

Departure, to prayer. Still they believe on the other hand, that only one refused to a life of shame; the others being decidedly benefited by their stay in the House. The six who remain in the establishment are well behaved, obedient, and industrious, and give fair promises of reformation.

It is here proper to explain, that applicants on leaving a desire to reform, are at once received into the House; and if respectful and obedient, are treated as members of a family, to be instructed, and governed by love, not law, discovered from authority. In this Home they are furnished with steady employment, industry being itself greatly preservative from vice. Each in turn attends to household work; and all, as they are capable, to sewing, straw-plaiting, hat-making, and to any other useful branches of industry for which they may be found qualified. None was refused to work will be allowed to remain, the Philosophy of the Child's hymn being regarded as sound:—

"In works of labour or of skill,  
I would be busy too,  
For Satan adds some mischief still,  
For idle hands to do."

"The family are taught Reading, Writing, and where any aptness is shown, or desire for improvement, Arithmetic. Lessons are explained, which generally embrace truths of a moral and religious character.

The family has social worship morning and evening, at which all, if in health, are required to be present. Religious instructions are also communicated, accompanied by devotional services, on two evenings in the week, and Divine Service held by a Clergyman, generally, on the Lord's day. At all these services the conduct of the inmates of the House is generally reverential and becoming.

Two Physicians of acknowledged reputation have hitherto given their advice and services gratuitously when required.

The Committee felt it necessary to engage the assistance of the ladies of Halifax in their good work; and a Ladies' Committee was formed, which has been instrumental in the better direction of the employment of the females received into the Institution, and in carrying out the minor arrangements.

The Committee do not appear to be discouraged by the comparatively small results of their labours. And good reason. If they have rescued any from a state of degradation, they have performed an act for which society at large is their debtor; and if one soul has been saved out of the few who have departed from or remain in their Refuge, they have accomplished a priceless work, for being instruments in which, let them give to God the glory. On this head they have nothing to fear from comparison, as the following extract from the Report will show:

"The results of the year's experiment may appear to some insignificant. Not so, however, to those who have reflected on the difficulties of reclaiming the class which this Institution seeks to save. Not so to those who think of the worth of a single soul saved from destruction; nor those who are at all versant in the history of such Institutions. During the last year the Magdalen in the Boston Asylum numbered 12, — the average for several years being 15; although it has been in operation since 1823 — is possessed of ample accommodations and appliances for benefitting such as may flee to it for refuge; and is surrounded by a population many times greater than that of Halifax."

The Committee decline publishing any of the details and facts connected with the present condition of any of those who have entered their Home. In the whole economy of the Institution, it is studiously sought that the inmates shall be as little exposed or known as possible; so that if any of them leave with the earnest desire to keep reformed, and to enter upon some respectable and useful position in Society, their having been in the Institution should not be so known, as to throw any barrier in their way. They are not allowed to go out without special permission, and this is granted only for an urgent cause.

"The Committee has only to say in conclusion, that a constant use is made of the Word of God, and the great aim of reforming the heart keep constantly in view. They feel that human efforts unblest will prove insufficient to accomplish any lasting good; but they know that efforts of faith and prayer will have the blessing of Him who sends His servants out to the highways; yes, to those who are lying under hedges, to entreat, yes, in the strong language of Heaven's love, to compel them to come in."

We are glad to find that the Treasurer's account shows a balance of £10 4 5 in favor of the Institution. A Resolution passed at the meeting of January 9, 1855, appointing a Sub-Committee to assist the General Committee, by collecting subscriptions in St. Paul's Parish. The Report concludes as follows:—

"The Committee have had much satisfaction in their work. They have held thirty-six meetings during their term of office: all of which have been marked by the greatest harmony and unanimity. May the Spirit of wisdom and of love bless the Institution, and guide its inmates into the way of peace. May their eyes be opened, and their hearts touched, so that they may see good, and be made glad, according to the days where, in they have been afflicted, and the years where, in they have seen evil."

**Patriotic Fund.**—A Public Meeting in aid of this object, was held at the Court House in Truro, on the 27th ult. The chair was taken by the Sheriff, and Mr. James K. Blair appointed Secretary. A subscription list was opened, and a Committee appointed to look after the same. A vote of thanks being given to the chairman and three cheers for the Queen, the meeting adjourned. The following Resolutions were moved, seconded and passed unanimously:

Moved by A. G. Archibald, Esq., and seconded by P. S. Archibald, Esq.

Resolved, That while the best blood of England flows in torrents on the hill sides of the Crimea, in defence of liberty and civilization, we would be unjust to ourselves, if we failed to assist our brethren beyond the Atlantic, that in this fearful struggle, they have our sincerest sympathy. That in every deed of daring, in every act of heroic endurance, performed by their soldiers and sailors, our hearts beat like theirs with emotions of generous pride, that the flag of Old England is still borne by a race, no degenerate sons of a brave ancestry.

Moved by George Reading, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Samuel Rattle.

Resolved, That the power and glory of the parent state so deeply purchased by the lives and treasures of its people, are our guarantee against injury, oppression, and while the whole burden of sustaining the honor of the British name, is thrown upon the inhabitants of the Mother Country, we, safe under the Imperial Flag, enjoy in peace, all the blessings which a plentiful harvest and a thriving commerce can bestow, on an industrious and contented people.

Moved by Dr. Muir, and seconded by E. F. Manro, Esq.

Resolved, That under the circumstances, we feel it a duty, and a privilege, to contribute towards a fund for alleviating the distress of those who, made widows and orphans, by the War, are, in the loss of their relations, more than common sharers in the public suffering.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Legislature of New Brunswick met on Thursday, Feb. 1. His Excellency delivered a speech embracing the usual variety of routine topics. He invites attention to a revision of the election law—and in view of the fluctuation to which the timber staple of New Brunswick is subject, as an article of commerce, recommends the importance of Agriculture. The revenue for 1854 is larger than that of the preceding year. A fear is expressed of a considerable reduction during the present year in the proceeds of the Customs duties on articles of Importation—and a confidence based upon it, that the Legislature will uphold the credit and maintain the character of the Province by a scrupulous regard to all existing engagements. The Legislature is also recommended to consider if some improvement cannot be made in the management of the Road and Bridge service, and whether means may not be adopted to promote Immigration.

When the Assembly proceeded to business, among other matters, a petition was presented from the Newfoundland, New York and London Telegraph Company, for permission to carry their line through the Province.

The paragraph in the Halifax papers, noticing the suspension of rail road work in New Brunswick, turns out to be without foundation—our neighbours are making some progress, but do not yet appear to have imported their locomotive.

The Dartmouth Committee of the D. C. S. held their Annual Meeting on the evening of Jan'y 31. We have been promised a report of the proceedings, which will appear in our next.

There was a great muster of the Engine Companies yesterday morning. They paraded the streets in sleighs drawn by ten, eight, and six horses—and afterwards went up the road to pass the Day in sleigh riding and conviviality. This is their annual celebration, and they always make it a merry one.

The Union Engine Company have subscribed £112 to the Patriotic Fund.

Great exertions are making at the Albion Mines, to meet the expected large demand for coals during the present year.

The Victoria Hotel, at Windsor, caught fire, in one of the attics, on the evening of Friday, Feb. 2. The upper part of the house was much burnt, as was also the upper part of the adjoining building in which was the electric telegraph office.

Another fire broke out in Windsor on Tuesday last, in a barn belonging to Mr Peter Pollow, near the Catholic Chapel, which together with a quantity of hay, wood &c. was totally consumed. They have no Fire Engine in Windsor!

The Cape Breton News, states that Sydney Harbour was not frozen over on the 27th January.

LEGISLATIVE.

Two proceedings of the House of Assembly during the past week, present no important features. Some bills have been introduced, and a great number of petitions presented.

Hon Mr. McCully submitted a Bill to the Legislative Council for the benefit and better protection of the rights of married women. The Bill grants privileges to married women beyond what they now possess, in the disposal or acquisition of property &c. and carried into effect will give the wife in many instances an independent action, which may be exercised injuriously or otherwise. Such a measure we think should be very cautiously dealt with. Yet we do not see why in equity a married woman should lose any of the rights she possessed legally before being joined to the man—and these it seems to be the object of the Bill to continue to her. Mr. McCully, after this, ought to be quite a favorite of the ladies.

Hon Mr. McCully also introduced a Bill to amend the Usury laws—the object of which is to make money a marketable commodity, like any thing else that is bought and sold, with no restrictions as to rate of interest or loans, &c.

The subject of the Mines and Minerals has again claimed the attention of the Legislature. A number of Despatches have been received and published. A Committee has been appointed by the House, and some action we dare say, will be taken during the present Session with a view to open up the coal of the country to competition.

Beyond the reception of petitions, and the introduction of several Bills of an unimportant nature the Legislature has not materially engaged in business. Will they do anything besides their vote to the Patriotic Fund to assist the Mother Country in the struggle in which she is engaged with Russia. Surely, as this Province has from its earliest days, now more than a century ago, received the benefit of the expenditure of the army and navy, it would be but reasonable to render the compliment, by pledging the public revenue to sustain the expense of a regiment of soldiers, (or to build and man one frigate) for a certain number of years, or until the end of the war. The Home Government have a right to expect some such procedure from us ere the termination of the Session. If we cannot find men to fight, we might find them means, and should not be doing more as a Colony than private individuals have often done when aroused by patriotic fervor, to uphold their country's cause.

A petition was presented on Wednesday by Mr Wilkins, for the release of N. H. Martin of Sydney—Members generally expressed themselves in favor of the immediate release of the petitioner.

The Yarmouth Herald publishes a list of vessels owned at the port of Yarmouth, exclusive of other parts of the country, from which it appears that there are

28 barques	15,518 tons.
18 brigs	4,197 "
24 brigantines	3,028 "
58 schooners	2,952 "
128	25,690

The estimated tonnage of vessels building and ready to launch, is 3,950 tons.

We perceive that laudable efforts are making for the establishment of a Dispensary. The M. D.'s have come forward to assist with scarcely an exception, and have issued a Prospectus of their Work. Surely the public will support them, to raise an Institution so much needed.

On Feb. 1, the pupils of the National School presented a beautiful pearl and ruby ring to Mrs. Willis, as a mark of esteem for her endeavors in conjunction with their teacher Mr. Willis, to promote their improvement and pleasure.

**PATRIOTIC FUND.**—Lawrence Hartshorne, Esq., Treasurer, acknowledges the receipt of £93 from M. B. Desbrisay and E. Foster, Esqrs. collected by them in Dartmouth, in aid of the Patriotic Fund.—*Colonist.*

**THE PATRIOTIC FUND.**—The Provincial Secretary acknowledges the receipt, per Messrs. Cunard, Boggs & Cunard, towards the above Fund, from the men employed at the Albion Mines, Pictou, of the sum of £68 6s. 6d. currency.—*Chronicle.*

The number of Railroads in the United States at the close of 1854 was 444; miles in operation 21,310; miles in course of construction, 10,975; cost \$621,316,303.

The disbanding of the Irish military companies by Governor Gardner of Massachusetts, meets with great opposition.

Memorandum of exports from and imports into the port of Liverpool, N. S., for the year ending 31st December, 1854, exclusive of coal-wise.

EXPORTS.	
13,798,000 feet pine boards and plank,	
1,100,500 shingles,	
175,500 pickets,	
37,250 staves,	
7,303 quintals dried fish.	
3,937 1-3 barrels pickled fish.	
700 lbs leather.	
Value of goods exported to foreign countries.	£50,705 3 2
IMPORTS.	
Value of imports from foreign countries.	£90,253 12 5
Estimated value of British and foreign goods, imported coast-wise and Halifax.	£80,000 0 6
Total imports.	£170,253 12 5