

in our allotted spheres  
regularity, and perseve-  
re sun pursues his daily

on these, to the exclusion  
our heartiest wish that the  
happy and prosperous to  
r enemies, if we have any.  
eir doors, plenty in their  
alth gathered around their  
of the world's wealth to  
support the institutions of  
ences, pure hearts, and a  
f the better land, where  
re unknown—all these we  
enjoy—then this to them.  
They will be blessed now,  
uplicate the future with calm-

### aveller in Europe.

oston to Liverpool was on-  
g the whole of which time  
be reposing, and the sun-  
is not agitated so as to en-  
in canoe. Arriving at my  
out five o'clock on Sunday  
ed, without sitting down to  
re the Rev. Dr. NEWTON  
ached the place of his min-  
t Chapel) just after he had  
casion of his sermon was the  
VILLIAM FRANCE—an old  
the Wesleyan body, and  
at circuit, in which he had  
nd where he resided some  
ities of age compelled him  
ive work. The text was—  
th of the righteous, and let  
is." In the course of his  
mentioned the names of no  
ters in the connexion who  
ast Conference in August;  
re the names of the Rev.  
RHENTON, and CURTIS, with  
personally acquainted—men  
atholic hearts, extensive in-  
had acquitted themselves  
service of the Connexion,  
work. Dr. Newton made  
his own near approach to  
and protracted continuance  
fifty-second year in the work  
yan Minister, and he being  
tion, the oldest man in the  
the circuit work. After  
he vestry to speak to Dr.  
dized me at once, and solu-  
with me with much cordia-  
regret that he could not in-  
his own house, as he was  
orning, but hoping to have  
re my return to America.  
ach week, between Monday  
ay evening, still averaged  
niles, besides preaching and  
ding his Sunday appoint-  
ment, as usual. This is al-  
t Dr. Newton gives unmis-  
s the manner of both his  
nd private intercourse, that  
d the work which his Lord-  
a work, I venture to say,  
of any man since the days  
esley.

ost affected with the ravages  
during the last ten years  
and athletic frame of the  
ng. My first meeting with  
nd accidental. He had  
Hall for his own house; he  
ate street into Threadneedle  
omibus to pass, and mor-  
Bank of England. When I  
on was at once arrested by  
e of an old man, supporting  
nd able to step not more  
hes at a time. I felt certain  
and while pausing to try  
be recognized me, and called  
evincing, in the extreme  
crumbling of his bodily sys-  
of his perceptions and the  
memory. His expressions  
ry affectionate, and to me  
stened to the Mission House  
ters and papers, and return-  
utes, and offered Dr. Bunt-  
y arm, which he accepted—  
se that time is making great  
y legs are too weak to sup-  
upon them, and my spinal  
too feeble to sustain what is  
e immediately asked respect-  
leasantness of my passage—  
improvements in steam navi-  
the Wesleyan Church in Cal-  
l, the nature and extent of  
ing agitations, and the indi-  
able issue. In these remarks  
l all his former mental acut-

ness and power; which contrasted most strikingly  
and affecting with his almost total bodily help-  
lessness. He still attends the Mission House,  
and shows no abatement of his former judgment  
and ability in matters of business; and even  
preaches occasionally. I purpose to hear him on  
Sunday morning next, preach one of the anni-  
versary Sermons of the *Spitalfields Chapel*—  
where I preached and aided in administering the  
Lord's Supper on Sunday evening last, for our  
old and honoured friend, the Rev. JOSEPH STIN-  
SON, who is just recovering from an attack which  
laid him aside from his work nearly three months.  
—*Toronto Christian Guardian*.

### Methodist Episcopal Church Missions.

At the monthly meeting of the Missionary  
Board on Wednesday, an unusual amount of bu-  
siness was transacted. The corresponding Sec-  
retary occupied a considerable portion of the  
session by a very interesting statement of his vi-  
sits to about fourteen of the annual conferences,  
in all of which he had pleaded for the mission  
cause, and had the satisfaction of saying that there  
was a growing interest in the subject and work  
of missions. It will be recollected that, at the  
commencement of the financial year, it was de-  
termined to make an effort to raise \$50,000 in  
addition to the amount of the previous year, and  
we are happy to say that with corresponding ex-  
ertions for the residue of the year, it is believed  
that the sum received will reach \$150,000.—*Ch.  
Adv. and Journ.*

### The Clergy of Italy.

The following statistical account, says the Lon-  
don *Watchman*, of the Clergy of Italy, is given  
in the *Echo della Borsa*, a Milan journal: "Mo-  
dena and Guastalla have five bishoprics, being to  
the population in proportion of one to 116,000.  
The Pontifical States have eight archbishoprics  
and fifty-nine bishoprics, being to the population  
as one to 44,766. The kingdom of Naples con-  
tains twenty archbishoprics and sixty-five bishop-  
rics; proportion, one to 75,175. Sicily has three  
archbishoprics and eleven bishops; proportion one  
to 116,000. The kingdom of Sardinia has four  
archbishoprics and twenty-six bishops; proportion  
one to 139,000. The Lombardo-Venetian pro-  
vinces have two archbishoprics and eighteen bi-  
shops; proportion one to 217,000. Parma has  
four bishoprics, being as one to 124,000. The num-  
ber of bishops in Tuscany is to the population as  
one to 85,000.

### Religious Liberty in India.

A law has been passed protecting religious li-  
berty in India. In view of it, the Bengal Re-  
corder says: "The die is cast; the blow given  
to the edifice of the faith of the Hindoos is such  
as neither Mahmoud of Ghazni nor any of his  
successors, not even Tippoo Sultan, has ever  
inflicted." This is good testimony to the fact,  
that Hindooism dies without the power to perse-  
cute; that the law of liberty is fatal to the sys-  
tem.

### Puseyism in the United States.

The Rev. Mr. Prescott, of the Diocese of Mas-  
sachusetts, is now undergoing a trial in the Ec-  
clesiastical Court on the charge of heresy. The  
presentment charges, 1. That Rev. Oliver Pres-  
cott has taught that the Virgin Mary, the mother  
of our Saviour, is an object of worship. 2. The  
doctrine of Transubstantiation. 3. The Auricu-  
lar Confession to a priest, on the part of the mem-  
bers of the church, is proper, and allowable and  
profitable. 4. That priestly absolution, in con-  
nexion with auricular confession, is allowable,  
desirable, and profitable.  
Several days have been spent upon the trial.  
There is no question of the fact that the above  
sentiments are held and were preached by the  
reverend defendant, and yet we question whe-  
ther he will be silenced. Ah! had he only gone  
to a Methodist Church, or allowed his daughter  
to do so, or appeared before his diocesan without  
bands, the matter would be speedily settled: he  
would be silenced at once. What is insisting  
upon Divine worship to be offered to the Virgin  
Mary, compared with the awful sin of entering a  
Methodist Church; or preaching Transubstan-  
tiation, to the guilt of permitting a child to lis-  
ten to a Wesleyan Minister; or urging Auricular  
Confession to the heinous crime of appearing be-  
fore a bishop without bands!—*Toronto Christian  
Guardian*.

### Native Christians in India.

It is estimated that there are now 80,000 no-  
minal Christians among the native population of  
India, of whom about 11,000 are communicants.  
Though this number is small compared with the  
population of that country, it yet shows conclu-  
sively that missionary labour there has not been  
in vain. Besides these tangible results, a great  
change is taking place in the feelings of the  
body of the people.

### The Contrast.

A short time since, Dr. Strachan, the Protestant  
Bishop of Toronto, dismissed the Rev. Mr. Mur-  
phy, one of the clergymen of his diocese. The

Rev. gentleman and his family were charged  
with occasionally attending Methodist meetings.  
About the same time, Dr. McIlvaine, the Pro-  
testant Bishop of Ohio, attended a public meet-  
ing of colporteurs, a body of agents connected  
with various religious denominations, and gave  
them an encouraging address. The meeting  
was held at Cincinnati, in a Baptist Church.—  
*Montreal Pilot*.

### The Church of Rome in India.

The Pope has divided the great south vicarage  
of Pondicherry, Mysore and Combar, and ap-  
pointed the Druispre, Jassen, and Pruse to pre-  
side over them respectively. The mission of Ma-  
zagepatam has been erected into an independent  
vicarage, responding only to the Holy See.

### The World's Fair.

Among the articles at the industrial exhibition  
at London in 1851, will be a garland of artificial  
flowers, which will not be less than 1851 feet in  
circumference, and will contain 1851 varieties of  
flowers and fruits. This monstrous garland will  
be composed of materials from all the manufac-  
tures of flowers in the English metropolis and the  
counties. It will be dedicated to Prince Al-  
bert, to the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess  
of Carlisle, the royal commissioners and all the  
subscribers who have contributed to the project.  
It will be enclosed in a glass case, on the sides of  
which will be inscriptions to commemorate the  
exhibition.

### A Curiosity.

Mr. Robinson, a bookseller of Edinburgh, has  
a portion of the trunk of a beech tree sent from  
Victoria, in Canada West, in which the horn of  
a red deer, with its antlers complete, is seen en-  
tirely imbedded in the hard and solid wood,  
which it had evidently transixed when the tree  
was young and in a comparatively soft condition.  
The antlers, which are palmated, have been driven  
into the wood horizontally, and protrude  
from the one side while the root of the horn is  
visible on the other.

### New York.

From the partial returns of the Marshals, it is  
now estimated that the population of this metro-  
politan neighbourhood will likely reach 750,000  
souls. What a change since 1625, when the  
Dutch traders "bought the island of Manhattan  
from the savages for the value of sixty guilders.  
It contains 11,000 morgens of land." This is  
the earliest deed for the land, and hence we  
learn that the consideration paid for the whole  
island was about TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS, and  
its contents were then estimated at 22,000 acres.  
What a change. The valuation of her property  
is now between TWO AND THREE HUNDRED  
MILLIONS!

It is astonishing how rapidly New York is  
growing in extent and magnificent buildings.  
Over 1500 edifices, and most of them upon a  
large and elegant scale, have been erected the  
present year, and 500 are now going up. A  
species of brown stone is substituted for bricks,  
and on every side there is an admirable improve-  
ment in the style of architecture.

The city and environs must now contain about  
300 temples dedicated to the worship of the Al-  
mighty; and all that taste, wealth and refinement  
can impart, have been lavished upon many of  
them. Trinity is the most magnificent, furnished  
at a cost of more than half a million. Its spire is  
264 feet high, and has become with its gilded  
cross, a prominent landmark to vessels approach-  
ing the coast. It has a splendid organ, which  
cost \$10,000, weighing forty tons, and contains  
two thousand one hundred and sixty-nine pipes.

Not less than \$120 millions of merchandise  
are annually landed at her wharfs, employing an  
amount of tonnage larger than any other city in  
the world, I believe, except London; 800 ves-  
sels may be seen in the harbour at one time,  
exclusive of steamers and river craft. For such  
an immense fleet the wharfs cannot afford accom-  
modations; and to meet this difficulty the dock  
at Brooklyn has been commenced. This is an  
immense basin, covering 52 acres, and forms a  
harbour to accommodate 500 or 600 vessels.  
Over 50 stores have already been erected around  
it of the most spacious dimensions, and are con-  
stantly filled with goods and merchandise.—  
*Zion's Herald*.

### The Harpers' Establishment.

A New York paper describes at length the  
great book factory of the Messrs. Harper. We  
learn from this sketch, that the store department  
has eight clerks and three book-keepers. The  
press-rooms have forty hands, and twenty-one  
Adams presses; each of the latter will strike off  
about twenty-four tokens, or 6,000 sheets a day—  
that is allowing ten hours a day—120 reams of  
paper a day are used in the press-rooms, in busy  
times. In the ware-rooms, where the sheets are  
dried and arranged into volumes for binding,  
the number of hands is one hundred and fifty.  
Three hydraulic presses are here used. In the  
sewing-rooms there are about fifty hands. Two  
large store-rooms are filled with books ready for

binding, which are arranged in bins lining nar-  
row avenues, both of the latter being regularly  
numbered. The binderies employ 125 hands,  
who can turn out about 3,000 books a day. In  
the course of a year the bindery uses 58 barrels  
of the best flour, 25 of glue, 1,194 dozen of  
sheep-skins, and 1,300 pieces of muslin. The  
process of gilding, and especially of marbling,  
is very interesting. The whole number of  
persons employed in the establishment is be-  
tween 400 and 500, of whom 150 are females.—  
*Zion's Herald*.

### Surgical Operation by Dr. Brouse.

We understand that Dr. Brouse of Prescott  
performed a most difficult surgical operation last  
week with complete success. The patient was a  
female who had suffered long and dreadfully from  
cancer. She was put under the influence of  
chloroform; and in five minutes three pounds of  
cancerous flesh was taken from her breast! The  
patient is doing well. Dr. Brouse was assisted  
by Drs. Smythe and Jessup.—*Toronto Christian  
Guardian*, Decr. 17.

### A Just Sentiment.

The common sense of all thinking men teaches  
them that while there are some political matters  
—party questions of administration, commerce,  
tariffs, currency, &c., that do not seriously involve  
the moral and religious interests of the commu-  
nity, and which ought not, therefore, to be drag-  
ged into the arena of religion, there are other  
great questions—political-religious ones—in which  
the friends of religion have as indispensable re-  
sponsibility as the political leaders, and the yield-  
ing of which to the demagogues by the appointed  
defenders of the faith is a scandal on all the  
apostles, martyrs and confessors of the Christian  
history.—*Zion's Herald*.

A monument is about to be erected in Roxbu-  
ry, Massachusetts, to the memory of the Rev.  
John Elliott, the great apostle to the Indians.—  
The monument is to be a Corinthian column, forty-  
two feet high, and to cost one thousand pounds.

An ingenious machinist of Washington—Mr.  
Warner—has just matured a most singularly-con-  
trived machine for making molds in sand for iron  
foundings. We learn from the Republic that the  
sand is fed into a hopper, not unlike that of a  
grist mill, is carried through various processes,  
and finally brings out the perfect matrix of any  
model applied. It is not only adapted to iron  
tubes, or other long and slender objects, but is  
susceptible of being applied to the production of  
molds of other forms. Another invention, by the  
same gentleman, consists of a new mode of con-  
necting iron pipes, which greatly facilitates laying  
them, and in such manner that they may be read-  
ily removed, joint by joint, without disturbing  
the adjoining sections, when change or repair  
is necessary.

Intelligence has recently been received that  
the controversy between the dissenters and the  
Established Church has broken out furiously at  
Bombay, the Bishop having denied the dissenters  
the right of interment in consecrated ground.

By the will of Capt. James McGuire, of Alex-  
andria, lately deceased, the bulk of his estate,  
thought to be worth some \$20,000, is to be di-  
vided equally between the Methodist Protestant  
and Methodist Episcopal churches, and the cor-  
poration of Alexandria. The annual interest is  
to be appropriated for the benefit of the poor.

The present convent property in Ireland is  
stated to be worth upward of seven hundred thou-  
sand pounds.

### Botanical Discovery.

Captain Chearnley, well known as the indefat-  
igable hunter, during a recent tramp through the  
Eastern forests of Nova Scotia; accidentally dis-  
covered in a sequestered swamp, a fine speci-  
men of a very rare Evergreen Shrub, with which  
his eye had been familiar when travelling among  
the indigenous plants of the temperate regions  
of America. He at once recognised a species of  
Rhododendron, not included in the catalogue of  
our native plants. His Indian guide informed  
him that this specimen was regarded by the abo-  
rigines, as the solitary type of that variety to be  
found in our forests. The Captain, (whose tastes  
are not confined to the chase,) succeeded in de-  
taching a well rooted plant, which he has kindly  
presented to us, and we are truly gratified in be-  
ing thus enabled to certify, that the beautiful  
Rhododendron Maximum is an indigene of Nova  
Scotia.

We may no longer despair of finding the long  
sought for *Kalmia latifolia*, or broad-leaved  
Sheep Laurel, which inhabits the same regions  
with the Rhododendron Maximum.

Captain Chearnley's knowledge of natural his-  
y, together with his active and correct habits

of observation, fit him in a peculiar manner for  
making the hidden treasures of the forests known  
to us, and his obliging disposition is calculated to  
lay our gratitude under still weightier contribu-  
tion.  
J. TROSS.

*Horticultural Gardens.*

Halifax, 16th Dec., 1850.

### Colonial Life Assurance Company.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a re-  
port of the proceedings of the fourth annual gen-  
eral meeting of this Company, held at Edinburgh  
on the first ult.

The Directors report the business of the Com-  
pany as in a most satisfactory state, the invest-  
ments yielding a high rate of interest, with a  
great increase for the past year, in the number of  
policies issued, beyond that of any other; and  
they feel "satisfied that they do not give undue  
expression to their appreciation of the progress  
of the business, when they state that it has ex-  
ceeded their fullest expectations, while the opera-  
tions of the Institution generally, as far as they  
have been developed, have proved clearly the  
judicious arrangement of the terms and condi-  
tions adopted for the various classes of Assu-  
rances which it undertakes to transact."—*Colo-  
nist*.

JUDGE MARSHALL delivered the first of his  
proposed series of Lectures on Thursday even-  
ing last in Temperance Hall. The lecture of the  
learned Judge was one of great interest, and we  
have no doubt will attract large audiences to the  
Hall. We understand the substance of these im-  
portant lectures, prepared by the author himself,  
will appear in *The Athenaeum and Journal of  
Temperance* each successive week, which will  
have a tendency to increase the value and popu-  
larity of that periodical.

THE CADETS of Temperance entertained a large au-  
dience in the Temperance Hall on Thursday evening  
last, by recitations and music; and we are happy to  
learn that the exercises on that occasion were so agree-  
ably received as to induce them to repeat their enter-  
tainment yesterday evening.—*Athenaeum*.

## Summary of News.

### FROM ENGLISH AND OTHER PAPERS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—During the last week  
we have had a much more extensive demand for  
Cotton. Holders have obtained an advance on  
the currency of last week.

Holders of Grain produce have been very firm  
in their operations this week, the value of all ar-  
ticles of the trade are fully maintained at our  
last quotations.

The Bank of British North America has de-  
clared a dividend for the half year at the rate of  
5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after the  
6th January.

M. Guizot had last week an audience with the  
President of the Republic. The chief topic of  
conversation was the state of France and the  
present condition of Europe. "The prolonga-  
tion of powers" was not left untouched; and M.  
Guizot is understood to have expressed himself  
on this very ticklish point with frankness and  
patriotic feeling. The President is described as  
having said in conclusion, that he was completely  
at the disposal of the Nation. If it wished him  
to remain for some time longer at the head of  
affairs, he should obey; if not, he should still  
abide by the national will.

Advices from Frankfort and Cassel are to the  
3rd. No change has taken place in the posi-  
tion of affairs. Prussian troops from Westphalia  
continued to march upon Cassel. Nothing was  
heard of the retreat of the Federal forces. The  
news of the Olmutz arrangement came to Frank-  
fort on the 3rd. It produced a favourable im-  
pression on 'Change.

The Austrian troops, consisting of 10,000 men,  
mostly Italians, which had entered Friedland,  
were suddenly marched back to Bohemia, on  
the 26th, because the men began to cross the  
Prussian frontiers and to desert.  
The Standard states that the news from Ger-  
many is generally considered satisfactory. The  
prorogation of the Prussian Parliament is looked  
upon as a prudent measure.

Hassan Pasha, President of the Council at  
Caro, returned on the 10th November from  
Constantinople. The result of his mission was  
favourable.

Honolulu papers to the 19th of October had  
been received at San Francisco. H. B. M. ship  
Herald returned to that port, from the Arctic  
Ocean, on the 16th, after an unsuccessful search  
for the expedition of Sir John Franklin.

The Toronto papers estimate the surplus wheat  
of Upper Canada this season at 7,000,000 bushels  
more than last, which was 4,000,000—making  
11,000,000 bushels.