the Church believe their unscriptural sentiments; and that with a want of success that should long ago have satisfied them that their cause has not the sanction of the Head of the Church. It is a fact that cannot be denied, by an intelligent man, without a blush, that Infant Baptism is practised by as many, if not by more, pious people at the present day, than when the warfare against the practice began.

I close this letter with the following judicious remarks taken from a work on Infant Baptism by Leonard Woods, D. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary, Andover, merely observing that they relate to the demands of Anti-pedo Baptists, for plain, positive precepts for Infant Baptism. "If," says he, "in regard to any position, we look for evidence of which the subject is not capable, or which is not accessible to us at the present time; the most diligent and persevering inquiry must leave us unconvinced. The proposition laid down *may be true;* but we shall not be satisfied of its truth. It *may have sufficient* evidence; *but our mode* of estimating evidence is such as to prevent conviction. Suppose a man is accused before a court of justice of a particular crime, and suppose there is clear *circumstantial* evidence, and that only, of his guilt. If the court demand *direct positive* proof of his crime, the evidence which they have will go for nothing, and the man, though *manifestly* guilty, must be pronounced innocent. But *such is not the principle* which governs our courts of justice, even in those proceedings which relate *to life and death.*"

"We are to remember also, that much depends on our prevailing *disposition. Many* a doctrine is of such a nature, that if our *moral state* be right, a *small degree of evidence* will be sufficient to produce *entire conviction of its truth.*"

In my next I will consider whether Baptism comes in the place of circumcision, and whether Infant Baptism is an error of Popery, and the worst of Popish errors.

XX.

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

Obituary Notices.

MRS. MARY E. WOOD, OF LOWER RAWDON.

Died at Lower Rawdon, on the 19th inst., in the 21st year of her age, Mrs. Mary E. Wood, eldest daughter of Mr. George Cole. She was converted to God in the year 1849, under the ministry of the Rev. G. O. Huestis—which was exemplified in her endeavours to adorn the doctrines of her Saviour by a pious and useful walk and conversation—Prayer and Class Meetings were highly prized by her—and she enjoyed much sweet communion with God in the use of both the public and private means of grace. To the Minister of God's Word she was greatly attached, and, in her support of His cause was liberal and unostentatious. As a Collector for the Missionary Society, she was cheerful and unremitting in her exertions. On the 20th July last, she was united in marriage to Mr. John Wood—and however pleasing may have been the hopes under which she entered into this new relation—the sudden failure of her health—painfully reminded her that this was not her rest.

Laid on a bed of sickness, her previously diffident faith gathered more of that boldness and assurance, which the love, the promises and the all-sufficient atonement of our Divine Redeemer warrant. She much lamented her inability to go to the House of God, as had been her delight to hear His Word, and enjoy the communion of saints—But the God of her salvation was with her making all His goodness to pass before her, and affording her faith enrapturing glimpses of "the purchased possession." A short time ere death hushed her voice, she said, "What a mercy I did not put off till *now* to repent—it would have been *too late now.*" "Tell my friends that I die happy in Jesus Christ."

Soon after, she bade her husband, parents and other friends present, farewell, and then calmly breathed her last. On the following Friday her mortals remains were committed to the silent grave, there to await the morn of the resurrection. The improvement of the event was sought, by directing the thoughts of those assembled on the occasion, to the celestial bearing and animating hope of all true believers in Christ—as presented by the Apostle to the Philippians iii., 20, 21.

"Thou, in thy youthful prime,
Hast leap'd the bounds of time:
Suddenly from earth released,
Lo! we now rejoice for thee;
Taken to an early rest,
Caught into eternity."

HENRY POPE, JR.

Maitland, January, 1853.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1853.

"How to Cheat the Devil!"

D'Aubigne, in his History of the Reformation, states that Erasmus, in counselling a friend, who afterwards became President of the Superior Court of Brussels, against the reformers, said, "A juris consult must avoid these people, as a certain dying man eluded the Devil. The Devil asked him what he believed. The dying man, fearing that if he confessed, he should be surprised in some heresy, answered, 'What the Church believes.' His interrogator pressed him with the question, 'What does the Church believe?' The other replied, 'What I believe.' Again, the Devil, 'And what do you believe?' and the dying man rejoined, what the Church believes.'"

Whether the incident cited by Erasmus in the way of illustration were founded on fact, there are no means of deciding; but it is a fact, that many are acting in a manner similar to that the dying man is represented to have done in order to elude the devil. They believe as the Church believes, and the Church believes as they believe, as if such a belief were sufficient to save them from the power and grasp of Satan! There is *another* to be consulted in the matter of the soul's deliverance from the "Evil One," even God, on whom no deception can be successfully practised. Not only does he know intimately the belief of the mind, but the state of the heart, and character of the life. A faith as orthodox as orthodoxy itself, will avail nothing in his sight if the heart be not right towards Him, and the life in accordance with His own solemnly uttered requisitions. Pity it is, that men go no' deep down into the substance of christian experience and christian practice, and rest not solely in an intellectual faith, when they are considering the momentous subject of their escape from satanic influence and possession. There is one way alone, by which men can elude the designs of the grand enemy of their spiritual and eternal good, and that is, by securing in the exercise of penitent faith a present saving interest in Christ, and renewal of their hearts in righteousness, and by walking in all the commandments of God blameless. This is the "good old way," taught in the sacred oracles, in which if a man walk he shall find rest and security for his soul. All other paths are devious, crooked, and deceitful, and sure to lead to the very evil against which so many would so dexterously guard. "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting." No more certain way exists to enable Satan to realize his destructive purposes with certainty, than to merge all matters of religion into the one point of doctrinal belief.

To "believe as the Church believes," is, therefore no security against the tyranny of the devil in a future state. The dying man of Erasmus might have consoled himself with his artful treatment of the "adversary," and supposed he had baffled his designs, but the "Archangel ruined' is too wise to be imposed upon by chicanery so manifestly absurd. If orthodoxy cannot save, how much less can the mere belief save, which blindly embraces as the objects of its creed the dogmas of the Church, which has notoriously departed from and corrupted the faith of the Scriptures? Instead of cheating the devil by such a manœuvre, the parties using it will find to their confusion and dismay that they were only cheating and deceiving themselves.—We again say, it is a pity that so many are building their hopes of heaven on the sandy and insufficient foundation of a blind adherency to the doctrines of an orthodox or corrupt Church, regardless of the necessity of the life of God in the soul, and of a walk and conversation becoming the gospel of Christ. Let all desirous of eluding "the snare of the devil," on sure and certain grounds, seek their object in the manner appointed by and approved of God in his holy Word,—by *receiving* Christ, "who of God is made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification and redemption."

A Grand Mistake.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the truth of God can be written down by men of vicious principles and wicked lives. Good men love and reverence it, and therefore endeavour to maintain and extend it in the world. No truly good man can knowingly write against divine truth. In his heart it finds a sanctuary, and from his pen a defender, Wicked men, only, hate the truth, because it condemns their principles and actions, and every sentence written against it only lays more bare to the light of day the secret enmity of their hearts. They may unite together to destroy it, and in their folly and presumption imagine they can write it down: but "truth, divine truth, is mighty," and will sit enthroned, receiving the homage of angels and of men, when its enemies lie impotent in the dust. It is a transcript of the Divine Mind, the appointed instrument of the world's instruction and moral and religious elevation. Every promise that gives assurance of the world's future enlightenment and moral and religious improvement, is a guarantee from God of the continuance and perpetuity of divine truth. In vain, therefore, do the heathen rage, and the princes of the earth take counsel together, to suppress or destroy the truth of God. He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh—the Lord shall have them in derision. Infidel thinkers and infidel writers of professedly Christian lands, shall share the same fate. Those of this class who are now doing their utmost to obliterate the fair impress of divine truth from the minds of their fellow-men, and overlay them with atheistical crudities, are maintaining an unequal contest, and their unholy ambition shall receive its reward by securing the enrolment of their names on the same dark page on which are inscribed those of Voltaire and Gibbon, and others of lesser fame—deceived champions and promoters of the same desperate cause. Their future is "Infamy"—their monument "Dust"—the inscription written by posterity, "Disappointment, Deception, and Lies." "O Lord, are not thine eyes upon the truth?"

Liverpool Correspondence.

We have just been engaged in our Missionary Meetings in parts of this Circuit, and it has been refreshing to see our people lay their contributions on the Missionary Altar, with their accustomed cordiality and munificence. The preparatory sermons, which were preached by our deservedly esteemed local brother Houston, of Sable River, and brother Tuttle, of Petite Revere, were, in the topics discussed, as well as in their construction, and delivery, well adapted to produce upon the attentive Congregations who listened to them, a deep impression in favour of the great missionary cause. At our meetings, the majority of the speakers were laymen. At the meeting in town especially, the lay brethren, headed very appropriately, and efficiently, by James Barss, Esq., who presided, presented a formidable array, both as to number, and speaking talent. At Mill Village, as the Congregation began to gather, the Juveniles came forward, and presented their Christmas offerings, L. N. Young, Esq., who presided at the meeting, acting as Receiver General. This was a pleasant sight, and the meeting throughout was of a gratifying character.

Among other fruits produced by it, was a rich cluster of beautiful silver coins cast into the treasury, by the Young Ladies' Olive Branch Society,—the same society having just before generously supplied the pulpit with a fine quarto Bible, and Hymn Book. But it must not be inferred that these young ladies are the only ones "zealously affected," as evidence to the contrary of this, I may mention that on the evening preceding the missionary meeting, a tea-meeting came off under the auspices of the Methodist ladies in town, in the very best style, the object of which was to raise funds for improving the missionary premises. The proceeds amounted to £21 7s. 6d., which have since been supplemented by a donation of £5, from some ladies of the congregation, making £26 7s. 6d. And our young ladies in town are at the present very busy in preparing for a Bazaar in furtherance of the same object, to be held at the time of the next District Meeting, and there is no doubt but it will be a magnificent affair. Wishing your excellent Journal a long continuance, and increase of its present well deserved popularity, I remain,

Yours, &c.,

OMICRON.

Liverpool, February, 1853.

Sydney, C. B., Correspondence.

It may not be uninteresting to your many readers, and the friends of the Gospel generally, to give you a short abstract of the proceedings of our "Missionary Anniversary," held in this place, and at the "Sydney Mines."

The meeting at the latter place was held on the evening of Thursday, the 20th inst., at the Wesleyan Church, all the preparatory arrangements being made in a manner highly creditable to our friends in that quarter, who co-operated with us—the meeting was opened with singing, "Jesus shall reign," &c., and prayer by the Superintendent of the Circuit. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a very large attendance, and the deepest interest was elicited. Mr. James Armstrong being called to the Chair, the Rev. R. E. Crane, with an appropriate introduction, read the "Report" for the last year, after which Resolutions in connexion with the object of the meeting were moved and seconded by the following gentlemen,—Mr. W.C. McKinnon, Mr. Vickes, Mr. J. Smith, Mr W. Cann, Rev. R. E. Crane, and Mr. J. Coleman, The meeting was addressed at some length by those called upon, and a deep interest on the subject of Foreign Missions, seemed to have been awakened in the minds of the people present, which was manifested when the subscriptions were taken by an increase *over the amount realized last year of one hundred per cent.* This is encouraging, and displays a cheering feature in the cause. Oh! that *Christians* could be more and more induced "to come up to the help of the Lord—to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

On the following Tuesday evening our Annual Missionary Meeting was held in this Town.—Again the weather was unpropitious—and again the meeting was large beyond all our expectations. The Hon. JUDGE DODD, who kindly consented to take the Chair, discharged the duties thereof with the utmost satisfaction. The meeting was addressed at some length by Mr. McKinnon, after the Report had been read by Rev. Mr. Crane, Mr. Sellon, Mr. McKay, and Mr. J. Smith, of the "Sydney Mines." The proceedings were closed by addresses from Rev. R. E. Crane and Mr. W. Blackett.

The Missionary Hymn by Bishop Heber was then sung, and after the benediction, the meeting broke up, having displayed their sympathy by an increase on last year's subscription of *more than fifty* per cent.

This is as it should be. We have reason to bless God that he is blessing the feeble efforts of his servants and prospering the means employed in evangelizing the world.

It is truly gratifying indeed, Mr. Editor, to see such men as the Hon. JUDGE, who presided at our meeting, a man, the first, and deservedly so, in the community, throwing the weight of his influence on the *right side,*—Oh! in that day when God shall judge the actions of all men may he too, receive his reward, in having used his talent, for the emancipation of the poor idolator's soul from the slavish fetters of superstition.

A WESLEYAN METHODIST.

Sydney, C. B., January 26, 1853.

New York Correspondence.

Our mild wintry weather has changed into a clear, severe, cold atmosphere, which spell has continued for a fortnight. Our city is preparing for its spring business, and the merchants anticipate a large trade. There is evidently a great spirit of speculation, and it extends to all descriptions of property, especially real estate. Corner lots on Broadway, near the Park, 25 by 100, have sold for the sum of $5,000; and the American Bible Society buildings near the City Hall, were disposed of at auction this week for $105,000. The new lot where the Society is erecting its edifice cost $100,000. It is located near the junction of Broadway and the Bowery, and the building nearly finished will be completed at an expense of $90,000. It is a most beautiful and commodious edifice, and I am happy to add, will be paid for by private subscriptions, and not from the contributions for publishing the Word of God. One gentleman has given $5,000 for this purpose, and several $1,000 and $500, &c. &c.

The day after the public meeting in behalf of the Madias family, was the monthly meeting of the American Bible Board, and they received a check for $10,000 from a well known liberal christian gentleman among us, Mr. D****, he observed, that God had converted an interesting son of his, 12 years old, on his death bed, in Oct. last, and he wished to make this "thank offering," for such a distinguished mercy!

The editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, a violent Catholic paper here, Mr. McMasters, in a public lecture recently, asserted that prominent on the list of those persons arrested and convicted of *crime* in this city, would be found *the names of those who had stood foremost in our public schools!* These noble institutions of learning and of morals use the BIBLE as a reading book, and the Romanists have always opposed the christian custom. Strange enough too, as their children compose but a small part of the scholars, the rest are Protestant and wish to use the word of God. But they cannot succeed in any such unholy opposition; and now this zealous Romanist suggests this new argument against our Christian Public Schools. It was a bold and startling one, and Mr. Raymond, of the *Times*, has called upon McMasters, to sustain his assertion by the "documentary evidence." He has called a second time, and the lecturer has not found it convenient to give the matter any attention! The assertion was of course untrue, and McM. has made upon the public mind an impression concerning his accuracy of *facts*, by no means creditable to him, as a lecturer, controversialist, or honourable as a man. Not long since another lecturer of the same faith from Buffalo, invited to address a New York audience, asserted that the boasted REFORMATION had been the means of the world's retrograding, instead of advancing in knowledge, morality and religion!!!

A beautiful world would we have, if such Reformers had the management of it! In Italy, poor servant people are imprisoned for looking into the Bible; and in this free land, the same spirit would expel the same precious book of life, from the public schools of the rising generation. This would be religious freedom with a vengeance! An American and an Englishman may well thank God that he does not live in ITALY, nor depend on the tender mercies of the POPE in matters of conscience towards his Maker.

A novel scene was witnessed a few days since in the Capital of our State, leave being granted for a deputation of ladies to present a petition for the Maine Law. It was signed by 28,000 of the fair sex, and their chairman, a Mrs. Knight, read a brief and pertinent address to the Assembly, and the petitions were sent up to the clerk's table. The celebrated Mrs. Bloomer accompanied Mrs. K., which gave the members of the House an opportunity of seeing this lioness of her day, and founder of one "peculiar Institution," of our Yankee land. The ladies at the same time were holding a State Temperance Convention in Albany.

I notice, by late English papers, that the British and Foreign Bible Society will commemorate its JUBILEE, or 50 years, on the 7th of March coming, at the City of London Tavern, and in the very room where the Society was formed in 1804. Meetings for contributions are also to take place, and for the following excellent objects.

1. Special grants of Bibles and Testaments to prisons, schools, missions and charitable institutions in Britain.
2. Special grants to Ireland.
3. Special efforts in India, Australia, and the Colonies, by agencies, grants, or otherwise.
4. Special grants for China.
5. The establishment of a separate fund, from the annual produce of which pecuniary assistance may be given to colporteurs and other agents of the Society, and to their widows and children.

Yours, &c.

New York, January 31, 1853.

Wesleyan Academy, Mount Allison, N. B.

The following interesting communication respecting the recent Anniversary of the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville, N. B., is taken from the St. John *Courier* of the 29th ult:—

The Tenth Anniversary of the opening of this flourishing institution was celebrated by the Officers, Students, and a large assemblage of the friends of education, on Wednesday the 19th inst. A gentleman, not connected with the Academy, but who was present on the occasion, has favoured us with the following sketch of the Celebration, which we insert *verbatim*, and from which we are gratified to learn that a Seminary which has already done so much for the education of the youth of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, is still in full and efficient operation, and promises a continued and brilliant career of usefulness. We are also pleased to hear that the labours of the Mount Allison Academy are so soon to be emulated by a sister Institution, devoted to the education of females; and we congratulate the ladies of the Lower Provinces, in anticipation of March, 1854, when they will no longer have to regret the want of a public Institution suited to the intellectual requirements of their sex.

"The Wesleyan Academy at Sackville, first opened for educational purposes on the 19th January, 1843, celebrated the tenth anniversary of that event on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday last, by solemnities somewhat different from those customary on such occasions, but perhaps not the less agreeable, on that account, to those who took part in them. As I have always felt much interested in an establishment which had attracted so large a share of public favour, I was gratified at receiving an invitation, and gladly arranged to be present on this occasion.

On reaching the Academy at "sharp" three o'clock, the hour named for the commencement of the exercises, I found the reception rooms full of ladies and gentlemen, disrobing themselves of cloaks, furs, and other frost-defiers; and on entering the spacious lecture-room, I was struck with the numbers and highly respectable appearance of the audience already assembled, and with the beautiful effect of the evergreen decorations which graced the walls of the apartment. I think I never before saw so many ladies assembled on any secular occasion in the country; and I am quite safe in saying, that I never before witnessed an equal number together, who could lay better claim to the admiration of our admiring sex. I noticed among the *lay* gentlemen present the Hon. Wm. Crane, Speaker of the House of Assembly; Jos. F. Allison, C. Milner, Chas. Dixon, and Wm. Fawcett, Esquires; and Dr. Lewis Johnston. The platform was occupied by the Hon. C. F. Allison, Founder of the Academy; the principal Officers; and by the Rev. Messrs. Hennigar, Johnston, Beals, Allen, Chesley, and Gaetz. The exercises commenced by a few introductory remarks by the Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Desbrisay, followed by singing and prayer, the former by a very efficient choir of the Students, and aided by a fine-toned seraphine; and the latter by the Chaplain and the Rev. Mr. Johnston.

The Principal, the Rev. Mr. Pickard, then formally but briefly introduced the object and plan of the Celebration. He said it had a few days before occurred to his brother Officers and himself that this, the tenth anniversary of the commencement of their labours, ought not to go by without some celebration in its honour, and that thereupon they set themselves upon devising what the celebration should be. The shortness of the time for preparation rendered it impossible to give the occasion that almost exclusively intellectual character peculiar to such anniversaries; and the winter was not the season to expect that their friends and former students, residing at any great distance from Sackville, could favour them with their presence and assistance. Influenced by these considerations, they concluded to invite the attendance, of such friends only as resided within a few hours' drive of Mount Allison; and in place of formal speeches and the usual declamatory display, to entertain them with a short account of the Institution's progress, with such extemporaneous addresses as the gentlemen around him might be prevailed upon to deliver, and with the hospitalities of Academic "commons." The Rev. Principal then went into various statistics, illustrative of the Academy's history during the first ten years of its existence. The following are all I took particular note of:—The Academy commenced operations on the 19th. January, 1843, with seven students; and by the end of the first Term the number was increased to thirty-four, and by the end of the year to eighty.

In 1844—131	students	received	instruction.
1845—135	"	"	"
1846—140	"	"	"
1847—144	"	"	"
1848—108	"	"	"
1849— 97	"	"	"
1850— 79	"	"	"
1851— 89	"	"	"
1852—128	"	"	"

Or an average annual attendance during the ten years of 110 students. At the close of the last year an aggregate number of 250 *different* students had attended, and remained in the Institution, on an average, 1½ years each. From the best information the Officers could obtain of the subsequent history of the 520 individuals who had thus been under their charge, Mr. Pickard stated that sixteen are now engaged in the work of the Ministry, or in preparation for it; ten in the practice or study of the Law; twenty in the practice or study of Medicine; twenty-eight employed as Teachers; and that twenty-five have finished their career in time.

Mr. Pickard concluded his remarks by stating that preparations for the erection of the contemplated Female Acadamy were in rapid progress, and that those engaged in forwarding them, confidently expected it to be finished and ready for use early in the Spring of 1854.

The following gentlemen then, at the request of the Principal, delivered extemporaneous addresses, in the order in which I name them:—Rev. Messrs. Johnston, Beals, Hennigar, Gaetz; Mr. Jos L. Moore, a former Student of the Academy; and the Rev. Mr. Chesley. These unpremeditated speeches added very much to the interest of the occasion and the enjoyment of the audience. One Rev. Gentleman addressed himself particularly to the Students, on the pleasures and advantages of education; another followed, and enlarged upon the same subject; the next presented himself as the advocate of the Ladies, and in a very facetious speech urged the rights of his fair clients to a more liberal share of education and property than they have hitherto received. Mr. Moore, after congratulating the Founder and Officers of the Academy upon the success which had so far crowned *his* munificence and *their* labours, adverted to the responsibilities which the progress and requirements of the present age imposed upon those engaged in the instruction of the young; and the Rev. Mr. Chesley ably, but rather speciously, contended that the "Fair Sex" have already as large a share of power in the social and public economy as it would be politic to entrust to them. All the speakers so happily mingled "the grave and gay, the lively and severe," that it would be hard to say whether their bearers were most instructed or amused by their eloquence.

The Rev. Gentleman who was so unfortunate as to be last called upon for an address had his very witty speech "broke off in the middle," by the summons to the tea-tables, to which the Students and guests, to the number of at least 250, promptly responded. The tables, covered with abundance of good things, occupied the principal school and recitation rooms; and the excellent arrangements made for the entertainment of so large a company, and the prompt and orderly supply of their wants, reflected great credit upon Mr and Mrs. Trueman, the heads of the domestic department.

After tea, the reception rooms, the library and museum, and the lecture room, were thrown open, and till after nine o'clock the guests, Officers and Students amused themselves and each other as taste or fancy dictated. Some looked through the books in the library, and made choice extracts from their pages; some gazed and wondered at the curiosities in the museum. In one corner of the lecture room a numerous party were receiving shocks from an electrifying machine; while, in an opposite corner, the champion of 'woman's rights' and his opponent were "fighting their battles o'er again," each surrounded and encouraged by those whose cause he advocated. Some peripatetic philosophers promenaded the ample halls, discoursing learned things to fair disciples on their arms; and some lovers of the beautiful, turned over portfolios of drawings on the tables of the reception rooms.

So passed the time most pleasantly, till nine o'clock, and a long drive before me, compelled me very reluctantly to leave just as the enemy of "woman's rights" was re-ascending the platform, to finish the speech which had been interrupted by the call to tea.

I have since understood, that after an address from Chas. Dixon, Esq., of Sackville, the ceremonies of the day closed as they began, with singing and prayer. Thus ended a day not soon to be forgotten by any of those who shared in its enjoyments; and thus happily commenced a second *decade* in the history of the Mount Allison Academy. Throughout the occasion the Officers and Students were unremitting in their attentions to the comfort and entertainment of their visitors; and it is scarcely giving them their "meed of praise" to say that they dispensed their hospitalities with equal grace and kindness.

A few remarks upon some other matters that attracted my attention as I wandered through the Academy, in the course of the evening, and I shall not further trespass on your space or patience. I was particularly struck with the spacious and airy dimensions of the School and Recitation Rooms, and with the air of systematic cleanliness and order that pervades the whole establishment. In looking through the Library, composed of nearly three thousand volumes, I noticed some very valuable books. The Museum contains many fine specimens of Provincial and foreign minerals, and though the collection of other objects of curiosity and art, is not yet a very large one, I was told that valuable additions are yearly made to it. The apparatus for illustrating the principles of Philosophy and the Natural Sciences made quite an imposing display, on the late festive occasion; the Air Pump, the Galvanic Battery and Electric Machine, the splendid pair of Globes and the Telescope attracting admirers by their beautiful finish and operations.

To conclude this very hasty and rambling sketch, I think its friends and the country generally, may well be proud of this novel and admirable Institution, which offers to all classes and persuasions the benefits of a sound and cheap education, and grateful to the noble minded man whose golden wand called it into existence."

Westmoreland 25th January, 1853.

Religious Items.

Rev. Dr. Cramp, in the *Christian Messenger*, states that the sum subscribed to the Endowment Fund of Acadia College, is £12,000, one-fifth of which is to be paid at once, and notes to be given for the remainder, at one, two, three, and four years. The money received for the first instalment will not be invested, he says, till it is ascertained that the sum of £19,000 is fully secured.

The Rev. G. H. Nobbs, lately ordained chaplain of Pitcairn's Island, sailed from Southampton by *La Plata* on Friday last for Navy Bay, whence he will proceed to Valparaiso, where he expects to meet Rear-Admiral Moresby, of the *Portland*, who has promised to convey him to Pitcairn. It is thought that he will have to travel 10,000 miles before he rejoins his flock.—Previously to quitting Southampton, Mr. Nobbs was honored with an interview with Prince Albert at Osborne-house. His Royal Highness afterwards presented him to the Queen, who showed him much kindness and condescension.

One of the Deputations to Florence stated to the French Correspondent of the *N. Y. Christian Advocate*, that there was reason to believe that twenty thousand persons were ready to renounce Popery in Tuscany if religious liberty were granted them.

The Earl of Aberdeen is the first prime minister who has not been a member of the Church of England, since the expulsion of James II. from the throne and the restoration of Protestant ascendancy by the revolution of 1688. His lordship professes the faith of his forefathers, and is a regular member of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

A LONDON CHURCH.—St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, cost $7,000,000. The clock in the tower has a pendulum 14 feet long, the weight at the end 112 lbs., the minute hands 75 lbs. each, on four dials, and 8 feet long, the hour hands 44 pounds each, and 5½ feet long. The dials are 19 feet in diameter. The figures are 2½ feet long. The bell that strikes the hours is heard 20 miles distant on clear days; being 10 feet in diameter and 4½ tons in weight. It is tolled on the death of the Dean, the Mayor, Bishop of London, or a member of the royal family.

WEST AFRICA.—Rev. Eli Ball, lately returned from West Africa, a missionary of the Southern Baptist Board, has written a letter to the Baptist Missionary Union, Boston, expressing his lively interest in the extention of its work in Africa, and recommending two stations, Cape Mount and Bexley, where *white* missionaries are very much needed at this time, with prospects of great usefulness. He adds: "I regard Africa as the most encouraging field of gospel labor now opened before the Church. I know of no quarter of the world to which I would sooner choose to go. White men and women can and do labour in Africa, and enjoy as good health and as much vigor of constitution as in Hindostan, Burmah, Siam, or the lower parts of China. There are about seventy white missionaries on the western coast of Africa, some of whom I have seen.—*Independant.*

Literary and Scientific.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES.—The return of M. Marechal of Luneville from Pekin, after a sojourn of three years at the gates of that city, has created a sensation in the scientific world. He is about to lay before the public a recital of his journey, which took but fifty days from St. Petersburgh. He has collected a vast deal of information respecting the state of the interior of China; and has discovered, among other evidences of the existence of Christianity in that country long previous to its adoption in Europe, a cross of granite, upon which is graven, in Chinese characters, an outline of the life and sufferings of our Saviour, with prophecies relating to the general resurrection of mankind and the final destruction of the globe.—This cross bears evident marks of its genuine origin, and is supposed to belong to the second century after Christ. The inscription, which has been submitted to the inspection of a committee of *savans*, has caused the greatest *emoi*, amongst them; and while some endeavour to prove it the work of the Jesuits, others are searching diligently for confirmation of the traveller's entire belief in its originality. M. Marechal has also brought the agate cup of Gengis-Khan, which was used for sacrifice in the great temple. It is of most marvellous beauty, cut from the solid stone, measuring about thirty-seven inches in circumference, and carved with mysterious emblems of the course of the sun.—The surface is highly polished and of a coarse grey colour, upon which the characters with which it is graven stand out distinctly.

SCIENTIFIC PREDICTIONS.—Capt. McKay, of the clipper "Sovereign of the Seas," previous to sailing from New York from San Francisco, in August last, addressed a letter to Lieutenant Maury, of the National Observatory at Washington, requesting a copy of the fourth edition of his "Sailing Directions," for the use of the voyage. Lieut. Maury answered the letter, stating that if Capt. McKay would follow the directions laid down, the "Sovereign of the Seas" would be able to cross the Equator in Pacific on or before the 25th day of October, and would reach San Francisco in *one hundred and three days.*

The "Sovereign of the Seas" crossed the line only fourteen hours behind the predicted time, and dropped anchor in the harbour of San Francisco *one hundred and three days and two hours* after leaving New York.

This prediction on a voyage of 17,000 miles, is a forcible illustration of the benefits of modern research.—*Boston paper.*

Benjamin Pierce, LL. D., Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics in Harvard College, has been chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, Dr. Franklin and Dr. Bowditch, are the only citizens of the United States who have before received the distinction of Membership of this ancient Society,

The Orientalist, Prof. Petermann, of Berlin, is at this moment engaged at Damascus, in copying, with the aid of other learned men, a Syriac New Testament, of the sixth century, which, there is reason to believe, was itself translated verbally from one of the earliest and most authentic Greek manuscripts.

A widow lady of Brooklyn, N. Y., whose name is not made public, has offered to give the sum of $60,000 for the purpose of founding in that city a female institute, which shall afford the highest grade of instruction for her sex. Another donation has been offered by a gentleman of Philadelphia towards a proposed institute for unfortunate merchants; and another offers a lot of land on which to erect the buildings.

M. Pennewitz, a Silesian Inspector of forests, has presented to the King of Prussia a book, printed on paper made entirely from *pine wood*, with a binding of the same material.

James Smith, of Philadelphia, recently made a donation of $10,000 to Leicester Academy, Worcester county, Mass., on condition that $5,000 should be subscribed by other parties before the first of January, 1853. The condition was complied with.

PRESENT TO MRS. STOWE, AUTHOR OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—The *Post* says that a splendid bronze statue of a female slave, executed in Paris by an English artist named Cumberworth, who resided several years in the West India Islands, is about to be presented to Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe. The statue has been on exhibition at the Fair in Horticultural Hall, for several days, and was purchased by subscription, at a cost of $125, by the friends and admirers of her late work.

Legislative.

WEDNESDAY, January 2.

The House met at 11 o'clock and devoted the forenoon to the reception of petitions. The afternoon was chiefly occupied by the speech of the Hon. Provincial Secretary in reply to the Hon. Mr. Johnston on the Railway measures.

THURSDAY, February 3.

The House met soon after three and the debate was opened by Mr. L. M. Wilkins, who delivered, in his usual fluent and classic style, an address against the Government Bills. Mr. McLellan then took the floor in favour of the Bills with a formidable array of statistics and figures the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, February 4.

In the forenoon the time of the House was occupied by the presentation of Petitions. In the afternoon the Railway Bills were taken up—Mr. M. I. Wilkins addressed the House against and Messrs. Wier and Creelman in favour of the Bills. After a desultory discussion, in which the Hon. Provincial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Johnston, Messrs. Hall, Marshall, Killam, and Wade took part—the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, February 5.

Saturday was occupied as the several days previous had been.

During the debate on the Railway question Messrs Marshall and Smith spoke against, and Mr. Annand in favour of the Bills.

MONDAY, February 7.

The Financial Secretary brought down the Public Accounts. Several Bills were forwarded, after which the House proceeded to the order of the day—the Railway Debate. Messrs. Wade, Archibald, Fulton, and Wier spoke in favour of the Bills, and Mr. Holmes against.—House adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 8.

The House was principally occupied with the great absorbing question of the Railway Bills.

Mr. Killam reiterated the views expressed by him last year, to the effect that Governments were not formed to enter into commercial speculations, and that the Bills before the House involved ruinous risks.

Mr. Fulton stated in reply that some of Mr. Killam's calculations were wrong by 100 per cent, and entered into a variety of calculations in favour of Messrs. Sykes & Co's. proposals.

Dr. Brown was opposed to the Government undertaking the Railway, was in favour of a Railway, did not see any necessity for undue haste, and vote would against the present Bills.

Mr. Wade regretted that Western Members did not unite to obtain a Western Railway.

Mr. Zwicker spoke in favour of Jackson's proposals.

Mr. M. I. Wilkins said, Mr. Fulton's calculations supposed that the Railroad would pay, and argued that the country would be under less liability on Jackson's than on Syke's scheme.

Mr. Hall regretted that patriotism had to be sacrificed on the altar of party.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary explained, that after last Session, feeling the necessity of strengthening the Government, all its members had placed their resignations in his hand, and that he had offered the office of Financial Secretary to Mr. Frazer, who refused its acceptance.

Hon. J. W. Johnston said the offer was an unfair attempt to divide the Conservatives, and was made in such a way that any honourable man would have been bound to decline it.

Mr. Howe replied that it was not worse than the offers of Mr. Johnston, when in power to take in Messrs. Huntingdon and McNab.

House adjourned.

General Intelligence.

By the Royal Mail Steamer.

The R. M. steamer *Canada* from Liverpool arrived at this port on Friday morning the 4th inst. We select the principal items of news:—

The Australian steamer for whose safety so much anxiety has been felt, has safely arrived.

The Oxford election has resulted in the return of Mr. Gladstone.

Emma Forty, aged 21, one of the penitents at the Convent of the Good Shepherdess, Avno's Court, Bristol, came to her death from aconite, administered by a sister-assistant, Miss Ryder, in mistake for medicine.

The Presbyterian Church of Creevelis, county Leitrim, has just been destroyed by an incendiary. The *Leitrim Journal* says that the Church had become objectionable to a Roman Catholic priest, because some of his flock frequently attended its services.

Three Japanese, the first of that people supposed to have set foot on English soil, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, January 16, having been picked up in the Pacific Ocean. They have acquired some knowledge of the English language during the time they have been on board ship.

A squadron of swift War-Steamers is ordered to reinforce the West India fleet, the object being to put down the Slave Trade so briskly and fearlessly carried on by the Chinese.

It is most confidently reported at Plymouth that Lieut. General Sir Harry Smith, the hero of Aliwal, is to be the new Commander-in-Chief of the Western District, in the room of Major Gen. Sir John Rolt, K. C. B., who since he has been stationed there, has been very much subject to illness.

Mr. Napier has received an order from the French Government for some half a dozen first class war steamers; on acquainting the Admiralty with the fact he was advised to decline the contract, and in compensation is to construct a similar number for the Royal Navy.

Some idea may be formed of the shipbuilding capabilities of Chatham Dockyard, when it is stated that there are five 80 gun ships on the stocks, equal in tonnage to many of the first-rate ships of war; and two 50 gun frigates, all of which are to be fitted with screw propellers.

The Marquis of Dalhousie has been appointed Constable of Dover Castle, and Warden and Keeper of the Cinque Ports.

Much anxiety is felt by the friends of the troops on board the *Vulcan*, steamer, from England to Australia, that vessel not having arrived out in more than three months.

No less than 200 men are now employed in completing the Royal Albert, 120, screw-steamer, at Woolwich.

The accounts from Australia are most encouraging. The Victoria mines steadily yield £400,000 per week. Gold has also been discovered in New Zealand and Natal.

In reply to a memorial from Manchester, Lord John Russell has replied that our Consul-general at Morocco will be instructed to endeavour to induce the Moorish Government to remove the obstructions to the developement of the British trade with that country.

Of 854 persons on board a Government Emigrant Ship for Australia, 126 died on the passage, and 200 were placed in Hospital on her arrival.

The Hon. John Ross, Solicitor-General of Canada, and Mr. W. Jackson, M. P., had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle, on Wednesday, at the Colonial-office.

The Marlborough, 130, screw; three decker, was launched at Portsmouth on the 15th.

A considerable reduction in the tariff of charges for messages by Submarine Telegraph, between England and the Continent, is about to be made.

The Governor of the Falkland Islands has just sent home despatches announcing that guano has been discovered in large quantities in those islands.

England is about to surround Cuba with men-of-war for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

The further hearing of the Achili case was occupying the Queen's Bench.

Mr. Lindsay is about to send 900 young women to Australia. Mrs. Chisholm goes out in the ship.

A nugget of gold weighing 28 lbs., from Australia, has been presented to Queen Victoria.

Sir Robert Peel has presented a portrait of John Knox to the Library of Geneva.

Lord Eldon had been declared insane.

A commercial mission to Siam is in course of arrangement.

The war at the Cape "drags its slow length along." Caffirs not subdued.

The Emperor of France is about to marry a mdlle. Montigo, a lady of Hibernio Spanish extraction. The future Empress is described as being very beautiful, with light aburn hair, dark eyes, about the middle height, and remarkably graceful figure and fascinating manners. She refused all overtures except on one condition—marriage.

A dowry of five million francs will be asked for the new Empress.

The account of the floods in the depart