

allegiance to God and their attachment to the cause of Missions are unshaken.

We hope to be enabled next week to report favourably the result of the Anniversary Services.

Since the above was written the following extract of a letter to a friend in this city, has been handed to us, conveying gratifying intelligence respecting the Charlotte Town Missionary Meeting: which we publish in the hope that it will not be without its good effect in exciting the christian emulation of the friends of Missions in this City and in the various Circuits throughout these Districts. The handsome collection stated, was no doubt contributed chiefly by those who give generous annual subscriptions, but who feel pleasure also in this quiet way, in casting into the treasury of the Lord, a portion of the substance committed to their trust.

"Charlotte Town, 22d Jan'y. 1851.

"This week the Missionary Meetings are going on."—Last night there was a very interesting meeting in town, after which a collection was taken up, to the amount of nearly Eighty pounds."

BIBLE SOCIETY OPERATIONS.

In our columns will be found an interesting communication from Mr. Isaac Smith, the highly esteemed travelling Agent of the Nova Scotia Bible Society. Some weeks since we noticed the accident of which our brother gives an account; from which, by the blessing of God, he is so far restored, we are exceedingly happy to find, as to be able to resume his valuable services, in this great and good cause. We pray that the blessing of Heaven may so continue to follow him, that his life and health may be preserved, and his labours, be still crowned with large success. The Bible cause, we need not say, is one which commands itself to every Christian mind and heart; and in connection with this subject we subjoin a synopsis of the widely extended operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society,—as contained in a number of the (London) Watchman received by last mail—showing the excellency and usefulness of that truly God-like institution.

Among benevolent institutions, "The British and Foreign Bible Society" stands pre-eminently distinguished. It is the first Institution that ever emanated from one nation for the express purpose of benefitting all the nations of the earth. The date of its formation (1804) constitutes an important epoch in the religious history of mankind. Since that period, religion has occupied a much larger space in the public mind, the advocates of Christianity have enjoyed new opportunities of testifying the strength of their convictions and manifesting the fervour of their zeal; a new impulse has been given to kindred Institutions; and measures before unthought of have been added to those which had long displayed their beneficial effects. In a word, "the British and Foreign Bible Society" has been the means of imparting a mighty impetus to exertions for promoting the progress of true religion, education and civilization, in every quarter of the globe. It may truly designated a radiant sun let down on the darkness and chaos of the world.

This Institution is now preaching the Gospel in 144 tongues. In this number of languages, through its Agency, the Scriptures have been printed and circulated. It has, moreover, planted its productive germs in many lands which sprung up, and brought forth much precious fruit. During the first twelve years of its existence, Bible Societies were formed in every quarter of the world—50 in Europe, 5 in Asia, 2 in Africa, 129 in the American Continent, and 2 in the West Indies. Within the British Dominions, there have sprung up, during the same period, 559 Auxiliary and Branch Societies, exclusive of Bible Associations. And at the present time, the British and Foreign Bible Society has Auxiliaries and Branches for distribution of the word of God in every part of the habitable Globe.

In the first year of the Society's operations, its expenditure was only £619 10s. 2d.; last year, it amounted to £97,216 2s. The following is a general view of its operations and progress during the past year, in a few of the principal countries of Europe.

In France, 103,338 copies of the Scriptures have been circulated, in Belgium, 76,000; in Holland, 23,661; from the Society's Depots in Cologne and Hamburg there have been issued 46,436, being an increase of 20,000 copies; in Germany, 99,436,—6,080 copies more than in the year preceding. In Hungary, since the termination of the war, the inhabitants have manifested great eagerness to obtain copies of the word of God, which has been promptly responded to by the British and Foreign Bible Society. 12,000 volumes of the Scriptures have been recently circulated, principally by sale, in Italy. And in the course of the past year, 7,421 Bibles, and 6,822 New Testaments—in all, 14,243 copies—were sent by the Society to that country. In the early part of the year, the demand for the

Scriptures, in some parts of Italy, was very great. Such was the eagerness of the people to obtain them, that, in one city, 500 Bibles were received one day, and sold before the evening of the next. In the same city, not fewer than 2,000 copies altogether were sold, and the sale was going on, when political reaction gave ascendancy to the former authorities, and the work was stopped. But for French interference with the execution of judgment on the Papacy, there is reason to believe that the word of God would, by this time, have been circulated in every part of that benighted country, inspiring with divine hope the slaves of a most degrading superstition. From the Society's depot at Stockholm, there have been issued during the past year, 8,863 Bibles, and 34,695 New Testaments—in all, 43,558—being 2,822 New Testaments more than in the previous year.

We shall, at present, only further observe, that the number of copies of the Scriptures issued by the Society last year, amounts to One million, one hundred and thirty six thousand, six hundred and ninety-five—being an increase on that of the preceding year of 29,177.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Halifax Branch Wesleyan Missionary Society, will be held in the Brunswick Street Chapel on Tuesday evening next at 7 o'clock. Several gentlemen will address the Meeting on the state and prospects of the Society.

PREPARATORY SERMONS will be preached on Sunday next, viz.:

- In Argyle Street Chapel, At 11 A. M. by the Rev. Henry Pope of Newport,
 - At 7 P. M. by the Rev. T. H. Davies, Secretary of the Nova Scotia District.
 - And in Brunswick Street Chapel, At 11 A. M. by the Rev. T. H. Davies,
 - " 3 P. M. by the Rev. Henry Pope,
 - " 7 P. M. by the Rev. Matthew Ritchey, D.D., President of the Canada Conference.
- A Collection will be made at each service in aid of the Mission Fund.

Puseyism and the Papal Aggression.

SERMON OF LORD ASHLEY, AT BATH.

Lord Ashley said, he reprobated the great innovations in doctrines and ceremonies which had been introduced in some of their churches, and which he considered in a great measure had led to the recent Papal aggression. He recommended them to be united in one great, vigorous, and energetic action, in one solemn protest, against this aggression, and also the heresies that were disturbing their Church. They should raise one united, common, and irresistible voice that the thing was unclean, and that, by God's blessing, the laity would get rid of the abomination. The ecclesiastical had troubled the Church in all ages, and the laity, under God's blessing, had invariably reformed it. His Lordship warned them against allowing their present aroused Protestant feeling to subside. Their enemies were only watching for this to renew their efforts, and to regain the ground which they had lost. Let them suppress their minor differences, their own individual propositions—let their efforts be united against the heresies that disturbed their Church, and show that the laity of England, whilst they love their Church, and whilst they would maintain all its efficiency, would have an establishment founded on the word of God, scriptural in its fundamentals, in its creed, and in its teaching, or they would have no establishment at all. Their external dangers were great, but their internal dangers were still greater; the dangers from traitors within their Church were almost indescribable. They must have perseverance in opposing this, for without it they could not effect any great good. Their efforts had already been crowned with success; the great actor in this sort of ecclesiastical drama, the setter up of theatres under the name of churches, had providentially resigned his cure of souls. So far they had reason to rejoice that the influence of their movement had been felt, and that many were receding before the onslaught of the conscientious laity. But let him tell them this victory brought with it no slight amount of danger; it was one thing to gain a victory, and another to improve it. Napoleon said he could gain a victory with young soldiers, but he could only improve it with the old ones. He wanted them to be steady and persevering, through good report and through evil report. His Lordship concluded a lengthy and able address, of which the above is only an outline, by recommending them to revive and enforce all those blessed truths which, by the unspeakable mercy of God, were entrusted to their keeping.

Provincial Parliament.

(Chiefly from the City Papers.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, January 28, 1851.

Mr. Dickey presented a petition for remuneration for supporting a transient pauper—referred to the proper Committee.

Mr. Fulton asked leave to present a petition from sundry French Academics, complaining of their exclusion from the privileges of British subjects, and praying an extension of the franchise.

Mr. McKeagney presented a petition from Ann Andrews, a squaw, stating that she had sent sundry articles of Indian work to Her Majesty as a token of love and respect, and now being destitute, craved the aid of the House.

Hon. G. R. Young, from the Committee on Reporting the Debates, submitted his report, containing an agreement by which several parties agree to do the work for £300.

The report was received and adopted.

Hon. J. W. Johnston asked leave to present to the House by resolutions, the application for information he had asked for yesterday respecting the Magistracy and the Poor.

The resolutions were adopted.

Hon. G. R. Young, by command of His Excellency, laid on the table, the Report of the Superintendent of Schools. Referred to Committee on Education.

Hon. Attorney General, by command, laid on the table various papers relating to the claims of James Black, for reimbursement of money drawn out of the Treasury by one Anderson, falsely representing himself as the original depositor, with the Bank Book in his possession. Referred to special Committee.

House in committee on Bills.

On the reading the Bill for Consolidating the Revenue Law.

Mr. Marshall said that the Financial Secretary had been created an officer in humble imitation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and as such should be Chairman of the Board of Revenue; and be ready on the floors of this House to explain everything relating to the Revenue, as well as propose such alterations in the tariff as were necessary from time to time.

Mr. Fraser concurred in the sentiments of his hon. friend from Guysborough, and was surprised at a portion of the press stating that the office was an unimportant one. It was one of the most essential offices in the Government.

The Speaker explained,—the principle must be right—but they could not enter into a discussion upon the subject at the present time. It opened a wide field. The present bill merely consolidated the law as it was.

Hon. J. W. Johnston considered that one of the Officers, either the Financial Secretary or the Receiver General, could be abolished as a parliamentary office. One of them should be a head of the department, and have under his control the whole financial affairs of the country, with a seat in this House. The duties of the other office should be discharged by a chief clerk. The head of the department should also be chairman of the Board of Revenue. Perhaps, however, this was not the time to deal with the subject.

The clause passed.

Other clauses passed without discussion and the House adjourned till 12 o'clock on Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1851.

The House went into Committee upon the revised statutes.

After the passage of a number of chapters, the Committee adjourned and reported.

The House went into Committee for the purpose of taking up the bill relating to the Halifax market.

On reading the first clause.

Mr. Mignowitz said, he should oppose the bill, because a petition was getting up in the city in opposition to building this market house at the present time and at such large expense.

Hon. Attorney General said the passage of the bill through Committee did not make it law.

Mr. Mignowitz said, the objection to the building was not so much to the amount, as to the nature of the building and the space it was to occupy. It ought to cost much less.

The Speaker said no opposition would be urged to the suspension of action if any person wished to be heard upon the subject. He thought the opposition was to the principle of the bill, for the place set aside upon which the market house was to be built was the only available place, under the control of the Corporation.

Mr. Mignowitz was bound to assume that the City Council had consulted the wishes of their constituents in sending this bill here; but his own opinion was that the erection of the new market house would be £8,000 thrown away, comparing the cost of erection and the size of the building with those he had seen elsewhere.

Hon. Mr. Doyle concurred that there might be a feeling out of doors against so large an expenditure, and that the fullest opportunity should be given to the citizens to express their opinions.

Hon. Attorney General moved that the Committee adjourn. Agreed on.

The bill was set down for discussion on Saturday next.

The House adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, January 30, 1851.

A Bill to legalize the proceedings of the Locks Island Poor District, was read a second time.

Mr. Ernst presented a petition from persons residing on the East side of Gold River, in the County of Lunenburg, praying improvement on

a Road. The Petition was laid on the table.

The House went into Committee of the whole upon the Revised Statutes.

Upon the Statute touching Coal Mines:—

The Speaker said, before the Statute passed out of the Committee, he should ask a full attendance of the House to consider one of its provisions. He was not sure that that was an equitable arrangement which rendered all persons raising over a certain quantity of Coal, even if the mine were upon their own property—liable to a prosecution, and the forfeiture to the Crown of £25. He would therefore bring the subject to the notice of hon. members, before the Bill was taken out of Committee.

The chapter passed.

Hon. Attorney General by command, laid on the table of the House, a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, embodying some new regulations for the transmission of Books and Pamphlets at low rates of postage; instead of being taxed with letter postage. The regulation fixed the charge at sixpence for a book of a half pound weight or less; one shilling for every additional pound weight.

Hon. Attorney General also, by command, laid on the table a memorial of a number of persons in London under the title of the "Universal Provident Association," for the purchase of a thousand acres of wild lands; and offering to engage to send out 50 families yearly for four years, to settle on the grant.

Hon. G. R. Young reported from the Committee to whom the report of the Superintendent of Education was referred, reported in favour of the printing of 1500 copies of that document. The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Mignowitz submitted an account of the expenditures of the balance of Seed Money, amounting to £5 1s. 3d., remaining unexpended in 1850—out of the grant to the County of Lunenburg.

The Speaker explained that the account should come in through the Government, and the Hon. Attorney General having taken charge of, and presented it.

The Committee of last year, Mr. Harrington, Chairman, was re-appointed, to whom the account was referred.

Hon. G. R. Young said that last year a bill was passed for reclaiming the School Lands, which was opposed when sent home by the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, in the belief that the rights of the Church, as sanctioned by Lord John Russell's despatch, were to be interfered with. This was communicated by despatch to Sir John Harvey, who obtained the opinion of the Hon. Attorney General, and transmitted it to the Colonial Secretary; he (Mr. Y.) wished to introduce a resolution, embodying the opinion of the Hon. Attorney General, in order that the influence of the House might be brought to bear in the settlement of the question.

A Committee was appointed, composed of Messrs. Young, Mignowitz, Dimock, Moore and Fulton.

(Continued on Page 248.)

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamship Canada arrived on Monday morning last—having been detained more than two days in the ice. She brings no intelligence of the Atlantic.

The news from England is unimportant. Business dull.

Liverpool has taken the alarm relative to the alteration of the Terminus of the transatlantic Steamers to some port in Ireland.

The death of Lord Falkland is reported.

Increased uneasiness is exhibited in Rome and the Papal States; the meeting of the British Parliament is looked forward to with considerable interest. The correspondent at Rome of the London Morning Chronicle says—"The Papal Court awaits with some anxiety the opening of Parliament, as it apprehends a serious debate on the Papal aggression."

The position of affairs in France is unsatisfactory. The Cabinet has been filled up. Upon the appearance of the new Ministers in their places in the Assembly, the Burgraves, led by M. Remusat, moved for a committee to consider the matters immediately affecting the State, but with the real design of overthrowing the Ministry and preserving the power over the army and executive, which motion, after a wild and stormy discussion, was adopted by a majority of 57, thus defeating the ministry upon the first question brought up. It was expected that another crisis would shortly follow, which would bring the President into more direct collision with the Assembly.

A conference of Sovereigns was forthwith to take place at Dresden. The Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia were to assemble there to deliberate on some scheme already prepared, as was supposed, for their approbation.

The war in Schleswig-Holstein has been brought to a close.

The overland mail from India had arrived.—The greatest tranquillity prevailed throughout India.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope state that the Caffres had threatened another attack upon the British settlement.