

cially in these places where other evangelical churches are in the abundant enjoyment of the means of grace.

Amherst Circuit.

Under date, Jan'y. 6th., Rev. W. C. Beals writes:—Our Watch-night service on New Year's eve was one of much spiritual profit. Deep solemnity appeared to pervade the minds of all present. By request a goodly number came forward, and, kneeling on their knees before the Lord their Maker, covenanted anew to be His for ever. Near the solemn hour of twelve, three adult females were admitted into the outward and visible Church of Christ by the rite of baptism with water in the name of the Holy Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

A Good Hint.

The Rev. W. C. BEALS, Amherst, under date of Jan'y. 9th., says:—You will please send the Wesleyan to the following persons commencing with the half year. * * * Three of these subscribers were obtained by our friend and Local Brother, Methen Lodge. Bro. Gaetz writes me that he has obtained four new subscribers at Five Islands. I think this was owing to his faithfulness, and the communications that appeared in the Wesleyan some time ago in reference to that place. I have no doubt if the Brethren in the two Districts were to write more, the number of your subscribers would soon be greatly enlarged. Can they not be persuaded to do so?—Should *The Wesleyan* go down (which I hope will not be the case, and I am sure it will not if any thing I can do will prevent it,) the Brethren will have to blame themselves.

There is good sense in the remarks of Brother Beals. Communications will excite an interest in the minds of persons residing in the places in which they are written, and to which they refer. We have no fears of *The Wesleyan* going down—it has too strong a hold on the affections of our own people, and of others, for that—but we think its circulation might be greatly increased. *The Wesleyan*, in the present state of the religious world, ought to find its way to every Methodist family in the two Districts that can afford to take it; and the richer members of our Church and congregations would be doing essential service by supplying some hundreds of copies gratuitously to their really poor but truly pious brethren. Our friends will be glad to hear that our prospects were never better than at present, though we occasionally meet with drawbacks, such only, however, as generally attach to all newspaper enterprises. In a proper sense, we believe in the *perseverance of saints*, and, therefore, we shall continue our exertions to make *The Wesleyan* a welcome visitor to the family-circles of our increasingly numerous patrons.

Literary Notices.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Auxiliary Society for the New Brunswick District, has been forwarded to us by the kind attention of the Secretary, the Rev. R. Cooney, A. M. We have not space this week to make the extracts from it, which we would desire, but probably shall be able to do so in our next.

We acknowledge also the receipt of a neatly printed pamphlet from the press of Messrs. J. Bowes & Son, containing the Inaugural Address of Dr. Cramp, on assuming the duties of President of Acadia College, &c. The varied contents are interesting, and will repay a candid perusal.

The Newfoundland Almanac for 1852, published by Mr. Joseph Woods, St. John's, Newfoundland, has also been received. It is got up in good style, and is worthy a place by the side of its predecessors.

The Annual Report of the Normal, Model, and Common Schools in Upper Canada, for the year 1850, by the Chief Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Ryerson, is truly a valuable work, containing a mass of statistical information, and may be referred to, as illustrative of Dr. Ryerson's energy and indomitable perseverance, in the discharge of the arduous and important duties of his office.

We direct attention to a new Advertisement of the Agent of the Star Life Assurance Company, London, which appears on our last page. The "Star" is considered among the safest of British Assurance Companies, and offers some peculiar advantages to parties insuring in it.

New Brunswick Legislature.

We give the following extracts from the Speech delivered by His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor of N. B., at the recent opening of the Legislature now in Session:—

A considerable mass of papers relating to the proposed construction of a Halifax and Quebec Railway will immediately be placed in your hands, and from these papers you will learn the present condition of this great question.

You know that Canada and Nova Scotia have manifested an earnest desire to accept in some form the aid offered by Her Majesty's Government for the promotion of this object. I sincerely trust that it may appear consistent with the interests of New Brunswick to co-operate cordially in such a scheme. Of this, at any rate, I feel convinced—your interests are part and parcel of the interests of British North America. In the despatches laid before you, you will find the reasons why Her most Gracious Majesty has not been advised, as yet, to assent to the Act passed last Session in aid of the European and North American Railway. A Bill containing the proposed amendments will be submitted for your consideration.

In my opinion, a Railroad uniting Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, especially in connection with a line to the United States, would produce an abundant return to this Province: I believe that your Revenue would increase very largely, without imposing additional burthens on any one—that millions of acres now untrodden would supply food for man, and that millions of tons of timber, now standing worthless in your forests, would find a profitable market.

It will, however, be obvious that the introduction of capital from other quarters is almost indispensable to the construction in this Province of works of such a character on a large scale.

If you have made up your minds to have Railways, the question is—How can such capital be got?—The surplus capital of our own Province would go but a little way—the distances are great, and our means are limited.

You know, as well as I do, that to withdraw a large amount of private capital suddenly from its present employments would derange and dislocate all the ordinary industry of the country.

The Farmer, the Fisherman, the Lumberer, the Merchant, and the Agriculturist would have to forego at once the use of sums on which they severally rely for the prosecution of their business.

Although it is no doubt true that such an outlay would ultimately repay itself with ample interest, yet in the interval, without an advance of capital from some other source, great distress would be suffered.

Having said this much on the subject of Railways, I leave the matter in your hands.

Papers will be laid before you relating to the adjustment of our long-disputed Boundary with Canada. I think I may congratulate you on a fair and equitable settlement of this question by an Act of Imperial Parliament, and I rejoice in having contributed to effect this arrangement.

A powerful movement has been made in England for the reform of the Law, especially that portion of it which relates to the admission of certain kinds of evidence. You will have to deliberate whether the changes made in the Mother Country should be adopted here at once, or whether it would be more advantageous to watch their practical operation until another session. I have no hesitation in avowing myself favourable to the principle of these changes.

A general revision of the Laws is of essential importance, especially with a view to their simplification; I therefore recommend this subject to your attention.

A Bill for the regulation of Parish Schools has been prepared. When it is submitted to you, I am sure it will receive at your hands all the consideration which the importance of the subject so peculiarly requires.

The Post Office has been taken into the hands of the Provincial Government. The falling off in the amount of receipts, consequent on a reduction of postage, is considerable; but we must look to increased facilities for correspondence as an ultimate source of improvement in this respect. The moral and commercial advantages of cheap and easy intercourse by letter cannot be over estimated.

I rejoice for similar reasons in the extension of our lines of Electric Telegraph, which I hail as one of the most useful results of private enterprise.

I am inclined to believe that the formation of Fishing Societies, and the steps taken by the Executive in pursuance of the Act of last Session to protect the Spawning Grounds and River Fisheries, will all prove measures beneficial to this branch of industry.

I congratulate you on the flourishing state of the Provincial Finances. The demands upon the Treasury have been promptly met. The eighth annual instalment of £5000 sterling upon the loan negotiated in 1844, has, as usual, been paid when it became due. The amount of the

loan yet remaining unpaid is only £30,000 sterling, which is amply provided for by the one per cent. duty imposed by the Act passed when it was negotiated.

I recommend you to consider the expediency of consolidating and partially amending the Laws for the collection and protection of the Revenue—a Bill will be laid before you for effecting these objects.

Summary of News.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPBUILDERS.—The following is an extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 26th December:—"It may be of importance to those interested in Shipbuilding to know that Lloyds have given an extra year to Hackinack Ships, classing them now for seven years, in place of six, as formerly. They also allow Spruce Knees, instead of Hackinack; which will be a great saving of expense.—*St. John, N. B. Courier, 10th.*"

The Honorable Commissioners of Customs have directed, on the suggestion of the Controller at this port, that owners and masters of vessels, residing at a distance from registering ports may subscribe the necessary forms in future, before any of the Colonial Officers who are empowered to execute the duties of Controllers of Customs and Navigation Laws at the Out-stations, who will then forward the said documents to the nearest registering port, for the purpose of having the vessel registered, and the certificate forwarded to the owners. This measure will give the Out-stations the same accommodation as if they were registering ports.—*Id.*

SEIZURES.—The Provincial Revenue officers of this port seized nineteen barrels Rum on 31st December last, at Pepper Harbour, for having been landed there contrary to law. They also seized the schr. "*Bransick Lyon*," 52 tons, owned at this port by Mr. W. H. Craft, having on board 13 puncheons of Rum. The schooner and Rum were brought up to this port to await the decision of the Provincial Government.—*Id.*

The New Temperance Hall at Charlottetown was dedicated on New Year's Day, and the Bazaar in aid of furnishing it took place on the day following.

We are pleased to learn that the Montreal Telegraph Company have at last succeeded in effecting a crossing over the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal. The Troy Line in consequence is now in full operation from St. Johns, Burlington, Boston and New York to this city, via Montreal.—*Quebec paper.*

A PRESENT TO KOSUTH.—Col. Page's company of State Fencibles, of Philadelphia, on Wednesday presented Governor Kossuth with a magnificent Maltese cross of gold, in which was a likeness of Gen. Washington, set in pearls, and a locket, containing a portion of the hair of Washington. It was accompanied by a gift of \$100 in American gold.

RICH MEN IN MASSACHUSETTS.—It is estimated that there are in Massachusetts 1,495 persons worth \$50,000 and upwards. Of this number, 24 persons are worth a million or more, 44 a half million. Of the whole list, 705, or nearly half, began life poor, or nearly so. Two hundred and eighty-two received their wealth by marriage. Of the whole list 99 are farmers, 53 manufacturers of cotton, woolen, &c., 463 are merchants, 75 lawyers, 31 physicians, 12 clergymen, 46 brokers and speculators, 14 publishers, 4 editors, 50 shoemakers and shoe dealers, 10 tailors and clothes dealers, 15 carpenters, 9 masons, 23 butchers and provision dealers, 14 distillers. Those put down as benevolent are: 375. Old bachelors 68.

BUFFALO, Dec. 27.—In addition to the conflagration on Christmas, we have had a greater one to-day. Spalding's exchange block, mostly occupied by lawyers; Erie Hall block; the Bank of Africa, and the Bank of Lake Erie, with fifteen spacious stores on Main street, opposite the Mansion House, were destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. Also, three elegant dwellings on Swan street.

The total loss is roughly estimated at \$200,000, on which there is about \$100,000 insurance.

Four men were injured by the falling of one of the burnt walls—one of whom, belonging to the fire department, was severely burnt.

EXPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.—During the past fifty-two weeks of the year 1851, there were exported from this port 412,927 bbls. flour, 39,291 bbls. corn meal, 187,120 bushels of corn, 121,877 bushels of wheat, 904 bbls. rye flour, and 39,965 bbls. tobacco. Last year, 47,673 bbls. tobacco were exported from Baltimore.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Boston Commonwealth states that Isaac W. Bradford, for the last six years a confidential clerk of Mixer & Pitman, has been discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of \$28,000. He managed to escape detection by a falsification of the books, and is said to have lost the money in gambling. He has disappeared.

A SUDDEN DEATH.—Remarkable Occurrence.—A letter from Mr. J. Dix, in Somerset county, Md., says:

"On the 25th of November, a female of 10 years old died suddenly in my school. She asked permission to retire a few minutes before 10, A. M.—After having recited her lessons, as usual, and after walking a few paces from the door she fainted. On being immediately taken up, and laid softly down in the school-house, she expired. What is most remarkable, when she awoke that morning, she told her mother that she dreamed that she had gone to school and died, and was carried to her aunt's, which actually and literally came to pass the same day."

The principal matter of interest from California is the alarming state of feeling among the Indians upon the Colorado, and in the vicinity of San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, &c. An outbreak had commenced among the Indians in those districts, and was daily assuming a more threatening character.

A company has secured the exclusive right of steam navigation to the Sandwich Islands, under the name of the North Pacific Steam Navigation Company. Their first steamer was to sail on the 6th.

Volcanoes have been discovered in the Sierra Nevada.

A new route from Carson's Valley across the Sierra Nevada has been discovered, shortening the distance to Sacramento, and passing the mountains at an elevation considerably less than that of the old trail.

The most glowing accounts have reached us of rich discoveries of gold made in Bear Valley, in Mariposa county, by a party of Mexicans. The new diggings are said to be the richest ever discovered in California and are supposed to be very extensive. In four days after the news was circulated, three thousand people were upon the spot, a town laid out, built up and inhabited. A rich placer has also been opened on the North Fork of the American river, near Auburn.

With the single exception of the Indian war in the South, the State of California was never so prosperous. A glorious climate, a teeming soil, and golden treasures, have given her an impulse which will soon make her the rival, in wealth and commerce, of the great commercial States of the East.—*Bal. Pilot.*

Barnum's Museum at Philadelphia has been destroyed by fire. It cost \$52,000, and was insured for \$20,000. C. Spooner, the proprietor, loses \$60,000, half of which was insured.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Suppression of the Insurrection in Northern Mexico.—We have advices from Vera Cruz to Dec. 24th, six days later. The insurrection on the Rio Grande is believed to have been completely suppressed. Carvajal, at last accounts, had fled to Texas, in hopes of raising reinforcements. The Government have three thousand men in the field, in case of renewal of the attack by the insurgents.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—A letter from San Juan states that Munoz has been banished to Honduras for two years, and that the old Pichengo party, the most formidable in the country had revolted. They already had, on the 20th Dec., 1,600 muskets in Leon, and would make a formidable fight for the control of the State.

FROM BRAZIL.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 14th November have been received by way of England.

Rumors were rife that Ministers would resign as soon as their late political measures in the River Plate would produce some definite result. All the Brazilian provinces were in tranquillity, and generally the country and its finances were in a healthy and flourishing condition. The late stringent laws against the import of African slaves had been so far successfully enforced.

FROM RIO GRANDE.—By the brig *Cabany*, Capt. Sinclair, at New York, advices were received from Rio Grande that the steamer *Don Pedro* was to leave that port on the 4th Nov., with \$500,000 on board for the use of the Monte Vidéon government. General Uquiza was about to embark at Buenos Ayres with the Brazilian fleet to attack Gen. Rosas.

THE BRITISH FLEET OFF VERA CRUZ.—A despatch from Washington says:—

We have reliable information which explains the report that five British men-of-war were off Vera Cruz to blockade the port. The rumor was caused by the appearance of the Admiral commanding the West India and North American stations. He was in that vicinity en route for Jamaica, where he was expected about the last day of December. His usual winter quarters are at that island.

IMPORTANT FROM MOROCCO.—A letter from Gibraltar states that the Emperor of Morocco has refused to ratify the treaty concluded between the French Admiral and the Paeba Tangiers, and was marching towards that town at the head of an army of 40,000 men. The alarming reports have induced the Spanish Government to receive on board and relieve the Europeans who might wish to quit Morocco. There is little doubt but Tangiers and the other towns along the coast will be sacked by the Bedouins the moment hostilities commence.