The Provincial Wesleyan.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1853.

sign—the token of a national covenant—"Circumcision, being the initiatory rite which introduced to the external privileges of the Abrahamic National Covenant, was a token of the Covenant," Noel p. 179. Now to show that circumcision was a religious, and not a national sign or token, we refer to the fact that it was ordained to be performed on *all* the descendants of Abraham, and was accordingly performed upon the children of Hagar and Keturah, and on Esau and his descendants, *who were to beget rival nations*. We also refer the reader to the following passages—Rom. ix. 2. "And he received the sign of Circumcision, a seal of the righteousness of the faith which he had yet being uncircumcised." Nothing is found in this description about a national Covenant, surely—Cor. ii. 2. "In whom also ye are circumcised with the circumcision, made without hands by putting off the body of the sins of the flesh by the circumcision of Christ. Here circumcision is referred to as signifying an inward cleansing and not national or outward things.

XX.

Obituary Notices.

MRS. ANN JANE ROBINSON, OF MILL TOWN, SAINT STEPHEN.

By Rev. R. Cooney, M. A.

Bills of mortality drawn up in the curt and monotonous style of "The Parish Register," are the mere statistics of the tomb. They are written as Death dictates: and like BULLETINS, they record his deeds, and proclaim his triumphs. A different kind of tribute, and a larger amount of post-humous veneration, should be awarded to those "who die in the Lord;" and yet, many even of our own beloved people, cease from their labours, and enter into their rest; but not a line is traced to commemorate their virtues, nor a stone erected to perpetuate their name.—These considerations, my dear brother, in connexion with a sense of our obligation to God, induce me to send you the following notice of one, who recently fell asleep in Jesus, and of whom it may be said—

"Yes, the Christian's course is run,
Finished his warfare,
Fought the fight, the work is done,
Death is swallowed up of life."

Mrs. ROBINSON, was born in the Parish of Malabrack, in the County of Armagh, Ireland, on the 11th. of May, 1793. Here she spent the early part of her life. Great pains were taken, especially by her mother, to train her up in "*The fear of God*," and "in *the nurture and admonition of the Holy Ghost*." The seed thus sown became very productive, and yielded a large increase to the praise and glory of God.

In due time she was married to Mr. James Robinson, of the Parish of Kilmore, who still survives her, and leaving the things that are behind, and reaching forth to the things that are before, that he may obtain the prize.

In 1823. Our departed sister became a member of The Wesleyan Church; and in a short time after removed to the Primatial City of Armagh, where, under the faithful preaching of the Methodists, the gospel became the power of God unto her salvation.

In the year 1832. Brother and Sister Robinson, emigrated to this Province. The Lord brought them in safety to "their desired haven," and ultimately appointed "the bounds of their habitation" in this circuit.

From the time of her reception into the Church, until her removal from it, a period of nearly thirty years, she sustained an uninterrupted membership; and enjoyed the reputation of one that walked circumspectly, and as becometh the gospel of Christ. Attachment to the house of God—a just appreciation of the means of grace—profound respect for the ministers of the sanctuary—zeal for the glory of God, and withal a meek and quiet spirit, were also among the evangelical traits, by which the subject of this notice was distinguished.

In the year 1841, our dear sister became convinced that it was her privilege to be cleansed from all sin, and be made perfect in love. And it pleased the Lord, under the ministry of the Rev. William Smithson, to bring her into this happy state, and in which she continued to adore and magnify "the Lamb that was slain, until her ransomed spirit "was carried by angels into Abraham's bosom."

In the year 1845, and while the Rev. James Heenigar was on this Circuit, Mrs. Robinson was appointed a class leader, the duties of which, she discharged to the utmost of her ability, until a short time previous to her demise. Her illness was both severe and protracted; but she never murmured, nor wished her sufferings less. To expressions of sympathy and condolence her constant remark was, "I am as clay in the hands of the potter"—sometimes adding, "I long to be home; but O not my will, the will of God be done!" In this prepared state the Lord took her to himself: and on the 10th of January, 1853, and in the 60th year of her pilgrimage, the soul of Ann Jane Robinson, entered "the general assembly and Church of the first born, whose names are written in Heaven."

At her own request, a funeral sermon founded on 2 Tim. iv. 6, 8, was preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, Mill Town, after which, her body was committed to the earth, in sure and certain hope of the resurrection unto eternal life, by our Lord Jesus Christ.

Mill Town, February 10, 1853.

WILLIAM B. SARGENT, ESQ., OF BARRINGTON.

We bury our dead out of our sight, but "earth to earth—ashes to ashes—and dust to dust" cannot bury our beloved ones out of our memory. *There* they still survive. *There* the impression of the once living forms is still retained, and recollection recalls it to the mind, so that we again see face to face, and the reminiscences of the past become the scenes of the present, while their pious deeds retain an immortality and life which the passing events of "this world of noise and loss" fail to obliterate."

Our beloved brother WM. B. SARGENT, Esq., has been put far from us and our acquaintance into darkness. On Thursday, 12th Janv., 1853, he ended his mortal career, and entered the spirit world in the 65th year of his age. Not broke by sickness in a day, but "worn by slowly rolling years," yet no doubt the unremitted attention of an affectionate and devoted wife tended to palliate his tedious sufferings, and to protract his frail but useful life. But human efforts have their bounds, and all that skill can invent, experience try, or never failing love could do, could not lengthen the thread of life. He only "who turneth man to destruction" can effectively say "return ye children of men."

As a citizen of this world, the long cherished virtues of even-handed justice—disinterested benevolence—loving kindness—tender mercy—manly gentleness—self-possessing patience—sincere friendship and generous hospitality, endeared him to a large circle of friends, and caused his sudden departure hence to be deeply and universally regretted, and by none more than the poor man, whose eye still weeps, and whose tongue still articulates at the remembrance of "*his* friendly aid." Ah! I have lost a good friend. Possessing such excellencies, together with the necessary political intelligence and abilities for a member of Parliament, the suffrages of his friends *thrice* elected him as their representative. In that responsible office, I believe he did his best to serve the just rights of his constituents, being actuated not by any sinister motives to serve his own ends, but by those of noble origin—disinterested good-will to man, by which alone such men should be influenced.

He also filled the offices of *chief* magistrate and *inferior* judge, until obliged through indisposition to resign.

When our respected brother, the Rev. John McMurray, about ten years ago conducted a series of meetings on this Circuit, Mr. Sargent was one, and I believe about the first, among the many, who as a little child humbled himself at the communion rail of the west chapel, to seek through Christ, the salvation of his soul. His *decidedly* religious life dates from that memorable day, together with his Methodistic membership,—determining with them, "to live and to die." His experience was not that of meridian evidence which puts doubts to flight, owing perhaps in part to his many infirmities and constitutional timidity upon what he justly considered the great subject of religion. Yet could he say—

"I hold thee with a trembling hand,
And will not let thee go"—

And add, while *anticipating* the full assurance of faith—

"Till steadfastly by faith I stand,
And all thy goodness know."

"He loved the habitation of God's house," and in proof thereof it might be said of him *altogether*, "he loveth *our* nation;" and *almost* "and hath built us a synagogue;" for *our* neat and commodious chapel at the west owes its erection mainly to his liberality and exertions. To it, always when not indisposed, he bent his willing steps to worship God; and as a sign of his constant attendance there, the wall upon which he reclined his head still retains its impression; and to that mark the worshippers are as by instinct still led to lift their eye, while it itself, stands an unobtrusive remembrance of him who once worshipped there.

He was one who felt it the duty of all to support a living *evangelical* ministry both at home and abroad among the heathens; and himself always set the example. He loved the ministers of God, and under his hospitable roof they always found a warm reception,—and with them upon religious subjects he was ever ready and delighted to converse.

We have now viewed him in the world—in the family, and in the church; let us look at him *once* more, as the tide of life is ebbing fast into the Jordan of death, where he disappears from the stage of action and the curtain of life is dropped. The night before he died his minister called upon him—it was unexpectedly the last call, and from the store to the house they both walked in company, and at the friendly board supped together for the last time. After which he left him indisposed, and hastened to conduct a service in the Chapel opposite; and while the preacher was inviting his congregation to "come for all things are now ready," another and a Divine One, we humbly hope, was calling and preparing *him* for the rich and full spread table in heaven.

After service the Minister returned to pray with and for the death-stricken one, and such was his unusual liberty and fervency in prayer for him, that the family did then and do now revert to it as a token for good. It was his Ministers last prayer. From that time he waxed weaker and weaker until his all of strength was gone, and he sunk into the hands of death, and the next night proved the night of death.

The occasion was improved from Isaiah, lvii, 1—2, to a large attendance at the West Chapel, and his body deposited in the Wesleyan Cemetery at the Head, aside the decaying remains of four beloved daughters, and not far from his old and faithful servant Patrick, who died not long before his master. May the bereaved

"Bend like the reed when adverse winds
Blow fierce and keen, a sullen blast."

and submissively exclaim with afflicted Job "The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away,—Blessed be the name of the Lord," and be supported and comforted with the Divine promise "Leave thy fatherless children,—I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust in Me," and by the anticipatory language of our christian poet, with regard to a re-union of the pious dead:—

"Give joy or grief, give ease or pain,
Take life or friends away;
We come to find them all again
In that eternal day."

And let them and all so live that they may be prepared for that eternal union.

J. V. JOST.

MRS. ELIZABETH TUTTLE, OF WALLACE.

Died at Wallace, on the 3rd of February, in the 62nd year of her age, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Mr. Peter Tuttle, leaving three children and a large circle of relatives to regret her demise. Mrs. Tuttle was a native of Paisley, and emigrated to this country, in the bloom and vigour of her youth, in 1820. In Wallace, and adjacent settlements, she had long occupied a prominent position, and was extensively known for many excellencies which adorned her character. On all the relations of life, Mrs. Tuttle was enabled to shed a beautiful lustre, and *now* there is a visible blank in the locality to which she was an acknowledged benefit. The deceased was ingenuous in her character: amiable in her disposition; attractive in her manner; sincere in her attachments, and constant in her profession. Her heart was the receptacle of sympathy, of affection, of benevolence and of kindliness; her house was the home of the stranger; and her hands were long employed in promoting the comfort of others. By her decease, the poor have lost a friend; the distressed have lost a consoler; the community have lost a benefactress, and the Church has lost a member. There were few in the sphere in which she moved that were more respected in life; there have been few who have been more lamented at death.—She had a lingering and painful illness; but to all who witnessed her departure she gave satisfactory evidence that the gold was purified in the furnace. Her mind was early imbued with the spirit of religion; it illuminated her path to the grave, and cheered her soul at the prospect of a happy immortality. She has retired from the stage of this world; but her name and character are sweetly embalmed in the recollection of an enlightened and discriminating community. *The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance.*

To the Editors of the Christian Messenger.

GENTLEMEN,—My acquaintance with you is only through the medium of the *Messenger*, of which I am a reader, and by it I have formed no mean opinion of your worth. Nevertheless, I cannot but think you possess some of the inconsistency of Baptist writers. In your Editorial of the 4th. inst, you would have us think, that you considered the Bible to be a full and sufficient rule of faith and practice. A Baptist, you say, takes his stand on the word of Inspiration. You also say, to the law and the testimony. And in years gone by, you have said, analogy cannot prove anything against a positive command.—Now, Sirs, if your reasoning be good, the seventh day is the Sabbath, for such is the command, and no other day, is positively named for Christian observance. You may tell me, that History informs us that the first day of the week was kept from an early period of the Church.—Pray, Sirs, look over your Editorial of the 4th. of February, and you will see your objection to all such reasoning. Now it is plain to every one that an inconsistent man must be wrong somewhere. Please to look over the matter, and see if you can reconcile it in your own mind. And if you do not give a satisfactory reply, you may again hear from AN OBSERVER.

Horton, 8th. February, 1853.

A Word to Our Readers.

A variety of interesting matter has been accumulating on our hands, which we have been intending for a few weeks past to publish, but have not have been able to do so for want of space. Unless published soon, much of the interest of the articles will have passed away. We have also important and interesting intelligence in late numbers of the *Watchman*, which we feel anxious to lay before our readers. For these and other reasons we withold our own lucubrations to make room for the articles in question. The preparation of the "General Intelligence" for this week's issue has been made with great care, selected, condensed, and much of it transcribed, from numerous sources. We hope none of our readers overlook this department of our paper, as we have the opportunity, from our diversified exchanges, of presenting many items of importance and interest, which do not ordinarily find their way into our Provincial Press. The "Religious Items" and those under the heading of "Literary and Scientific," have also been gleaned from many papers, and will convey a passing idea of what is going on in the Religious and Literary world. We have never bestowed more labour in the preparation of our weekly issue than we have done on this, and trust the great variety of matter presented in it, will amply compensate for lack of editorial comment. We find it easier to pen our own thoughts, than to keep up with the galloping race of events of the present stirring times. Meanwhile we may urge on our readers the necessity of maintaining with unfaltering steps the race of experimental and practical godliness, as the end of all reading and all knowledge should be, to lead us so to live as that we may secure at last the crown of life which fadeth not away.

Dr. Ryerson on Higher Seminaries of Learning.

The following observations by Dr. RYERSON, are taken from the Report on Education in Upper Canada for 1851, the receipt of which we acknowledged a short time ago. After stating, that "nine-tenths of the people" in Canada West, "regard religious instruction as an essential and vital part of the education of their offspring," but that "the establishment of denominational *common schools* for the purpose of denominational religious instruction itself is not expedient,' the Doctor proceeds:—

"But in respect to COLLEGES and other HIGH SEMINARIES OF LEARNING, the case is different. Such institutions cannot be established within an hour's walk of every man's door. Youth, in order to attend them, must, as a general rule, leave their homes, and be taken from the daily oversight and instructions of their parents and pastors. During this period of their education, the duties of parental and pastoral care and instruction must be suspended, or provision must be made for it in connexion with such institutions. Youth attending Colleges and Collegiate Seminaries are at an age when they are most exposed to temptation—most need the best counsel in religion and morals—are pursuing studies which most involve the principles of human action, and the duties and relations of common life. At such a period and under such circumstances, youth need the exercise of all that is tender and vigilant in parental affection, and all that is instructive and wise in pastoral oversight; yet they are far removed from both their pastor and parent. Hence what is supplied by the parent and pastor at home, ought as far as possible, to be provided in connection with each college abroad. And, therefore, the same reason that condemns the establishment of public denominational day schools, justifies the establishment of denominational colleges, in connection with which the duties of the parent and pastor can be best discharged.

"Public aid is given to denominational Colleges, not for denominational purposes, (which is the special object of denominational day schools,) but for the advancement of science and literature alone, because such colleges, are the most economical, efficient and available agencies for teaching the higher branches of education in the country: the aid not being given to Theological Seminaries, nor for the support of Theological Professors, but exclusively toward the support of Teachers of science and literature. Nor is such aid given to a denominational College until after a large outlay has been made by its projectors in the procuring of premises, erecting or procuring and furnishing buildings, and the employment of Professors and Teachers—evincive of the intelligence, disposition, and enterprise, of a large section of the community to establish and sustain such an institution.

"It is not, however, my intention to discuss the question of recognizing and aiding denominational Colleges in a system of public instruction. My object in the foregoing remarks is to show that the objections against the establishment of a system of denominational day schools, do not form any objection to granting aid to denominational Colleges, as institutions of science and literature, and open to all classes of youth who may be desirous of attending them."

Missionary Intelligence.

FROM SIERRA LEONE.

A movement has commenced in Sierra Leone which is justly distinguished as remarkable, in which numbers of idols have been given up or cast away by those who had hitherto been addicted and enslaved to their worship. It is a sign of the times, being a clear result of the dissemination of Scripture truth among the people. The knowledge of GOD thus communicated has, by the Divine Spirit, produced its proper effects in the abandonment of idolatry and in the adoption of the worship and service of Christianity. A supplement of the "Wesleyan Missionary Notices" for February has just been brought out, which is devoted to this movement in Sierra Leone. It appears to have commenced at the settlement of Aberdeen, about the 17th. of November, and from thence to have spread, within a few days, to Murraytown and Freetown. The letters of the Revs. Messrs. FLETCHER and GILBERT will be read with thankful and prayerful hearts in this country.—From one of the communications, dated on last Christmas eve, we give the following extract:—

"The Committee will be glad to hear that the idolators of Sierra Leone are casting their idols to the moles and bats. 'The kingdom of Satan is falling as lightning to the ground.' A few weeks since, Mr. George, our school-master at Murraytown, came to the Mission-house, and requested that one or two Missionaries would come immediately to Murraytowa, as the idolators were giving up their idols. As it was past five on Sunday evening when he came, we postponed it untill the next day. On the following morning, Mr. Reay and myself rose at four o'clock, and started off to this village. We arrived there just as it was getting light. We at once proceeded to the constable's house; and we were rather surprised to find his piazza full of idols and other superstitious stuff, which had been brought to him the day previous. He very kindly took us to the houses of these idolators.—We talked to them about their souls, and exhorted them to look to Christ as their Saviour, Redeemer, and God. One man, who voluntarily gave up his idol to us, said, that he had been an idolater twenty-five years, but now he intended to go to chapel. On Sunday, the 12th. of this month, I went to Murraytown, and preached to those people who had lately given up their idols. The chapel, which has just been re-built, was crowded; all paid great attention while I enforced these words,—'Little children, keep yourselves from idols.' On the same day, I baptized twenty-eight males and females, twenty-five of whom were adults; and I received forty-seven as members on trial; but some of these were backsliders. As I looked upon these people, as they knelt down to be baptised, my feelings overcame me."

At Freetown such a number of idols were given up as no one suspected the place to have contained. The people took the matter into their own hands, and became such enthusiastic iconoclasts that Mr. FLETCHER tells us all other work was suspended. In crowds, but not tumultuously, they paraded through the streets, carrying the heathen deities in possession, to deliver them up to the Magistrates and Missionaries.—Mr. FLETCHER turned his apartments into a museum for the exhibition of these unsightly abominations, and he informs us that he cannot estimate how many thousands of people came to view them. Day after day his rooms "were thronged with spectators: many came from a distance of fourteen miles, and a few even twenty miles, to investigate them; and the fame of them has spread along the coast for many miles.—Hundreds expressed their astonishment at what they saw: and some very old people, who had been in the colony for a great number of years, said, that they had no idea that such things were in the town." But the account itself must be read by those who desire to have a full impression of the greatness of the work which, by God's blessing, has been wrought.—*Watchman.*

Hopewell Correspondence.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—All news respecting the prosperity of Zion is so welcome to your numerous readers, that I feel a pleasure in being able to communicate that which I hope will cheer their hearts, and call forth thanksgiving to the Adorable Head of the Church.

We commenced another of our contemplated, protracted meetings at what we call the Mission course, about a fortnight ago, and have continued the services, during the evenings since, and I am happy to say that the Lord of the harvest has owned the Services to the awakening of a considerable number; some of whom have found peace, while others are still mourning and refusing to be comforted, until the Lord shews His mercy in the forgiveness of their Sins. The work has extended to one of the neighbouring settlements, where several have found peace, and others have become deeply awakened.

Saturday the 3rd. inst., we held a love feast; and a delightful one it was, and as some of the details noted down immediately after, will be interesting, I subjoin them. Every speaker, of the many who spoke, could speak of a *present Salvation*. They were happy in God. All the Speakers could distinctly relate when and how they found peace, and a number referred to the place—the favoured spot, where they felt their load removed. Two referred to the late Beloved Bro. Sleep as the instrument of good to their Souls, another was awakened under a Sermon preached by the Rev. W. Smithson; another under a sermon preached by the Rev. R. E. Crane, at the same protracted meeting, in the Harvey Chapel; another referred very particularly to a sermon by Bro. Cardy, at the Camp meeting. One attributed her awakenings to conversations by the late Beloved Bro. Webb; and another to the conversation of the Rev. R. Young, when stationed in Windsor. Another was brought to God in Ireland chiefly by a Class leader's efforts. Several were brought to decision under Bro. Allen's ministry. One was brought to God, by being awakened, first by dreams of an alarming character, followed by the ministry of the word of God; and another referred to the English Methodist Magazines, old ones, read when a boy at his fathers, as among the prominent means of leading his soul to Christ. Some found peace when kneeling before God in the place allotted to penitents; others at family prayer; others in secret; and others at the Class Meeting. I hope the brethren named above as the honoured instruments in the hands of God in the conversion of those referred to will on seeing this, bless God, "and take courage."

On Sabbath the 4th. inst., we had a blessed meeting, at the Hill Chapel. Two of those who set out for the Kingdom of Heaven at the Protracted meeting held at the Hill since the Camp Meeting, were Baptized with water in the old Chapel; and throughout the Services there were marked tokens of the Divine Presence, and blessing, resting alike on the candidates, and on the Congregation.

Last Sabbath we had powerful meetings at Salmon River, where we have a large and very attentive congregation. The bowed heads, and falling tears, indicated powerful emotions; and afforded delightful indications that "the word was with power," "and with the Holy Ghost."

Last evening was the usual evening for meeting the Mission corner class. There were 33 present, eight for the first time, I believe, and two or three who had backslidden. Surely it was "a little Heaven" on earth, if the presence of Jesus and the Love of God in the Soul, constitute the bliss of Heaven. O the sweets of pure religion. The love of God in the Soul of man.

"This is the dear redeeming Grace,
For every Sinner free."

Yours in the Bond of perfectness,
R. A. CHESLEY.

Hopewell, Albert Co. N. B., Feb. 18. 1853.

Bedeque Correspondence.

We have had a remarkable winter here thus far. The like has not been known for many years. There has not been what might be called ten days of cold weather up to this date. For more than a week past it has been thawing every day, leaving the fields completly bare, and totally destroying the sleighing. To-day wagons have been doing the work which both men and horses would rather do with sleighs, were there sufficient snow.

Though I cannot refresh you with much revival intelligence, yet I can say with gratitude to God, that there are manifest indications of good being done, our congregations in almost every part of the circuit are very good, and listen with apparent interest to the Gospel of salvation. A few have been added to the society, while there is a strong expectation, in some places at least, among our people, of an outpouring of the Holy Spirit, not very distant. May the Lord hasten it in his time.

G. O. H.

Bedeque, P. E. I., February 10th, 1853.

New York Correspondence.

Finances of the U. S.—Receipts and Expenses—Public Debt—Loans—Amount of Coin and Bullion in 1852—Finances of New York State—Her Canals—State Debt—Prosperity—Debts of Foreign Nations, and the U. S.—Public Salaries in the U. States and of her Foreign Ministers.

I will give you some idea of the financial condition of the U. States, as exhibited in the annual Report, from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Receipts from Customs, the past year	$47,339,[illegible]
" " Public lands	2,016,[illegible]
" " Balance in treasury	16,913,[illegible]
And from other sources, making in all	66,849,[illegible]

I omit cents. The total expenditures were $46,007,896, and among the items are for the

Executive and Judiciary Departments	$3,422,[illegible]
Interior "	5,160,[illegible]
War "	5,[illegible]
Navy "	5,[illegible]
Public Debt, &c.	6,275,[illegible]

On the 1st of January, 1853, our public debt was $65,131,692: four millions and a half of which will be paid the present year: and the balance in the next fifteen years. This debt exists in the form of public loans, bearing five and six per cent. interest, vast sums of which are held by our European brethren. In this respect they have great confidence in the U. States Republic. These statements will present a better view of the financial condition of this country, than any theories, and as such, I leave them a comment on themselves.

$42,674,135 were exported in coin and bullion during 1852, and imported $35,603,544, making the excess of exports over the import more than *thirty-seven millions* of dollars. The previous year it was over twenty-four millions. This is doubtless the result of the California mines, and leads to the spirit of speculation, which now daily appears in our land.

In this great State, the auditor has just presented to the Legislature his annual Report.—The Canals, as you know, are the principal sources of public income: and the

Receipts of the year from this source have been	$3,[illegible]
Paid for repairs and other expenses	1,019,[illegible]
Entire Revenues of the State, 1852,	5,[illegible]
And its surplus, beyond expenses were	2,159,099

Which sum is appropriated to pay the State debt and support its government.

In 1817, the Canals were commenced, and and from that period to the present, the receipts were $103,186,579; expenses, $101,703,829.

We have a Canal debt sinking Fund, commenced in 1846, which has yielded since then $,8641,767. The present Canal debt is $17,001,269. And this exists in State stock, of which amount eight millions and a half are held abroad. The entire indebtedness of the State of New York is $24,323,998, nearly eighteen millions of which sum is for the Canals and now funded. New York is rapidly advancing in wealth, internal improvements, commerce, and population. We now number nearly *three millions* of citizens. 300,000 passengers have landed in the city of New York, from foreign countries in one year, many remain here, some go towards our Western regions, and others to the Canadas.

As my pen has a disposition to run into statistics, I will add something more on the topic.—They are useful and interesting. I have no recent *data*, but in 1848, the

National Debt of G. Britain was	$4,000,000,000
" France	1,200,000,000
" Holland	800,000,000
" Austria	380,000,000
" Russia & Poland	445,000,000
" Spain	457,000,000
" Prussia	150,000,000
" Portugal	140,000,000
" Denmark, &c.	93,000,000
" United States	60,000,000

Public Salaries. The President of the United States is allowed $25,000 per annum; the Vice President, $5,000; the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Post Master General, $6,000 each, and the Attorney General $4,000.

The *Supreme Court*, is the highest Judicial tribunal in the land. Its Chief Justice has an annual salary of $5,000, and his assistant Judges each $4,500. This Court is held in Washington, and has but one session a year.

Foreign Ministers. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary are paid $9,000 per annum, with an outfit of $9,000. Charge d'Affaires receive $4,500—Secretaries of Legation, $2,000—Ministers resident, $6,000

Members of Congress. Each is allowed $8 a day, and the Speaker $16, with $8 *mileage*, for every twenty miles travel in going and returning on their Congressional trip. The Senate has 62 members, or 2 from each State, elected by its Legislature for six years. In the House of Representatives there are now 234 Congressmen, or one to every 70,680 of our population: and four delegates from Oregon, Minnesota, Utah, and New Mexico, one each, who have a right to *speak*, but not to *vote*. Such are some of the facts, connected with the support and existence of this Republic, and as I said before, they will afford material for interesting and useful thought.

Yours, &c.

New York, February 10, 1853.

Cincinnati Correspondence.

We have often chatted together before, kind reader—sometimes sadly, sometimes gaily, and *once in a while* sensibly, but now we will *gossip* a little. When I was a mischievous little girl, people often said they wished I was in Halifax, but I little dreamed then, what a pleasant thing it was to go there even in thought, and would willingly take such anathemas now.

For a day past we have had what the Yankees would call "a spell of weather," and now the ground is covered with snow to the depth of several inches—the first sleighing of the season! There is snow on the house-tops; snow on the fences. The bare branches are encrusted in its dazzling mantle, and pendant icicles are their jewelled necklaces. The dark evergreens bend beneath the weight of their feathery covering, as if awed into humility by the presence of so uncommon a visitor. But, after all, winter is only an outsider, for *within* a glowing fire is adding its cheerful influence to the bright snow-reflection from without; dear and oft-conned books are lying near, looking as pleasant and familiar as the loved faces of old friends; pictures are smiling gaily in the brilliant morning light, which is gilding sunny landscapes, and resting like a glory on classic heads, and flowers—beautiful flowers! (blessings on the kind heart that sent them,) are adding the charm of their presence to the home-scene. Here is the pale camelia from the "sunny South-land," and roses perfuming the air with their fragrant breath, with many other rare and beautiful exotics, looking as fresh and fair as if blooming in their native clime. I know not whether sympathetic little fairies lurk in their soft petals, but they always soothe and comfort me, and their presence is like the smile of a friend. A German writer has said,

"Place a rose near thy bed nightly, sentry to keep,
And angels shall rock thee on roses to sleep,"

and certain it is I always feel safe with such gentle watchers. Our little pet birds, having conceived a design

"To forestall sweet St. Valentine,"

are hopping about the room, catching stray threads and bits of cotton, and, with their bills filled, are seeking their basket-nest, and very earnestly commencing preparations for housekeeping. Thus, dear reader, have I given you a sketch of my surroundings, that we may be all the better acquainted, and because I feel that all pleasant things should be shared with our friends. There is a charm about everything connected with *home*, and the dear, familiar things, whether animate or not, speak to our hearts with touching eloquence. Let us hope that all such associations not only refine but purify the heart, and remind us of the kind Father who giveth us all. But think not, I pray you, that birds and flowers—books and pictures, make up the sum of my existence.—There is enough of the practical mingled with it, I assure you, and Molly Bawn is no heroine of romance, but an entity of common-places.

The *practical* demands the most of our attention, and it is well if we can sometimes cherish the beautiful and claim its presence to grace the routine of every-day life. How much there is, easy of access to all, which throws a halo and charm over our common-place existence, and tends to elevate and exalt not only the tastes but the affections. We may have all the gilded trappings and damask furniture of wealthy Mr. Brown, and our house be no more than an upholsterer's advertisement, with vulgarity shining from every gilded cornice, and reflected from each glistening mirror, or we may, with simple tastes and small means, throw an air of refinement over the plainest home. Goodness of heart, taste and intellect need not the "goin a stamp" to show their value.

"For a' that, and a' that,
Their tinsel show, and a' that,
The honest man, though ne'er so poor,
Is king o' men, for a' that."

But I meant not to read you a family, dear reader, and have gossiped far beyond my intention. Meantime, the blazing fire has died away to ashes, the bright sky has become dull and leaden, and the pure snow been trampled upon until its freshness and beauty are gone. Fitting picture of the changing phases of existence—true symbol of our inner life, where joy and sorrow have a quick succession. We will put on a fresh load of coal, and while the bright fire-light "dances upon the parlour wall," let me read you some sweet verses written by an honoured friend,—a clergyman of this city:

To a Snow Flake.

So soft, so white, so cold,
Thou seemest a stranger here.
Cast in some skyey mould,—
Methinks an angel's tear.

So soft, so white, so cold,
Fair crystal of the sky,—
Formed, as we've oft been told,
In mountains blue on high.

So soft, so white, so cold,
Poor wanderer of the air,
A scroll God's hand unrolled,
To give us lessons rare.

So soft, so white, so cold,
Thou white-winged bird of heaven,
Thy pinions broad unfurled,
Thy feathers tempest riven.

So soft, so white, so cold,
Come thou like charity,
And spread thy mantle's fold
O'er earth's dark stains to lie.

So soft, so white, so cold,
Sweet flower of heaven,
No costly gem, no virgin gold,
Is worth thy lesson given.

Let me leave you, dear reader o' mine, with this pleasant memory, and "dinna forget"

Thine truly, MOLLY BAWN.

Cincinnati, Feby 7, 1853.

Religious Items.

.... The number of "perverts" effected by Tractarianism in both English Universities is—Oxford, 100; Cambridge, 42; and either one or the other, but uncertain, 13; total 155.

... The Intendent-General of Chambery has published a decree prohibiting the introduction into Savoy of the Bible bearing the name of de Sacy.

.... A meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Devon, Eng., was recently held, at which a petition to the Queen was unanimously adopted, praying for the issue of a commission to inquire into the alleged practice of auricular confession in the diocese of Exeter.

.... A letter from Rome states that the Rev. Mr. Manning who seceded some time ago from the Church of England, preached his first (R.) Catholic sermon in the Church of St. Andrea della Valle, at Rome, on the 11th January, to a crowded congregation.

.... The *Ausburg Gazette* of Jan. 8th, states that the German Catholic Church, founded some years ago by Dr. Ronge, has at length expired. At Weimar and Arnstadt the late members have joined the Protestant Church; in some other localities a few of them still meet privately for devotional purposes.

.... Symptoms of religious persecution have broken out at Mostar, Turkey. Several magazines belonging to Christian merchants having been set on fire on the 5th January, and when the Christians hastened to put the fire out they were stopped by Turkish soldiers, whilst other Turks pillaged the houses.

.... The Pope has conferred the dignity of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Pius IX upon the young Earl of Shrewsbury, who is now at Rome.

... On Tuesday, January 25, the Church of St. John, Liverpool, was the scene of a most gratifying and impressive public ceremony—six adult converts having on that occasion renounced the heresies of Rome, and declared their adhesion to the Church of England.

.... At the general ordination recently held by the Bishop of Ripon, his Lordship refused a gentleman named Hayward, who has been for some time past in deacon's orders, into the priesthood, on the ground that he believed in the doctrine of baptismal regeneration—the point which gave rise to the long litigated case between the Bishop of Exeter and the Rev. G. C. Gorham.

Literary and Scientific.

.... His Prussian Majesty has been pleased to confer the Order *pour le merite* for Arts and Sciences on the Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macauley, and Col. Rawlinson.

.... In the Oxford Convocation held on the 27th February, it was agreed to grant out of the University chest £500 as a contribution to the great educational Institution proposed to be founded in memory of Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K. G., the late lamented Chancellor of that University.

.... The Literary Institutions of Birmingham have most of them died out, and it is now proposed to arrange the foundation of one giant Institution for that town.

.... At a recent meeting in Manchester, it was resolved that a monument should be erected to the memory of the late Dr. Dalton, the well-known chemist; and that, as a subsidiary memorial, Dalton scholarships of chemistry and mathematics should be founded in Owen's College.

.... It is perhaps not generally known that the first French Grammar ever written in France was by an Englishman—one "Maistre Jehan Palsgrave, natyf de Londres," as he called himself. The sole copy of this work known to exist was carefully preserved in the Mazarin Library at Paris, but it has just been re-printed as a literary curiosity.

.... It is not generally known that the bride of the Emperor, Napoleon III, received her education in England. When a girl, Mdlle. Montijo, and her sister, the present Duchess of Alba, were pupils at a highly respectable establishment at Bristol.

.... Sir Walter Scott, it is said, received upwards of two hundred thousand pounds for his literary labours.

.... The Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburgh have elected the Earl of Rosse, President of the Royal Society of London, an honorary member, in consideration, as it is stated, of his high scientific acquirements, and of the important services which he has rendered to astronomy.

..... Maxwell Chambers, Esq., of Salisbury, North Carolina, has given thirty-five thousand dollars to Davidson College.

..... A correspondent of the Y[illegible] Courier, writing from Genoa, Italy, says—A complete revolution in the means of [illegible] and locomotion is anticipated here in a [illegible] vention by Dr. Cansiac, of this city. He [illegible] is said, succeeded in concentrating [illegible] for the decomposition of water [illegible] ism, which will introduce the gases [illegible] ted into the engine, in a way [illegible] expense of fuel. His invention has been approved by savans and practical engineers [illegible] pany has subscribed the [illegible] experiment. Means have also been adopted [illegible] secure patents in all other countries.

..... The same correspondent says—[illegible] hus and arts of modern Italy will [illegible] to believe, he will report [illegible] of the Industry of all Nations in New York. An effort is now making to secure a [illegible] of the products of this kingdom. A [illegible] sponsible committee has been [illegible] capital, with the approbation of the Ministry, [illegible] the manufacturers and artists [illegible] operate.

..... A business firm in Rochester [illegible] that they have succeeded in manufacturing a new article of burning fluid styled "Aerolite Oil," which gives a strong bright flame, has no odour, and will not explode.

Legislative.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, Feby. 16.

The House met at 10, and adjourned immediately to allow the Railroad Committee to resume its labours.

THURSDAY, Feby. 17.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary addressed the House on the subject of the Fisheries, and the necessity of adopting an address, praying Her Majesty to sign NO TREATY on this subject without it being first submitted to the Colonial Legislature's for their approval.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary also laid on the table a despatch from the Duke of New Castle acknowledging the receipt of the memorial of the Citizens of Halifax against the surrender of any of our exclusive Rights in the Fisheries—assuring the Mayor and Citizens that their rights would be "carefully considered" in any treaty entered into.

The Address proposed was unanimously agreed to, amid many expressions of apprehension lest Her Majesty should be advised to assent to *any* treaty on the subject of the Fisheries, without previous consultation with the Colonial Legislatures.

Messrs. L. M. Wilkins, T. Coffin, and Hall, presented petitions for and against the School assessment and Normal Schools

Mr. Josiah Coffin and Pro. Secretary presented petitions in favor of an Elective Legislative Council.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary then rose and referring to charges in the *Colonist* newspaper, accusing him of having been the instigator of the attacks on Hon. J. W Johnston by a mob last week, denied his participation in those outrages in any manner whatever, and exonerated his clerks, one by one, from having aught to do with that disgraceful affair.

Hon. J. W. Johnston never had any idea in his own mind that the Provincial Secretary had any thing to do with the attack.

House adjourned.

The Railroad Committee sat 4 or 5 hours.

FRIDAY, Feby. 18.

The House met *pro forma*.

The Rail Road Committee sat.—We would here state that various gentlemen were before the Committee as witnesses, viz, Mr. Mose, Civil Engineer, lately from the Southern States, Mr. Sykes, Charles Fairbanks, Esq., Civil Engineer, R. B. Dickey, Esq., Wm. Pryor, Jr., and David Allison, Esq.—The opinions of these gentlemen were conflicting. The Committee could not agree.

SATURDAY, Feby. 19.

Shortly after the doors were opened the Hon. P. Secretary rose to present the report of the Rail Road Committee—signed by Messrs. Howe, T. Coffin, Chipman, McLeod, and S. Campbell, in favour:—against it, Messrs. Johnston, Killam, B. Smith, and Holmes.

After presenting the Report the Provincial Secretary moved it lay on the table. This was resisted by Hon. Mr. Johnston, on the ground that the Report was a partial one altogether, setting forth Sykes's propositions with every advantage, and keeping the advantages of Jackson's out of sight. He proposed now what he had suggested in select committee—that the House should pass Bills incorporating Companies to make the trun