

tism and entrance into the Popish Church—she, with a moral heroism worthy of all praise, indignantly refused compliance with the proselyting and imperious demand? We hope this exposure of the little schemes practised by the unscrupulous agents of Rome to allure into that communion, will put Protestant females on their guard, and as far as our influence extends, will deprive those ecclesiastics of one ground of their periodical boasting of converts made to the Roman faith. We express this hope, not because of any improper feeling towards the individuals belonging to that communion, but because, in the light of the infallible Word of God, we cannot but judge the Papal Church to be essentially fallen as to fundamental verities, and the abandonment of the pure faith of Protestantism for the corrupt faith of Rome to be extremely hazardous to the soul's eternal happiness and safety.

The tirade respecting mixed marriages, alliances within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity, and the marriage union of parties when their husbands or wives were still living, we dismiss with the positive denial that any Wesleyan Minister in this city has ever joined parties together in matrimony, when he knew or even had cause to suspect that their husbands or wives were at the time alive; and if *Clericus* questions the truthfulness of the matter of our contradiction, we hereby fearlessly challenge him to produce his proof to the contrary.

We admire the cautiousness of *Clericus* on one point. He says he would have sent his "lines to the *Wesleyan*, but that he despaired of their insertion." Well might he fear a refusal, if the concluding paragraph of his communication be a fair specimen of his regard to truth. Guilt ought to make any man a coward. We are not afraid to quote his unfounded and malicious slander.

"The Editor boldly stated a short time since, that the Queen was never prayed for by the Catholics at St. Mary's; and though the odious lie was immediately contradicted, I could never hear that a sense of justice or fair play induced the Editor to retract what was so well known to be a falsehood," &c.

Truly, *Clericus* never heard of such retraction; for two reasons. 1st. The Editor of *The Wesleyan* never made the statement which *Clericus* has attributed to him, so that if an "odious lie" has been told, *Clericus* had better examine his own conscience. 2nd. The Editor of *The Wesleyan* has never seen such immediate contradiction—and therefore if there has been a want either of "justice" or "fair play," *Clericus* is the party implicated. Will this gentleman condescend to point out the paper in which that immediate contradiction appeared? We have some curiosity to see it. The fact is, the "odious lie" alleged against us by this writer is a pure fabrication, and looks very much as if it had been concocted simply to answer a purpose. But *Clericus* will gain very little credit for this exercise of his inventive faculty. When he penned those "lines" of crimination, he knew that his impeachment was as far from truth as are the poles asunder; and we take the liberty of reminding him, that dealing in conscious falsehood is injurious only to the guilty party, who, to defend a corrupt system, can so besmear himself as to have recourse to it. Innocence, as in our case, has nothing to fear from the grossest misrepresentation.

None so Blind as those who Won't See!

Clericus in the *Recorder*, on whose communication we have elsewhere adverted, says "a friend handed him a Paper called the *Wesleyan*, in which the 'Romish Bishop' and Clergy of St. Mary's are abused in rather unsparing terms."—The date of our paper to which he refers is March 29th, in which we published what was evidently a "Necessary Caution" on the Marriage Bill then before the Legislature, so far as the previously claimed exemptions of the Romish Clergy were concerned. Our plain statement of facts is called "abuse" by this sensitive writer; and we suppose our further exposure of the small doings of certain parties published in this day's impression, will secure for us the application of a similar reproachful term. We are very willing to lie under this odium, if we can be instrumental in preventing the repetition of such proselyting schemes as, it appears, the "Clergy" have sometimes been carrying on in the dark. But has *Clericus* read Bishop Walsh's "Pastoral Address?" That, of course, has no real abuse of Lord John Russell, and of Protestantism! That emanation of a noble mind exhibits no indication

of deadly hostility to the hated protestant religion! The super-intensive ribaldry with which that "Lenten Address" abounds is all fair and right—perfectly free from every taint of falsehood and calumny—justly merited, and in the highest degree worthy of the christian character and charitable disposition of one who claims to be a chief shepherd of the flock of Christ! If, in defence of truth, and the exposure of error, the claims of that usurping and exclusive Church which acknowledges the Pope as its head, have been unceremoniously set aside, *Clericus* has to thank the intemperate zeal of the author of the "Pastoral Letter" as the immediate cause. After reading that inflammatory document, intelligent Roman Catholics have stated, that the Bishop must expect to be "hauled over the coals." He threw the fire-brand into the camp of protestantism, an act, the rashness of which, as we have before intimated, will be long remembered throughout the Province, but not to the credit of the head which meditated it, or the hand that executed it.

Post-Office Money-Orders.

The arrangement, by which money-orders can be obtained at one Post-Office on another is attended with many benefits to those who wish to remit small sums to their friends or agents in different localities. The practice prevails in the Mother Country, and has been introduced into the Postal arrangements of Canada. We hope a similar measure may be found connected with the Postal management of this Province and those adjoining. Provincialists have long felt the need of such a regulation. For want of it much inconvenience has been sustained, especially when persons have been desirous of remitting smaller sums than those for which they could obtain drafts, or when they have been unable to transmit specie by private hand. We do not recollect having seen a reference to this point in any published account which has come under our notice respecting the new Postal affairs of this Province. If no provision has been made for post-money-orders in our law, the measure we think may be secured if proper means be used, as the propriety and great utility of it must commend themselves to every intelligent mind. We hope our cotemporaries will not overlook this important subject when treating of Postal affairs.

A correspondent writes:—"Your paper maintains its popularity, and I am happy to have it in my power to extend the circulation of it now and then. I am particularly pleased with your treatment of the Romish controversy."

Another Correspondent says:—"The able manner in which *The Wesleyan* has taken up the papal controversy gives great satisfaction in this quarter."

Rev. R. A. Chesley, of Pottsville, under date of April 9th, states:—"We have nothing new since my last, except the addition of eight to the Church, and the probability of as many more existing in their lot with us. We have solemn and interesting meetings, and can say: The best of all is, God is with us."

We are glad to hear that at Tenby Cape, Maitland Circuit, Mr. Church has given land for a new Wesleyan Church, and that subscription-lists have been opened, and arrangements made to get out the frame. Let our friends in that locality be encouraged to proceed in their praiseworthy effort to erect a Church for the worship of Almighty God.

The letter of *EXAMINER*, published in our last, has been very favourably received by our readers in the City. We have others from the same well qualified correspondent on our file; and hope he will be induced to extend his series at least to the end of this volume, and to as much longer a period afterwards as he may feel disposed to do. He cannot use his pen in a better cause and to better effect.

The Legislature for this Session was closed with the usual formalities on Monday last. His Excellency's Speech will be found on the last page.

Mr. Henry's Motion for postponing further action on the Railway question until after the arrival of the Delegation from England was carried in the house. It is doubtful whether the present house will be again summoned to consider this subject; the probability is it will be dissolved, and a new election will take place, when the constituencies will have an opportunity of passing judgment on the respective schemes which have divided the opinions of the present House.

The opinion seems to be generally entertained that the Legislature of New Brunswick is opposed to the line of Railway determined on by the Home Government. The subject of the Railroad, which has engrossed so much of public opinion, seems, so far as Nova Scotia is concerned, to be involved in greater perplexity than ever. It will require no ordinary degree of sagacity and prudence on the part of public men to enable them to steer clear of the difficulties which beset the subject on every hand. We hope they may be found equal to the duty devolved upon them.

The Provincial Secretary is expected in the R. M. Steamer now on her way from Liverpool to this port.—Probably she will arrive about Wednesday next.

A reward of Twenty pounds has been offered by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to any person or persons who shall apprehend Donald Beaton, for the murder of John McKee, committed at Baddeck in the Island of C.B., and cause him to be lodged in any one of Her Majesty's Gaols in this Province.—Description of Donald Beaton—age, about 28 years; height, 5 feet 6½ inches; hair, dark brown; whiskers, sandy; speaks good English; dark complexion; very round shoulders, and short neck.

We acknowledge the courtesy of the Royal Gazette Office in forwarding portions of the printed Correspondence on the Railway.

The first three numbers of the "Newfoundland Guardian and Christian Intelligencer," a monthly Magazine, published at St. John's, Newfoundland, by Mr. Joseph Woods, Courier Office. p. 24 each—price 6d per month, or, 5s. 6d. per annum. We hope this effort to diffuse information on religious subjects will meet with suitable success.

The prospects of the Seal fishery in Newfoundland, according to late accounts, seem to be very encouraging.

At a Meeting of the Provincial Commissioners for the "London Industrial Exhibition," held at Halifax, April 9th, 1851, it was unanimously resolved: That the thanks of the Commissioners are due to the Hon. Samuel Cunard, proprietor and agent of the line of Royal Mail Steamers bearing his name, for his liberal and generous assistance in forwarding to Liverpool, G. B., free of expense, the whole of the Nova Scotia contribution to the "World's Fair," amounting in all to 43 packages, whereby a saving to the Province of £150, or thereabouts, has been effected. And further resolved that the thanks of the Board be tendered to James F. Avery, Esq., M. D., for the gratuitous use of a Warehouse for the reception of the articles, previous to their shipment.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Outram, Junr., delivered a very interesting lecture at the Athenaeum of the Sons of Temperance, on the constituent elements of Water. The properties of Carbon and Hydrogen were illustrated by a number of very satisfactory experiments. At the close of the lecture, Mr. Paine's light was exhibited, and its illuminating power proved to be derived from the turpentine, through which the hydrogen was passed.

The lecture drew forth several important inquiries, which were promptly responded to by the scientific lecturer, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, we doubt not, felt themselves amply repaid for their walk through the rain and fog, to the Temperance Hall.—*Colonist*, 10th.

We are informed that the Hon. Samuel Cunard, now in England, has contributed £100 to the Industrial Exhibition Fund.—*Id.*

High Tone of Popery.

We should like to know among all the organs of the sects and denominations of Christians, where we can find the expression of such audacious threats as follow. The article is an extract from *The Tablet*, a papal organ. If the Romanist Journals are in the habit of such insolence as this, we cannot wonder at the excitement in England:—

"You are only at the beginning of your perplexity. The Pope will speak more loudly than ever, and what is more, he will be listened to. He will turn over your musty acts of Parliament with finger and thumb, scrutinizing them with a most irreverent audacity, examining those which concern him; and when he has found these, rejecting some and tolerating others, with as much freedom as you use, when you handle oranges in a shop, selecting the soft and sweet, contemptuously rejecting the sour and rotten. And then—oh dreadful thought—he will insist upon being obeyed. The very statues of Exeter Hall must erect themselves in horror at the bare idea of such a thing. What? The Bill was read three times in Parliament; it was twice passed—engrossed on parchment—garnished with a waxen appendage by way of seal—and had over it, pronounced by royal lips, the mysterious words and creative fiat, *La reine la veut*. The Queen wills it; her lords will it; her commons will it. What does it want to complete the perfect fashion of a law? Nothing of solemnity; nothing of force which the imperial sceptre of this kingdom could give, is wanting to it. But, truly it may want the sanction of religion. The Pope snuffs disdainfully at it; an Italian priest will have none of it; it trenches upon his rights, or rather upon his duties; it violates the integrity of those interests which he is set to guard; and, therefore, commons, lords, Queen, wax, parchment, and all, avail it very little. You may call it law, if you please; you may note it on your roll; you may print it in the yearly volume of your statutes; but, before long, you will have to repeal or alter it, in order to secure the sanction of a foreign potentate, without which it has not, in the end, the value of a tenpenny nail."

Summary of News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We are indebted to Mr. Keefer for a copy of the *Boston Courier* of the 4th inst., containing

the news from Europe ex U. S. M. S. *Baltic* at New York, 3rd inst., after a very short run of little less than 12 days from Liverpool. Trade was very steady with much confidence on the part of dealers. Prices had ceased to decline, but buyers were cautious. The uncertain state of the ministry had been injurious to business generally. It is asserted that if government measures were satisfactorily adjusted, trade would become brisker than for a long period past. Cotton had advanced ½d. Iron is dull. Coffee not in demand. Molasses, Demerara, 14s. per cwt. Provisions brisk at full prices. Bread stuffs in better demand, with 6d. per bbl. advance for Am. and Canada flour. Corn, fair enquiry, 6d. per qtr. advance. Wool in good demand. Freight inactive. Passengers by no means lively for the season. No material change in the money market.

ENGLAND.—The British Parliament is engaged upon the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, to the exclusion of all other business, so that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not come forward with the promised new Budget. It seems generally admitted that Lord Palmerston will soon resign the office of Secretary of Foreign affairs. He has given a grand entertainment to the American Minister and lady.

The Queen it is said will distribute the prizes of the Crystal Palace Exhibition. The committee at Lloyd's, propose to admit free into the merchants' room, during the Exhibition, all foreigners introduced by its Agents or by British Ministers, Consuls and Bankers.

IRELAND.—In the event of a dissolution of Parliament, it is stated that Sir William Somerville will be created a Peer of the United Kingdom.

Potatoes are likely to be raised to a far greater extent in Ireland this year than on any year since the disastrous blight in 1846.

FRANCE.—The bill for continuing the National Guards in their actual state, until the adoption of the organized law, was on Saturday night adopted by a large majority.

The *Moniteur* publishes the convention of extradition concluded on 25th August, 1850, between France and Spain.

At Lyons 7000 or 8000 Socialists assembled at the funeral of a brother, and although they uttered no cries, nor disturbed the public peace in any way openly, General Castellane issued a proclamation limiting to 300 the number of persons who can be present at any future interment.

PARIS, Thursday, March 20. The news from the Provinces concerning the great progress of Socialism cause uneasiness to the government.—The most remote rural districts are affected; and the peasantry are going over in large numbers to the Red Republicans. Nothing positive is known respecting the formation of a permanent Cabinet. The funds were dull. Railway shares were active and advancing.

ITALY.—The following letter from Bologna, dated Feb. 28, says:—Peter and Dominic Machiaville, have been condemned to death, and others to the galleys—all for political motives. The first sentence was executed on 22nd February, at the castle of St. Peter, with regard to Donato Machiaville. Peter died in Prison.

A furious skirmish took place in Rome a few days ago, between the native troops and a body of French soldiers, occasioned by the latter having quizzed the former about their habiliments.—In this as well as in similar skirmishes, the inferiority of the French in hand to hand combat is as evident as their superiority in discipline and military tactics.

The Milan official Gazette of the 16th ult., publishes a long article contradicting the report of a considerable augmentation of the Austrian Army in Italy.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, March 12.—Obstacles have again been thrown in the way of a Council of the Empire. The designated members are opposed to the policy of the Cabinet.

PRUSSIA.—The ministerial organs express their belief that in a note which was lately sent from St. Petersburg to Vienna, the Russian cabinet protested against the annexation of the non-German provinces in Austria.

It is stated that the Holstein fortress of Rendsburg will be claimed by the Germanic Confederation, and converted into an arsenal.

TURKEY.—A letter from Constantinople, bearing no date, appears in the *Wesleyan Gazette* of the 17th instant, which states that a conspiracy had been discovered to poison the Sultan. At the bottom of it is his own brother, assisted by some members of the Ulema. The plan was to corrupt the Sultan's doctor, who was to mix poison in his medicine for a considerable sum of money. The medical attendant revealed the plot. The chief conspirators fled. Several parties concerned in the scheme were apprehended and put to death. But this news "wants confirmation."

The insurrection in Bosnia is still far from being quelled. According to latest advices from Zara of the 4th of March, the insurgents had attacked the Seraskier, who defeated them.

It seems that though orders had been sent to Kutaya to set Gen. Dembinski at liberty, the General had not yet arrived at Constantinople.

Emir Beehi, the old Prince of Mount Lebanon, has just died at Constantinople, aged 94.

The Porte has declared the island of Samos in a state of siege, because the Samians refused absolutely to accept, as their Governor, M. Comenios, whom they considered as devoted to the former Prince of Samos, the protégé of Sir Stratford Canning, who is universally detested.—*Chronicle*