(FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.)

Obituary Notices.

MR. THOMAS WARTHING.

The subject of this brief memoir is Mr. THOMAS WARTHING, a native of honoured Old England. When in the bloom of youth, he entered the British Army. He left his native country during the American Revolution, and fought in that bloody war, but unfortunately (as we say) was taken prisoner. He came to this country at the first settlement of Shelburne, and here lived the residue of his long life. He spent the latter part of his days in Port la Tour, or Barrington East, and came to his grave in peace—a *centenarian* in age. Being found in the way of righteousness, his hoary hair was a crown of glory. Praise the Lord. Blessed with a strong and healthy frame of body, he knew no disease,

"But the rush of numerous years
Bears down the most gigantic strength of man,"

and at the advanced age of 98 years, he once more became a child, and it only took two years to make the strong man bow himself in death. He was a member of the Wesleyan branch of the Church of Christ for about a *third* of his long life, and during that time lived consistently with his religious profession,—"Doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly with God." While confined to his room, he appeared to keep his lamp well trim'd, waiting in patient faith to meet the coming Bridegroom. To the questions:—"Have you no doubt about getting home to glory? no fear of dying?" He humbly but firmly replied, "I have neither fear nor doubt." "You then are ready?" "Yes, all's ready." He said to his old faithful Class Leader, Mr. Joseph Reynolds, "I don't want any one to *mourn* or me but rather" (quoting the hymn)

"Rejoice for a brother deceased,
Our loss is his infinite gain;
A soul out of prison released,
And free from its bodily chain, &c."

"Death's cold flood" appeared calm when he entered it, and supported and guided by the hand of his faithful Lord, he gently crossed its smooth stream, and thus calmly fell asleep in Jesus. May his children and grand-children, his fellow class-mates and his friends around, be prepared to meet him in Heaven, and with him and the "great multitude which no man could number," to sing "Salvation to God and to the Lamb."

Barrington, Jan. 30, 1853. J.

MR. JAMES MCFARLANE.

Died at Studholm, December 28th, 1852, Mr. JAMES MCFARLANE in his 77th year. Mr. McFarlane was a native of Ireland—County of Tyrone, Parish of Dromore; and emigrated to New Brunswick in 1819.—From a camparatively early period of life he dedicated himself to Almighty God, and so continued to do, through Divine grace, to that protracted age to which the Divine Being was pleased to spare him. For between fifty and sixty years he stood in the relation of an acredited member of the Methodist Church, during which time he maintained with fidelity the various relations of social life; and was an ornament to Christian society. His religion was of that quiet, unobtrusive character, suggested in the Holy Scriptures, and inspired by the possession of the mind of Christ. His delight was in the law of God, and in the excellent of the earth. He loved the House of God, and there as far as practicable he was uniformly found. His last affliction of about four weeks, was attended with considerable suffering; but not beyond the grace that was afforded him.—He manifested the patience of a true Christian in all, and his end was emphatically peace. Brother MacFarlane's general experience was vivid, presenting a happy contrast with that morbidity and doubtfulness too often to be met with, in connection with a religious profession. During his last sickness, on one occasion when interrogated—"Brother McFarlane how do find yourself?" his ready reply was—"Glory to God—I feel very happy," &c. With other expressions, he remarked, "I believe He will bring me through." His whole reliance was on Jesus. He instantly spoke to his family, exhorting them to dedicate themselves to God; assuring them of his own happiness and blessed prospects, in having so done. Though inaudible in many things, his whole heart and conversation were evidently on Christ and His salvation. On one occasion he remarked, he should soon be over death's cold stream, and thus he happily passed to the heavenly Canaan.

His death was improved on the 31st December to weeping relatives and neighbours by the Circuit preacher from Psalm xii, first part of the 1st verse—"Help, Lord; for the godly man ceaseth?" May this instance of the happiness attending true piety in life and in death be duly appreciated by surviving relatives, and fully exemplified in them. And may the event be sanctified to all. J. F. BENT.

Sussex Vale, January 18th, 1853.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1853.

"Not Alone."

We have somewhere read an incident of the following character:—

A Minister on entering the cottage of an indigent man, whose wife had gone out on an errand, was startled by the sight of a pale emaciated man, a living image of death, fastened upright in his chair by cords and belts pending from the ceiling. He had been totally unable to move hand or foot for four years, suffering at the same time extreme anguish. On being asked "Are you left alone, my friend, in this deplorable condition?" "No, sir," was the reply, "I am *not alone*, for God is with me."

He was not alone. In all his weakness and pains *one* was with him, whose gracious presence cheered and supported him under his complicated afflictions. What a triumph of Christian faith is here presented to our notice! How different the feelings of the man similarly afflicted, yet destitute of an abiding interest in Christ! He would be truly "alone," without help or succour, or comfort from God, though in the midst of earthly friends. In poverty, in weakness, in distress *alone!* How the heart sinks at the thought! Truly he is in favoured circumstances, whatever may be his external condition in life, who can, by faith in Christ, and from an assurance of the presence and love of God, look upward, and in sincerity say—"THOU *art with me*."

The testimony of this poor but pious man, to his enjoyment of the presence of God amid his deepest sufferings, is calculated to inspire and strengthen the christian grace of patience in the hearts of God's people, who are suffering, according to His will. One of the hardest lessons to learn is, under severe pains, to say from the heart, "Thy will be done." But when we see individuals reduced to the greatest extremities of helplessness and suffering, calm, serene, and happy, able to testify that God leaves them not, nor forsakes them, but is with them in the fiery furnace, our own faith is invigorated, and we are led to endure with resignation our severest trials, under the inspiring influence of the "exceeding great and precious promises," so strikingly verified in the experience of others. "Not alone, for God is with me,"—may this be the assured experience of all who suffer. Then every murmuring thought shall be gone, and lamb-like patience arm their breasts.

Christian Privileges and Duties.

Various privileges are guaranteed to the believer in Christ, affecting both his condition in this life, and the future. Forgiveness of sin—a renewed nature—the love of God—the witness of the Spirit—sanctification of the Soul—peace, joy and hope—providential direction—support in trouble—comfort in death—an entrance into heaven—these may be classed among the most essential of promised blessings. But the enjoyment of these necessarily presupposes according to the Scriptures, the existence and operation of a present, saving faith in the Redeemer—conscientious, faithful obedience of the will of God—self-denial and resistance of temptations—use of graces and gifts—recognition of and submission to Providential arrangements—growth in grace—and perseverance, or continuance in well-doing unto the end of life. They only who believe in Christ with their hearts unto righteousness, are justified freely by the grace of God through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus—they only are finally saved, who, building up themselves on their most holy faith, praying in the Holy Ghost, keep themselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life. It is therefore presumption of the most fatal tendency for any man to expect New Covenant blessings without the observance of the required New Covenant conditions. These are inseparably joined together by no less authority than Divine, and therefore what is thus joined together, let no man attempt to put asunder. The path of duty is emphatically the only path of safety. "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." "Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord. Looking diligently lest an man fail of the grace of God,"—"For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men, teaching us that denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world; looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our saviour Jesus Christ; who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works."—Therefore, "then, O man of God.—follow after righteousness, godliness, faith, love, patience, meekness. Fight the good fight of faith, lay hold on eternal life, whereunto thou art also called."

Is He Wise?

"Can he be wise, that knows not how to live?"

The motto above quoted suggests its own answer. It is necessary, in the first place, to know for what we ought to live. An error here not only may but assuredly will lead in a wrong direction. The great object for which life is primarily given, is to glorify God by holy living, and to prepare for the future state of being. This object is clearly revealed on every page of the sacred records. No one who subordinates his understanding to the infallible teachings of the inspired Volume, can fail to discover the standard after which he should fashion his life. But thousands possessed of the divine directory seem to misapprehend the object of life altogether.—They act as if they were sent into the world *solely* for self-gratification and self-aggrandisement, in the devious paths of sin. "What shall we eat, what shall we drink, and wherewith shall we be clothed," constitute the sole enquiries which they use their best endeavours *practically* to answer. In the elucidation of these questions their minds are occupied, their talents employed, and their physical energies taxed to the utmost. The claims of God—their duties to Him—preparation for eternity,—are entirely overlooked and neglected. *They know not how to live.* This knowledge they might attain—it has been placed within their reach—and when obtained they might through promised grace meet all their religious obligations. Their ignorance, either theoretical or practical, is culpable in the highest degree.

"Is he," then, "wise who knows not how to live?" Reference to the consequences of neglecting the object of life, show that he is not wise. This course is the height of folly. He sacrifices all present enjoyment of religious pleasures, and forfeits his portion in eternal life. He lives without hope, and dies under divine displeasure. He may gain the world, or a portion of it, but assuredly he will lose his soul. An eternity of misery and despair await him in the future. He pursues, therefore, neither a *wise* nor a *safe* course. "Who is wise, and he shall understand these things? prudent, and he shall know them? for the ways of the Lord are right, and the just shall walk in them, but the transgressors shall fall therein."

Early Piety.

Among the remarkable declarations in the last will and testiment of BEZA, who lived to a very old age, was his expression of thanks to God "that at the age of sixteen years, He had taught him to love and serve Him, and thereby he had been prevented from committing many sins and enduring many sorrows, which would otherwise have overtaken him and made his life and his death less happy." This is only one of thousands of similar testimonies that have been given, in the prospect of death, of the importance and value of early piety. In whatever aspect the subject is viewed, it may be said with confidence, that youth is the most proper, and acceptable period of life, in which to begin the service of God. To mind religion young, saves indeed from ten thousand snares and sins,—qualifies for especial usefulness in the world—and prepares for an honorable old age in the way of righteousness, and for a weight of glory in the celestial kingdom. When a contrast is instituted between the usefulness of one who has obediently remembered his Creator from the days of his youth, and another who has spent that period of life and the whole of his subsequent years, in sin, how favourable is it for the former, how painful for the latter! The one has been blessed in all his ways, and has proved a blessing to the world, the other has lived devoid of all spiritual blessings, and by his influence and example has been a positive detriment to the best interests of his fellowmen. How different their reflections when they come to meet death and lie down in the grave!—How opposite likewise their prospects of the future! In what different states will they approach the judgement-seat to render their accounts! Even he who has neglected his duty to God until an advanced period of life, can bear no comparison with him who from a child or youth has walked in wisdom's ways, receiving and doing good, and so honouring God and laying up treasure in heaven,

Something Can be Done by the Ladies.

The Sewing Circle in Mill Town have for some years past kept the Mission House in repair, and provided the inmates with the household conveniences necessary for their comfort—Last June they had a Fair or Bazaar, which realized over *fifty pounds*, with which they have painted and papered the house, paid for the insurance, and procured considerable additional furniture, and in this way have rendered the house of their Minister very comfortable.

The Ladies of St. Stephen's, desirous to procure means for the repairing and improving the Methodist Church here, formed a Sewing Society during the past year, and on the 14th of October held their Bazaar in the Hall of Mr. Hiram Thompson, the profits of which amounted to the handsome sum of *one hundred pounds*, which has been deposited in the Bank. They have gone to work again in good earnest, intending to have another sale next spring.

The estimated cost of the alterations will not be less than three hundred pounds. I would here take this opportunity of thanking those of our young friends in Halifax, who so kindly aided by their work the Bazaar in Mill Town last spring, and as the Society is comparatively small here, any similar proof of their kindness will be duly appreciated and thankfully received.

Our neat little Church at the Ledge was painted inside and out, about twelve months since, and last summer a second coat was put outside, all of which has been paid for by the proceeds of *their* sewing Society.

Our Church at Oak Bay has been repaired and painted; the pulpit cushioned; and a very neat communion table, and chairs to match, have been purchased by the efforts of the ladies composing this sewing circle. They still meet and ply well the needle—determined to be able to present quite a sum towards the support of the minister at the end of the year.

Our Church at the Baley Settlement is unfinished. They hope to be able to complete it next summer—and if the females in that section diligently set to work, they will do it. We have another Church at Oak Hill in about the same state as the above—this we also hope to see finished during the present year. Then we shall have six neat comfortable Wesleyan Churches on this Circuit.

If our female members in the two Districts would form sewing circles in our different Circuits, and persevere with the same spirit as those of Mill Town, and Saint Stephen's, all our Mission-houses would not only soon be free from debt, but well and comfortably furnished. *Yes, something can be done by the ladies.*

St. Stephen's, Jan. 27, 1853. I. S.

St. John, N. B., Correspondence.

We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers the following interesting communication from the CHAIRMAN of the N. B. District, and also SUPERINTENDENT of St. John, South Circuit. Such intelligence as the article contains is not only read with interest, but is calculated to inspire those who are concerned for the spread of Messiah's kingdom on earth with renewed zeal. May our beloved friend and brother his long spared to serve the church according to the will of God:—

We have just concluded the annual sessions of the Branch Missionary Societies for this city and Portland. I have never witnessed a more interesting series of meetings. The first was held on Monday the 17th inst., at Carleton. The attendance was unusually large. Deep interest was manifested, and the proceeds seventy-five per cent above the last year. On Tuesday evening, we adjourned to old Germain Street Chapel.—The edifice was well filled, indeed all but crowded—and the speakers performed their duty well. The proceeds were six pounds beyond those of the anniversary preceding. On Wednesday evening our meeting was held in the chapel at Portland. The attendance here was not beyond that of former occasions, but the spirit of liberality was rife and warm. Copper, a coin alas! too current, on these occasions, was of course found among the offerings; but, when I tell you we had of thirty pounds, in paper eighteen pounds fifteen shillings, of gold some two or three pounds, and a large proportion among the residue of silver, you will conclude that the baser metal was not very abundant. Our last, but in all the constituents of a Missionary meeting, by much the best, was held on Thursday evening in the Centenary or George street chapel. This large edifice was literally full. Benches had to be used—some had to stand in the aisles during the whole service, and others went away. The addresses were of a solemn and highly instructive character, and the proceeds of the meeting, forty pounds. The sums raised on the late anniversaries and those of 1852 stand in the following proportions:—

1852.		1853.	
Carleton	£6 6 8	Do.	£10 0 0
Germain St.	18 0 7	"	24 0 0
Portland	20 0 0	"	30 2 6
Centenary	23 5 7	"	40 0 0
	£67 12 10		£104 2 6

Making an increase of thirty six pounds nine shillings and eight pence. At the Germain St. and George St. Chapels, we were favoured with the presidency of the Hon. JUDGE WILMOT, whose opening address on the former and valedictory speech on the latter occasion, will not be soon forgotten. The latter meeting had been continued for three hours, ere the Judge rose to speak, but breathless silence reigned, while he poured forth in strains of truest eloquence the sentiments of his soul. A considerable portion of his remarks were directed to the youth, then present, nor will the Ministers of the Gospel, then on the platform, soon forget the outpouring of his glowing heart, while he admonished them to a plain and faithful discharge of their ministerial responsibilities.

Your's, in Christ,
RICHARD KNIGHT.

St. John, N. B., January 24, 1853.

Religious Items.

WESLEYANISM IN FRANCE.—Mr. W. Abner Vaughan gives the following pleasing account:—Two gentlemen travelling lately in the South of France, and having there witnessed the good effects of Wesleyanism under the newly appointed President of the French Conference, have since spoken of the Wesleyan system as being admirably adapted to the French, and of Dr. Cook as being a man equally well suited to the work. On their return to England, the subject of Wesleyan operations became a topic of conversation, and such were the convictions of its real value, especially in the South of France, that they authorized Mr. W. A. Vaughan, of Aldgate, to hand to the Missionary Committee five pounds each, as contributions for France. A very gratifying testimony to the labours of our brethren in France.

The amount of contributions and remittances for the Wesleyan Mission Society for the month of Dec. last, was £8,385. 12s. 8d.

The *Protestant Missionary Society of Basle* have recently sent out three missionaries to labour on the West Coast of Africa. A letter from Stuttgard, dated Nov. 11, says the same society were about to send out "a young black woman from Africa, named Pauline Fatime, who was for some years servant in the house of Baron de Muller, of Basle, to propagate Christianity among the black women in Egypt. It is said that she is the first negro woman to whom such a misson has been entrusted."

The *Baptist mission in Mulmain* is to be strengthened by the accession of Rev. Moses F. Bixby and wife, and Rev. Daniel Whitaker and wife, and Mrs. Cephas Bennet, who have just sailed from Boston.

The Toronto *Christian Guardian* contains accounts of two revivals of religion, which have resulted in the conversion of some fifty or sixty persons.

Literary and Scientific.

PROFESSOR STOKES, a member of the British Scientific Association, has made a remarkable discovery in optics, which is expected to be fruitful in circumstances that will have an important bearing on other interesting branches of physical research now in progress. It is probably known to most of our readers that the solar beam has been proved to consist of three distinct principles, viz., a luminous, a caloric, and a chemical principle. These last, like the coloured rays of the luminous principle when separated by the prism, are known to possess different degrees of refrangability, and their location in the solar spectrum can be pointed out by indubitable marks, although they have no power to affect the sense of vision. One striking feature in the discovery alluded to, is, that by passing a ray of light through a solution of quinine, these invisible rays may, under circumstances, be rendered visible, thus furnishing facilities for their investigation not heretofore possessed.

A FACT OR TWO TOUCHING CAMPHOR.—Camphor is a vegetable gum, semi-transparent and colourless. It is exceedingly volatile. When exposed to the air it flies off in a vapour. On account of its strong and aromatic smell it is much used to preserve cabinets and clothes from moths and other insects. From its strong smell has arisen the idea that it is a preservative against infectious disorders, but, as it is poisonous, disease is more liable from the camphor than from infection. Although camphor is dissolved in water only in a small quantity, sufficient however is taken up to give the water both its aromatic odour and bitter taste. If some shavings of camphor are thrown on the surface of perfectly clean water in a basin, the pieces immediately begin to move rapidly, some round on their centres, others from place to place. The cause of these motions is unknown.—Camphor exists in many plants; but it is chiefly obtained from two plants, one a native of China and Japan, much resembling the laurel. It is obtained by chopping the leaves, branches, roots, &c., into small pieces and placing them in a still with water. The other camphor tree is a native of Borneo and Sumatra. The camphor is obtained by splitting open the tree, when it is found in large pieces in the interior.

THE NEW ASTEROID.—Charles Steidman, Acting Superintendent of the Washington Observatory, addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Navy, stating that the asteroid discovered by Mr. Chacornac, of Marseilles, on the 25th of September, was observed here on the equatorial of Mr. J. Ferguson on the nights of the 16th and 18th of last month. It is the twentieth of the family of smaller planets lying between Mars and Jupiter, which have already been discovered, and the fifth which has been discovered during the present year. It resembles at present a star of the ninth magnitude, and is proposed to be called Masalla.

A well-known clergyman in Wurtemburg, of pietistic learning, has come into possession of a part of a scroll of the law which had been found in Pompeii. It was discovered in an Egyptian temple in that city, and it is presumed that it was brought thither from Jerusalem, since the Romans looked upon Judaism as originating with the Egyptians. It is to be hoped that the missing parts will be added. The newly discovered treasure will, however, prove interesting to the student of the Bible.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

NORWEGIAN LEPROSY.—A letter dated Bergen, Norway, September 20, says that the Oriental leprosy, as described by Moses, exists at this moment in Norway. In addition to a leprosy house established some centuries ago, the government has recently built a hospital, the first that the world ever knew, for the cure of leprosy. The disease is confined almost exclusively to the western coast of Norway, and the number of lepers is nearly one in fifty. The writer adds, that it is from the western coast that the emigration to America takes place, and that the opinion of the attending physician at the hospital in Norway is, that the disease will shew itself among these emigrants in this country, and probably become a pestilent disease in the Western States.

THE NEW GRINNELL ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—We learn that Dr. Kane has been officially appointed to the command of the new expedition, which, by the liberality of Mr. H. Grinnell and Mr. Peabody, is to be despatched to the Arctic regions. He is also charged with duties of a scientific character. It is announced also that Lieut. Page, under instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, is preparing for an exploration of the Plata and Paraguay. The expedition to Japan is also furnished with the requisites for scientific investigation. The United States will thus be simultaneously conducting physical researches in the Eastern seas in Africa, in South America, and in the polar regions.

NIAGARA FALLS AND LAKE ERIE.—Professor Silliman, the eminent geologist, discredits the opinion advanced by some, that the gradual wearing away of the rocks of Niagara Falls may possibly result in draining Lake Erie. In a recent lecture he remarked:

"They will not halt at their present station, but retreat slowly and surely about two miles further, where they will stop again for an unknown period, and probably forever, since at this place the hard limestone will form both base and top of the falls, and thus stop the rapid destruction of the rock. Some have thought that they would finally reach Lake Erie, and that then the Lake would be completely drained.—Such an event is impossible. At the point already mentioned, the torrent will gradually wear away the surface of the limestone, forming a rapid, and henceforth Niagara will be one of the lost wonders of the world."

NEW ACADEMIES AT BROOKLYN.—Mrs. Harriet L. Packer, of Brooklyn, has given the sum of $65,000 for the endowment of a female academy at Brooklyn, to be located on the Heights. The board of trustees of the female academy in Jerolamon street, now destroyed by fire, have added to this their surplus fund of $15,000, with which a new building is to be erected and furnished, and the stock of the academy ($32,000) is to be employed for the building of an academy for boys.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Gen. Crosby, of Chautauque, is well known to the lumber world as the inventor of several useful improvements in the sawing departments. His last invention is a long-sought desideratum—a circular saw for sawing clap-boards and panel stuff; or, in other words, for splitting plank or boards to any desired thinness. The process now in general use is cumbersome and slow, comparatively; three hundred feet an hour being deemed fast work. This saw will do a thousand feet per hour, straight or bevelled; and is, in its construction, neat and compact.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.—LIBERAL DONATION.—A correspondent of the New Hampshire Patriot states that George C. Shattuck, M. D., of Boston, has recently made a donation of $7,000 to to Dartmouth College, for the erection of an observatory and the purchase of astronomical and philosophical instruments; also a donation of $1000 for the purchase of books for the library. Prof. Young will proceed to Europe early in the Spring to purchase the instruments for the observatory and books for the library.

Since its establisment, the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., has sent forth 448 graduates, 153 of whom have entered the ministry. The University has conferred 314 honorary degrees. Five persons have received the degree of LL. D., and twenty-four the degree of D. D.—Rev. Augustus W. Smith is President of the University.

There are eight colleges, under the supervision of the Methodist Church, with property and funds to the amount of $424,363. The oldest of them, at Middletown, was founded in 1830. There are 46 academies and seminaries. In 29 of these are 4,936 students, an average of 178 each.

The spot on which the Duke of Wellington breathed his last, is believed by scholars and antiquarians, to be the identical place where Julius Cæsar disembarked his army, nineteen hundred years ago.

The New York *Tribune* states that curious results are obtained in that city from a very simple application of the nervous fluid, animal magnetism, or whatever be the agency, to brute matter:—

Let a party of six or eight persons sit around a common pine table for twenty minutes to half an hour, with the palms of their hands held flat on the top of the table; it is not necessary that their minds should pay any attention to the process, or the ordinary conversation be suspended; but presently the table becames so charged with the mysterious fluid that it begins to move; then rise from it, push away your chairs, still holding your hands near, though it is not necessary to touch it, and it will turn around from end to end, and even proceed rapidly about the room, without any visible agent, on which excursions the person must bear it company, or the current is broken and the movement stops This simple experiment may easily be tried; it requires no faith, and no outlay of physical or moral strength; and the result—with a table that is not too heavy—is pretty sure to follow. The fact, when scientifically established, must throw light on the obscurities of Mesmerism, spiritual manifestations and all that unexplored class of phenomena.

The National Intelligencer states that Mr. Richard Cole some twenty years ago engaged as a compositor in that office, but now employed by the London Missionary Society, in China, has made a most successful attempt in casting type, by which books can be printed in Chinese characters.

The skeletons of a cat and a rat, in excellent preservation, have been found in Gerard's Hall crypt, London. The rat was firmly held in the mouth of the cat. It is thought they had lain there 480 or 500 years.

A new use for that Protean article—India rubber—is to make canes of it. We have seen, says the New York *Tribune*, some of these which were very beautiful, having all the appearance of the finest ebony, but tough and elastic. This is produced by vulcanizing the rubber to a steel temper.

A newspaper has been started in Montgomery, Alabama, by Mr. R. C. Holifield, a deaf mute. It displays considerable editorial ability.

More than two thousand students have inscribed themselves at the University of Padua, for the ensuing year.

Lamartine has published the seventh volume of the *Histoire de la Restauration.*

It is stated in the London prints that, during the prevalence of cholera in the Polish town of Koval, the worst cases were quickly cured, by giving the patients copious draughts of cold spring water

It is believed, from observations made by the Craig telescope, that the rings of Saturn are not what they have been supposed; but that they are *arches of the most perfect geometrical formation*

A Russian expedition to Kamtschatka has been organized, and half of it will set out this winter. The entire expedition comprises twelve persons, and will be absent about six years.

An Ohio Yankee has invented a Lath-Cutting Machine, and has sold for $50,000 three-fourths of his patent for the Eastern States alone, reserving the Western. They say it will cut a large log up into lath in the course of three minutes.

Jubilee of the British & Foreign Bible Society.

The following Resolutions relative to the proposed Jubilee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, were passed at a Special Meeting of the Committee of the Nova Scotia Bible Society, held at Halifax, on Tuesday, 25th January, 1853:

I. That the Committee of the Nova Scotia Bible Society cordially approve of the proposals of the Parent Society, relative to the observance of the year commencing March 7, 1853, as a year of Jubilee, as communicated by their Assistant Foreign Secretary, by letter of 16th December last, and will, so far as their influence extends, co-operate in carrying the same into effect.

II. That the Committee recommend the objects of the Parent Society, contained in their Circular and Resolutions of 6th December last, to the several contributors to their Auxiliary, to the Branch Societies, and Ladies' Associations, and to the friends of the Bible generally throughout the Province, and trust that they will aid the Jubilee Fund proposed to be raised by the Parent Society.

III. That for the purpose of conforming to the arrangements of the Parent Society, the Annual Meeting of this Auxiliary take place at as early a period as it can conveniently be held, and that a Special Public Meeting of this Auxiliary with reference to the Jubilee take place on Monday, the 7th day of March next, (the commencement of the Jubilee year,) and that all Clergymen and Ministers friendly to the British and Foreign Bible Society throughout the Province be respectfully requested to present its claims to their congregations on the following Sunday, viz., the 13th day of March next, and that collections be made in its behalf, as recommended by the Parent Society.

IV. That these Resolutions be communicated to the several Branch Societies and Ladies' Associations throughout the Province, and that the Parent Society's Circular and Resolutions, together with those of this Committee, be published in the several Religious Newspapers of the Province.

S. L. SHANNON,
Secretary of N. S. Bible Society.

[For Resolutions and Circular of the Parent Society, referred to above, see the Provincial Wesleyan of the 20th Jannary.]

Wesleyan Missions---Australia.

The Rev. Daniel J. Draper, in a letter to the Committee, dated North Adelaide, July 14, 1852, gives an account of the Mission, from which we extract the following:—

IMPROVING STATE OF FINANCES.—I am happy to inform you, that we are already favoured with indications that our days of financial embarrassment are numbered. We have, during the past month, held three chapel anniversaries; the results of which have been highly encouraging. At Kensington, or Norwood, in the South Adelaide Circuit, about £37 was raised; about £25 of which will be used in reducing the principal borrowed on the chapel there. At Brompton, in my Circuit, we have held our anniversary, and raised £57 in cash; thus clearing off some small debts, and reducing the amount borrowed from £200 to £150 At Mount Barker we have been still more successful, having raised £122. In my statement I give £120 as the debt on that chapel; I am sorry to say, that, since I prepared the statement, I have ascertained that £90 additional was owing on it. However, we have now reduced the debt to £90. In addition to the respectable sums raised at these meetings, we were favoured with most gracious visitations of hallowing influence; and the friends are thanking God and taking courage. I have also received about £56 from the "diggings," on account of the Kooringa chapel; and, I am happy to say, there exists the utmost disposition, on the part of the South Australians who have been successful at the gold-fields, to contribute freely towards the support of the cause of God. We have also been much encouraged by finding, that at our Quarterly Meetings, the amounts raised for the support of the work have been so good.

SPIRITUAL DANGERS FROM THE INCREASE OF GOLD.—You will not be surprised to hear that these circumstances are by no means favourable to the spiritual interests of the people. The amount of worldliness is extreme; and our best people are lamenting the deadness which is induced by so much care respecting gold, as well as by the spiritual privations endured by those who go to seek it. We do, indeed, want the spirit of a Wesley to call upon the people to avoid the consequences of riches. For our eyes cannot be closed to the fact, that the people of these colonies, many of whom belong to the working classes, must become possessed of wealth to an unprecedented extent. O that it may not be to their eternal destruction!

The state has imagined that this (the common school system) would satisfy our fellow Protestant citizens, and perhaps it ought; but, if the Apostle is to be relied upon, this will not satisfy us. They have thrown overboard the idea of a perpetual and true religion in the world—they have rejected the idea of a church as a divine corporation, instituted by Christ to preserve those truths which were sent from Heaven for the benefit of the child. *They imagine that religion has become an individual affair, and hence one of their great principles is that all men should search the Scriptures. And by the very word search do they not intimate that they have it not? If they were possessed of this religion, would it be necessary to search for it? For, if it be religion, it must be something revealed, and not discovered by long and deep mystic study. We regard it as a published outward fact, but they as an individual concern.*

The *Freeman's Journal* gives the above in a report of a sermon preached by Archbishop Hughes, at St. Francis Xavier's church in this city last Sunday evening. But is it possible—is it conceivable—that any divine can have publicly talked after this fashion? Men condemned from the pulpit for "making *religion* an individual affair!" for holding to the principle that men should "search the Scriptures," when the Great Master himself imposed upon them, in the same words that duty! Can an archiepiscopal protessed custodian of the Divine Word have preached in this strain? Or can it be possible that so distinguished a casuist as the venerable archbishop, was unconscious of the sophistry that lurks in the perversion of the text, and in the play upon the word *search*; or of the fallacy of the argument predicated thereupon? Since the Bible is a Divine revelation, and with Supreme authority who commands those who would live forever, to "Search the Scriptures," and that alleged truth which the Roman Catholic church teaches requires no searching for, what follows but that Romanism teaches error and false doctrines.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Legislative.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26th.

PROTHONATARIES.

Mr. Wade introduced a bill concerning Prothonotaries, and Clerks of the Crown—explaining that it had been before the House last Session, but had been destroyed by an amendment.

Read a first time.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

The House went into Committee on the Municipal Corporations Bill.

After a lengthened discussion upon the amendment leaving it optional with the Counties to accept the Bill, the amendment passed 28 to 18.

A motion of the hon. Speaker to recommend the House to refer the bill to a special committee passed without division.

The House resumed, and Messrs. Johnston, Henry, Stewart Campbell, M. I. Wilkins, and McLellan were named a committee on the Bill.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 27.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Annand, as chairman of the Committee on standing Committees brought in his report.—The Committee had been unanimous in the recommendations they had made, and all signed the report. Care had been taken to have all interests properly represented, and to have no gentlemen on more committees than he could attend to. The report was as follows:—

The Committee appointed to name the standing Committees beg leave to report as follows:—

Public Accounts.—Killam, Archibald, Whitman, Esson & Marshall.

Agriculture.—Hall, B. Smith, James Campbell, Holmes, McKinnon, McLeod, Annand, Zwicker & Comeau.

Education.—Howe, Johnston, L. M. Wilkins, H. Munro, S. Campbell, Dr. Brown & Creighton.

Trade and Manufacture.—Wier, Killam, Locke, Bent, Thorne, Moore, P. Smyth, John Munro & McLellan.

Fisheries.—Uniacke, L. M. Wilkins, Esson, Thos. Coffin, Jost, Marshall, & H. Munro.

Navigation Securities.—Chipman, Shaw, Josiah Coffin, Young, Murray, McQueen, Wade, Wier & Marshall.

Post Office.—Henry, Annand, McLellan, L. M. Wilkins, Hall, McQueen, Fulton, Cowie & M. I. Wilkins.

Mines and Minerals.—Archibald, Hall, Howe, Johnston, B. Smith, H. Munro & Doyle.

Penitentiary.—McLeod, Mosher, Bourneuff, Jost & Martell.

Transient Paupers.—Dr. Brown, Dimmock, Ryder, John Campbell & S. Campbell.

Sick Emigrants.—L. M. Wilkins, Dr. Brown, Creelman, Doyle & Young.

Indians.—Annand, Whitman, McQueen, Holmes & Creelman.

Printing.—Creighton, Fulton, Locke, Wier & Cowie.

Road Compensations.—B. Smith, H. Munro, Annand, Fulton & Josiah Coffin.

Private Bills.—Wade, S. Campbell & M. I. Wilkins.

Poor Asylum.—Freeman, Creighton, Thos. Coffin, McLennan & John Munro.

Expiring Laws.—S. Campbell, Hall, and McLeod.

Mr. Wade complained that there was no member to the Westward on the Post Office Committee. He moved that Mr. Whitman be added.

Mr. Henry suggested that the report should lay on the table till to-morrow, which was assented to.

House adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 28.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Standing Committees, as reported yesterday, were taken up and confirmed.

DESTRUCTION OF GAME.

Hon. Atty. General called the attention of the House to the necessity of having a Committee to suggest measures for the protection of game. He moved for a Committee.

The motion was assented to, and the hon. Attorney General, and Messrs. M. I. Wilkins, Wier, Hall, and P. Smyth were appointed.

Mr. Doyle presented a petition from Andrew Downs, in favour of the establishment of a poultry yard for the improvement of the breeds of Poultry.

Hon. Pro. Secretary said that this was a subject comparatively new to us. We often suffered in different branches of industry for want of an enthusiast, and now that we had one in this department, we ought by some means to encourage and endeavour to make his knowledge and exertions available for the benefit of the country.

Petition referred to the Game Committee.

PROTHONOTARIES.

Mr. Wade's Bill on this subject was read a second time and committed.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Young presented petitions from overseers of the poor and on Post Office matters, which were referred to proper Committees.

Mr. M. I. Wilkins presented petitions in favour of school assessment

Mr. Esson—petition of James Chamberlain, which was referred to the Committee on Road Compensation.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

Mr. Henry presented a petition from James Thompson, Esq., stating that he had collected 150 decisions of the Supreme Court, and his object was to get them published. The hon. gentleman dwelt on the necessity of having an efficient system of reporting the decisions of the Supreme Court, in order that there might be a greater uniformity of practice, instead of having one decision in one part of the country and another decision in another part.

Mr. M. I. Wilkins was perfectly astonished that in an intelligent country like this, the people had so long submitted to such an obscurity of information of this kind as to make law proceedings little more than matter of chance.

Mr. Archibald also concurred in the necessity of legal reports.

Mr. L. M. Wilkins said This is a moderate step in the road to improvement, to which I shall be most happy to give my hearty concurrence.

The hon. Pro. Secretary also spoke in approval of the motion.

Mr. McLellen was formerly opposed to this grant, but he would now vote for it, because he found that the more law the people learned, the less they wanted of it.

A Committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Henry, McLellen, L. M. Wilkins, Marshall, and Stewart Campbell.

EJECTMENT.

Mr. A. G. Archibald rose to introduce a bill to authorise equitable proceedings in cases of actions for Ejectment.

Mr. Henry concurred in the necessity for this bill.

The bill was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Johnston, Archibald, Henry, Smith, and McLellan.

RAILROADS.

Mr. M. I. Wilkins rose to remark to the hon. Provincial Secretary that in his railroad Bills there was an important omission. The Government had consulted a large monetary House in England as to the supply of funds, and the reply had been returned that our revenues must be mortgaged to the full amount. If such a clause were to be introduced in the Bill, it ought to be there now—else it could not be fairly debated.—If the Bill were sent home in its present shape, it would be fruitless and we would be put to the expense of an extra session.

Hon. Provincial Secretary explained. That the Bill provided for the "payment of any previously existing liability and of the Civil List." As to the clause spoken of, he thanked the Hon. and learned member for reminding him of it; and he would merely say that he believed it had been omitted by too closely following the Canada copy, which had been handed to him by Mr. Baring himself.

FISHERIES.

Hon Provincial Secretary rose to lay on the table of the House, by command, a voluminous series of correspondence which had passed between the Imperial and Colonial Government on the subject of the Fisheries.

Mr. Marshall said there was no reason why the reply of the Home Government to the address of the citizens of Halifax should be withheld.

Hon. Provincial Secretary replied that so cautious were the Home Government on the matter, that they had sent no answer.

The papers were referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. Martin I. Wilkins rose to introduce a Bill to provide for the relief of Bankrupts. It provided that where a man felt himself embarrassed in business, he should have the privilege of calling his creditors together, and a majority of them should choose commissioners who should examine into his affairs, and if he was a bankrupt, they should report the fact under oath, and the debtor should go free on giving up his property, and in case there was no appearance of fraud or preference.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said such a law was very necessary, for now there was no security for either debtor or creditor.

Mr. Marshall said there was only one clause which ought to be added to the bill—that was one to enable