of God in their respective Circuits.

NOVA SCOTIA SABBATH ALLIANCE.

The Wesleyan Ministers of the Nova Scotia District, in Annual Session now convened, firmly believing in the divine origin and perpetual obligation of the Holy Sabbath, rejoice to learn that Ministers and laymen of various denominations of Evangelical Christians in the City of Halifax, have formed themselves into an Alliance to promote the sanctity and observance of the Lord's Day, and hereby beg to assure the Members of the SABBATH ALLIANCE of their cordial sympathy with the great and important object at which they are aiming, and of their willing determination to assist them by their prayers and influence, and by any other means in their power, to secure its attainment.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be forwarded to the Secretary of the Sabbath Alliance to be laid before the Board, as an expression of the good-will and desire of mutual co-operation of the Wesleyan Ministers of the Nova Scotia District.

RETIRED SUPERNUMERARIES.

Resolved unanimously, That the Members of the District Meeting cannot allow their much-respected and beloved Brethren, the Reverend WILLIAM CROSCOMBE, the Rev. RICHARD WILLIAMS, and the Rev. JOHN MARSHALL, to retire from the active duties of the Ministry, which they have so ably, and so usefully discharged, to the more retired condition of Supernumeraries, without expressing the high opinion they entertain of the valuable service they have rendered to the cause of God as Ministers of Christ; and the Brethren assure them, that they view their retirement from the more active labours of the Ministry, as a loss to the cause of religion, which needs in these Provinces, the assistance of the experience and wisdom, the piety and zeal, of those who have been long and successfully labouring in the Lord's vineyard.—They pray the good Lord to restore them to health, and to employ them still extensively in his service; but trust that if it should be providentially arranged otherwise, the cause of God may nevertheless have the continued benefit of their long experience in Missionary toil, as "fellow helpers to the truth;" and that their remaining days may be happy and useful.

Within the last sixty years, forty thousand complete copies of the Talmud have been distributed in the countries belonging to the Austrian crown.

Annual Examination of Sackville Academy.

We understand that the *Annual Examination* of the Students of SACKVILLE ACADEMY, Mount Allison, New Brunswick, which took place on the 23rd ult., was creditable to all parties concerned. In the afternoon the spacious Lecture-Room was filled with a respectable assembly of persons from the neighbourhood and adjoining villages, who were attracted thither to witness the usual Declamation, which gave general satisfaction. At the close of the Examination the Students proceeded to their respective homes to spend the summer vacation.

A Word in Season.

The present number closes our *second* volume; and we are happy to say, that after this, the *postal tax will be removed*. May we not hope for an increase of subscribers to our list? Our friends will do well to use a little effort *just now* to aid in extending the circulation of *The Wesleyan*. In expectation of their hearty co-operation, we shall strike off some *extra* copies, so that new subscribers may be furnished with Volume III. from the beginning. If each one who approves of *The Wesleyan* were to get a new paying subscriber, it would do the Office an essential service, and prove a ready way of spreading abroad useful information. Try—and let us hear soon.

The friends of Rufus Black, M. D., who recently met with a painful accident, will be pleased to know, that he is recovering as fast as could be reasonably expected. We are glad to hear that he has been able to take an airing in his carriage during the week.

MORE DOINGS OF POPEY.—M. Geymonat and M. Malan, Waldensian Ministers were expelled from Florence in March last, for preaching the Gospel of Christ. These persecutions, it is said, have only increased the desire of the Italians to read God's Word, and to hear it preached; and that, since the time when the Reformation in Italy was drowned in blood, that field never has appeared so white unto the harvest as at present. The zeal of the votaries of Popery against the dissemination of God's word in Italy, shows not only their hatred to that Word, but also that it is the principal weapon of attack on the Man of Sin employed by Protestants.

DISPENSATIONS FOR MONEY.—In his last mandament for Lent, the Archbishop of Rouen, primate of Normandy, forbids the use of meat, of milk, and of butter, during that period; but he adds immediately, that a dispensation from these austerities may be obtained, by laying down *an alms* for eating meat, and another for milk and butter, at the office of his secretary!

THE CLASS MEETING.—The Class Meeting we believe, says *Zion's Herald*, to be one of the prime secrets of the spiritual power and success of Methodism; it is our deliberate judgment that we had better reduce one half our membership than allow this precious institution to fall into general disuse among us. Both God and man will own us for maintaining it, at even such a sacrifice.

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.—Henry A. Wise, in his address on the subject of education, says: "Teach your children the elements of Christian Philosophy, the Bible, lessons of Love and Temperance, and Knowledge, and Virtue, and Faith, and Hope, and Charity, and you may turn them out into the world without a pang of apprehension, without a doubt of distrust, or fear; they will never injure the State."

The first edition of the BIBLE in print was done at Mentz, between the years 1450 and 1455. It was beautifully executed, with clear type, lustrous ink, and on good paper—containing 1282 pages. Of this edition, but eighteen copies are now known to be in existence, four of which are printed on vellum. Two of these on vellum are in England, one in Berlin, and one in Paris.—Ten of the rest of the eighteen are in England, and one in the United States. The latter was purchased at auction, in London, in 1848, for the sum of £500 sterling.

The Duke of Wellington has this year waived his annual banquet in commemoration of Waterloo, rather than occasion a sense of wounded pride in the breasts of the French guests at the Great Exhibition.

The fourth volume of Torrey's Translation of *Neander's Church History* will be published during this summer, carrying down the history as far as it was printed at the time of the author's death. A further portion, down to the martyrdom of Huss, will be published from Neander's Manuscript.

A Penny Magazine is to be established at Calcutta, under the editorship of Baboo Rajendral Mitra, the librarian of the Asiatic Society.

French and Spanish children, and native Californian adults are receiving instruction in the Sabbath School of the Methodist Episcopal Church at San Francisco. Hopes are entertained that some of the Chinese may be induced also to attend.

Lord Ashley succeeds his late demised father, as Earl of Shaftesbury, and as such enters the House of Lords.

Smoking has been almost universally abandoned in Italy, as a negative protestation against the Austrian and Papal tyranny—a measure which is deeply felt by the rulers, as much of their revenue is derived from the tax on that weed. In May last, the Supreme Tribunal of the Sacred Consulta condemned Pietra Ercoli, aged 34, "to the galleys for twenty years, for having, on the 10th of May, attempted to prevent one Lingi Giannini from lighting a cigar he wanted to smoke!"

A project is on foot to supply the city of San Francisco with water, which it is hoped will be accomplished at no far distant day.

Accounts from the Upper Mississippi represent the recent flood there, as the greatest known since 1844. Some sections of the O'Reilly telegraph line on the flats along the river above Quincy, were unable to work for some days, owing to the floods being higher than the wires. Iowa, it is supposed, will suffer more than any one of the other States visited by the flood.

It is said that the Erie Canal has paid into the treasury of New York the enormous sum of *Fifty-four millions* of dollars.

"Fanny Forrester" is daily expected home by her friends; she left India in January.

The *Sun* of yesterday says that the *Toronto Convention* have agreed upon a Railway policy. The trunk line is to be built—to extend over a line of *fourteen hundred miles*—from Halifax to Detroit—entirely through British territory.

Dottings.

Scarlet fever may be cured by rubbing the patient three times a day with fat bacon.

Muddy water, and dirt also, is better than clean water to put out fire.

If one ounce of powdered gum tragacanth, in the white of six eggs, well beaten, is applied to a window, it will prevent the rays of the sun from getting in. Quere—What will prevent them getting out?

Equal quantities of red lead and Indian meal with molasses, mixed, and made to the consistency of paste, is said to be a certain exterminator of cockroaches. It should be put on plates and set where the vermin are thickest—but no food should be near.

Live up to all your engagements. Earn your money before you spend it. A pound of beef loses one quarter by boiling; an ounce more by roasting.

Conversions to Protestantism—Gospel in Russia.

We have read with a lively pleasure the following news from Hungary, given in the *Augsburg Gazette* of the 4th instant, under the date of *Pesth, April 28th*: "Conversions of Catholics to the Protestant religion have become surprisingly numerous of late." The *Vienna Gazette* of April 19th announces that Jean Kuppis, chaplain at Buda, is become a Protestant; that the efforts of the prince primate to bring him back to the Catholic fold, and his assignation before the chapter of the cathedral of Gran, having been ineffectual, he has been excommunicated; and this sentence has been made known to him by the Cures of Pesth and of Buda without changing his resolution.

The *Magyar Hirlop* announces further that on April 17th, at a confirmation in the Evangelical Church of Buda, a young lady of a noble family, a Catholic, declared that she was resolved to embrace the Protestant religion, and that she has since been received into the Evangelical community, according to the accustomed rites.

On Easter Sunday, at Buda, three men, with the wives of two of them; and on the same day, at Pesth, a woman, a Catholic, with two sons who were of the Greek Church, embraced Protestantism.

A friend whose acquaintance I made in Switzerland, and who has been preaching the Gospel at Chabay, in Southern Russia, writes thus: "The Gospel is extending its influence remarkably in these countries. Many hearts have been touched in Claboy, Glucksthal, Roebach, and other places. Our private meetings are attended by a great number, who confess Christ in truth. There is also a decided movement in the Russian Church. The Russian Bible Society distributes many copies of the sacred Scriptures and of tracts, which are thankfully received. In a preface to the New Testament the Russian Synod exhorts the people to read the Scriptures carefully, with the view of finding Christ, and communion with him, which, they say, is the end of revelation. There is a numerous body of Russian Dissenters, who are very much like Protestants. Their worship is free, consisting in the reading and meditation of the word, with the singing of psalms. They have no priests nor images; they do not cross themselves. I have had this year frequent opportunities of conversing with Roman Catholics. A young man of that communion has joined our Church, and made a public profession of faith. His only hope of salvation is the merits of Christ. Many French Roman Catholics from Odessa have come here this winter on account of marriages, christenings, &c. They love the Gospel—will walk ten leagues willingly to hear it. Many of them come afterwards to request me to explain these things to them. One of them, an old man, who had not been in a church for fifty years, after hearing the doctrine of salvation by faith, cried out, 'If our priests preached thus, I would often go to church.'—*Paris Correspondent of the Christian Advocate & Journal*.

Imprisonment of Count Guiccardini and other Protestants for Reading the Bible.

At Florence, Count Guiccardini was reading the Bible with a few friends, when the police interrupted them, and conducted all present, seven in number, to prison, with their hands tied behind their backs—Count Guiccardini among the rest. Application was made next day at the prison by some English gentlemen, who knew the Count, to be permitted, to see him which was refused. These gentlemen proceeded at once to Mr. Sheil, the English Minister, who acted most promptly and kindly on their behalf. He expressed his deep regret and decided conviction of the impolicy of such conduct on the part of this Government, and through his kind interference they obtained admission to the noble prisoner. The gentlemen found Guiccardini looking very ill—he had not slept, from the stench and the vermin of the cell into which he had been thrust. Later advices state, Count Guiccardini and his companions still continue in the common prison, and it is uncertain when they may be released, or what the government intend doing with them. The arrest of a man universally respected for his high and noble character, and who is well known to be no politician, has caused the deepest sensation throughout the city. The Government no doubt intended it for a very clever *coup de main*—enabling them, by falling on the most decided Protestants, to check the movement; but it has had a diametrically opposite effect; and the fact that eight Tuscans should have been arrested, and kept for a week in a loathsome common prison for simply reading the Word of God, has exasperated them exceedingly, and swelled the ranks of those who in heart are Protestant, though they may not for the moment have the courage to avow it. Those who have visited the prisoners declare that they suffer with the utmost resignation and with inward peace, because they feel that they suffer for Christ's cause. Much prayer has been made on their behalf, and subscriptions have begun for the relief of the families of those whose circumstances require it.—*English paper*.

Canadian Bill against Intemperance.

We have received the draft of a Bill introduced by Col. Guzy, for the suppression of intemperance, and must say, if intemperance and the tipping which leads to it, are to be corrected by law at all, this bill appears just the thing to do it. The provisions are so stringent, that if it becomes law, we think there will be few tavern licenses taken out, and very little unlicensed traffic carried on, but, on the contrary, a very great increase of good Temperance Hotels; and this, doubtless, is just the object of the Bill, and might be the object of good and patriotic men. We observe that a contemporary is excessively disgusted with the severity of the Bill, and what he considers its inquisitorial character. But does it not occur to him that parties may escape all this severity, &c., by merely declining to take out licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks? If they apply for temperance licenses under the provisions of this bill, should it become law, there will be no questions asked, fee required, nor inquisition made, except to ascertain that they have suitable accommodations, and that they are true to their name. Without going minutely into the bill, and without approving of licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks under any restriction, we may state, that we consider the machinery for granting licenses proposed in it, (copied, we believe, from the bill of last session,) as extremely defective. The plain, straightforward, and easily

wrought plan of ascertaining the opinions of the people of each municipality respecting licenses, would be for its legal voters, either to elect officers annually for granting or refusing licenses, or to vote annually, license or no license, and let the Executive act accordingly. The more directly all such matters are left to the people themselves, the less trouble, expense and discontent are occasioned, and the sooner do the people feel their responsibilities as citizens.—*Montreal Witness*.

Desecration of the Sabbath.

Not only is the annual public desecration of the Sabbath, called the *Fete Dieu*, to take place in our streets next Lord's Day, but efforts have been made, by means of cheap pleasure trips, to secure a great influx of visitors from the United States, to witness it. This is melancholy in the extreme; and it is painful to notice the indifference, or, we might rather say, approving manner in which our secular press generally speaks of the melancholy exhibition, and the plan of bringing strangers to see it. Does not one think of the wrath that must be treasuring up against the day of wrath on account of these heaven-defying proceedings! How can we expect to escape the judgment of God as a community, if such things are done amongst us without compunction and without protest? Oh! that all the good of every communion would join together in a hearty, earnest appeal against this flagrant and monstrous case of Sabbath breaking. Will not the Bishops of the Church of Rome, when they see that it is to be made the occasion of a gathering together in the streets, not only of the careless and ungodly of this city, but of the cities and villages of the adjoining states, discontinue the public procession altogether?—*Id.*

Provincial Appointments.

His Honor the Administrator of the Government, by the advice of Her Majesty's Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:

To be Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Cape Breton—Alexander Taylor, Esq., (Baddeck), John Robertson, Esq., (St. Ann's), John D. Gillies, Esq., (Sydney Bar), Stephen McPherson, Esq., (Big Narrows).

To be Justices of the Peace for the County of Pictou—John Taylor, Esq., George McDonald, Esq., (West River).

To be Commissioners of Schools for the North District of the County of Pictou—the Revs. Chas. Elliot, James Bayne, A. W. Herdman, James Waddell, Mr. Jas. Crichton, and Mr. Robert P. O. Grant.

To be Commissioners of Schools for the South District of the County of Pictou—the Revs. G. Walker, A. McGillivray, Jas. Carmichael, Esq., Dr. Forrest, Jas. Crerar, Esq., Donald McGillivray, Esq., and John McDougall, Esq.

To be Collectors of Duties at Big Brasé Or. Cape Breton, George Old, Esq., St. Ann—William Ross, Esq.

To be Seizing Officers for the County of Cumberland—Mr. Albert D. Chapman and Mr. Eliphlet Read.

[Thomas Martell, Esq., to be a Notary and Tabellion Public within the County of Inverness.—18th June, 1851.]

Summary of News.

Mr Fortune, the naturalist, has arrived at Calcutta, with upwards of 20,000 tea-plants, for the use of the Himalayan nurseries, Keonson and Girwall. The Assam Tea Company's plantations are also rapidly increasing, and there is little doubt that in a few years tea will be extensively produced in India.

Several of the clergy of Liverpool have commenced the practice of open-air preaching. Each minister intends to devote himself to the work of evangelising the poor in his own district.

Orders have been issued by the Horseguards for 30,000 of the improved muskets which carry a conical shaped ball.

Some horned cattle and fifty calves, the first ever imported from Sweden, have arrived at London from Stockholm.

A century ago the amount expended in books, periodicals, and newspapers, did not exceed £100,000 a year, whereas the sum now so expended annually is calculated at £2,100,000.

At Welburg, in the Northallerton union, is a female aged 103, who is active, and walks about the village without help. She remembers the Rev. Wm Dawson, rector of the parish, giving a dinner to the poor people on the day King George the Third was crowned, in September, 1761.

The *Neptuna* steamer, which was on its way back to St. Petersburg, to bring over the remainder of the Russian articles intended for exhibition, was lost a few days since in the Belt. The whole of the crew and passengers were saved, but the vessel itself is a complete and hopeless wreck. This unfortunate occurrence will have the effect of retarding the completion of the Russian compartment for a still further period.

The King of Prussia has just named the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael, sons of the Emperor of Russia, colonel of two Prussian regiments.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

UNFORTUNATE COLLISION.—We regret to learn that the Steamer St. John, coming down the river from Fredericton, and the Steamer Union, bound up, came in collision at one o'clock on Tuesday morning, near Oak Point, the Union striking the St. John, bow on, with great force, a little forward of the paddle-box, on the larboard side, and completely breaking in and tearing away a large portion of the St. John's side and deck. We have not learned what damage the Union sustained, if any, as she proceeded on her upward voyage. No person was injured on board the St. John; but we learn that two cows and two calves on board of her were knocked overboard by the violence of the confusion and lost. The St. John came through the Falls this morning, in order to ascertain the damage and be repaired. The repairs will probably occupy some weeks. The expense and loss of time, at this season of the year, will, we fear, bear heavy on the proprietors.—Observer.

The Fredericton Times of June 24th, says:—The Supreme Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for this County, opened to-day; His Honor Judge Street presiding.—There being not a single criminal case to be brought before the Grand Jury, the Sheriff presented His Honor with a pair of white gloves instead of a Criminal Calendar. His Honor in charging the Jury, stated this was the first time such a thing had occurred at York County within his memory.

NEW SHIPS.—A substantial brig, called the Huron, was recently towed into this Harbour from St. Martin's, where she was built by Mr. Isaac Melois, of that place. She measures 254 tons, and 255 tons old measurement, and is owned by Mr. George Eaton, of this city.

A handsome and well built ship, called the Gramina, was recently towed down from Kingston, where she was built by Messrs. Wm. F. and Enos. A. Flewelling, for John Alexander Black, Esq., of Liverpool. She measures 841 tons, N. M., and 818 tons, O. M., and is highly creditable to her builder as a superior specimen of workmanship. She carries a very beautiful female figure head.

A fine schooner, with great breadth of beam, and built for carrying heavy lumber cargoes, was launched a few days ago from the building-yard of Messrs. J. & W. Olive, at Carleton. She measures 154 tons, N. M. We learn that she was built for an American gentleman, who would be willing to give a considerable sum if he could obtain an American Register for her. No better proof than this is required to show that we can build vessels on better terms than the United States, when we see Americans having them built here. We believe the same gentleman is building another vessel at Carleton.—Courier, June 23.

ST. ANDREW'S RAILWAY COMPANY.—A general meeting of the Shareholders of this Company was held at the Town Hall, at St. Andrews, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at which the Secretary read the Annual Report of the Directors, from which it appears that the total receipts have been £24,668 19s; disbursements on account of the actual construction of the works, engineering, office, law, and other incidental expenses, £25,571 8s. 2d.—leaving a balance against the Company of £1202 9s. 2d. In addition to this amount, the sum of £10,276 16s. has been expended in England on account of iron rails, engine, tender, and other ordinary expenses. Mr. Myer's contract for grading and making all the earth work for ten miles will expire on the 1st July next, and it is expected that this distance will be finished during the present summer. A provisional agreement has been made with a Mr. Shaw, an English contractor of eminence, for the completion of the entire unfinished road to Woodstock, his agent (Mr. Brookfield) having personally examined the whole line through the woods. Resolutions were passed approving of the suggestions of the London Board in reference to founding a settlement on the principles of the Canterbury one in New Zealand.—Id.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT THE INSTITUTE.—We are gratified to learn that the prospects of this spirited undertaking of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute are of the most encouraging character. The most active exertions are being made in every direction by our operatives and manufacturers to produce specimens of their labors, and some very ingenious inventions in machinery are also being prepared. The proposed Industrial Exhibition is thus already exerting a direct and highly beneficial influence upon our domestic artists, which it would be difficult to over-estimate.

We are pleased to learn that the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce, instituted at Fredericton, and combining much of the talent at Head Quarters and other parts of the Province, have promised to aid the undertaking.

We understand that His Excellency Sir Edmund Head has been specially invited to be present to open the Exhibition, and measures are being taken to promote cheap pleasure excursions from several parts of the Province, Nova Scotia, and the neighbouring States—to make the occasion as interesting and as attractive as possible.

Since writing the above we have been favoured with a copy of the invitation to His Excellency, and his gratifying reply which show the deep interest His Excellency takes in the Institute and the objects contemplated by the Board of Directors.—Id.

Canada.

CANADA.—Toronto, June 19.—Last night, in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Ross, a strong Ministerialist, introduced a bill to vacate the seats of members of that House who had ever been guilty of treason, or taken the oath of allegiance to foreign States. Should it pass it will cause the ejection of Messrs. Wolfrid Nelson, Papineau and McKenzie, at the latter of whom it is understood to be especially aimed.

On Tuesday, the estimates for 1851 were laid before the Assembly. The expenditure is estimated at £2,630,000, of which £547,000 is for public works, and £340,000 for interest on debt. The scheme of a shifting capital is to be adhered to, and £40,000 is asked for building a residence for the Governor at Toronto, and a like sum for one at Quebec. The expense of removing to Quebec is set down at £30,000.

The Right Hon. Fox Maule has declared in his place in Parliament, that it is not the intention of the Government now to reduce the number of the troops serving in Canada.

It is stated in well informed circles in Toronto, that Government is to appoint a Board of Railway Commissioners, and that Sir Allan N. McNab is to be named Chairman with a salary of £500 a year.—Quebec Morning Chronicle.

MANSLAUGHTER.—A man named Nolan, was committed to gaol in Toronto on the 29th ult., for beating a woman, with whom he was living, so as to cause her death.

Newfoundland.

We regret to learn, from a most unexceptionable source, that the inhabitants on the southern shores of Trinity Bay are with few exceptions entirely destitute of seed potatoes. We have been assured that "not one family in forty" can muster a potato to put into the ground. This is running an immense risk. Should the fishery prove unproductive the government will again have to launch out largely of Indian meal. Far better to send round now a cargo of potatoes.—Harbour Grace Herald, June 4.

For the past 8 or 10 days the weather has been remarkably untoward. The wind has prevailed from the eastward, and has been so very wet that our fishing operations have been very much retarded. Had the weather been fine our Labrador men would have been at their respective stations ere this. Vegetation advances but slowly.—Id.

UNITED STATES.

The report from New Orleans is that \$1,500,000 protested bills have been returned from Liverpool.

FIRE AT BELFAST.—The foundry buildings together with a large two-story dwelling house at Belfast, were destroyed by fire this week. It is said the loss will not fall far short of \$35,000. No insurance.

CHOLERA AT THE WEST.—In Princeton, Ky., seven new cases and two deaths had occurred. The town was nearly deserted. A few cases have also occurred in Memphis. At Lexington, Missouri, there were eleven deaths in five days. Several deaths are reported on the canal near Petersburg, Indiana.

A NOBLE IRISHMAN.—The will of Judge McLaughly, late of St. Louis, gives \$200,000 in trust to the city for the relief of emigrants. He leaves \$400,000 to his heirs.

Some twenty-five arrests have been made in New York, within the past two weeks, of captains of vessels, for bringing an excess of passengers over the number prescribed by law.

The Secretary of the American Treasury has issued instructions allowing British vessels from the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, laden with the products of said Provinces, to enter any port of entry in the United States, and afterwards, on proper permit granted by the Collector, to proceed to any port of delivery within the collection district, and unload thereat. British vessels will also be permitted to take cargoes to any of said ports of delivery to be carried out of the United States.

The steamboat fair on the Hudson River from New York to Albany, is now twenty-five cents! So much for competition.

THE NEW ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—We are happy to have it in our power to announce the opening of the new route to the Pacific, across the territory of Nicaragua, by which over a thousand miles of navigation is avoided, and the land carriage is reduced more than two thirds. The new steamer Prometheus is the first of the line, and will sail from this port on the 14th of July, direct for San Juan, from whence passengers will be transported by the river and lake in a new iron steamer, to within twelve miles of the Pacific, and from thence on a good road to San Juan del Sur, where the splendid ocean steamer Pacific will be in readiness to transport them to California. Cornelius Vanderbilt is the principal proprietor of this line. The saving of time and comparative comfort of this route, will entitle it to a preference over every other now open to California. It is confidently expected that the trip from New York to California, by these steamers, will be from six to eight days shorter than by the Isthmus, even if the railroad should be completed.—N. Y. Post.

IMPORTANT TO TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.—The Telegraph case, in which an operator was called upon to disclose a communication that

passed over the line, and refused, was before the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday morning. Judges King and Parsons concurred in deciding that the operator was bound to disclose the contents of a telegraphic communication when required to do so in a legal proceeding, as it was not among the class of cases which have the privilege of secrecy. The written opinions of the court will be hereafter delivered. Judge Campbell dissented, and said that he would also give a written dissenting opinion.—Philadelphia N. American.

The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Tanner, arrived at New York on Wednesday night, with California dates to the 15th ult., and Oregon to the 2d ult.

The Steamers from San Francisco are understood to have brought down about two millions and a half of gold.

The Crescent City brought £770,145 in gold dust, and 527 passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Our whole city is alive with workmen, engaged in re-building the burnt district. The Alta California gives the following astonishing instance of the recuperative energy of San Francisco:—From Monday, 5th inst, when the fire ceased, up to the present time, May 14th, an interval of ten days, three hundred and fifty seven buildings have been commenced, of which the major part are finished and occupied! This is exclusive of the many that are going up in other parts of the city, not touched by the fire; including them, the total number of houses just completed, or in course of erection throughout the city, will not fall short of four hundred and fifty! Of course, from the rapidity with which they have been put up, most of them are frame, but still, in every instance in which a brick building was burnt, either the walls still standing will be used in re-building, or where they are unfit, a new brick fire-proof building will be erected in the place of the one destroyed.

Lumber has advanced materially, and large sales have been made; sellers are quite disposed to meet buyers; stock large.

Dewitt & Harrison, in lieu of water, used 80,000 gallons of vinegar in preserving their warehouse. It was entirely saved.

Among the names of those who have suffered losses by the fire, are Dickson, DeWolfe & Co., formerly of Nova Scotia, \$15,000; Parker, formerly of the Halifax Hotel, \$25,000, and C. W. Wallace, formerly of Halifax, \$500.

FIRE AT STOCKTON.—Hardly had the smoke cleared up from the ruins of San Francisco, ere intelligence was received of the destruction of a large portion of the city of Stockton. This event occurred on the night of the 13th of May. The fire originated in a new and beautiful house, just opened under the name of the Merchant's hotel, formerly known as the Branch, and beyond a doubt was the work of an incendiary. It is supposed that some miscreant intended by these diabolical means, to succeed in releasing the prisoners confined in the county jail; but the purpose failed in its accomplishment, as the winds proved unpropitious, and turned the course of the devastating element upon more precious and costly fuel to satisfy its long slumbering rage.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Dates from the Sandwich Islands are to the 9th of April. A San Francisco paper says:—"We have little news to report except the subsiding of the French excitement. We have it however on very good authority, that the Hawaiian Government has decided to apply to the Government of the United States for annexation, and that an officer of our national government is in our city, on his way to Washington, entrusted with the mission. We not only hope this is true, but that the cloak of Uncle Sam may be folded around this beautiful sea-nymph of the Pacific, and she be domesticated in the great family."

FISH IN THE RIVER.—All along up the coast, quantities of dead fish are seen floating on the surface of the water. They are of the cat and buffalo species. Their death is very mysterious. They are seen to emerge from the river, to make a feeble wiggle, then disappear, shortly to rise swollen and dead, after which they float on the surface, filthy and stinking objects, at the towns on the river, the authorities had been compelled to employ persons to remove the dead fish, so offensive have they become. What is the cause of this mortality among the buffaloes and cats? Some think that the cholera has extended to the piscine race,—others that they die in the bayous, and float out; but the most probable reason is the sudden rise in the river, and the great quantity of mud which has been brought down from the upper tributaries.—N. O. Delta, 12th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAKE SUPERIOR OIL STONE.—There is a quarry of very fine Oil Stone on Lake Superior, pronounced by the geologist Houghton better than anything before discovered for sharpening fine-edged tools. The London recently brought down four tons of this stone for shipping East. The company are now working the quarry, and calculate to ship twenty tons more this summer. The stone will prove an excellent substitute for the imported article, and can be had at twenty-five per cent less cost.

BOUGHT HIS OWN HOUSE.—A gentleman of Boston built a fine house, at a great expense, a short distance from the city. It was a splendid residence, but he got tired of it, moved back to the city, and went to an auctioneer to have it disposed of. The auctioneer advertised it in such glowing terms that the owner didn't recognize

the description of his own property, and when the day of sale arrived he sent a friend to bid off, at any price, a place that had so many advantages as the auctioneer's advertisement enumerated. The gentleman is now back in his old quarters, and whenever he thinks of moving, his wife reads him the auctioneer's advertisement.—Springfield Post.

A CURIOSITY.—Last week the workmen at Power's Summit, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, found a petrified snake, the size of which would seem to indicate that in this region at least, that species of reptile has greatly degenerated. His snakeship was found imbedded in the solid limestone rock, some sixty feet below the earth's surface. Its size is enormous—sixteen feet in length, and in the middle at least four inches in diameter. Although its substance is completely assimilated to the rock in which it was imbedded, it looks surprisingly natural—indeed almost as perfect in "form and feature" as when alive.—Beaver (Pennsylvania) Star.

DISCOVERY IN SURGERY.—Among the scientific critics in Berlin, according to the correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, there has been some interest lately in a newly claimed discovery of the application of chlorine to cure cases of pain. The difficulty in the use of chloroform, thus far—and a difficulty felt far more in Europe than America—has been the danger of suffocation, or of otherwise injuring the body by a total stoppage of some of its functions. This new application claims the merit of escaping the danger. According to this account, the fluid, (some 10 or 20 drops) is dropped on the part affected, or on a lint bandage slightly moistened with water, and then applied, and all bound up in oil silk, and a linen band. After from two to ten minutes the part becomes insensible, and the pain is no longer felt, whether it be from rheumatic, nervous, or other disorders. After a time it returns again, but usually weaker, and with several applications it is often entirely relieved. The discoverer's name is Aran, and he has already presented a memorial on the subject to the Academy of Paris.

POPULATION OF FRANCE.—The census recently taken in France shows a total population of 35,500,000. The number of foreigners domiciled of all nations, exceeds 1,000,000; of these upwards of 75,000 are English, in various parts of the country, which is considerably less than previous to the revolution, when it exceeded 150,000.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH IN SWEDEN.—Mr. Wm. Robinson, of this country, is about to erect and manage, in Sweden and Norway, a number of lines of Magnetic Telegraph. He has been granted the privilege for the enterprise, which is to endure for fifty years; and a company, including several heavy capitalists of this city and Stockholm, has been formed under his auspices. A charter for a similar undertaking will, it is expected, be obtained from the Government of Denmark, and it is therefore probable that one of our countrymen will be the agent in establishing within the States named at least 3,000 miles of telegraph.—New York Paper.

TO CURE CORNS.—Pare the corn, and rub the part with sweet oil. This should be done on getting up in the morning, and just before stepping into bed at night. In a few days the pain will diminish, and in a few days more it will cease, when the nightly application may be discontinued.

Corns may be softened for paring by washing them in milk warm water in which some soda has been dissolved.

Mr. J. R. Hind has discovered another new planet in the constellation Scorpio, about eight deg. north of the ecliptic, and forming at the time an equilateral triangle with the stars Scorpio and Libra. It is of a pale bluish colour, and its light is about equal to that of a star of the ninth magnitude.

NATURAL SOAP IN NEW MEXICO.—John Gorman, Assistant Marshal, who was engaged in taking the census of New Mexico, discovered in the Town of Chamallo, in Rio Arriba county, a substance resembling soap. It makes a lather like soap, and has the property of removing grease spots or stains out of any kind of cloth. When put in water it immediately slacks like lime. At the place where the discovery was first made, it is even with the surface, and about fifteen yards square. It is rotten on the top to about the depth of three feet, but appears cleaner and sounder at greater depths. It can be taken out in large lumps, of ten or fifteen pounds weight. It is as white as snow, and seems to exist in large quantities. Specimens have been forwarded to the Census Office at Washington.

THE STING OF A LOCUST.—Near Westchester, Pa., a young man named Hamorton, was severely stung on the hand by a young locust, in consequence of which the arm soon became much swollen up to the shoulder, attended with considerable pain. The general impression seems to be that the locust has no sting. The female, nevertheless, has a spiral sting, and some deaths have been ascribed to wounds inflicted by it.—U. S. Gazette.

[Dr. Smith denies that locusts are in the least dangerous.

Capt. Jenkins, of the steamship Asia, addressed a letter to the Liverpool Times, stating that a report had been circulated about his betting on the passage of his ship Asia, which he pronounces to be altogether without foundation.

The Viceroy of Egypt has sanctioned the project of a railroad from Alexandria by way of Cairo, to the Isthmus of Suez, and the work will be commenced without delay.

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Advertisements.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. No. 2, Ordnance Row.

The Subscriber, thankful for past favors extended to him while in the late firm of W. J. COLEMAN & CO., begs leave to announce to his Friends and the Public, that he is now opening—per Mic Mac, Moro Castle, Prince Arthur, and Goojerat—a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS.

Consisting of— Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Dressings, Medium, Satin and Venetian Summer Cloths, Cashmeres, Gambroons, Molekinis, Tweeds, Russel and Albert CORDS, Alpaca, Conting, Vestings, and Tailors' TRIMMINGS: Grey, White, striped, and Printed COTTONS: Cotton Warp, Gingham, Cotton Hdks, O-naburgs, Drills, Linens, Tickings, Towelings, Flannels, Serges, Printed Oil Cloths, etc.; Dress Materials of every description; Harpers' Bord' Muslin, Leno's, Damask and Watered MOREENS, Black Gros de Niple and Ducape Embossed and Damask SATINS, Sateens, gold and Silver SILKS, Fancy Brims and Fringes, BOWTIES, Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces & Edgings, Muslins, Dress Caps, Muslin and Lace SLEEVES Collars and Habit Shirts; SHAWLS in great variety; black and col'd silk and satin MANTLES, newest style—very cheap; childrens Straw and Tuscan HATS: fine, superfine, and 3 ply Scotch Carpeting, Fairs and Dutch do. Cotton and Wollen Druggets. Door Mats and Hearth Rugs.

—ALSO—

A large Stock of Gents' Silk HATS: Gents' Brazilian and Felt do; Gents' Alpaca do; Gents' Cloth, Glaced and Fancy CAPS; cases Boots and Shoes: which will be sold on a small advance for cash. SAMUEL STRONG. May 10.

The Unrivalled Summer Medicine IS WELL KNOWN TO BE

Dr. S. Townsend's Extract of SARSAPARILLA.

WHICH assertion is endorsed by the following Testimonial from Rev. JAMES BEATTIE, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, 18th July, 1850. Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I feel it to be both a duty and a privilege to say, that for several Summers past I have used your preparation of Sarsaparilla in my family with the happiest effects. Yours, etc. JAMES BEATTIE. Halifax, January 2nd, 1851.

MR. SAMUEL STORY, Junr. Dear Sir,—I am happy to inform you that I had an opportunity of perceiving the good effect derived from the use of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, on Mrs. Rebecca Robinson, of Shelburne, who was considered in a decline, —having a severe Cough, with symptoms of Asthma.—She took large quantities of COD LIVER OIL, but without any benefit derived from it; at my request she was induced to try your valuable Sarsaparilla, and am happy to say with great success. She has taken five Bottles, and is now able to go about her house as usual, before taking it she was confined to her bed and not expected to live. Your obedient serv't. JOSEPH WALTERS. Witness: Patrick Canfield, City Constable. April 5. 6mos. 91—116.

PACKET.

THE new and fast sailing schooner "Emma," will sail from the following places until the first of December n. at, at the first high water after 8 o'clock, a. m., except when the first high water occurs in the afternoon, when she will sail an hour before high water, in order to make the passage it possible during day-light, days of sailing as follows: On Mondays, from HICKS Wharf, Lower Horton, for Parramore. On Tuesdays, from Parramore for Windsor. On Wednesdays, from Windsor for Parramore. On Fridays, from Parramore for Horton. The above vessel has been fitted in every respect with superior accommodations, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, by JAMES RATHBURN. Lower Horton, May 31st, 1851.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL.

RESOLVED, That Public Notice be given that the Hay & Scales erected by Mr. Jos. Furthbank, at the head of Furbank's Wharf, are acknowledged as Public Scales for the weighing of Hay, and all other articles, and that Mr. William Doyle be sworn weigher for said scales. (A true copy.) JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk. October 31, 1850.

In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, Mr. WILLIAM DOYLE was this day sworn into office. JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk.

JAMES BLACK

Has received by the late arrivals from Great Britain. WHITE and Unbleached Cotton, 2 1/2 and 4 1/2 Prims & Fancy Muslins; Furnitures, Regatta and Striped Shirts, Plain and Fancy Coburgs, Orleans, DeLanes, and Gingham for Dresses; Muslins, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Braces, Laces and Edgings, Dressings, Tweeds, and Cantoners, Girls and Women's Straw Bonnets, and Sashes, &c. &c. &c., with a variety of other goods. For Sale at his Store, No. 4 Market Square. May 21.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA The Subscriber informs the Public, that he is Agent for the sale of the above excellent Compound, in this Province, and invites those dealing in the article, and all who are afflicted with the various diseases, for which the Sarsaparilla is known to be beneficial, to call and try the above, before putting any confidence in the slanders that the agents of his rival in the United States are publishing from time to time. To be had by wholesale in cases of 12 dozen each, or by retail, at moderate prices, at the Jerusalem Warehouse. June 18, 1850. DANIEL STARR.

COMFORT AND ECONOMY.

JUST received at No. 22, Hollis St., two doors from the new Bank, a few of entirely new invention of STOVES, intended for parlors,—they are very handsome and said to be the most economical Stoves in use. Also—a few Cooking Stoves of first rate kind and quality, to which many persons in the city can testify. J. & E. LONGARD. Jan 11.

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received from England his usual Spring Importation of Genuine Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., &c., which he offers for sale at moderate prices. WM. LANGLEY. May 17.

FANCY SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his present extensive stock of FANCY SOAP & PERFUMERY, at very reduced prices. Jan. 25. ROBT. G. FRASER.

Amherst Female Seminary.

PRINCIPALS, Mrs. C. E. RATCHFORD and MISS F. YATES, assisted by several other competent Teachers, including a French Lady who has been for several years instructing on the "Ollendorf" system, in the United States.

This Institution was opened in January, 1850, and is now in full and efficient operation. The Proprietor is erecting a large addition to the dwelling house, which is to be finished and ready for the reception of pupils at the commencement of the term, 15th July next. Accommodation will thus be afforded for ten or fifteen additional pupils as Boarders, and the Principals hope that by transmitting attention to the moral conduct of the young ladies entrusted to their care, as well as to their social intercourse when out of School, to merit the continuance of that appreciation, of which they have already received such gratifying proofs.

Amherst is a remarkably healthy part of the Province, and in that respect possesses advantages over a Town residence, especially for children of delicate constitutions, and excellent medical aid may be obtained if necessary. No pains will be spared to promote the health of the scholars by proper exercise, and a gentle saddle horse is kept for the use of those young ladies whose parents may wish them to ride.

The Seminary is situated within a few minutes' walk of four different places of public worship, and near to the Telegraph Station and Post Office.

TERMS.

For Board and Washing and Instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Use of the Globes, Ancient and Modern Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Grammar and Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and English Composition, £29 per Academical year. Extra Charges. Music. Spanish Guitar, 3 lessons per week, £2 0 0 per French, 5 lessons per week £1 10 0 do. Italian, 3 " " " 1 10 0 do. Drawing, Pencil or Crayon, 5 " " 1 0 0 do. Monochromatic, 3 " " 1 10 0 do. Plain or blended, 3 " " 1 10 0 do.

Bills payable quarterly in advance, or by an approved note at thirty days date. There will be two terms per year, viz. from 15th Jan. to 15th June, and from 15th July to 15th December. Pupils remaining at the Establishment during the vacation will be charged ten shillings per week for board and washing. For further information apply post paid to AMHERST, 13th May, 1851.

REFERENCES.

The Hon. the Master of the Rolls, Halifax. Thomas A. S. Dewolf, Esq., Amherst. Rev. George Townsend, Amherst. Rev. Alex. Clarke, Amherst. Rev. William Crocombe, Amherst. Rev. John Francis, Amherst. Rev. Charles Tupper, Amherst. Harry King Elliot, D. C. L., Windsor. Rev. Charles Elliott, Pictou. A. P. Ross Esq., George Wheeler, Esq., St. John, N. B. ins. 4 96—101.

REVALENTA ARABICA.

FIFTY THOUSAND CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE HAVE BEEN EFFECTED BY DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.—Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food in a very short time. W. R. Reeves, Post-Andrew, Tiverton. "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's delicious health-restoring food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any enquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Riddington Rectory, Norfolk. "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon, of Ross, Skibbereen. "50 years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, a weak, safe, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, throat, and voice, are of unrivalled excellence. In boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London. Genuine only with Du Barry's signature. For sale in Halifax by JOHN NAYLOR, General Agent for Nova Scotia. April 26.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the "TAYLOR MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA," in the United States, and having previously to taking the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and respectability of the Institution, he begs to inform the public generally that he is now prepared to issue Policies for eligible risks at moderate rates of premium, and to receive proposals for Life Policies, which will be forwarded to the Directors, and if accepted, Policies will be immediately returned. The Capital stock of the Trenton Mutual is now \$250,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortgage on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks—and is doing a very large and as yet from its commencement in 1851, a very successful business. In the Life Department they issued the first year, ending 1st October, 1849, 967 Policies—a number which very few Companies of long standing ever recorded in the same time. The benefit of the mutual system in Life Insurance is very apparent, and is most favourable to all Policy holders in this Society, inasmuch as they receive a portion of each year's profits yearly, being deducted from the Premiums then payable, which are lower than any of the English Companies and not subject to stamp duty—all the particulars of which are fully set forth in the Pamphlet which the Agent has for distribution, who furnishes all blanks and every necessary information, together with the Medical Examiner's Certificate gratis. All persons intending to insure are invited to call on the Agent, who will give them every information. DANIEL STARR, Agent. Refus S. Black, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for the Company. Halifax, 15th June. n1.

FRESH SEEDS!!

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, in great variety. Imported from the same eminent house in London—the SEEDS from which have given so much satisfaction in former years, are now for sale at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, a few houses South of the Province Building, Hollis Street April 5, 1851.

MEDICINES, SPICES, SEEDS, &C.

A FRESH supply of the above, which comprises all the various descriptions usually required by the public has been received per the recent arrivals from Great Britain and elsewhere, and will be supplied on the usual favourable terms at the Medical Warehouse, Granville St., corner of George St. MORTON & CO. May 17. 3m.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Coatham, York-shire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 28th, 1848.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines, I was so bad as not to be able to walk. I had tried doctoring and medicines of every kind, but all to no avail, indeed I daily got worse, and felt that I must shortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in the paper I take it, I thought I would give them a trial. I did so. I rubbed the Ointment in as directed, and kept cabbage leaves to the parts thickly spread with it, and took the Pills night and morning. In three weeks I was enabled to walk about for an hour or two in the day with a stick, and in seven weeks I could go any where without one. I am now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been attending to my business more than seven months, without any symptoms of the return of my old complaint.

Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman, living near me, had had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which soundly healed it when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honour to serve my country for twenty-five years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years a corporal. I was two years in the Peninsular War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo, 1832. The Commanding Officer at that time, was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Honourable Henry Baring. (Signed) THOMAS BRUNTON

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS' STANDING. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmith, Eymouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August 1848.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for 21 years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted, at different times, every medical man of eminence in this part of the country, but all to no purpose. I was frequently unable to work; and the pain and agony I often endured no one can tell. My leg is now as sound as ever it was in my life by means of your Pills and Ointment, which I purchased from Mr. I. Davidson, Druggist, Berwick-upon-Tweed, who knows my case well, and will, I am sure, be happy to certify with me, if necessary, as to the truth of this wonderful cure. (Signed) ANDREW BRACK.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Falkirk, August 13th, 1848.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I was superintending, about six months ago, the erection of one of our Railway Bridges, and by the fall of a large stone my right foot was seriously bruised, which ultimately got so bad, that I was advised to go to Edinburgh to consult some of the eminent Surgeons, which I did, and was told that in order to save my foot, two of my toes must be taken off. In despair, I returned home to impart the melancholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation, it was then a thought struck me to try your valuable Ointment and Pills, which I did, and by their means in three weeks enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at the time my toes are perfectly cured. (Signed) OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE. On the 21st July, 1848, the Editor of the "Mofussilite" Newspaper, published in India, inserted the following Editorial article in his paper. "We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Cook, called Eliza, employed in our Establishment, was affected with myriads of Ringworms, which defiled all the Meers Doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he was under ground; we tried 'Holloway' upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin. The effect was miraculous." The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:— Bad Legs, Cancri, Scalds, Bad Breasts, Contracted and Sore Nipples, Burns, Stiff-joints, Sore throats, Blisters, Elephantiasis, Skin Diseases, Ringworms, Scabies, Itch, Sore Heads, Coco-Bay, Glandular swell Tumours, Chiefo-foot, ings, Ulcers, Chilblains, Lumbago, Wounds, Chapped-hands, Piles, Yaws, Corns (Soft) Rheumatism.

Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each Pot and Box. Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 223 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggist and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 4d., 4s., 6s., 8s., 10s., 12s., 14s., 16s., 18s., 20s., 22s., 24s., 26s., 28s., 30s., 32s., 34s., 36s., 38s., 40s., 42s., 44s., 46s., 48s., 50s. each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.—Dr. Harding, Windsor Mrs. Nell, Lauenburgh, T. R. Pattilo, Liverpool. N. upper Cornwallis, Tucker & Smith, Truro. J. & E. Jost, Guysborough. F. Cochran & Co., Newport. G. N. Fuller, Horton. B. Legge, Mahone Bay. S. Fulton & Co., Wallace. J. F. More, Caledonia. T. & F. Smith, Sydney. J. Christie & Co., d'Or. P. Smyth, Port Hood. Mrs. Robson, Pictou. E. Sterns, Yarmouth. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

None are genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp. The same words are woven in the Water mark of the direction papers, that accompany each pot and box. December 24.

AMERICAN STEAM SHIP "ADMIRAL."

TWO TRIPS PER WEEK UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. THE fast, safe and commodious American Steam Ship "ADMIRAL," ALBERT WARD, Commander, will leave St. John, WEDNESDAY mornings at 8 o'clock, for EASTPORT and PORTLAND, connecting by Railway to BOSTON. Returning will leave Portland Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock, for Eastport and St. John. Will leave Saint John SATURDAY Mornings at 6 o'clock, for Eastport and Boston direct. Returning will leave Boston Monday Mornings at 12 o'clock, for Eastport and St. John direct.

FARE AS FOLLOWS: CABIN PASSAGE to Boston, \$5 00. " " " Portland, \$3 00. " " " Eastport, \$1 50. DECK " " " Boston, \$1 50. " " " Portland, \$1 00. " " " Eastport, \$1 00. Boston Passengers may procure through Tickets at the land on Thursday, and on Saturday from Boston, carried by the Eastern Railway Depots, and will reach Portland in time for the Admiral by taking the Cars that leave Boston at a quarter past 12 o'clock. Freight carried as usual to and from Boston, on Saturdays from St. John, Mondays from Boston. Light Freight by Railway to and from Portland, on Thursdays from St. John on Wednesday, from Portland on Thursdays. GEORGE THOMAS, Agent. South M. Wharf. June 14, 1851.

TO THE PUBLIC. An Effectual and Never-failing Cure for Erysipelas.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medicine for the cure of ERYSIPELAS, and ERYTHRODERMA, which has not only immediately relieved all who have used it, but effectually cured them. She is desirous that those who are afflicted with what, in many cases of that disease, is considered incurable, and that all who are suffering from its attack, may have the benefit of the most successful means of curing it, and removing all diseases of ERYSIPELAS or SALT RHEUM. MRS. C. BERTHAUX, Nietaux.

It may be procured from any of the following AGENTS: John Taylor, Esq., Halifax. Andrew Henderson, Esq., Annapolis. Daniel Mero, Esq., Kentville. William H. Trapp, Esq., Wolfville. Elder Samuel McGowan, Barrington. T. R. Pattilo, Esq., Liverpool.

CERTIFICATE. Of persons who were suffering from severe attack of Erysipelas, who had tried the many remedies which are usually prescribed from which they found no relief; but on applying Mrs. BERTHAUX'S MEDICINE, were effectually cured.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with the Erysipelas, or the Salt Rheum, as the Doctors call it, for ten years. My hands were frequently so diseased, that I could make no use of them. I employed several physicians, but to no purpose as my suffering only increased.—I applied Mrs. BERTHAUX'S MEDICINE for a short time and was soon cured of every vestige of the disease. The tumours which I felt, on the long and painful disease, were removed, was much more than tongue can express. About three years from the time when I used the Medicine, was threatened with a relapse or return of the disease. I applied the Medicine and the disease disappeared. From that time to the present, I am perfectly free from all symptoms of Erysipelas or Salt Rheum. I therefore heartily recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, as a speedy and effectual remedy. ANN S. WHEELLOCK, Nietaux. August 5, 1847.

This is to certify that my wife was attacked with Erysipelas in the face. I applied Mrs. BERTHAUX'S MEDICINE, and the first application stopped its progress and, continuing to use the medicine, in less than a week my wife was quite well. ELIAS GRIMES, Wilnot. May 1st, 1848.

This is to certify that my son was severely afflicted with the Erysipelas in his leg last summer, so badly that he scarcely slept for five successive nights. I then procured some of Mrs. BERTHAUX'S MEDICINE, and applied it, and in the course of one week the boy was well, and I verily believe I had not used the above Medicine, that he would have lost his life. WILLIAM GOLDON, Wilnot, May 15, 1850.

Sworn before me, THOMAS C. WHEELLOCK, Esq. May 16, 1850. Annapolis, January 3rd, 1851. This is to certify that my daughter about a year ago had a very severe attack of Erysipelas in her head and face, so much so that there was left no hope of life. Medical aid was called, but the word was, that all was over as the dreadful disease had overpread the brain, and she was rapidly sinking. In this extremity I had accidentally heard of Mrs. BERTHAUX'S MEDICINE, I went and got a small phial, and proceeded to apply it as directed, and almost instantaneously the disease was arrested from further progress, and in a few days, the swelling was gone, and her natural colour returned, and she is now alive and well. WILLIAM McEWAN. March 5, 1851. Wesleyan & Atholium, 6 mos. ea.

JOHN HAYS, MELODIAN MANUFACTURER.

Has removed to 125, Barrington Street, a few doors South of St. Paul's Church, HALIFAX, N. S.

A VARIETY of Music Boxes, Music Paper, and Musical Instruments, kept constantly on hand. All kinds of Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired at the shortest notice. Instruments sent from the country will be promptly repaired—carefully packed—and returned by directed conveyance; charges as moderate as the parties were present. Every description of second-hand Musical Instruments taken in part payment for new ones. Halifax, March 1, 1851. WES & ATH. 13 mo ea.

SPRING—1851.

Prince Arthur, Micmac, Moro Castle, and Goojerat from Great Britain.

BLACK & BROTHERS,

HAVE received by the above ships an EXTENSIVE assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Indigo, Cordage, Canvas, Anchors, Chains, ROLLING GAUGE for Grist Mills, GARDNER'S Fish Hooks, Oakum, Curled Hair, Feathers, Sickeys, Salmon Mackerel and Herring TWINES, SOAP, STARCH, and a variety of other Goods, too numerous to mention which are offered for sale on liberal terms. —ALSO—ON CONSIGNMENT— 23 Chests CONGO TEA. 1 Hoghead Cotton Herring NETS, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 2 3/4, 2 1/2, and a lot of Blue Cotton Mackerel LINES. May 17. Market Square.

BELL & BLACK,

HAVING now completed their importations for the season, hereby offer Plain and Printed Cashmere STAWLS, square & long, White, Printed and Spotted Mullins, White and Coloured Muslin Dresses, Muslin Gowns, sleeves and Collars, Dressable Tussan, Rice and Fancy BONNETS, Fancy Gingham, Parasols, Hosiery, A great variety of 3 1/2 and 6 1/2 DELAINES, and other materials for Ladies' and Children's Dresses, A choice assortment of 5 1/2 Cambria, Black and coloured Cashmerette 3 1/2 and 6 1/2 Broad Cloth, Black and Fancy Dressings, Black Venetian Cloth, an excellent article for Gents' Summer Coats, Linen Stair Carpeting and 4 1/2 Linens, Heavy Carpeting 3 1/2 wide, 16d. per yard and upwards. Orleans Cloths, Colours and Alpaccas, &c. —ALSO— Grey, White and Printed COTTONS, White and Blue COTTON WARP, best quality, Welsh and Lancashire Flannels, Ladies' Trimmings, Men's and Boys Caps, OF Cloth for Table Covers, &c., &c., &c. May 28. WES & ATH. 6 weeks ea.

PRIME CIGARS.

DIRECT from Havana—32,500 first quality CIGARS of choice brands, now for sale by W. M. Harrington with some very fine Regalita, five years old, Munus Amers. Also—a further supply of Lump Tobacco, Twin Brothers. ITALIAN WAREHOUSE. April 19. Bedford Row.

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital \$185,000 Safely Invested. INSURES on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, &c., at the lowest rates of premium compatible with safety...

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

HALIFAX CLOTHING STORE. No. 4. ORDNANCE ROW. The Subscriber has just received by the recent arrivals from England his SPRING SUPPLY, consisting of a large Stock of...

READY MADE CLOTHING.

AMONG WHICH ARE—COATS—Men's, Youths, and Boys, Cashmerettes, Cashmere, Pricette, Doeskin, Tweed, Drill, Canton, Brown and White Linen. JACKETS—of various descriptions. TROUSERS—from 3s. to 5s. YASTS of all qualities. GUILTS—White, Regatta, striped cotton, and white Serge Shirts, Lambwool, Merino, brown Cotton, Bannel and chamolse Drawers and Vests, silk and satin pocket and neck Handks., Men's Hosiery, blue and black Cloth Caps, India Rubber, Web and Cotton Braces; in fact every thing necessary for Men's wear.

Mrs Bertaux's Remedy for Erysipelas.

THE following testimonial in favour of the efficacy of this remedy has been received from William Caldwell Esq., Mayor of the City of Halifax, and is published for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted.

To John Naylor Esq. Sir,—The case of suffering humanity demands, I think, that every one who knows of any thing that will afford relief, ought to make it public. Believing this to be the fact, I hand you the following certificate of what has come under my notice, and you are at liberty to use it in any way that you may think proper.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS FOR Dyspepsia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, Bilious Constipation, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both sexes, with perfect safety.) These Pills cannot be excelled; their mild yet effectual operation and the absence of Calomel and all Mercuial preparations render it unnecessary to undergo any restraint in diet—the pursuit of business, recreation, &c.

CHEBUCTO HOUSE. NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE. NO. 43, UPPER WATER STREET. Opposite Messrs. Creighton & Grossie's Wharf. B. HALLS respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, in Town and Country, that he has opened the above Establishment, on his own account, where he will constantly have on hand articles of warranted quality, connected with the GENERAL GROCERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS, which will be supplied at the lowest remunerative price.

JUST RECEIVED, And for sale at the Book Stores of Mr Graham, Mr Fuller, and the other booksellers of the City. A PEEP AT UNCLE SAM'S FARM, WORKSHOP, FISHERIES, &c. BY P. TOCQUE. Illustrated with Engravings, price 5s., dedicated by permission to His Excellency Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant Governor of Newfoundland.

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. L'Espresso from London, and "Mie-Mac" from Glasgow. The Subscriber has completed his Full Supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, ESSENCES, &c., of the best quality, and at low rates. Also on hand—A large supply of very superior Medicinal COD-LIVER OIL, wholesale or retail.

NOVA SCOTIA BOOK & STATIONERY STORE. REMOVAL.

W. GOSSIP has removed the NOVA SCOTIA BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, to No. 24, Granville Street, DeChazaux & Crow's New Buildings, second shop from the corner, where he has just opened, received per Miennac, Moro Castle, and Charlotte, from Great Britain; by recent arrivals from the United States, an extensive stock of BOOKS & STATIONERY, comprising a large assortment of BIBLES, Testaments, Books of Common Prayer, Church Services, Psalm and Hymn Books.

Wesleyan Day School, Halifax. THE SUBSCRIBER begs respectfully to draw PUBLIC ATTENTION to the following management of his School, with the proposed branches of study—intimating also that any further information required will be cheerfully given on application.

INITIATORY AND JUNIOR DIVISIONS. English Reading, meaning, examination and Spelling, Lessons on Objects and Natural History, &c., History of England, Geography, Solutions of Geographical Problems on the Maps and by the Globe, Grammar and Composition, Writing and Arithmetic. SENIOR AND MATHEMATICAL DIVISIONS. Universal History, Ancient and Modern Geography, Use of the Globes, and Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Grammar and Composition, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra, Geometry and Practical Mathematics.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CLEVERDON & CO. OFFER for sale at lowest market prices, received by recent arrivals, a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS WARE and EARTHEN WARE, consisting of Crates Black & Reddington Teapots, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Jugs, Basins, Milk PANS, Butter Crocks, Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Dessert Sets, Richly gilt, Flower Vases, Toilet Brushes, Toothbrushes, Biscuiters, Soap, Hair Lamps, Lampshades, Electro-Plated Orret Stands, Figures, &c. All suitable for Town and Country.

CHEAP SHOES & BOOTS. H D FROST & CO. Are now selling off their stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS & SHOES, WHICH consists of many Thousands Pairs of English and American Manufacture; the greater part of which were imported this present season; they are all from the best makers, and the sale will continue for three weeks only. Wholesale purchasers and others will find it to their advantage in calling soon.

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCING APERIENT. THIS favorite preparation is especially suited to the Summer season. It is found to relieve quickly Headache, Heartburn, Nausea & want of appetite, &c., and forms a draught agreeable and refreshing. Sold only at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street.

PROGRESSION. ON and after the 6th day of July next, until further notice, EASTERN STAGES will run DAILY, leaving Pictou at 4 o'clock, and Halifax at 6 o'clock every morning—Sundays excepted. June 11. H. HYDE, Proprietor.

POTATOE SEED. A Superior New Variety superior to any yet known, from T. Roy's Nursery, Aberdeen. For sale by R. G. FRASER, 159 Granville Street.

MACKABEL BOUNTY. NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor Commissioners for the purpose of distributing the sum granted by the Legislature for the encouragement of the deep Sea Mackarel Fishery, with the Hook and Line.

GIVE NOTICE that a Bounty will be given to such vessels owned and registered in this Province, as may be entered to prosecute that fishery on the following conditions. The Vessel to be from 25 Tons and upwards, to be fully equipped and exclusively engaged in the Deep Sea Mackarel Fishery with the Hook and Line for a period of not less than three months between the 1st of July and 15th of November, and to be manned with a crew of at least one man to every 5 tons of the Register of the Vessel; a Bounty not to exceed 2s. per ton will be paid to such Vessels so employed, but in the event of a larger amount of tonnage being engaged in the fishery, than would absorb, at that rate, the sum granted.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED. Rev. W. Temple (125s.), Rev. R. A. Temple (50s.), Rev. W. Tweedy (on Vol. I 40s., on Vol. II 35s.), Rev. J. G. Hennigar (170s.), Rev. M. Pickles (100s.), Mr. James Crowe 7th (6s. 1d.), Rev. R. Morton (on Vol. III, 7ds. 7d.), L. N. Young, Esq., on adv. ac. (23s. 1d.).

Post Office Regulations. The N. S. Royal Gazette, July 2, contains the following Post Office Regulations:—

- 1st. Letters addressed to any part of Nova Scotia, or British North America, will be liable to a uniform rate of Three Pence currency the half ounce, pre-payment optional. 2nd. Packet Letters to and from England 1s. sterling, or 1s. 3d. currency, pre-payment optional. 3rd. Letters to and from Newfoundland 8d. currency, 5d. packet rate, instead of 4d. and 3d. inland, pre-payment optional. 4th. Letters to and from Bermuda, and the British West Indies, 8d. currency, 5d. packet rate, instead of 4d., inland 3d., which latter rate must be pre-paid in advance on Letters for Bermuda and British West Indies. 5th. Letters addressed to the United States will be liable to 3d. currency the half ounce, between the place of posting and Frontier line; by Contract Packet 5d. currency, instead of 4d. in addition to the inland rate, (3d.) which must be pre-paid. 6th. Letters posted at or delivered from a Way Office, the two pence the Way Office Keepers have heretofore demanded will be discontinued.

NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, &c.

- 1st. Newspapers published in the Province of Nova Scotia, addressed to any part of British North America and the United States, when forwarded by land mail pass free of charge. 2nd. Newspapers to and from the United Kingdom by Contract Packet from Halifax, free, —if forwarded via the United States 1d. each, payable on delivery. 3rd. Newspapers for the United States by Packet from Halifax 2d. currency each, which must be pre-paid. 4th. Newspapers must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides or ends. 5th. There shall be no words or communication printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover, nor any writing or marks upon it, except the name and address of the sender, and of the person to whom it is sent. 6th. There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such paper or publication. 7th. If any of the foregoing conditions are not complied with, the paper, pamphlet, &c., is liable to be charged as a letter. 8th. Pamphlets, printed books, and periodical publications will be liable to a charge of 2d. per ounce up to six ounces in weight, enclosed in covers open at the ends, and 3d. for every additional ounce up to sixteen ounces, beyond which weight no printed book, publication or pamphlet can be forwarded by post. 9th. Printed Books, Magazines, Reviews, or Pamphlets, whether British, Colonial or Foreign, will, after the 5th of July next, be permitted to be sent through the Post Office from the United Kingdom to Nova Scotia, or vice versa, whether forwarded by packet or private ship, and in all respects, (except as to weight) subject to the same conditions and restrictions to which Newspapers are liable, at the following rates, viz: not exceeding 1/2 lb. 6d. stg. or 7d. cy.; exceeding 1/2 lb. and not 1 lb. 1s. stg. or 1s. 3d. cy.; exceeding 1 lb. and not 2 lbs. 2s. stg. or 2s. 6d. cy.; and so on, adding 1s. 3d. cy. to every additional pound or fraction of a pound. When forwarded by packet they must be sent by the direct route from Halifax—the postage in all cases to be pre-paid. 10th. Parliamentary Papers pass free of charge through Nova Scotia, but if forwarded by packet, 1d. for every four ounces.

STAMPS.

Letters having stamps affixed to them equal to the rate of postage chargeable upon such letters, pass free of all other postage, in whatever part of Nova Scotia they may be posted, and to whatever part of British North America addressed.

MONEY LETTERS.

- 1st. Registered Money Letters will be liable to a charge of 6d. cy. each, in addition to the postage, which must be pre-paid in all cases in advance. 2nd. The system of Registration is applicable to all description of letters, without distinction, whether they contain coin or articles of value or not. 3rd. Letters posted in order to be registered must be brought to the Post Office, half an hour before the closing of the letter box for the particular mail by which they are to be despatched.

Saturday last, the anniversary of the Queen's Coronation, the Royal Standard floated from the Citadel; at noon, the Cumberland, Flag Ship, and sloop-of-war Persian, saluted; and the regiments in garrison—Royals, 38th and 42d—were reviewed on the Common by his Honor the Administrator of the Government.—Sun.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED. Rev. W. Temple (125s.), Rev. R. A. Temple (50s.), Rev. W. Tweedy (on Vol. I 40s., on Vol. II 35s.), Rev. J. G. Hennigar (170s.), Rev. M. Pickles (100s.), Mr. James Crowe 7th (6s. 1d.), Rev. R. Morton (on Vol. III, 7ds. 7d.), L. N. Young, Esq., on adv. ac. (23s. 1d.).

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Wallace: R. S., Balance required.

Marriages.

At St John NB, on Tuesday evening, the 24th ult. by the Rev Robert Cooney, Wesleyan Minister, Mr WILLIAM FRANCIS O'HARA, of this city, to Miss MARY ANNE REID, of the Parish of Hampton. At Greenock, on the 5th ult, by the Rev Jas Hutcherson, Capt JACOB L TILL, of St John NB, to CARISTINA, eldest daughter of Wm Collins, Esq, of Greenock. At Charlottetown, P E I, on the 19th ult, by the Rev E Smallwood, Mr JOHN HIGGINS, of the State of Illinois, to Miss JEMIMA SMITH, of Charlottetown.

Deaths.

On Saturday afternoon last, Mr WILLIAM GABRIEL, in the 58th year of his age. At St John NB, on Friday morning, the 27th ult, after a short illness, Mr JAMES MARTIN HOPLEY, of the Post Office Department, in the 35th year of his age, leaving a wife and two children. Mr Hopley has been 21 years in the Postal Department, and has during that period held an unblemished character; he was one of those men, whose goodness of heart and gentleness of manner, endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His friends were numerous, and we believe we may say that he had not an enemy in the community. He will be long both remembered and regretted. At Baltimore, on the 19th ult, of consumption, at the residence of her brother, Miss MARY BOWES, aged 18 years and 2 months, a native of New Brunswick. At Wisconsin, U S, on the 28th April last, Mr ADOLPHUS KING, aged 50, a native of Suffolk, England, and for many years a resident of Prince Edward Island.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED. FRIDAY, June 27—R M Steamship America, Shannon, Boston, 40 hours—50 passengers, 13 for Halifax; brig William, Inis, Mayaguez, 20 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; brig Margaret Mortimer, Aftleck, Cienfuegos, 28 days, to Geo H Starr; Dolphin, McHarron, St Thomas, 24 days, to W H Rudolf; Lady Sale, Houdroit, Sydney, C B, bound to New York—with loss of topmasts. SATURDAY, 28—brig Scotia, Berwick, Cienfuegos, 19 days, to Geo H Starr and T C Kinnear & Co; scurs Victoria, Doat, Cienfuegos, 22 days, to T Bolton; Indus Day, New York, 4 days, to J Hunter & Co; Clifford, Smith, Fredericksburg, 10 days, to J Isles; Gazelle, Frost, Yarmouth. SUNDAY, 29—brig Sceptre, Stewart, Turks Island, 22 days; Mail schr Harriet, Allan, St John NF, 5 days; brig Madisro, from Boston. MONDAY, 30—schr Trenton, Gerrard, Magdalen Isles, to R Noble & Sons; Morning Star, Mainadieu, to do; Amelia Adelaide, Lever, Arichat, to deBlanc & Merkle; Telegraph, Cornwallis. TUESDAY, July 1—brig Otter, Wallace, Trinidad, 17 days; schr Three Brothers, Lebrun, Quebec, to S A White & Co; Villager, Watt, Miramichi, to J & M Tobin; Delance, Curry, Miramichi, 9 days, to J Cochran; Ten Sisters, Cape Breton, Union, Arichat. Brig west bearing T C Kinnear & Co's signal. WEDNESDAY, 2—Packet brig Boston, Laybold, Boston, 3 days, to B Wier & Co; brig Mary, Jones, Cienfuegos, 19 days, to T C Kinnear & Co; Tweed, Snel nut, Liverpool, G B, 35 days, to J Esson & Co and Oxley & Co; scurs Jasper, Banks, Cardenas, 14 days, to W B Hamilton; Mayflower, Townsend, New York, 9 days, to T A S DeWolf; Indus Day, New York, 8 days, to J Hunter & Co; Temperance, Sire, Dalhousie, 10 days, to Carman & Wright; Trusty, Fraser, Rose Blanche, NF, 7 days, to John B Fay; Rife, Balcomb, Magdalen Islands, to B Wier & Co. THURSDAY, 3—brig Rob Roy, Callaghan, Cienfuegos, 27 days, to G R Frith & Co.

CLEARED.

June 27—brig Velocity, Sullivan, B W Indies—Satter & Twining; brig Dandy Jim, Vigneau, Montreal—Master; schr Blanche, Burke, St George's Bay—J & M Tobin; Charles, Whipple, St John, NB—John McDougall and Co and others; Margaret, McGowan, P E Island—Fairbanks & Allison and others; Brothers, McKenzie, do—J & M Tobin; Caroline, McLeod, do—J B Fay; Pearl, Bird, B W Indies—W H Rudolf; Nancy, Briand, Newfoundland—J Dunn. June 30—brig Redwing, Anderson, Quebec—Cochran & Co; brig Plato, Lawrence, Porto Rico—John Strachan; Village Belle, Davidson, Porto Rico—Fairbanks & Allison; schr Planet, Kony, Dalhousie, N B—C D Hunter. July 1—barque Kingston, Coxen, Restigouch, N B—Cochran & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Quebec, June 17th—arr'd schr Lady, Halifax; c'd Three Brothers, do. New York, June 21st—c'd brig Return, Halifax; schr Mayflower, do; 23rd—arr'd schr Cinara, Bollong, Mayaguez, 12 days; c'd schrs Indus, Halifax; Windsor, do; Thotts, do. Boston, June 21st—c'd brig Madistro, Halifax; Mountaineer, Guadaloupe; 22d—arr'd schr Sea Star, Charlottetown, PEI. Baltimore, June 20th—arr'd brig Standard, Newman, West Indies. St John, PR, June 21st—brig Chebucto, Wyman, to sail for Halifax. Matanzas, 29th ult—s'd barque Medora, McNeil, for Rigo. Port Royal, June 8th—arr'd H M ship Apollo, Malta, 52 days. Mayaguez—brig Eleanora, Nickerson, to sail for Halifax 22nd inst. Neccano—arr'd schr Herald, Crowell, from Halifax. Brig Scotia from Cienfuegos, reports brig Rob Roy sailed 4 days previous for Halifax; left brig Velocity and Mary to sail in 3 or 4 days for do; Elizabeth, Turner, to sail in 5 days for New York. St Jago de Cuba, June 2nd—arr'd brig Laura, Day, from Halifax. New York, June 24th—arr'd brig Waterloo, Parker, St John's PR; Albion, Porto Rico; c'd brig Hantsport for St Croix. Brig Otter from Trinidad, left schr Suren, Clawson, to sail in 4 days for Rigged Islands.

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