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larger re- xist Epis- 84, and in- quent in- preads all is whole 1844. In e Method- ters, and

666,310 members; the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1642 ministers, and 504,520 members—making a total of 5,546 ministers, and 1,170,830 members. By adding smaller bodies, there will be found to be at least 6,000 regular preachers, and upwards of a million and a quarter of members. There is reason to believe, says Dr. B., that the membership of this communion has increased more than six times as fast as the population of the country has done since 1784.

Educational Facilities in the M. E. Church in the United States.

As a proof that the Methodist Episcopal Church is not behind her sister Churches in educational facilities, we may state that under the direction of the Church North, there are forty-seven literary institutions of all grades, from the Academy to the first class University. This intelligence is obtained from the Methodist Almanac for 1852.—*Canada Christian Advocate.*

The *Christian Advocate and Journal*, Feb. 3, contains accounts of numerous revivals of religion in the M. E. Church. We give the following pleasing instance of a blessed work of God in Jefferson Circuit, New York Conference. E. S. Stout writes:—"For more than three months past the rod of Divine strength has gone forth out of Zion, and God has manifested his glorious power in our midst. I think I have never before seen so spiritual and extensive a work of grace in the same length of time. The magistrate, the physician, the mechanic, and the farmer, the inebriate and the gambler, have sought redemption at the same altar, and rejoiced together in the same delivering grace. Some have taken their cards, the accursed instruments of their gaming, in which they had spent whole nights, and often desecrated the Holy Sabbath, and on their knees committed them to the flames. I cannot tell how many have been justified—probably nearly 300. In addition to the work of conviction, the Church has been greatly comforted and edified being frequently baptized with the Holy Ghost from on high."

The *Western Christian Advocate* says—"The churches of Cincinnati have recently experienced considerable indications of Divine favour. Not less than one hundred persons in the various charges, have united with the Methodist Episcopal Church during the last month."

The Paris Correspondent of the *Christian Advocate & Journal*, speaking of religious liberty in France, says:—"The greatest danger now is, that religious liberty will be abridged or destroyed. There is, however, less danger for religious liberty with a strong government than with a weak one; a weak government in France would be obliged to rely on the support of the clergy, who would probably only support it on the condition of the repression, or, if possible, the suppression, of dissenting sects. Louis Napoleon will be strong enough to protect religious liberty, and there is no reason to believe that he will not do so. The concessions of the government to Popery since 1818, have probably resulted from the weakness of our government. We shall soon see whether the new power is not more favourable than its predecessor has been." We hope the writer's anticipations will be verified by the result, but we have our doubts.

Headford, says the *Dublin Evening Herald*, is the town which links Tuam to Connemara, and already the Reformation has so far progressed there, that upwards of fifty, who had been Romanists, now worship God in the purity of our scriptural church. It is expected that many more shortly will openly profess the truth, as the several classes for instruction held weekly by the Protestant clergy are largely attended by Roman Catholics, who nobly, in the face of every danger, are determined to exercise that liberty of conscience which is the birth-right of every human being.

Treating of the beneficial effects of the Liquor Law in Maine, the *New York Tribune* says:—"Even the immediate influences are immensely beneficent. The fountains of Intemperance are drying up; old soakers are reforming; moderate drinkers (as they supposed themselves) are desisting from strong drink almost as a matter of course. None other than a man who really loves liquor—who has acquired a devouring, raging thirst for it—will sneak around into the back cellars and benighted filthy dens in which alone it is now to be found."

From the *Montreal Witness*, Feb. 2, we learn that the income of the (Canada) Religious Tract Society for the past year is £583 4s. 7d.; expenditure £581 5s. 9d.; publications issued, 85,018 copies. Income of the Sunday School Union for past year, £338 11s. 10d.; expenditure, £340 4s. 9d.; issues, 8,602. Income of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society for the year past, £1,078 8s. 11d.; expenditure, £1,130 0s. 2d.; Bibles and Testaments issued, 10,132.

BROWNSON, in his *Review* for January, thus raves against Protestantism:—"Protestantism is civilized heathenism.—Protestantism, whatever its pretensions, is really heathenism, and nothing else; or, if it please its friends better, since it professes to believe in the Messiah, we will consent to call it Judaism. It is always folly to talk or reason of Protestants, taken as a body, as if they had religion, or cared a pin's head for religion of any sort. Set them down always as modern heathens, and go and preach to them as the Fathers did to the Gentiles, or you will never touch them. The great error into which we fall is that of considering Protestantism as a form of religion, and adhered to from religious motives. If such were ever the case, it is not now." Poor gentleman! His imagination must be very fruitful. If it would do him any good, we should pray that his heart might become as soft as his head.

The persecutions of men for reading the New Testament, by the governments of Italy, have led many Jews to read it.

It is said that basket willow, equal in value to four millions of dollars, is annually imported from France and Germany into the United States.

A Prussian Editor has been fined fifty thalers by the Prussian Government for publishing translations of Elihu Burritt's "Olive Leaves for the People."

Agrarian outrages in various forms, and numerous threats of assassination, issued by the Ribbon conspiracy, are spreading alarm in Louth, Monaghan, Westmeath and King's County, Ireland. The state of the western counties of Ireland presents a striking and gratifying contrast with the fearful disorganization in various districts of Ulster.

The journeymen tailors of Toronto, C. W. have obliged an employer to discontinue the use of a newly invented sewing-machine.

Crime appears to be on the decrease in Montreal, though there have been during the past year 2,553 arrests for various species of crime, from murder down to vagrancy.

Hazard's Gazette states, that three children of the respective ages of seven, five, and two years, of Mr. Alex. Campbell of Lot 8, P. E. I., were lately burned to death during the temporary absence of their parents from home.

The *Badington Courier* says. The lake (Chumplain) gave it up, in the bitter frost of the 16th, and went into winter quarters, under the ice.

It is confidently stated that Rev. Mr. Thatcher of San Francisco has discovered a means of determining longitude by observations of the heavenly bodies is dependent of the Chronometer. A work upon the subject is promised, and is looked for with great interest. His method has been tried by the captain and mate of the ship in which he came to this country, and pronounced by them to be practicable.

The *Baltimore Sun* says, there has been a great revival of religion in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Havre de Grace, Md., at a protracted meeting held during the past month.

The Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church is to be held at Baltimore, and will commence its sittings on the 3rd March next. Bishops Waugh and Jones will be present, the latter of whom will preside.

A spirit of revenge is a very spirit of the devil, than which nothing looks more like him, and nothing can be more opposite to the temper which Christianity was designed to promote.

The Emperor of Austria has published a decree abolishing trial by Jury throughout his dominions. The Emperor has ordered the expulsion from Pesth of the English Protestant Missionaries.

New Definitions.

Candle :—A mild domestic sun, which rises and sets to order. A quiet friend in the evening. One whose fate is to die of consumption, but who constantly makes light of his misfortune.

Ignorance :—The barren country of which all are natives, and from which all are emigrants.—A serpent which many foster, because they suppose it to be harmless. A dark place, where poor people are allowed to grope about till they hurt themselves or somebody else.

Newspaper :—Times' pupil, and times' teacher. The fulcrum which Archimedes longed for. A winding sheet in which parliamentary speeches are interred.

Hallelujah, says Maunder, signifies praise the Lord, or praise ye Jehovah. It is a word of such liquid fluency and harmonious softness, that it is retained in our hymns without translation. In conformity with the German and other Continental languages, in which j has the sound of g, we often see it written *Hallelujah*; but to pronounce the word with the English sound of j destroys its beauty, and it ought never to be so written.

THE ALPHABET may be varied so many millions of times, that if a man could accomplish the almost impossible task of reading one hundred thousand words in an hour, it would require four thousand six hundred and fifty millions of men to read those words, according to the above hourly proportion, for twenty thousand years, to exhaust all possible combinations of the letters!

THE ORGAN in the Cathedral Church at Ulm, in Germany, is said to be ninety-three feet high, and twenty-eight broad, its largest pipe being thirteen inches in diameter, and it having sixteen pairs of bellows.

At the Pictou Court of Sessions, the *Eastern Chronicle* says:—

"On Tuesday, (Feb'y 10th) a highly exciting discussion took place on the subject of granting licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors. A motion was made by James D. B. Fraser, Esq., seconded by Anthony Smith, Esq., of West River, that no licenses be granted; and an amendment offered by Daniel Harkin, seconded by James Prim, Esq., that tavern licenses be granted to Robert Harper, he being the first on the list of the Grand Jury presentments. The amendment was carried by a majority of 3—14 voting for it, 11 against it—2 not voting. A large number of magistrates were not in attendance at that time: the result might have been different had this not been the case, as it is said that if the whole bench had voted there would have been a majority of 6 in favour of Mr. Fraser's motion."

During the recent snow-storm at New Orleans, among the incidents of the day, the *Picayune* records as a fixed fact the rush made by a small Creole negro into his master's room, at an early hour in the morning, followed by the exclamation: "O, Monsieur! regardez donc! la cour est pleine de sucre blanc!" "O, sir, look: the yard is full of white sugar!"

The process of germination changes oxygen gas into carbonic acid. Gold-leaf can be reduced to the three hundred-thousandth part of an inch, and gilding to the ten-millionth part.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(From City Papers.)

On Friday, Feb. 13, after the presentation of some petitions, the Hon. Mr. Johnston rose and moved the following resolution—

Resolved, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to submit to the House copies of the despatches of the Lieutenant Governor to the Colonial Secretary, enclosing Resolutions of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, concerning, among other things, the construction of the Legislative Council—and which Earl Grey replied to in Despatches

dated 26th April and 1st May, 1850, that have been laid before the House:—also copies of all other correspondence between the Imperial and Provincial Governments relating to the same subject since the 26th March, 1850;—and also that His Excellency will be pleased to inform the House what measures have been adopted by the Provincial Government to carry out the views expressed by the House, by resolution, passed on the 5th March last, in favour of applying to the Legislative Council the elective principle.

Hon. Provincial Secretary declined producing the despatches of 1850.

Hon. Mr. Johnston would press the resolution.

Hon. Provincial Secretary would move in amendment that on Thursday next it be the order of the day to take up Hon. Mr. Johnston's Bill.

Mr. Hall suggested that the matter lay over till to-morrow.

The House accordingly adjourned.

On Saturday, Feb. 14, immediately after the House opened, the Hon. Mr. Johnston reiterated his motion. The Hon. Provincial Secretary merely moved a call of the House, and while waiting for absent members, Hon. Mr. Johnston again addressed the House.

Hon. Provincial Secretary replied, regretting that there should be a marshalling of forces when such subjects as the education of the youth of the country, municipal corporations, &c., ought to be engaging the attention of the House, and when a little forbearance and mutual conciliation, might render such discussions unnecessary.

Several other hon. gentlemen engaged in the discussion, when the House divided, 23 for and 26 against the Resolution.

Hon. Provincial Secretary then rose and to the astonishment of every one, laid the required despatches on the table.

On Monday, Feb. 16, the business of the House, was chiefly routine—the reception of petitions, bills, which were either laid on the table, or referred to committees.

On Tuesday, Feb. 17, a number of Petitions was presented in the Assembly, on Tuesday, after which Mr. Johnston rose and moved the following Resolution:—

"Resolved, That the right of a member of this house to call for papers and especially for despatches between the Imperial and Colonial Government forms one of the most effectual safeguards for constitutional liberty and the faithful administration of public affairs, which is not to be enjoyed by members of this house as a matter of favour, according to the will of a Government, but is an essential privilege of the people of Nova Scotia, the exercise of which ought only to be denied on reasons of public policy of a very weighty and substantial nature."

Mr. Wade wanted time for consideration.

Hon. Provincial Secretary, who was out when the resolution was moved, on coming in read it carefully, word by word, and said he thought he could vote for it.

In the course of a number of explanations which followed the Hon. Provincial Secretary stated with reference to the refusal of the Government to bring down the despatches in 1851, that he was absent in England. One gentleman then in the Council had since retired, and the Hon. Financial Secretary was running his election.

Hon. Mr. Johnston replied. The despatches should only have been withheld on good and sufficient reasons. The submission of the despatches on Saturday was a denial that any sufficient reason existed for their being withheld in the first instance. The refusal, therefore, of the Government to submit them, was an insult to him as a member of the House, and to the minority which voted with him—it was doubly an insult to the majority, for they had been deceived.

Hon. Provincial Secretary and Hon. Attorney General replied. The latter argued that if it was an insult now to lay the papers on the table, it was tenfold an insult for the hon. member for Annapolis to demand them by formal resolution in 1851. The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, a number of Temperance and other petitions were presented, and the Hon. Provincial Secretary brought down returns from the Superintendent of Education, which subject is the order of the day for Saturday.

Mr. Fraser's Kerosene Gas Bill passed, after some contention about the liability of Stockholders, after which the House adjourned to allow the various standing Committees to push their business through.

On THURSDAY, Feb. 19, a large amount of business was done. Some 40 or 50 petitions were presented, and a number of Reports brought in; among others, the Report of the Committee on Navigation Securities on the subject of Steam Communication from Pictou to Quebec. The Report was unfavourable to the application.

The afternoon was occupied in discussing Hon. Mr. Johnston's resolution, about producing despatches. Mr. Wade offered an amendment, but the house did not divide.