



# The Provincial Wesleyan.

## Strive to Make Home Happy.

Don't let a fretful, fault-finding disposition destroy your happiness; for, as sure as you indulge a morose and cross temper, you destroy your own comfort and the comfort of all around you; the influence of your example on those who are generally left to themselves, and it will turn a happy home into a place of grief and sorrow; for even sickness is not so distressing, where there is cheerfulness and patience, as the constant contention of a fretful and impatient spirit. The little ones of the household are generally left to themselves, and the influence of their example on those who are generally left to themselves, and it will turn a happy home into a place of grief and sorrow; for even sickness is not so distressing, where there is cheerfulness and patience, as the constant contention of a fretful and impatient spirit.

The spirit of kindness is glorious in the aged. When we look on the cheerful and resigned countenance of a good, kind grandmother, we cannot but love and venerate her; and although she may not be able to do much for the family, yet she may hold, yet by her example, she may influence the mother of some of her pressing duties, she interests the little ones, and gains their love and affection, and renders herself a blessing to all.

In the mother nothing can be more beautiful than a meek and quiet spirit. There is no adorning compared to it. The mother who possesses such a disposition can do more for the lasting well-being of her family, although she may be feeble, than she could do if she possessed the power of Hercules. The one throws around her a halo of love and joy, and makes her home happy; while the other scatters sorrow and grief.

## How to Escape Doubts.

Are you in depths and doubts, staggering and uncertain, not knowing what is your condition, nor whether you have any interest in the forgiveness that is of God? Are you tossed up and down between hopes and fears, and want peace, consolation, and establishment? Why lie you upon your faces? Get up, watch, pray, meditate, offer violence to your lusts and corruptions; fear not, startle not at their crying to be spared; press unto the throne of grace by prayer, supplications, importunities, resistless requests; this is the way to take the kingdom of God. These things are not peace; are not assurance; but they are part of the means God hath appointed for the attainment of them.—*Owen on the 130th Psalm.*

## Long Prayers.

Mr. Knapp, the great revival preacher, when in Boston, gave a caution to his hearers: "Don't talk too long, my brethren," said the Elder, "don't pray too long. When you pray, make up your mind that you're going to pray for before you start. If you don't go round and round it. My brethren, if Peter when he was overboard, had done as most of you do when you pray, and instead of asking for what he then most needed, had gone round his subject, he would have been forty fathoms under water, before he could have cried out, 'Lord, save, or perish!'"

"I am but one, but I am one. I cannot do much, but I can do something; and all I can do I ought to do, and by God's grace will do."

## Obituary Notice.

MR. GODFREY HARTY, OF CANNO, N. S.

Died at Canno, on Thursday, June 30th, aged 73 years, Mr. Godfrey Harty, in the full hope of eternal life, through the merits of his crucified Redeemer. The deceased had labored under a painful disease during a long period, but it was not until within a few months of his death that he experienced peace through the blood of Christ. He not only had not, during his illness, professed vital religion, but had been deemed hostile thereto, inasmuch as he had evinced a decided disinclination to converse on the subject. About four months ago, however, he was faithfully dealt with by Mr. Kirby, a member of the Methodist Church in Canno, and was brought, in view of himself as a sinner, to shed tears. On Mr. K. visiting him again, about three weeks after, he told him that he was dying, but that he had found peace with God through the blood of Jesus Christ, and that his mind was full of peace and hope, and sweetly stayed upon his Redeemer. The writer of this sketch, being in Canno, shortly before the demise of Mr. H., visited him several times, and found him enjoying much mental comfort, while suffering bodily pain, declaring that the evidence of his acceptance with God had been bright and clear for a month past, and was increasing day by day. He seemed to enjoy the reading of the scriptures and prayer deeply. A few days before his death, Mr. K. again called upon him—he found him very low—he could scarcely speak—a portion of that precious—precious book—the Bible. These were his last words to Mr. K., who did not see him again. The day before his death, being asked how it was with him—he could hardly make himself audible—he was perfectly sensible, however, and his words were "my peace is made." On the night of his death, his son, who was with him, says "he was talking to the Saviour, as though he were with him"—and so, no doubt, he was, although not visible to human eyes, for wherever there is a living believer, there also there "is one like unto the Son of Man"—and He says—"Fear not! I am with thee—I have called thee by name—I have redeemed thee—thou art mine!"

And thus Mr. Harty died full of peace and happiness, rejoicing in the hope set before him through Christ crucified—and thus to the land of light went another spirit to join that blood-washed host, who cease no day and night, but cry "Worthy is the Lamb who was slain, for He has redeemed us with His blood, out of every kindred and tongue and people and nation"—Blessing and honor and glory and power be unto Him that sitteth on the throne, and unto the Lamb forever!"

## Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1855.

### Christian Influence.

That as social beings we are capable of exerting through society a power for good or evil, and that such power is by us constantly and widely exerted, are facts too evident to meet with contradiction. What may be the weight of this power, and what the measure to which it reaches,—directly and indirectly—on the present and on coming generations—are questions but very partially felt or understood. They are questions, however, of the deepest moment, because of the nature of the interests involved—interests relating to God, to our fellow men, and to our own souls,—interests, in their vastness and continuance, extending to the immeasurable, interminable, and depths, and heights, and lengths, and breadths of infinity itself. Is it not then reasonable that as rational and accountable beings we should labour to understand our position in this respect, as far as it may be understood—that we should not only have correct ideas relating to it, but that those ideas should be deeply engraving upon our minds and hearts, so as to be felt in some degree commensurate with the greatness of the subject; and that these intelligent convictions of the seriousness of our position, and of the importance of the trust committed to our hands, should be cherished and strengthened, so as to operate effectually in moulding our whole character, and in prompting us ever to the faithful discharge of all of life's duties and responsibilities.

But Oh! how few, even in enlightened Christian communities, seriously ponder on the mighty power they are exerting. How few duly consider the influence of their position and example upon society with regard to the things of the present world, much less do they estimate aright the bearing of every act upon the interests of the future state; and yet it is not to be controverted that man's social influence is an element of great power—that each individual of our race is the centre of a circle whose rays, potent in their energy, radiate in every direction—that every event of life leaves its impress upon society—that in each moment of time, with every word uttered, and every action performed, man strikes a chord of influence, producing a vibration that shall never cease—that the nature, tendency, and strength of that influence depend on the character we sustain—that we shall be reckoned accountable for all the evil we might have checked, as well as for all the good we might have promoted—that we are obligated to enlarge our influence for good to the fullest extent—that in order to the exertion of a right influence, there must be the formation of a right character—that no man can exert a proper moral power upon society without the possession of divine grace in his heart—and that the extent of Christian influence depends not so much upon position in life, or other adventitious circumstances, as upon the maintenance of a holy walk with God, the cultivation of the graces of His Spirit in our hearts, the increase, and proper employment of the talents committed to our trust, and the uniform Christian consistency of our life.

Instances of a diversity of Christian power are daily before our view. Two men may move in the same sphere in life, and may possess the same mental capacity, and the same general fitness for usefulness; and yet one, by reason of his consistent Christian character, may exert a great power for the moral and religious benefit of mankind; while the other, by reason of his worldlyness, his low state of piety, the coldness of his love and zeal, or by some inconsistency, perhaps little in his own estimation, but sufficiently great to damage his character in the estimation of others—materially lessens his influence, and is comparatively powerless in his attempts to promote the Redeemer's cause. Then how very much depends upon the consistency and devotedness of the Lord's people. If they would honour their Master, they must walk worthy of his high vocation, and in every word and work living principles, known and real of all men. If they would act upon the world as their Lord intends they should, they must maintain in their hearts, and exhibit in their lives, the holy power of a living Christianity—they must be intent upon the faithful discharge of the duties of their stewardship, adding to the talents already possessed, and aiming constantly at the attainment of increased facilities for doing good. *Ye are the salt of the earth. Ye are the light of the world.*

### Wesleyan Academy, Mount Allison.

BRANCH INSTITUTION FOR FEMALES, ENDOWMENT FUND, &c.

The attention of the numerous readers of the "Provincial Wesleyan" is respectfully, but at the same time very urgently, invited to the following explanations and statements relative to our educational interests in this Province:— Education, in the proper sense of the word—far-reaching, right-principled, religiously-conducted education—is a pressing necessity of our race, and especially in this age. And facilities for acquiring such an education at all extensive—such an education as will form our youth into men and women for the times, can be secured neither at home, nor yet in the immediate neighbourhood of most of the homes of a country such as this Colony constitute.

If, then, the youth of these Provinces are to have the advantages of a high course of education, proper arrangements must be made to secure it for them away from their own families. Institutions must be established and maintained which will afford all desirable facilities for a thorough course of intellectual training, and at the same time make adequate provision for the guardianship and efficient supervision of youth who are away from the influences of home and the immediate care of their parents.

The following things are necessary for such an institution: 1. Buildings sufficiently commodious to afford a comfortable convenient, and pleasing common residence for all the members of the Academy family, and also suitable apartments for Library, Laboratory, Lecture and Class Rooms, &c. 2. Furniture, Books, Maps, Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical apparatus, &c. 3. A sufficient staff of properly qualified, rightly disposed officers, to accomplish all the purposes of careful supervision, efficient control, and thorough instruction.

And in order that the privileges of such an institution may be within the reach of the greater number, there should be some sources of permanent income to aid in meeting the current expenditure, so that the ordinary expenses of students may be as low as possible.

To secure these objects it is evident that a very considerable amount of money is indispensable. With the leading facts in the history of the Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy, up to the present time, most of the readers of the *Provincial Wesleyan* are doubtless already somewhat familiar. Through the enlightened, wisely directed, and never-to-be-forgotten Christian philanthropy of Charles F. Allison, Esq., aided by generous donations of numerous friends of education in these Districts, and the continued Annual Grants made by the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Legislatures, the Academy for Males, which was opened in 1843, has been maintained in successful operation now more than ten years. In this time more than five hundred different individuals, collected from almost every part of the lower British North American Colonies, have been connected with its classes, and have been pursued, during periods varying from less than a single term to five or six years, courses of study more or less extensive. The total expenditure up to the 31st December last, had been between twenty-eight, and twenty-nine thousand pounds, of which a sum of more than ten thousand pounds had been invested in the necessary buildings, furniture, apparatus, &c., &c., so remaining a fixed capital, for carrying on the business educational in the future.

These facts demonstrate that such an Institution was needed, and also that its establishment and support were practicable. It has, however, been long seen and felt that the provision for Academic Education, for which the Wesleyan Church in these provinces was responsible, was only half-made, at the most, when arrangements had been perfected for the training only of the sons of our families and friends. Hence, at the united meeting of all the Preachers of these Districts, and several of the leading lay friends from different places, which was held in this place in June 1847, a resolution was unanimously adopted—declaring that an Academy for Females, similar to the one then in existence for Males, was necessary, and acknowledging our Church responsibility for making early provision to meet this necessary want. A Committee was appointed to conduct a correspondence in relation thereto, and, I suppose, to watch the operations of Providence. Early in the following year Mr. Allison intimated to this Committee his willingness to contribute one thousand pounds towards the foundation for a Branch Institution for Females, to be established here, and other friends in this neighbourhood, upon being called upon, seconded his offer, and subscribed to the amount of about another thousand pounds. But although these upon whom the responsibility of determining what should be done under these circumstances, promptly decided to accept these generous offers, yet owing to the business depression, and other discouragements of the times which followed before the preliminary arrangements could be completed, it was not judged expedient to bring the matter formally before our friends in other places, so as to give them the opportunity of deciding whether the work of establishing such an Institution should be undertaken or not, until last year. In the months of June and July, 1855, the subject was submitted for the consideration of some of our friends in the Halifax, St. John, and Charlottetown Circuits; and they so promptly and so encouragingly gave their hearty sanction to the proposed undertaking, that the Board of Trustees regarded it as their duty, to proceed at once with the erection of a suitable edifice. Contracts were accordingly entered into, last autumn, with competent parties, and the work of the erection is now rapidly progressing.

In order to the completion of the design, and the comfortable maintenance of the Institution in both its Branches and all its Departments, the hearty co-operation and support of all the friends of our Church, and of Education generally throughout the three Districts, must be obtained. This united co-operation the Board of Trustees have confidently counted upon, feeling assured that when properly called to it, it would be cheerfully yielded.

The time having now come when this co-operation is required, Agents are to be simultaneously employed, with the consent and under the direction of the respective Chairmen, in the three Districts to bring the subject as soon and as generally as possible before our friends on every Circuit. The Rev. JOHN ALLISON, of the New Brunswick District; the Rev. JOHN MCMURRAY, of the Nova Scotia West District; and the Rev. J. HERBERT STARR, of the Nova Scotia East and Prince Edward Island District, are already engaged for this service and they are to enter at once upon the work of the Agency in their several Districts.

This article is only designed to introduce them to the attention of Agents for the accomplishment of a purpose of prime importance to the successful prosecution of the enterprise to which we as a people seem to be so honorably called. On behalf of the Institution, the Church, the youth of both sexes in our provinces, and the general interests of education, we most respectfully bespeak for them a favorable reception every where, and an attentive consideration of the well founded claims for assistance which they will urge, we hope successfully, upon every person to whom they may find access. If this is granted all that is desired will, we are confident, be secured.

What is considered desirable is that an Endowment Fund of at least from eight to ten thousand pounds should be secured to aid in the permanent support of the United Institution.—And upon the terms upon which the Agents are authorized to receive subscriptions, investments, by our friends in the three Districts, amounting in the aggregate to this sum would certainly be wise and safe—profitable to all parties concerned—the Institution and the Public, Families and the Church, Parents and Children. Signed by order of the Executive Committee. H. PICKARD.

Mount Allison, Sackville, 14th July, 1855.

MINUTE OF THE NEW-BRUNSWICK DISTRICT MEETING, RESPECTING THE WESLEYAN ACADEMY, JUNE, 1855.

"The minutes of the Board Meetings, and the reports of the religious state, the financial condition, and the scholastic operations in this Institution since the last District Meeting having been brought before this meeting and duly considered, thereupon motion made by Rev. C. Churchill, seconded by Rev. R. Cooney, A. M., unanimously Resolved—That we rejoice to see in the continued prosperity and usefulness of our Academy upon the evidence of the ability and fidelity of those upon whom its management has devolved during the past year.

II. That we were exceedingly glad to learn that the arrangements for the establishment of a Branch Institution for Females had been completed, and that we are now likely to be so soon prepared to afford the privileges of a higher course of education to the daughters of our people and friends in these Provinces.

III. That in the opinion of the members of this District prompt measures should be employed to secure an endowment fund for the benefit of the United Institution, and that the Chairman be requested to enter into an arrangement with suitable Trustees, for the ensuing year, to secure the services of an agent, who do for us, therefore, pledge ourselves to give all the assistance we can on our respective Circuits for the accomplishment of this object.

IV. That Charles F. Allison, Esq., and G. T. Ray, Esq., be respectfully requested to continue their valuable services as Trustees another year."

Professor Silliman says that the aggregate destruction of human life, annually, in the United States, from the use of burning fluid and camphene, is greater than by all the accidents with steamboats and railroads.

### Religious.

The King of Prussia has, at his own expense, had printed more than two hundred and fifty thousand copies of the Bible among the troops in his army—and these are printed in six different languages.

The Free Church of Scotland is sending forth to Australia, seventeen ministers, for each of whom, applications have been received from the Colonists.

PROGRESS OF PROTESTANTISM IN IRELAND.—Within six years, more than \$2,000,000, more than \$2,000,000 Romanists in Ireland have been brought under Protestant teaching by means of various missionary societies, many of whom have been led to the cross of Christ; and there are now upwards of \$6,000,000, who, through the same means have become restless in Popery.

The Rev. Dr. Orville Dewey, some time since, resigned his naval sinecure. Mr. Fillmore made him a chaplain in the navy, at an annual compensation of \$1,500, for which he did not preach a single sermon, or do any other duty during the year; but the only duty he regularly performed was to draw the pay! This is the first instance in the history of the Government of the United States, in which office has been utterly and wholly a sinecure.

The gospel is said to be preached from the pulpit of Chicago in seven different languages. The population of the city is about 50,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE.—A correspondent of the *Christian Mirror*, "A Pastor," makes the following statement, which will gratify every patriotic heart:—I am sure that many persons will rejoice to know on unquestionable authority, that the Presidential Mansion is a house of prayer. Daily social devotions, attended on Sabbath morning by all the inmates of the house, together with the constant presence of God at table, while they mark the highest household in the Union as exempt from the malediction pronounced against those families that call not upon the name of Jehovah, may serve to encourage Christians, and set a good example to all."

FINE CHURCHES.—An correspondent of the *Christian Advocate* mentions a plan entertained by a worthy lady, a native cotton merchant, and a liberal-hearted Methodist, for building a Methodist Tabernacle in New Orleans, in an eligible position, at a cost of \$150,000. The writer says: "It is to be capable of seating three thousand persons, and occupied for preaching the gospel, for the use of the ladies in attendance were particularly attentive and obliging, the amount of business done was really astonishing. In fact, we never thought before that mankind were such hungry and thirsty animals.

The assemblage of persons present, was very great, and the noble hall, capacious as it is, in the hall was a sea of heads, and the weather was most auspicious, bright sunshine, with a pleasant and refreshing breeze from the westward.

About noon on Wednesday there was a slight shower, which tended to cool the air, and allayed the heat that it was a gala day in the town, and will be long remembered by the crowd.

This is the first Bazaar held in Miramichi, and consequently the Committee had to contend with many difficulties unmet in other places where the inhabitants are acquainted with the mode of proceeding in such cases.

Too much credit cannot be given to the Committee of Ladies for their zeal and praiseworthy exertions, the tact and judgment displayed, and the judicious arrangement made to accommodate the public. Throughout it was a most creditable affair—creditable to the friends abroad, for their large contributions—to the public here for their countenance and liberal purchases at the sale, and their generosity in contributing articles—and to the Committee of management for their judicious arrangements.

We cannot say exactly what sum will be realized, but it will exceed one Hundred pounds. The business was closed with the performance of the National Anthem, and three hearty cheers. We understand the Sons of Temperance at their weekly meeting on Friday night, passed an unanimous Resolution, that no charge should be made for the use of their hall. This generous act reflects much credit on that body.—*Gleaner.*

### Honesty of the Confessional.

People often stare at and admire such paragraphs as this in editorial columns:—"CASE OF RESTITUTION.—Yesterday one of our leading merchants was waited upon by Rev. Father . . . and paid the sum of . . . He has laboured on the Continent for many years; but his zeal and his devotedness to his work still remain unabated. He is highly respected for his intelligence, and exemplary piety, and with great prudence and firmness he is ever ready to avow his faith, in whatever circumstances he may be placed. He has lately been subjected to vexatious interferences by the civil authorities, instigated by the Romish Priests; but he has always manifested a firm determination to suffer all that they can inflict, rather than fail of his duty to the cause of God. In the South of France particularly, the work of God in connection with Methodism has been delightfully progressing, and has recently advanced the very confines of Italy, and established itself in the city of Nice. For several reasons this is an important position gained. The city of Nice is in the dominions of the Pope, and is a place to which many persons resort from the north of Europe to rest their winter, chiefly for the improvement of their health. They are generally persons of influence and distinction, and their circumstances are such as to dispose them favourably to listen to the word of God.—*Toronto Ch. Guardian.*

### Miramichi Bazaar.

This Bazaar, agreeably to announcement, was opened in the spacious Hall of the Sons of Temperance, in Chatham, on the morning of Wednesday 6th inst., and the sale was kept up with much spirit and animation, during the whole day and evening, and on the afternoon of Thursday. In the evening the residue of the articles were disposed of by Public Auction.

The Hall was tastefully ornamented with flags, green boughs, wreaths, and artificial flowers; and on the different tables were placed in vast numbers of articles and other flowers, contributions from the ladies and gentlemen, far exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine friends, comprising a handsome and varied assortment both useful and ornamental. They were supplied from various quarters—London and Liverpool, in Britain; Halifax, Horton, and other places in Nova Scotia; St. John, Fredericton, Woodstock, Rebecot, Westmorland, and other counties and villages in this Province. Newfoundland also contributed its share, and we understand a box with a varied assortment of articles, has been on its way some time, from P. E. Island. The Committee also met with a most cheerful and liberal response from the inhabitants throughout the County in their tour of collection, and they have displayed much industry and untiring assiduity in making up and preparing the articles received.

In the hall were a table and serpentine, on which a number of ladies and gentlemen performed at intervals, frequently accompanied with their voices, and some gentlemen was always on hand, ready to assist with a flute. Several gentlemen belonging to Chatham and Newcastle were accustomed to perform on Brass instruments, met together, and formed a highly creditable band, and performed at intervals during the first day and evening, and at the close of the second day, adding much to the entertainment.

The refreshment tables were bountifully supplied with delicacies, among which was an abundance of the most excellent of the day. There are many reasons why the spread of the humanitarian doctrines of the Gospel in that country especially, is a subject of high importance, in connection with the general extension and prevalence of the saving power of our holy Christianity. Europe has been for centuries the great battle-field in the contest between the two principal parties into which the Christian world is now divided. There the heathen has fixed the seat of his power, and long ruled the unhappy subjects of his gloomy reign; and there the Antichrist of Christianity still maintains that nominal existence, which enables it to sway a vast influence over a large portion of the human race. Europe may be styled, in common language, "a Christian country," the various nations by which it is inhabited professing Christianity. In this respect it is widely different from Asia and Africa, where heathenism in its various forms still prevails.

It is in this respect that the history of the cause of Christianity, and particularly with the corruption of pure religion which exists in the system of Romanism; and the workings of the leaves of gospel truth, as exhibited in the religious movements that are now taking place in the British colonies, indicate that the redemption of that entire Continent is even now drawing nigh.

We have been especially interested with the accounts which have of late appeared respecting the spread of evangelical religion in France, and among the instrumentalities thereof employed. Methodism, in this respect, is a very prominent part. The recent organization of the Wesleyan Church in France, has thus far been eminently successful in developing more fully the resources of the system; and has placed it in more favourable circumstances for extending the sphere of its operations, for the organization of the millions embraced within the field of its labours. Numerous places are inviting the services of the Methodist ministers, and the openings and calls are increasing beyond their ability to supply them with more than occasional visits, and these only create more earnest desires for regular ministrations, and all the agencies which Methodism employs.

The Rev. Charles Cook, D. D., occupies a distinguished place among the Wesleyan Ministers in France. He is now somewhat advanced in age, and is considered as the patriarch of Wesleyan preachers in that country. He has laboured on the Continent for many years; but his zeal and his devotedness to his work still remain unabated. He is highly respected for his intelligence, and exemplary piety, and with great prudence and firmness he is ever ready to avow his faith, in whatever circumstances he may be placed. He has lately been subjected to vexatious interferences by the civil authorities, instigated by the Romish Priests; but he has always manifested a firm determination to suffer all that they can inflict, rather than fail of his duty to the cause of God. In the South of France particularly, the work of God in connection with Methodism has been delightfully progressing, and has recently advanced the very confines of Italy, and established itself in the city of Nice. For several reasons this is an important position gained. The city of Nice is in the dominions of the Pope, and is a place to which many persons resort from the north of Europe to rest their winter, chiefly for the improvement of their health. They are generally persons of influence and distinction, and their circumstances are such as to dispose them favourably to listen to the word of God.—*Toronto Ch. Guardian.*

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transmission. Suspicion may fall widely abroad, and very unjustly: or, perhaps, the party that lost the money was not the party that got it back. Or, even if he got back some by this mysterious restitution, it may not be all that has mysteriously disappeared. Where is the balance? Who is most likely to have it, or to know who has it? If not the principal, at least the accessory is now known. Here is a clue to the deed,—why not follow it up? Yes, we say, follow it up, in the person of a long coat, just as if he wore a short coat, or no coat at all!

Society has seen enough of this miserable game, and paid dearly enough for it. We are glad to see one of the "cases" has been properly estimated. The Chicago Tribune gives the following, and heads it:—"WAS THIS RESTITUTION?"

One of our prominent lawyers was waited upon yesterday by Bishop Vandevelder, and Father McElhem, of the Catholic Church, and presented with eight dollars, which the Bishop said was a restitution made to the lawyer by one of Father McElhem's flock for a wrong done to him that amount. What was the nature of the wrong, or by whom was it done? The Bishop and Priest refused to condescend to divulge, as the knowledge of it had been divulged through the confessional. The lawyer refused to take the money, offered as it was, as payment in full for a wrong done, on the ground that a wrong could not be made right by money. The person who did the wrong must confess the deed to the injured party, that unjust suspicions of innocent persons, which might have been aroused, could be removed; that the real offender could be forgiven, and the whole account squared between the parties. The taking of eight dollars from some unknown person for some unexplained wrong, was no righting of the matter at all.

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The Bishop and Priest

General Intelligence.

European News.

The weather in Britain is generally favorable to the growing crops.

The crops in Ireland are luxuriant. The Derbyshire in the British Parliament had resolved to make a determined opposition to the government of India bill.

It is stated that Sir Charles Grey, Governor of Jamaica, has been recalled.

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It was reported that the Emperor had prepared a formal note to Russia, demanding whether his proceeding meant peace or war—France being ready for either.

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Jassy, Moldavia, 6th says that an extraordinary courier from St. Petersburg passed through there on the day previously, on his way to Constantinople, with another ultimatum, that if not accepted in eight days, the Russian army would immediately cross the frontiers, and commence hostilities.

There is such abundance of employment here at good wages, that the emigrants lately arrived at nearly all remained. Instances of the tide of emigration setting from this city to the United States, persons from thence are beginning to find way here, where they have equal wages their and greater advantages.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—A fine new ship, called the Duval Bros., of nearly 1000 tons register, built at Quebec, for Alexander Lockhart, Esq., of that place, was towed into port on Wednesday last.

Another fine new ship, called the Paramount, 1000 tons register, built at Kingston, by Messrs. Flewelling & Co., was towed into our harbour a few days ago. The builders have constructed her on their own account.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.—If the Americans can make a profit on the wool they purchase in this place by manufacturing it and selling the cloth, surely a profit can be made by manufacturing it here.

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The Bernese are celebrating their fifth centenary of succession of the Union.

ITALY.—The reported attempts at outbreak in Lombardy was unfoiled. The appointment of Count Bugeo to supersede Strassoldo excites hopes of milder dealings towards Italy.

The eighth anniversary of the Pope's accession was celebrated at Rome.

TURKEY.—Hostilities have not commenced yet, and general belief gains ground in France and England that there will be none.

Baron Bruck, the Austrian Envoy, arrived at Constantinople on the 14th, and is understood to be charged with conciliatory proposals, though it is not known what. In short, Turkish affairs, since last autumn, remain in statu quo, but with an improved feeling for peace.

PERIA.—A letter from Erzrum, dated the 3rd ult., makes the following statement respecting the earthquake at Shiraz:

Yesterday's globe has brought us a batch of news from Persia of a singular kind. It is no more than the appearance of a number of visitations there at the same time; for there have been inundations and earthquakes at Teheran, Ispahan and a terrible earthquake at Shiraz and Cashan.

ATHERNS, 18th.—King Otto is arming a squadron for the protection of his Greek subjects in case of an Oriental war.

THREE Spanish merchant vessels put into Malta on the 14th. They are bound to Constantinople with cargoes of wool purchased in the Turkish empire.

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property by the fire itself, and that consequent on the hurried removal of goods, most likewise very great. Upon the whole it is the most serious calamity that has ever happened in this house, but fortunately no lives were lost.

A melancholy accident occurred on Tuesday last, at Quebec, in which two lives were lost. It appears that Mr. Bernard Nugent, and two lads, about 16 years of age, named William Powers and Charles O'Hara, were out fishing in a small skiff below the Light House when the boat was swamped.

On the evening of 4th inst. a young man, William Young, ship-carpenter, formerly of Prince Edward Island, was unfortunately drowned at the Landing near Watson's Wharf—the deceased was a stranger in St. Stephen, and he night being very dark, it is supposed that the darkness, combined with his ignorance of the dangerous place, resulted in his premature death.

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Immediately upon the receipt of the Turkish renunciation of the ultimatum offered by Russia, the Emperor Nicholas issued an order for his troops to advance.

It appears that an unexpected and new complication has suddenly arisen. Austria is preparing to march a corps of 30,000 men into Servia and Bosnia—portions of the Turkish territory.

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Lines. (WRITTEN ON BOARD A STEAMER AT THE WHARF.) The busy world is rushing round me— I hear the hum of many words, But brighter, better things have bound me— And I am like those parrots in the sky, That die without the pure blue sky, And live in other homes on high.

Temperance. Appeal in Favour of Prohibition. The New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, well understanding the wants and demands of the people, make the following appeal on behalf of a prohibitory law:— We, in New England, are labouring not to rid ourselves of the curse of intemperance, but for the redemption of the world.

Agriculture. Orchards. The space between all fruit trees should be kept highly cultivated, and well manured—all weeds and seeds should be removed from the butts of the trees, and if their surfaces have been washed with the soda-wash, they will now be free from all insects, dead bark, &c.

Wash from the Sink. There is probably no article that can be applied to growing vegetables, more decidedly than wash from the sink. And yet this is not generally understood by farmers, and few efforts are made even by the most economical, to economize an article in which are to be found all elements which contribute to the sustenance of vegetables in a state of perfect solution, consequently in a condition the most rapidly appropriate by the organs they are designed to nourish, invigorate and sustain.

The Rum Bill. The following is from the Journal of the American Temperance Union: At a late country temperance meeting which we attended, a plain farmer—rose and said, that he was one day going to work, and an officious sort of a man overhauled him, exclaiming, "Mr. —, I have a bill against you."

"Tired of Farming." A few months ago a man who had been a farmer from his early life, came to the city to buy stores to sell again. Said he to the store dealer, "The weeds being to infest the wheat, and all things considered, I am tired of farming, and so have sold my farm." The store dealer remarked that he thought himself that just as like as not the discontented farmer would find a weevil in the heart of the new business—and so it proved, for when the day came on which the note matured, given for stores, the old farmer, now turned tradesman—confessed that he had not been able to sell his stores—that he had most of them on hand.

Small vs. Large Horses. The following on the comparative value of large and small horses, is from the New England Farmer: The arguments may all be in favour of great size, but the facts are all the other way. Large horses are more liable to stumble, and to be lame, than those of middle size. They are clumsy, and can not fill themselves as quick.

Artificial Beauty. We cannot, of course, be persuaded, that the subjoining article, from the Southern Ladies' Companion, can be applied to an application to any of the readers of the Wesleyan Sun. We publish it, however, to show what some editors find it necessary to write for the benefit of, even, young ladies dwelling within the scope of their subscription list.

Live Within Your Income. Few directions, says the Hartford Courant, are more valuable for the success of life than the above. It is applicable equally to all ages and of paramount importance to all. It is a very common error, that the young man just commencing the race of life. Here the early habit may be so formed of regulating the expenses, crushing all unnecessary desires, and avoiding those temptations that lead beyond the income, that the man will be able to maintain a high and respectable mode of life.

Oranges, Lemons, &c. The following is from the Orange County Standard: A gentleman, unfortunately linked for life to one who made him feel the weight of his chain, was one day told by the man's wife, who was going to give her mistress warning, as she kept scolding from morning to night, "Ah happy girl!" said the master, "I wish I could give her a warning, too."

Churches. The "too early lost" Miss Lambton left a legacy to the world's portfolio of unpublished poems, one of which is the following, touching and beautiful: How beautiful they stand, Those ancient altars of our native land! Amid the pasture fields and dark green woods, Amid the mountain's cloudy solitude, By rivers' banks that rush into the sea; By little brooks that, with a lisp, sound, Like playful children, run by copse and lea!

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RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT. THE PROVICIONAL WESLEYAN. The Provincial Wesleyan is one of the latest weekly papers published in the Lower Provinces, and its ample columns will be well stored with choice and varied matter. It is published by the Rev. W. C. LARSON, at No. 10, Market Street, Boston.