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Poetry.

NEARER TO THEE.

Nearer, my God, to thee—
Nearer to thee!
E'en though it be a cross
That reacheth me;
Still all my song shall be,
Nearer, my God, to thee—
Nearer to thee!

Though like a wanderer,
The sun gone down,
Darkness comes o'er me,
My rest a stone;
Yet in a dream I'd be
Nearer, my God, to thee—
Nearer to thee!

There let the way appear,
Steps unto heaven;
All that thou sendest me
In mercy given;
Angels to beckon me—
Nearer, my God, to thee—
Nearer to thee!

Then with my waking thought
Bright with thy praise,
Out of my stony griefs
Bethel I'll raise;
So by my woes to be
Nearer, my God, to thee—
Nearer to thee!

Or if on joyful wing,
Chasing the sky,
Sun, moon and stars forgot,
Upward I fly;
Still all my song shall be,
Nearer, my God, to thee—
Nearer to thee!

Christian Miscellany.

We need a better acquaintance with the thoughts and reasonings of pure and lofty minds.—Dr. SWEET.

For the Wesleyan.

Foreign Missions.— No. III.

MR. EDITOR.—We have seen, after all that has been done to evangelize the world, that eighteen-thirtieths of the human family are pagans—that five-thirtieths are Mahomedans—and that only seven-thirtieths bear the Christian name. How deplorable is the fact—how humiliating to the Christian Church—and how derogatory to the honour and glory of God—that so few have been reclaimed from their wanderings, saved from their apostasy, and elevated to the possession and enjoyment of life and immortality!—There are only two ways of solving the problem, why has not the world been evangelized. First:—God is not willing to do it or he is not able. Or second:—The Church has not done her duty. That God is both willing and able to renovate and renew the moral world, and raise it from the ruins of the fall, does not admit of a doubt; for "He will not the death of a sinner"—and He is the "Almighty,"—the "Omnipotent" God, and neither wants will nor power to do whatever is right and proper to be done. If the fault does not rest with the Almighty, then the Church has been remiss in the discharge of her duty, and has not fulfilled her high destiny. This leads to the important enquiry, has all been done by every individual member of the Christian Church, that could be done, to save so many millions who are perishing for the lack of knowledge? Have they been as often found at the throne of grace as they ought, pouring out their fervent prayers before God on behalf of perishing Heathen? That many sincere prayers have ascended Heavenward on their behalf—that feelings of sympathy and affectionate pity have been excited in their favour, and that many ardent desires have been expressed that Missionaries might be sent to them, we can bear ample testimony. But after all, it is great to be feared, that many have been formal in their addresses—cold in their affections, and apathetic in their desires, for

the extension of Christ's kingdom. It is the bounden duty as well as the exalted privilege of every Christian, to "pray for all men every where, lifting up holy hands without wrath and doubting." How necessary and important that our holy and fervent aspirations should ascend to God, on behalf of our fellow creatures, who are going down to the grave in mental, moral, and spiritual darkness, without one ray of light to gild the gloom! But have the members of the Church exerted all the influence in their power, to extend the Messiah's reign, and to bring the wanderers back to God? Every person, however humble his situation in life may be, exerts a mighty influence, for weal or woe, over the destinies of his companions and associates. That they have sometimes exhibited the miserable state of the Heathen world—spoken in favour of sending an "ambassador" to them—desecrated upon the success attending the labours of God's Ministers, and described the useful lives and the triumphant deaths of those brought to God through Missionary exertions, we are ready to believe. Yet all that influence has not been exerted, nor all that fervent zeal and burning charity displayed, that ought to have been, in a matter of such paramount importance. Have the members of the Church contributed towards the support of Missionary Institutions, to the full extent they might and ought to have done? Many have done nobly, they have given according to their means, and thanked God not only for the ability but for a heart to give. Notwithstanding, there are others who have done nothing, no not so much as to subscribe one farthing, from year to year, in aid of the funds of Missions, without which pecuniary help the Gospel cannot be proclaimed to the ends of the earth. Where are the burning zeal and yearning pity of those persons for their dying fellow men? Have the fountains of benevolence been dried up? Does the love of God dwell in the heart of that man who has it in his power, but refuses, to give one shilling to save a fellow creature from going down to the grave enveloped in darkness more deep and dense than Egyptian gloom? Can you, my fellow Christian, listen to the dying groans and the bitter wailings of so many millions who are passing out of time into eternity, without an interest in Christ,—can you look from your high and holy position upon the vast crowds that are annually going down to the grave amidst the deep gloom and thick darkness of spiritual night, and not come to their rescue? Men of Israel, help! help!

* We weep for those that weep below,
And bemoan'd for the afflicted slay;
The various forms of human woe
Excite our softer sympathies;
Fill every heart with merciful care,
And draw out all our souls in prayer
Father of earth's ting love,
To every soul thy "son reveal,
Our guilt and sinners to remove,
Our deep, original wound to heal,
And bid the fallen race arise,
And turn our hearts to Paradise!"

February 20th. JUSTITIA.

For the Wesleyan

Religious training of the Young.

SABBATH SCHOOLS AND CATECHUMEN CLASSES.
No. I.

The different sections of the Christian Church in this day, seem to be more than ever impressed with the importance of religious training, and of implanting sound Christian principles in the minds of the youth placed under their Pastoral care and superintendence.

Many persons have thought that Sabbath School instruction, and the public preaching of God's Word, were all the religious training that is necessary for youth; and that parents having sent their children to a Sabbath School, and brought them to the House of God, had done all their duty as far as religious education is concerned; and that Ministers, by advising with Sabbath School Teachers, and sometimes, perhaps only very occasionally, visiting the Sabbath Schools, and by their public ministrations, have also

discharged all their duty to the youth of their respective congregations.

This now proves to be a mistake, that is, these are not sufficient to impart the requisite supply of religious knowledge to our youth.

Sabbath Schools have indeed been incalculably beneficial to both the Church and the world, and parents do well to send their children to those Institutions, that they may learn to understand the Bible; commit to memory those excellent Catechisms that are there used; listen to the exhortations that are there given, and try to profit by the libraries usually connected with these Schools: Also Christian Ministers do well to visit Sabbath Schools as often as possible, in order to give exhortation and instruction, as well as to pray with the children; but after all, something more is necessary, if we wish our youth to be thoroughly instructed in religious knowledge, and have their minds fortified against the different forms that infidelity assumes, and the various other errors of the day.

It is a fact not to be disputed, that many who were once promising youths in our own or other Sabbath Schools, have, by their intermixture with persons holding erroneous or dangerous opinions, or by visiting large towns in the United States, or elsewhere, where such opinions are held, had their minds poisoned; which in many instances would not have been the case, if their religious instruction had been more complete. Some of our youth have become sceptical, others have received the blasphemous views of the Unitarian faith, some have fallen into the sink of Universalism, and some have gone over to Deism, while numbers have become vile and profligate, of whom hopes of better things had been long entertained.

Christian ministers and others have long deplored the obligation of our youth; many of whom they had once anticipated would, when they arrived at maturity, have become pious and useful members of the Church.—For a long time the question was asked, and without an answer: "What can be done to remedy this great evil?" At length the response was given, and it is this, establish Bible or Catechumen Classes, to receive our youth when they leave our Sabbath Schools, and there you will have an opportunity of imparting to them such knowledge of Bible truth, as they either did not receive or could not understand in the Sabbath School; and moreover, you will have them at an age when your instructions are more likely to produce a lasting effect upon their minds, upon their religious thinking, and upon the future actions of their life.

The Wesleyan Conference has taken important ground on the subject of Catechumen Classes, and has originated plans and measures which will be highly beneficial to the youth of their charge, and which must have a powerful influence upon the morals and religious principles of the next generation.

Catechumen classes were first formally brought under the consideration of the British Conference in the year 1846, as is found in the minutes of that year, page 147, under the head, "Catechumen Classes and Pastoral care of the young;" where it said:

"On these important subjects the Conference resolves:

"1. That the Conference has heard with much gratification of the attempts which have been made in some places to afford to the children and youth of the Methodist Societies and Congregations, especially those between the ages of ten and twenty years, the advantage of increased religious instruction and supervision, by means of Catechumen Classes.

"2. That the Conference approves of the principle upon which such efforts have been based, and earnestly desires to see it carried out more extensively, and in the most efficient manner.

"3. That with a view to promote this object, and secure for our young people more systematic and efficient pastoral care, a Com-

mittee be now appointed to consider the plans which have been laid before the Conference, and any other suggestions on the same subject which may be offered to their notice, and to report to the next Conference."

The Committee appointed consisted of sixteen ministers, including the President, the Rev. William Atherton, and the Secretary, Dr. Newton.

The Committee presented their report to the Conference of 1847, when the following entry was made in the minutes under

"Question xxxiv. What does the Conference determine on the subject of Catechumen Classes, and Pastoral care of the young?"

"Ans. 1. That this Committee is convinced of the obligation which rests on all Christian Pastors, to feed and take the oversight of the lambs as well as the sheep, of the flock of Christ; and of the necessity which exists for the adoption of some well-defined system, in order to the efficient discharge of this great duty.

"2. That it appears desirable to provide some means by which the young persons belonging to the families composing our Societies and Congregations may be formally recognized as the subjects of pastoral care, and receive such instructions as may be suitable and necessary for them, without being regarded as accredited members, or having a claim to the privileges of our communion.

"3. That we therefore recommend, that an effort should be immediately made in every Circuit to commence a work of such acknowledged importance, by collecting at least one class of young persons, of twelve years old and upwards, for whose instruction in Christian truth and duty, the Ministers of the Circuit shall be responsible."

Subsequent Conferences have resumed the subject; writers in the different Wesleyan Periodicals have explained and showed its importance, and particularly the Rev. Samuel Jackson, in a series of articles published in the London Watchman; so that Catechumen Classes are now recommended to the whole Connexion.

WILLIAM WILSON.

A Work for every Man.

Divine Providence has placed every man in his peculiar situation, and assigned every man his work. The situation and work of mankind are various; but the appointment is of God. Some are appointed to guide the plough; others to direct the loom. Some to toil; others to think and direct. Some to study and teach; others to receive direction and instruction. Some are to submit; others are to govern. Every man has his providential appointment given him; and he may discover it, if he wish to do so. Whatever our situation is, God himself, in the counsels of his wise providence, has placed us in it, and connected with it certain duties. To every man he has said, "Be diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

There are some persons who imagine that the labours which arise from providential circumstances are distinct from piety, and obstructive of it. But this is an error. They may be made so; but they are not so necessarily. They are parts of duty which, if performed in reference to the glory of God, from religious motives, and with a regard to religious ends, as they may be, will secure the divine blessing, and promote, not hinder, our eternal welfare. No man has a charter to be idle. Men of the most ample fortunes are the servants of God. A thousand doors of usefulness stand open before such persons as are exempt from the necessity of daily toil, and to whom God has been bountiful in the gifts of His providence. The man who buries his talent in the earth is deeply guilty, and incurs the displeasure of his Lord. Idleness as infallibly destroys the soul as open sin committed against God. We are all stewards of His manifold gifts: God Himself will at length say, "Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer steward."—Watson.

Family Circle.

The Prayerless Home.

BY PROFESSOR ALDEN.

"I have a good offer for my farm," said Mr. Earl to his wife, "and I think I shall sell it."

"Why do you wish to sell it?" said Mrs. Earl.

"The land is stoney and partly worn out. I can go into a new country where land is cheap and fertile, and realize a much larger return for the same amount of labour."

"If we go into a new country, there will be no schools for our children."

"Our children are not old enough to go to school; by the time they are old enough it is most likely schools will be established where ever we may go."

"We may also be deprived of the privilege of attending the house of God."

"We can take our Bibles with us, and can read them on the Sabbath, if we should happen to settle at a distance from a place of worship."

"It will be far better for us to remain here, where we can educate our children, and bring them under the sound of the Gospel."

"I must do what I think is required by the interests of my family."

"Pray remember that property is not the only thing needed by our children."

A few days after this conversation, the bargain was concluded, and the farm became the property of Mr. Hale. Mr. Earl was to put him in possession of it early in the spring.

Mr. Earl was descended from one of the early Puritan settlers of Massachusetts. His ancestors for many generations had been devout members of the church of Christ. He was the first alien from the commonwealth of Israel. His mother was an amiable, but not a pious woman, and some thought that it was owing to her that he had not profited by the instructions of his pious father, and had turned a deaf ear to the Gospel which he had heard from his infancy. He loved the world and in order to secure a larger portion of its goods, he was willing to leave the home of his childhood, and the grave of his fathers, and to take up his abode on the borders of civilization.

His wife was one who preferred Jerusalem to her chief joy. The old time-worn house of God, with its high square pews, and huge sounding-board, was as beautiful to her as the most faultless specimen of architecture to the connoisseur. She desired that her children might grow up under the influence of the truths which were proclaimed in that house. Her chief desire with respect to them, was, that they might become rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom. In the spring she was constrained to bid farewell to her native village. After a wearisome journey, she found herself and family in what was then a wilderness, in the western part of New York. The Gospel was not preached in the vicinity, nor was even the log school-house erected. For a time Mr. E. observed the Sabbath so far as resting from labor was concerned. He even spent some time in reading the Bible, but he did not pray. In consequence, that blessed book was gradually laid aside.

The climate, and perhaps the labors incident to a life in the wilderness, caused Mrs. E. to fall into a decline. When after a lingering illness, she bade her husband farewell, she charged him to send her children to her native home, that they might there be taught, in the school-house and the church, truths which would make them wise unto salvation. Mr. E. complied in part with his wife's request. He sent his daughter Julia, who was now nine years of age, and her younger brother. The older one he detained to assist him in his labours.

It was six years before Julia returned to her father. She had spent that time among the pious friends of her departed mother. She found the home of her childhood greatly changed. A neat village surrounded the tasteful dwelling now occupied by her father. The spire of the village church rose aloft, and the school-house was not far distant. She rejoiced to return to her home though she was to meet its chief charm no

more. A check was soon given to her joy. When she sat down to the evening meal, the blessing of God was not invoked. It was with difficulty that she could eat.—When the hour for retiring came, she was more unhappy, as the family separated without prayer.

Mr. E. soon perceived that his daughter did not feel at home in his house. It made him sad at heart, for he had long looked forward to her return with hope, that she would restore, in part at least, the loss he had experienced. He said to her one day—

"Julia, you do not seem to feel as much at home as I could wish."

After some hesitation, she replied, "I do not feel safe here."

"Do not feel safe!" said he, in astonishment.

"I am afraid to live under a roof where there is no prayer."

The remark went to the father's heart. He thought of all the mercies he had received, the protection he had experienced unasked. He continued to think of his ways till his soul fainted within him. He looked at his oldest son a Sabbath breaker, and ignorant of God, and could not conceal the truth, that it was owing to the act of removing him in childhood from the means of grace, and exposing him to influences that in all probability would prove his ruin.

In a few days he asked Julia to read the Scriptures, and pray in the family. It was with joy that she heard the request, but with great difficulty that she complied with it. It was not till she was reminded of the joy it would give to her mother, could she be a witness of it, that she consented to make the attempt. In a few weeks, on a Sabbath morning, the father himself took the Bible, and, having read a portion, kneeled down, and with tears, besought God to teach stammering lips how to pray. Light, peace, and safety took up their abode in a dwelling now no longer prayerless.—*Mother's Magazine.*

Cure for Scandal.

"The north wind driveth away rain; so doth an angry countenance a backbiting tongue."—*Sol.*

Mrs. Chambers of Anstruther, mother of the Doctor, had an extreme dislike to all petty scandal. She had one rule, which she made known among her acquaintances, and which she rigidly followed. "Whenever I told anything that a neighbor had said or done amiss, she instantly put on her bonnet and went at once to the person and told what had been said, and who said it, and asked if it was true." Those who follow this rule, we opine, will seldom have occasion to execute it. They who smile at scandal, or listen to it complacently, obey not the injunction of the wise man. He who pours scandal into my ears gives me just occasion to be angry. He offends my good sense by presuming that I wish to make my head a lumber room, instead of a storehouse of useful knowledge; he offends my good taste by presuming that I love gossip; he offends my piety by thinking that I will "rejoice in iniquity." I am justified, by the wisest of men, in "looking him out of countenance."—*New York Observer.*

General Miscellany.

Chronic Bronchitis.

We conceive the annexed remarks of Dr. Cooper of sufficient weight to recommend them to the consideration of those who labour under this direful disease. They are taken from the *New-York Advertiser—Weekly Messenger.*

The late lamented death of Dr. Rush, from that form of consumption known as chronic bronchitis painfully reminds me of a duty the subscriber owes to his profession and to society, of making known a simple form of treatment that has never failed him in curing this form of consumption, so destructive to the clerical and literary professions; this treatment is nearly of equal efficacy in catarrhal phthisis, and is a valuable remedy for consumption in all its forms when in its chronic stages, and free from any inflammatory symptoms. This treatment is based on the pathology of consumption, as the generic name for disease.

Under the name of consumption are included that variety of disease of the lungs attended with expectoration of purulent matter from the breathing surface of the lungs, connected with emaciation, fever, and as concomitants, night sweats, colliquative diarrhoea, &c. All the forms of consumption act on the general health from one common cause, the presence of matter acting on absorbing surfaces, and thus producing those symptoms known as hectic fever. It is the presence and violence of this symptom of consumption, that prostrates the patient, until it more or less slowly ends in death. It is the consequence of this hectic fever and not the immediate disease of the lungs causing it, that forms the source of fatality from consumption.

The treatment I now with reluctant diffidence submit, I have successfully used for more than twelve years, and during that period of medical practice, I am not aware of having lost more than four or five patients from all the various forms of consumption, and these were mostly passed to that stage of disease where the structure of the lungs had become so extensively diseased as to preclude the use of more than palliative treatment. Cases of chronic bronchitis were in every instance cured by it; even when the purulent expectoration amounted to pints daily, with hectic fever, diarrhoea, and entire physical prostration.

The treatment is the administration of sulphate of copper, nauseating doses, combined with gum ammoniac, given so as to nauseate, but not ordinarily to produce full vomiting; the usual dose for this purpose is about half a grain of sulphate of copper, and five grains of gum ammoniac, in a teaspoonful of water, to be taken at first twice, and in the convalescent stages once a day.

In cases of chronic bronchitis, a gargle of the sulphate of copper alone is superadded. In this latter form of consumption this treatment almost invariably suspends the hectic symptoms in a few days, and the disease rapidly advances to its final cure.

In cases of the more proper forms of consumption, the treatment must be intermitted frequently and again returned to; and whenever soreness of the chest or other symptoms of inflammatory action exists, the treatment should be suspended, as it is in the chronic state alone that the remedy is indicated or useful; that state in which the general system, as sympathetically involved, becomes the more prominent symptom, and the success of the treatment depends chiefly on the breaking up the sympathetic action of the diseased lung, on the more healthy tone of the stomach, and increasing its digestive power, and likewise causing, during nauseate action, a more active and healthy circulation of blood through the lungs. Its curative powers are more immediately attributable to these effects of its action. But theory apart, the treatment is based on more than ten years' experience of its curative advantages, in the proper treatment of mucopurulent and purulent expectoration.

Having left a profession that more nearly than any other approaches the pure duties of humanity but which has nearly ceased in this country to be honourable or profitable, I have little motive in exposing myself to that certain ridicule that follows the announcement that consumption may be cured, but the assurance of practical experience, and the desire of making public a means of saving life in one of its most frequent and unwelcome exits.

Ed. C. COOPER, M. D.

Songs of the Night.

In disturbing the rubbish of my library, I stumbled upon the following beautiful extract from one of the Rabbis. The Rabbinical writings, as most of your readers are aware, though generally characterized by the loftiest strains of allegory, still, often contain passages, in beauty of allusion and tenderness of expression, very rarely surpassed, as I trust the following will attest.—*New York Observer.*

"Light is the countenance of the Eternal," sang the setting sun.

"I am the hem of his garments," responded the rosy tint of twilight.

"The clouds gathered" and said, "We are his nocturnal tent," and the waters in the cloud, and the hollow voice of the thunders joined in the lofty chorus.

"The voice of the Lord is upon the waters, the God of glory thundereth, the Lord upon many waters."

"He did fly upon my wings," whispered the wind, and the silent air replied—"I am the breath of God, the aspiration of his benign presence."

"We hear the songs of praise," said the parched earth: "All around is praise, I alone am silent and mute." And the falling dew replied,

"I will nourish thee, so that thou shalt be refreshed, and rejoice, and thy infants shall bloom as the young rose."

"Joyfully we bloom," replied the refreshed meadows. The full ears of corn waved as they sung, "We are the blessing of God, the hosts of God against famine."

"I bless you from above," said the moon. "We bless you," responded the stars. And the grass-hopper chirped, "We too He blesses in the nearly dew-drop."

"He quenched my thirst," said the rose; "and refreshed me," continued the stag; "and grants us our food," said the beasts of the forest; "and clothes my laubs," gratefully sang the sheep.

"He heard me," croaked the raven, "when I was forsaken and alone." "He heard me," said the wild goat of the rocks, "when my time came and I calved."

And the turtle dove cooed; and the swallow, and all the birds joined their song; "We have found our nests—our houses; we dwell on the altar of the Lord, and sleep under the shadow of his wing in tranquility and peace."

"And peace," replied the night, and echo prolonged the sound,—when Chanticleer awoke the dawn and crowed, "Open the portals; the gates of the world! the King of glory approaches; Awake! Arise! ye sons of men, give praises, and thanks to the Lord; for the King of glory approacheth."

Decisive Battles.

The Decisive Battles of the World, those of which to use Hallam's words, "a contrary event would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all its subsequent scenes," are numbered as fifteen by Professor Creasy, who fills the chair of Ancient and Modern History in the University of London. They are the grand subject of two volumes by him, just from Bentley's press. These battles are:—

1. The Battle of Marathon, fought 490 B. C., in which the Greeks under Themistocles defeated the Persians under Darius; thereby turning back a tide of Asiatic invasion, which else would have swept over Europe.

2. The Battle of Syracuse, 413 B. C., in which the Athenian power was broken, and the West of Europe saved from Greek domination.

3. The Battle of Arbella, 331 B. C., in which Alexander, by the defeat of Darius, established his power in Asia, and by the introduction of European civilization produced an effect which as yet may be traced there.

4. The Battle of Metaurus, fought 207 B. C., in which the Romans under Consul Nero defeated the Carthaginians under Hasdrubal, and by which the supremacy of the great Republic was established.

5. The victory of Arminius, A. D. 9, over the Roman legions under Varus, which secured Gaul from Roman domination.

6. The Battle of Chalons, A. D. 451, in which Aetius defeated Attila the Hun, the self-styled "Scourge of God," and saved Europe from entire devastation.

7. The Battle of Tours, A. D. 732, in which Charles Martel, by the defeat of the Saracens, averted the Mahomedan yoke from Europe.

8. The Battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066, in which William of Normandy was victorious over the Anglo-Saxon Harold, and the result of which was the information of the Anglo-Norman nation which now is dominant in the world.

9. The Battle of Orleans, A. D. 1429, in which the English were defeated and the independent existence of France secure.

10. The defeat of the Spanish Armada, A. D. 1588, which crushed the hopes of Papacy in England.

11. The Battle of Blenheim, A. D. 1704.

in which Merib... by the defeat of Talard, broke the power and crushed the ambitious schemes of Louis XIV.

12 The defeat of Charles XII, by Peter the Great at Pultowa, A. D. 1709, which secured the stability of the Muscovite Empire.

13 The Battle of Saratoga, A. D. 1777, in which Gen. Gates defeated Gen. Burgoyne, and which decided the fate of the American Revolutionists, by making France their ally and other European powers friendly to them.

14 The Battle of Valmy, A. D. 1792, in which the continental Allies, under the Duke of Brunswick, were defeated by the French Revolutionary army.

15 The Battle of Waterloo, A. D. 1815, in which the Duke of Wellington hopelessly defeated Napoleon, and saved Europe from his grasping ambition.—Courier & Inquirer.

Anecdote of an Elephant.

An officer in the Bengal army had a favourite elephant, which was supplied daily in his presence with a certain allowance of food, but being compelled to absent himself on a journey, the keeper of the beast diminished the ration of food, and the animal became daily thinner and weaker. When his master returned, the elephant exhibited the greatest signs of pleasure; the feeding time came, and the keeper laid before it the former allowance of food, which he divided into two parts, consuming one immediately and leaving the other untouched. The officer, knowing the sagacity of his favourite, saw immediately the fraud that had been committed, and made the man confess his crime.

No man is so insignificant that he can be sure his example will do no hurt.

Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan.

Miss Ann Ross, of Gaysborough. Died, at Gaysborough, on Sabbath morning, Feb. 1st, ANS Ross aged nineteen years, second daughter of the late Mr. John Ross, whose mortal remains were committed to the silent tomb, first Sabbath in January.

Truly we may say—"God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform;" or, as the Psalmist—"Thy way is in the sea, thy path in deep waters, and thy footsteps are not known." But although "clouds and darkness" not unfrequently surrounded the divine providences in their development to man, many beams forth ever steadily to His Church and people, causing them, even from amid their sorrows, to exclaim—"He doeth all things well." He doeth not willingly afflict.

On the Saturday week previous to the death of Miss Ross, it was her providential mercy to be found among the penitent seekers of salvation, who knelt at the altar in the Manchester Chapel. There she believed on Christ, and experienced peace with God. She returned home that evening in her usual health. On the next morning (Sabbath) at the family altar, unaccountably, the fitness of her heart was poured forth in fervent prayer, and praise, pleading most fervently for the salvation of her brothers and sisters, and all around her; thus giving proof of the reality of her conversion, and that she had not believed a carnally devised fable, when she received Christ as her atoning Saviour. On the following Wednesday evening also, she participated in the blessed services in that Chapel, and was heard to praise the Lord! But this was to be the last time there. Oh, how affecting is the language of Scripture—enforce it! "For what is your life? It is even a vapour that appeareth but a little time, and then vanisheth away." Three days of bodily sufferings, after she returned home, terminated the brief span of her existence. She died happy in God, having most affectionately and faithfully warned her brothers and those around, with reference to their souls interest.

She has left a bereaved mother, to mourn beneath these reiterated strokes, yet in humble submission to His will who has said—"Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust in me." This sudden death was a loud voice—resounding, as from the eternal world—"And because I will do this unto thee, prepare to meet thy God O Israel!"

The Lord appears to be sanctifying the same, at this memorable era, of a revival among us; so that while in his unerring wisdom, he has removed some from the church militant, we have scriptural ground for believing that they are received to the church triumphant. A.

Gaysborough, Feb. 1852.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

Bible Society Agent's Letter.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—Since my last communication, which I forwarded from Liverpool, my progress has been sometimes difficult, and frequently retarded by the changes and severity of the weather; but my time has been fully employed in the prosecution of my work, and I trust with increasing success.

I visited Milton, Brookfield, Caledonia, and other places in the mountainous region between Liverpool and Annapolis, and returned—when the snow was all carried off, and I had to betake myself to the saddle and leave my sleigh behind me. From Liverpool I proceeded to Shelburne, Barrington, Tuskent, Yarmouth, Weymouth, Digby, Sandy Cove, Long Island and Brier Island; and then returned to Digby. Thence I continued to Hillsburgh, Clements, Annapolis and Granville. In fifteen of these places, meetings for the Bible Society were held; in some one, others two, and mostly with increased interest and more promising results.

In Harmony, where a meeting for the Caledonia Society was held, I was well assisted by the Rev. Mr. Parker; and though the night was uncommonly severe, a goodly number attended who seemed to take a very lively interest in the proceedings. Four pounds had been remitted for the purchase of Bibles and Testaments, which it was resolved, should be deposited in several localities, where some destination was known to exist, and where they could not fail to prove beneficial. It was expected that other subscriptions also, to the amount of three or four pounds, would be immediately gathered up, and remitted as a free contribution.

In Milton our meeting was rendered very interesting by the efficient help of the Rev. Mr. Tomkins and the Rev. Mr. Dickey. About six pounds were in the hand of the Treasurer of the Branch, and other contributions were expected to be obtained, and the whole remitted—part for the purchase of books, and the remainder as a free contribution.

In Liverpool a meeting, as previously intimated, was held,—but from several causes, it was so small, that after one or two short addresses, it was adjourned to the Tuesday evening following, and a better attendance was obtained, though the weather was still unfavourable. Several Resolutions were adopted, and addresses were delivered by the Reverend Mr. Tomkins, the Reverend Mr. Bentley, and myself. The Reverend Mr. Wedhall was also to have been present but was unwell. Much has been done here in the sale and distribution of the Scriptures; and from the disposition manifested at the meeting, much more, it may be expected, will be done. To the amount of £7 11s. 6d. in hand other sums were added, which made, with the collection at the Meeting, over ten pounds; and three or four pounds more, it was confidently expected, would be collected and the whole amount remitted without delay.

At Shelburne our meeting was almost frustrated by a heavy rain storm; but on visiting the principal friends of the Cause, in company with the active Secretary of the Society, Mr. McNaughton, we found them most favourably disposed. Four pounds had been collected for supplying the Depository, including some stock; and there were on hand, four pounds more when I left, (expected to be increased to six pounds) to be remitted as a free contribution.

At Barrington we held a meeting in the Baptist Chapel, at "the Island" (as it is called) which was numerously attended, and well sustained by the President of the Society, Winthrop Sargent, Esq. and many other zealous friends. An interesting Report was read by the Secretary, which stated that of 112 Bibles and 213 Testaments on hand, at our last meeting, 33 Bibles and 63 Testaments had been sold—and 1 Bible and 6 Testaments distributed gratuitously—leaving 78 Bibles and 117 Testaments of the value of £18 9s. 9d. on hand. To the amount of £3 18s. 6d. received for books sold, and few pounds previously paid in, a large sum was added, chiefly by the untiring exertions of several young ladies appointed as collectors at our last annual meeting, which swelled the amount to £22 18s. 1 1/2d. This respectable sum (with the collections at the meeting, other subscriptions, since paid, and some more promised) will enable the committee to remit twenty pounds as a free contribution, and four or five pounds to replenish the stock of the Depository. Several important Resolutions were adopted, and addresses were delivered by the President, myself, Rev. Mr. Jost, Dr. Wilson, Mr. J. D. A. M., Mr. B. D. A., Mr. H. W. L., Mr. T. Crowl, Esq., and Gen. Wilson, Esq., and all present seemed deeply interested. Surely the presence of the Lord was with us; and his blessing may be expected to follow. Though the inhabitants in the immediate neighbourhood, are well supplied with copies of the Scriptures, as also those of the other places where Societies are in operation along these shores, there are many families yet to be supplied in the remote settlements of the interior, and the Atlantic coast, whose attention has been, and will be, called to the importance of possessing the invaluable treasure of the word of life.

On my arrival in Yarmouth, I was invited to unite with the Committee of the Bible Society, who were already assembled, to prepare Resolutions for a Public Meeting to be held on the following evening, and was glad to find that some severe discouragements which had interrupted and retarded the operations of the Society, had been followed by a reaction which promised most favourable results. A connexion with the Halifax Auxiliary had been agreed to, and twenty pounds already remitted—seven pounds for the purchase of Bibles and Testaments, and thirteen pounds as a free contribution—and several pounds more are now in the hands of the Treasurer.—The meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church, and very well attended. Several important Resolutions were adopted, and several addresses delivered. One by the Rev. Mr. Christie, and another by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, produced a powerful impression. The thanks of the Meeting were also given to the Ladies' Association, whose zealous labours were commended to the favourable consideration of the people generally. All seemed deeply interested, and no doubt a new impetus was given to the Society's operations. The Rev. Mr. Heudeborek was unavoidably absent.

Meetings were also held, with results similar to those already narrated—in Weymouth, Westport, Sandy Cove, Hillsburgh, Clements, Granville, and Annapolis. Some were well attended, but others, from storms and incidental impediments, were small, but in all the presence and blessing of the Lord were with us, and a growing interest was generally manifested.

I was ably assisted at Weymouth, by the Rev. Mr. Randall—at Westport, by the Rev. Mr. Murray, Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Rev. Mr. Morse and Rev. Mr. Chase—at Hillsburgh, by the Rev. Mr. Cogswell and Rev. Mr. Pickles—at Clements and Annapolis, by the Rev. Mr. Pickles—as also in all the places by the office bearers and other friends, who took a lively interest in the cause.

At Sandy Cove and Digby, our meetings were put aside by a severe snow-storm,—but at the former place, especially, a good attendance was obtained on the succeeding night,—and at the latter, £8 3s. 2 1/2d. was gathered up for a remittance to the Auxiliary. The Rev. Mr. Taylor would have helped me, but was called away. Of many of these places, interesting particulars might be recorded, if time and space would allow— suffice it to say, that the operations and funds were likely to be sustained without diminution—in some places I hope with increase. At our meetings in Granville, tolerably good collections were taken up, but more would have been obtained if the weather had been propitious. At our meeting here (Annapolis) last night, our Secretary—though he had said, "We are all asleep here," was himself suitably awake to pay down twenty shillings, and the President, Treasurer, and other friends gave very freely. Other subscriptions were also paid in, to the amount in all, including sales of books, of nearly nine pounds.

The severity of the weather, besides delaying me, has been sufficiently trying. Sometimes the utmost fury of the elements seemed let loose, at one time pouring down torrents of rain, at another piling up the snow in fearful barriers, in a temperate often many degrees below the zero. In passing from Yarmouth to Weymouth, and returning from Westport along the bleak ridges of Long Island and Digby Neck—where I was overtaken with the heaviest snow storm known for many years,—I felt it most; and narrowly escaped being drifted out of Petite passage, with a large quantity of floating ice, into the tossing waves of the Bay of Fundy. But by the care of the Provisional land, I was preserved from fear and harm. I might have been further advanced in my tour, but had often to tarry awhile for the more efficient accomplishment of my object.

I remain, Rev. and Dear Sir, Your most obedient servant, ISAAC SMITH, Travelling Agent. Annapolis, Feb. 1st, 1852.

For the Wesleyan.

Hopewell Circuit.

We lately attempted to hold our Annual Missionary services on this Circuit, and seldom was our faith and zeal put to a severer test.

One of the brethren deputed by the District to assist us, Brother HENNINGER, arrived at the Mission House on Saturday evening, after a most tedious drive from Sackville, over heavy roads, and on Sabbath we were favoured with his valuable efforts three times, viz. at the new Chapel, at the Mission Corner, and at the Hill.

On Sabbath evening a snow storm set in, ere we had concluded the services—not one of your little Halifax storms, but one that must have been born in Greenland and melted on the passage across the sea to Hopewell—and Tuesday although we had but four miles and a half to travel to the Missionary Meeting, we were unable to reach the Chapel, and were glad to find our way back to the Mission House.

On Tuesday, after the roads were broken, we started for the Hill again, and notified people as we passed along that a Missionary Meeting would be held; the word soon spread, and we had a very interesting and productive meeting. The

subscriptions were 40s. in advance of last year; while the Sabbath collection previously taken was more than double.

On Wednesday we had another driving wind, and such was the state of the roads that we had no attendance. On Thursday we had a Donation Dinner at the Mission House, to help furnish it, and although the roads were in a sad state, upwards of eighty sat down to tables furnished gratuitously by the ladies, after which, Brother Henniger treated them to one of his best speeches.

On Friday morning to our regret, we were compelled to part with our dear brother, and give up holding any more Missionary Meetings for the present—we shall hold them, however, in each of the preaching places, and have no fears that we shall raise less than last year; indeed we shall advance, as the friends of Missions are more numerous, and better furnished with the means than in any former year, and I may safely say they are not less willing to give.

While I am furnishing information respecting our department of the work of God on this Circuit, I avail myself of your wonted kindness, to say to your readers, that although this might be naturally expected to be a year of declension after the revival of last year, under the ministry of my zealous predecessor, yet we are not losing ground.

The Wesleyan friends on Cape Muscle Creek are at work with spirit to build a Chapel 26x36; about £90 are pledged, and the contract is let to complete the outside and lay the floor.

The Lord has converted a few souls during the year, and at one of our preaching places there are several seeking the Lord with purpose of heart, and a new class has been formed. Indeed I may say a revival of the work of God has begun evidently.

R. A. CHESLEY. Hopewell, Albert County, N. B., Feb. 14, 1852.

For the Wesleyan.

Newport Circuit.

DEAR BROTHER.—As it is always pleasing and encouraging to the real lovers of the blessed Redeemer, to be informed of the extension and prosperity of His Kingdom, I transmit to you a brief notice of the gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit, with which we have been mercifully favoured at Keupt. On Sunday, 18th ult., we commenced a series of divine services—and notwithstanding the weather for several days was exceedingly unpropitious, and the roads were rendered almost impassable by reason of snow-dribs, yet the people made their way to the sanctuary of the Lord from a distance of several miles. Such a sight naturally led to the remark, "what labour we can perform, and what obstacles be surmounted when the mind is really intent upon accomplishing its desired object." Until Friday, 23rd, we witnessed only a few indications of "that tenderness of heart, which bows before the Lord," but on the evening of that day, and for eight succeeding days, from twenty to forty penitents, at each service, manifested their earnest desire of salvation, by coming forward to receive suitable instruction and a special interest in the importunate and fervent prayers of the Lord's servants. The God of our salvation did not disregard the decision and self-denial of those mourners in Zion. While they were directed to the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world, and prayer was ascending to the Father of Mercies from many hearts on their behalf, the spirit of faith came down and revealed to them the pardoning love of God. It was indeed just matter of praise to the God of all grace, to find, at the close of our services, sixty persons, who had up to the time when our meetings commenced, been living according to the course of this world, now enabled with joy and grateful feelings to sing—

"My God is reconciled, His pardoning voice I hear, He owns me for his child, I can no longer fear. With confidence I now draw nigh, And Father, Abba, Father, cry!"

Of these, fifty-six have given us their names as candidates for church membership. Oh, may they prove faithful unto death! As many of the young men, when the navigation opens, will be obliged to "go down to the sea in ships, and do business in great waters," they will necessarily be deprived, in a great measure, of the refreshing ordinances of the Lord's house, and be exposed to many temptations peculiar to their worldly calling, and they have therefore a strong claim upon our christian sympathies, and will require an interest in our prayers. That section of my Circuit is now in a truly prosperous state—like a watered garden. My Son was with me most of the fifteen days that our meetings were continued, and rendered most efficient service. Bro. Moore also was with us a part of the second week, and afforded great assistance.

On the 9th inst, Mr. Moore went with me to Maitland, to assist at the Protracted Meeting commenced there by my son. A blessed work is in progress, of which you will no doubt have an account in due time. We also held our Annual Missionary Meeting there, and I feel gratified in being able to inform you, that the subscriptions promise an amount nearly double that of last year. The Lord be praised for all his mercies. Amen.

H. FORZ. Newport, Feb. 19, 1852.

Rev. Mr. Forrester's Letter.

To the Editor of The Wesleyan:

Sir,—I have read your strictures on my Pamphlet, and beg to offer a remark or two regarding them. The poor, miserable, nibbling criticisms in which you seem to delight to revel, as well as the animus so palpably pervading the whole of these strictures, I treat with the silence and scorn they merit,—save only to observe that seldom has a vain-glorious assailant placed himself so completely in the hands of his opponent, as the Editor of *The Wesleyan*; and that, too, when he imagines his position altogether impregnable. My main ground of complaint, however, is, that you have never deigned to touch the merits of the question involved. The object of the pamphlet is two-fold:—First, to show the inadequate amount of instruction in Literature, Philosophy and Science, at the Denominational Colleges of Nova Scotia; and, secondly, to propose a remedy for this deficiency by the establishment of a Common College for these branches of learning, based upon broad, Catholic Protestant principles. Now, neither of these points has been fairly taken up or discussed in your two elaborate articles; and I ask you, sir—I ask the whole literary world, if this is honourable treatment on the part of any Reviewer. There is, to be sure, no small number of fragmentary innuendos, of dastardly insinuations, and of foul aspersions,—as if I had spoken disparagingly of the Denominational Colleges, or of their literary and philosophical Professors, or of the students in attendance,—but this is all. Such a course may be in perfect keeping with the actings of a spiritual hierarchy,—to adopt the phraseology of Isaac Taylor,—but it will scarcely suit the meridian of these times. Whenever you are disposed to take up the whole question of the indiscriminate endowment by the State of Denominational Colleges, whether as a matter of principle or as a matter of practical expediency, and to throw open your columns for a full and free discussion of the same, I shall be glad to meet you on such a platform.

I am, faithfully yours,

ALEX. FORRESTER.

Halifax, 25th Feb'y, 1852.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, February 28, 1852.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

Referring to two articles which appeared some weeks ago in our paper, over the respective signatures of "XX," and "One of the Wesleyan Millions," the Editor of *The Christian Visitor* has published in his issue of the 20th inst., the following untruthful statement:—

"The Rev. Superintendent," meaning the Rev. R. KNIGHT, "is out again in the *Wesleyan* against the Editor of the *Christian Visitor*, over a second fictitious signature."

Neither the one article nor the other was written by the Rev. Mr. Knight; and whilst we recommend the *Christian Visitor* to be more cautious for the future, in making bold and unauthorized assertions, we add—the question he asks—"Where is the valor with which he," the Rev. Mr. Knight, "made his first sally over his own signature?"—only shows the folly of the mistaken Editor.

"Perhaps when the Editor" (of *The Wesleyan*) "has settled all the affairs of the Baptists he will enlighten his readers, somewhat in regard to the position of the proceedings of the Wesleyan Conference in England, to which it would seem none but a Methodist has any business to allude."—*Chris. Visitor*.

Will the Editor of the paper, from which the above extract is made, deign to inform us, when, and in what manner, we have interfered with "all" or any of "the affairs of the Baptists," properly so called? He knows well, that our references to the Micmic translation, which is our affair as well as his, were principally, forced from us by his own intemperate attacks. He also knows, that our articles on the "mode of baptism" were called forth in reply to Baptist writers; and though he may sneer at our "erudite editorials on Baptism," as he is pleased to designate them, we think it would better comport with his unassuming erudition, to answer them, than to pass them over by simply stating that he "knows for a certainty that the Baptists will not regret them."

Let not this *Christian* Editor again request us to "enlighten our readers" on Wesleyan matters, until he shall have first practically exemplified the christian virtue of justice towards the Rev. Dr. CRAWLEY—"whose character," ac-

ording to another Baptist minister in the *Christian Messenger*, the *Visitor* "has grossly assailed"—by "enlightening" the minds of his readers by the re-publication of the Rev. Dr. Crawley's defence. Whatever this christian Editor may affect, his treatment of his Baptist brother is regarded by hundreds as everything but courteous or christian, and branded as ungenerous, and cowardly in the extreme.

From the overbearing assumptions of *The Christian Visitor*, one might be led to imagine that none but "Baptists" have a "very strong interest in the question of personal religious rights." We will not attempt formally to disturb the happiness of his dream at present. We may, however, remind him, that, between two parties, "personal religious rights" are mutual. According to the construction of the sagacious *Visitor*, it follows, that, if a very small minority of Baptist ministers and laymen, whilst avowedly retaining membership in their respective Churches, should go all lengths unconstitutionally to revolutionize and totally subvert the polity of those Churches, to which they had solemnly given their adherence—it would be wrong, an act of persecution, a contravention of New Testament principles, an infringement of "personal religious rights," for the majority of ministers and lay-members, who were satisfied with their church government and discipline, to put away from them, the factious, agitating, and calumniating dissentients! If Baptist Churches are bound to tolerate as pastors or as lay-members those who traduce the character and assail the motives of their brethren, who use any and every means, however unprincipled, to engender animosities, suspicions, and strifes, and utterly to destroy whatever is distinctive in their ecclesiastical economy and ministerial discipline, under the abused name of reform, they are in our humble judgment greatly to be pitied; and we feel truly thankful that the assailed system of Wesleyan Methodism is reduced to no such disreputable and anti-christian necessity.

We regard the interference of *The Christian Visitor* with Wesleyan affairs as officious, and think he would manifest both a commendable and a christian spirit, by minding his own business, and letting the Wesleyans alone, who, we verily believe, are fully as competent to manage their own matters without as with his obtrusive aid. If, however, he aspires to be "a busy-body in other men's matters," let him proceed in his christian course, and gather up and re-produce the scandal against Methodism which a corrupt and mendacious press can abundantly furnish him; and if his readers relish such strong meat, they will doubtless tender him their thanks.

Rev. Mr. Forrester's Letter.

We have awarded to the Rev. Mr. Forrester that justice, by inserting his communication, which he, as the reputed Editor of the *Presbyterian Witness*, refused to the Chairman of the Nova Scotia District, when he sought, through the columns of the *Witness*, to rebut the charge of popery, which the said Editor had attempted to fix on Wesleyan Methodism. The communication of the Rev. E. Evans, we have reason to believe, was written in a christian spirit, and couched in gentlemanly and decorous language, so that no just exception to its admission could be taken on these grounds; whereas the uncivil language, which the Rev. Mr. Forrester has employed, might have furnished us with a just reason for declining to insert his "strictures." But we have waived this privilege, and have given his article entire, being well aware that if any damage be sustained, we have nothing to fear.

"The poor, miserable, nibbling criticisms in which you seem to delight to revel (?), as well as the animus so palpably pervading the whole of these strictures, I treat," he says, "with the silence and scorn they merit"—certainly, if *erudite* silence, and scornful language merit this encomium on himself. But he forgets, that, if he has properly characterized our criticisms, it must have been a "poor, miserable, nibbling" work that justly gave cause for such "criticisms." There is, however, a saving clause:—"Save only to observe that seldom has a vain-glorious assailant placed himself so completely in the hands of his opponent, as the Editor of *The Wesleyan*;" and that too, when he imagines his position altogether impregnable." We admire the magnanimity of our brother Editor, and only wonder,

that he has not stooped sufficiently low to strip his "vain-glorious assailant" of his plumes, especially as he had "placed himself so completely in the hands of his opponent." We do not know to what supposed "impregnable position" of ours, the Rev. Gentleman refers, as he professedly treats our "criticisms" and "animus" with "silence and scorn," with "one solitary" exception.

We avowed our intention not to touch the matter of one College, versus two, three, or four Colleges. The Rev. gentleman has no right to complain of our course. For aught he knows to the contrary, we may agree with himself on the abstract principle involved in the Collegiate question. We did not then feel ourselves called upon to advocate either side of the subject; but, when we saw the Rev. Mr. Forrester indulging in contemptuous statements respecting Collegiate education with which we could not accord, to carry even a point which might be right in itself, we deemed it, within our legitimate province, to remind him of the fallacy of judging from appearances. The utmost we did was to express our belief that the work in question was written in haste, that the author had not done justice to himself, that the subject was worthy of mature thought and correct advocacy, and that we had doubts of the practical efficiency of his *learning-made-quick* system. In this we have sinned—sinned beyond forgiveness:—for the Reverend author has actually discovered in our "two elaborate articles," "no small number of fragmentary innuendos, of dastardly insinuations, and foul aspersions." The "fragmentary innuendos" and "dastardly insinuations" we pass over at present in silence; but the charge of "foul aspersions," we indignantly deny. The feelings of the writer must have got the better of his understanding. As an act of common justice, we demand of the author of the pamphlet, either to produce from our "two elaborate articles" passages to justify his language, or to retract it. But from our past experience of this gentleman's honourable manner of treating an opponent, we have little expectation, should he fail in the former, of his ever doing the latter, by making the *avoué honorable*. We may return to the subject in our next.

Miramichi Circuit, N. B.

We give the following extract from a letter, received from the Rev. C. LOCKHART, dated Chatham, Feb. 28:—

"The persons on my Circuit who take *The Wesleyan* are much pleased with it, and I trust profited. It is truly an excellent paper, and I believe is made a blessing to many. No Wesleyan family in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should be without it. To a family of young people it is invaluable. I hope to be able to contribute a little to its interest soon, by sending to you cheering intelligence of Zion's prosperity on this Circuit. I think we are not far from a revival of religion in Chatham. Our congregations have been larger for some time past, than they have been for years past, and more than usual seriousness prevails. Some are already determined to seek their souls' salvation. We had a Love-feast yesterday afternoon, and it was a season long to be remembered. I expect to commence a series of meetings on Friday next, assisted by Brethren ALLEN and TEMPLE, when, I trust, the Lord will pour out his Spirit, and that 'signs and wonders will be wrought.' The work of the Lord at the English Settlement is in a healthy state. One person found peace with God there a short time ago."

The *Mission Record* states that the Roman Catholics have been diligently and systematically employed in Wales for some time past. They have been working without much noise, and almost without any observation. At length, however, they have built a college in the parish of Trencirchion, a short distance from St. Asaph, capable of accommodating, it is believed, three hundred students. The funds, it is said, have been supplied chiefly by France. The students are instructed in the Welsh language. Ten men have already been ordained, and sent forth, two and two, through the country, upon a missionary errand, for the purpose of visiting the Welsh cottages, and of preaching wherever they find it practicable.

Measures have been taken against foreign Protestant Missionaries to expel them from the Austrian empire. A Mr. Edwards, who went to Lemberg to convert the Jews, and Messrs. Wingate and Smith, who were employed in the same way at Pesth, had already received their orders. Mr. Wingate has arrived in Scotland, and Mr. Smith in England.

Mr. Schreffler, a young Dutch Catholic Missionary in Cochlin China, has been put to death for preaching Christianity. He was hanged on a very lofty gibbet. More than ten thousand troops attended the execution, to prevent any hostile demonstration on the part of the numerous inhabitants of Ifue Fo.

The total increase of members in the Methodist Episcopal Church, U. S., (not including the M. E. Church, South,) for the four years 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, is 90,246.

In noticing the threatened agitations in American Methodism, the *London Watchman*, after giving the total number of members in the M. E. Church, (being 721,804,) says:—"In looking at that grand total, and that progressive ratio of increase, a British Wesleyan cannot repress a sigh, when he hears of an American 'agitation,' or fail to ejaculate a prayer that, in that glorious land, the march of Methodism, the chosen phalanx opposed to Popery, may not be arrested by a mutiny and an intestine perturbation, turning every man's sword against his fellow. In Britain, the prosperity of the Methodist Societies has been blemished and interrupted by a fanatic democracy contending for concessions which, if they had been granted, would have dismembered our body, and yet would have conferred few real, and certainly no countervailing advantages.—Practically, our laity have now both a voice and a veto on every question of importance. What we seem most to want, and that chiefly for the sake of a symmetrical outline which may be evident to the popular gaze, is not to invent new, so much as to systematize and throw into form, our existing privileges, and set them forth to advantage on a conspicuous platform. This will be a progressive and an important labour."

The following statistics of Roman Catholicism in Great Britain may not be uninteresting to our readers:—Number of churches and chapels in England, 599; in Wales, 12; in Scotland, 98, beside about 40 stations where divine service is performed; making a grand total of 798. Romanist Colleges in England, 10; in Scotland, 1. Religious Houses of men in England, 17; Convents, 62. Priests in England and Wales, 864; in Scotland, 124; grand total of Priests in Great Britain, including Bishops, 1,032; total increase of Priests, as compared with the last year, 60.

Entrance of a Wesleyan Labourer into China.

It has long been the desire of many friends of the Society to see a Methodist Mission established in China; but the extent to which our Stations are already spread, has prevented the Society from attempting this new field. A case, however, has occurred, which strongly appeals to all our friends for sympathy and prayer. Mr. George Piercey, a young Local Preacher in the Pickering Circuit, felt constrained by the love of Christ to labour in China; but, knowing that the Society was unable to incur the expense of a Mission, and having at his disposal property sufficient to carry him out and support him for some time, he resolved to proceed without aid from any public source. He procured a Chinese Grammar and Lexicon; and, having obtained some instructions, satisfied himself that he could master the language in time. He then devoted himself to the enterprise on which his heart was set, and sailed in the autumn of 1850, trusting in Providence to open his way, and to provide for his future wants. Before embarking he received from the Rev. Elijah Hoole a letter to Sergeant Ross, who was known to be meeting a small class of pious soldiers at Hong Kong. Mr. Piercey was favoured with a good passage, and, on landing, made for the barracks. Seeing a young soldier, he inquired for Sergeant Ross, and learned that he was dead. But it soon proved that the person he addressed was the only remaining one of the little class, some having died, some having fallen into sin, and he being left alone, longing for a companion. After this first proof of providential care, he was conducted by his new friend to the house of the Rev. Dr. Legge, of the London Missionary Society, by whom he was received in the kindest manner. Dr. Legge took him into his own house for some weeks, and did all that Christian kindness could do to encourage and to counsel him.

Mr. Piercy was soon enabled to visit the soldiers in the hospital and in the barracks, and formed a society, which now consists of about twenty members, and procured a little chapel capable of holding sixty persons, which Dr. Legge opened. He has also established a school, devoted himself to the study of the Chinese language, and apparently made considerable progress; and is studying medicine under a German Physician, who kindly assists him in acquiring a knowledge of the most prevalent diseases and their treatment. Hitherto the readiness of persons on the spot to aid in supporting this humble Mission, has been most pleasing; and an old and liberal friend of the Society at home has sent Mr. Piercy an ample supply of medicines and surgical instruments, with other help.

We are persuaded that this fact will be learned with gratitude by many, and that they will rejoice that the Lord has thus thrust out one laborer from among ourselves into the great harvest of China; and to pray that He will support and prosper this one, and grant him the desire of his heart in adding many fellow-labourers.—*Wesleyan Notices for Feb. 1852.*

Wesleyan Missionary Printing and Translations.

Some admirable specimens of work from Mission-presses have recently been received. The new Revision of the Old and New Testament in the Tamil language, effected by the Rev. Peter Percival, under the patronage of the British and Foreign Bible Society, has been printed in quarto at the American Mission-press at Madras.

From the Bangalore Wesleyan Mission-press a beautiful volume, containing the Books of Psalms, Proverbs, and Ecclesiastes, translated into Canarese, has been issued. It is rare that a Mission-press, in any part of the world, produces work equal to that of Bangalore. The *Bhagvat Geta*, in Sanscrit, Canarese, and English, recently issued, is a specimen of typography not to be easily surpassed. The Society is much indebted to Mr. Watts, the typographer to the Bible Society, for the pains he has taken in all the improved type supplied to this press.

A duplicate copy of the corrected version of the New Testament in the Tonga language, printed at the Wesleyan Mission-press, Vavau, in the Friendly Islands, has also been received. It is sent as copy for a new and large edition which is now passing through the press in this country, at the cost of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Rev. George Kevern, of Pontypool, formerly Missionary to the Friendly Islands, has undertaken the work of correcting the press for this edition.

Mr. Appleyard's "Grammar of the Kaffir Language," printed at King William's Town, in South-Eastern Africa, is a valuable work. The attention it has commanded is attested by the fact, that all the copies sent for sale have been disposed of.

One hundred copies of Mr. Hazlewood's "Grammar of the Feejee Language," printed at Vava, Feejee, have been received. It is a remarkable production, and highly honourable to the ability and industry of the author. It will be remembered that Mr. Hazlewood, who has prosecuted this useful work, is himself the fruit of Missionary labour, not having been sent out originally from this country, but from New South Wales.

Specimens have also been received of a Catechism in the Feejee language, and of a novel contribution to the written literature of that language, in the form of a Biographical Memoir of the late Rev. John Hunt, by the Rev. Thomas Williams, Wesleyan Missionary of Televa, Feejee.—*Id.*

Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GERMANY.

A Report of Brother Wunderlich, one of the assistants of Brother Jacoby:—

To the glory of God I can still say, the Lord has done above all that I could ask or understand. He has since my last report blessed Doertendorf with a great awakening. We have there now a society of about seventy members, most of whom are converted, and work out their salvation with full purpose of heart. I have been preaching twice a week in Doertendorf, but the brethren of Triebes wish me to give them one of the appointments. We have at present three classes and two class-leaders, but I intend to form two classes more, believing that I can find two suitable leaders. The preaching, as well as prayer-meetings, are well attended in the week evenings and on the Sabbath.—*N. Y. Missionary Advocate.*

NEW MEXICO.

Our latest advices from brother Nicholson show that he has been doing a good work in circulating the Holy Scriptures and Christian tracts. He also gives account of the addition of one of the judges of the territory to the little society he has gathered in that far-off field. He adds, his congregations do somewhat increase, which to our mind indicates the diffusion of "the leaven" and that "the kingdom of heaven" is advancing by his ministry. In no region of country within the government of the United States,

is there a greater claim upon the heart of the Church for an interest in her fervent supplications for Christ's cause.—*Id.*

An interesting Occasion.

The corner-stone of the first free Protestant church in Italy, was laid at Turin, October 31. Sardinia is the only Italian state where such a ceremony would be permitted. The Society of Waldenses, for whom the church is to be erected, embraces about a thousand members, who have hitherto been poorly accommodated in an obscure building. Since the present constitution was adopted, about three years ago, by which freedom of conscience was secured, their number has been steadily increasing, and they have been able to purchase a handsome site for a church on the most fashionable avenue of the city. As a mark of the favour of the people, many mechanics have offered to contribute in labour to the building.

A state temperance convention was held in Indianapolis, Ia., on the seventh and eighth of January. It was attended by three hundred and seventy-two delegates, from fifty-three counties—some delegates from the most remote counties in the state, though the roads were at that time exceedingly bad. Great harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. Out of some twenty-five speakers that addressed the convention, but one, an old politician, insisted on relying on moral suasion alone for the further progress of the cause. The doctrine prevailing was moral suasion for the drunkard, but legal suasion for the most summary kind, for the drunkard-maker. Nine-tenths of the members were for the Maine law, so far as it is applicable to that latitude. A resolution was adopted, asking the Legislature to enact a law similar in spirit to that of Maine; and from the complexion of the present Legislature, there is but little doubt of its passage. Its details may be different, but it is essentially different in spirit and design—if it is less summary and less effectual in its operation on the groggeries it will not be accepted by the temperance men of the state; and the ensuing Legislature will be memorialized through the ballot-box, instead of by petitions. Indiana is resolved not to be behind any state in the temperance reform.

They do need the Maine law in Boston and we hope the Legislature will act promptly and with decision in granting it. The grand Jury lately reported against the dram-shops that are kept open on the Sabbath. Save the young men! "It was in evidence before the Grand Jury that more than one hundred persons, mostly YOUNG MEN, were passed by one of our city police officers, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock on a Saturday night in November, in a walk extending from Washington-street, through Cornwall Square and Court-street, to Cambridge-street, all in a state of partial or entire intoxication."

THE SIMULTANEOUS TEMPERANCE MEETING, held last evening in Temperance Hall, was an occasion of more than ordinary interest, the Rev. P. G. MCGREGOR, President of the Halifax Temperance Society, in the Chair. The Meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. GEIKIE. The first resolution, acknowledging the Divine favour to the Society during the past year, was moved by the Rev. Dr. EVANS; the second, relating to youth, by Rev. Mr. GEIKIE; the third, presenting the claims of the Temperance cause as a benevolent institution, by Judge MARSHALL; and the fourth, expressing the value of female co-operation, by A. G. ARCHIBALD, Esq., M. P. P. The speeches were telling, and the music appropriate; the result will be, doubtless, for good.—*Ath 25th.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—We very much regret to learn that the entire premises of Dr. J. Woodberry of Wilnot, including dwelling house, barns, coach house, &c., were destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th inst. Along with 14 head of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, all the contents of the dwelling, and about £70 in cash. The family escaped in their night clothes,—some of them were rescued with great difficulty. The loss is estimated at £800. We hope that an earnest effort will be immediately made to help this worthy individual in this great calamity.—*Id.*

[From the Quebec Morning Chronicle, Feb'y 23.]

The Hon. Francis Hincks will leave Quebec for England, on Friday next, he having been entrusted with the negotiation of the Quebec and Halifax Railway Loan.

Our Correspondent "J," Barrington, will ere this, have perceived, that the subject of his letter, has been forestalled by the communication from Rev. Mr. Armstrong published in our last. We append, however, the following

Notice.

The Lykes of N. E. Harbour, Shelburne Circuit, intend to hold a Bazaar to aid in the erection of a new and commodious Chapel in that place, and take this opportunity, through *The Wesleyan*, to solicit assistance, however small, from any and every part of the Shelburne Circuit, and the Nova Scotia District generally.—The Subscription List will remain open for the generous aid of friends in the Circuit
Shelburne, Feb. 20, 1852.

We acknowledge the attention of some unknown friend in Canada in sending us a copy or two of *The True Witness*; also of another friend in Canada, whose chirography we recognize, in forwarding us a pamphlet, from which we shall soon make some extracts.

We intend to resume our articles on *Baptism*, when the pressure on our space shall be somewhat less than it has been of late.

To an enquiring Correspondent, we reply, if your articles are not too long, and if written temperately, we will give them insertion.

The Treasurers of the Wesleyan Supernumeraries' and Ministers Widows' Fund gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sum:—
Halifax County Circuit, £1 5s. 0d.

Items.

A convention has been concluded between the Dutch government and the Pope, according to which the Romish hierarchy is to be re-established in Holland, and a number of episcopal sees will be immediately erected.

The Belgian Government has abolished the punishment by pillory.

The rights of the Companies owning the Canal from the Rhone to the Rhine are to be purchased by the State, on the ground of public utility.

M. Thiers is about to publish a work on the recent events in France, under the title of an "Appeal to Europe."

A postal treaty has been signed between France and Holland.

The Pope has appointed a commission for the purpose of reducing the expenditure of the State.

A rumour prevails that M. Lamartine will shortly proceed to the East.

It is said that 40,000 persons have been carried off by the Cholera at Jamaica.

The Paris papers report the death, at sixty years of age, of the well-known chemist, John Nicholas Gannel—distinguished especially for his researches in the art of embalming.

Governor Ujhazy's daughters, who are highly educated, it is said, may be seen daily at work in the corn-field with a hoe, on their farm, at New-Buda, Iowa.

Another bishopric is about being erected at the Cape. A college is to be built, at a cost of £20,000.

Robert Burns, a descendant of the poet, has been murdered by pirates on the coast of Borneo.

Caird & Co., of Greenock, are building a screw steamer of 700 tons burthen for the Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Bermuda Royal Packet Company.

Kossuth's two sons are under the care of a gentleman at Bays water, England, and his daughter is with Mrs. Collen, of St. John's Wood.

Miss Burdett Coutts has been elected "a fellow" of the Zoological Society in London.

The President proceeds in maturing the details of his new form of Government. He has remodelled the entire system of national police. He has restored the "decoration" of the Legion of Honor to the form ordained by the Emperor.

Forty-one convicts intended for transportation to Cayenne, had been liberated at Brest.

The price of bread has advanced in Paris.

Rice is being cultivated successfully in France. Italian labourers are being expelled from France.

Accounts from Spain to the 25th instant state that the Government has ordered a sum of 6000 reals to be invested on behalf of every child of poor parents born on the same day as the infants. The money, with interest, is to be presented to the recipients on their coming of age.

There will be deficient in the Spanish treasury at the end of '52, four millions sterling.

The new Spanish duties on woollens have been put off till 20th inst., for all European Countries.

An English capitalist has offered to construct an aqueduct or canal to supply Madrid with water.

General Concha has again resigned the post of Captain-General of Cuba—the Government will accept his resignation.

It is confidently stated that immediately after the retirement of Lord Palmerston, the Austrian Government sent despatches to Copenhagen, insisting on the immediate settlement of the Danish question according to their wishes, and threatening the advance of federal troops in case of contumacy.

TO KEEP A STOVE BRIGHT BY TWO APPLICATIONS A YEAR.—Make a weak alum water, and mix British luster with it, perhaps two tea-spoonfuls to a gill of alum water; let the stove be cold, brush and rub it till it is perfectly dry. Should any part before polished, become so dry as to look gray, moisten it with a wet brush and proceed as before.

WASHING STAIRS AND PASSAGES.—The sides of stairs and passages on which are carpets or floor-cloths, should be washed with a sponge instead of linen and flannel and the edges will not be soiled.

The oldest trees in the world are in central Africa—the baobabs, which are 30 feet in circumference, and contain the rings which mark the annual growth of the trees to the number of 9000, fixing their age at that length of years.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(From City Papers.)

On FRIDAY, Feb. 20, the House met yesterday at 5 o'clock, and after disposing of some routine business, proceeded to the discussion of the Hon. Mr. Johnston's resolution inserted in our last number—to which an amendment, prepared by Mr. Archibald, was moved on Thursday by Mr. Wade.

The debate was opened by the Hon. Attorney General in a speech of an hour's length, against both the resolution and the amendment. Messrs. Stewart Campbell, Fraser, Killam, Wade, Hall, Marshall, Dr. Brown, and others, spoke, and the Hon. Mr. Johnston closed the debate. The House divided on the amendment: for the amendment 26, against it 24.

On SATURDAY, Feb. 21, the House met at 5 o'clock. Several petitions were introduced, after which the Provincial Secretary introduced a bill to provide for the payments of the Funded Debt by an issue of Province Notes to the extent of £50,000. Mr. Johnston then moved the second reading of his Bill for making the Legislative Council Elective, the adoption of which he argued in a speech which occupied a space of two hours in the delivery. And the House adjourned at a late hour in the evening.

On MONDAY, Feb. 23, after the transaction of a good deal of business the House proceeded to the order of the day—the Elective Legislative Council Bill.

Hon. Mr. Johnston took the floor in continuation of his address of Saturday, and spoke for about an hour and a half. Hon. Provincial Secretary followed, and riveted the attention of the members for nearly two hours, at the termination of which the House adjourned.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 24, Mr. Marshall presented a petition from Mr. L. D. Geldert, complaining (as we understood) of the Post Office authorities—the substance of the petition we did not catch.

Mr. Hall asked leave to introduce a bill for the amendment of the law regulating Statute Labour.

Mr. Holmes had entertained the opinion that by the Municipal Corporation Bill it was intended to transfer to the district authorities, to be constituted by that bill, all the powers necessary to perfect the reform proposed.

Mr. Johnston said that such was the case. The Hon. Financial Secretary laid on the table a return (as we understood) of the exports and imports of the port of Halifax.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary laid on the table certain papers, explanatory of the proceedings of the Executive, for the providing of iron safes for the keeping of documents in the County Registrars' offices.

Mr. Hall then rose and presented the report of the committee balloted to try the validity of the Cumberland Election.

The report stated that the Sheriff had acted illegally in keeping open the poll after 4 o'clock, and subsequently in receiving the resignation of two candidates.

A new writ will issue at once. The House adjourned at 6 o'clock, and Messrs. Howe and Fulton left town at a late hour in the evening.

On WEDNESDAY, Feb'y 25, the House sat about four hours, and made progress with the usual routine business. A great many Petitions were presented and the Hon. Attorney General's Bill to amend the criminal law advanced in Committee.

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. S. Cambria, arrived on Saturday at 4 P.M., in 14 days from Liverpool, with 31 passengers, 3 of whom were for this city. The Cambria arrived hence at the Mersey in 9 days. The opening of Parliament took place on the 2nd inst. The event was attended with favourable circumstances. The weather was fine, the attendance brilliant, and the people enthusiastic in their expressions of loyalty to the Queen. The Speech is of the usual stamp. Her Majesty continues to maintain the most friendly relations with foreign powers. The affairs of Holstein and Schleswig are in a far way of being settled. Regret is expressed at the continuance of the Kaffir War.—The tranquillity of Ireland is a subject of congratulation.—Reform in the Superior Courts of Law is promised.—It is announced that no further obstacles exist to prevent the introduction of representative institutions into New Zealand.—The revenue of the past year has been ample to liquidate all demands against the public service, notwithstanding the large reduction of taxation.—The Sovereign acknowledge with thankfulness to Almighty God that peace and good order continue to prevail throughout the country.—Her Majesty says the time has arrived for improving the Representative Institutions of the country in the Commons. In the Lords, the Address was moved by the Earl of Albertville and seconded by Lord Leigh The Address in the Commons was moved by Sir R. W. Bulkeley, and seconded by Mr. Bonham Carter. A long debate took place in the House on the resignation of Lord Palmerston. The European Times says the explanation of the Premier and the rejoinder of the late Foreign Secretary have added little to what was previously known of the causes which led to that extraordinary rupture. But the rupture is complete. It is worthy of remark that about the facts of this extraordinary movement there are no discrepancies. In every respect the two versions of the same transaction agree. But it peeps out, incidentally, that previous misunderstandings had occurred, arising out of Palmerston's reluctance to submit the routine of his department to the supervision of the Crown or the Prime Minister. Lord Palmerston at the close of his defence recounts, with honourable pride, the part which he has played in the great game of nations. "I think," said he, "I may say in quitting office that I have handed over the foreign relations of the country to my successor with the honour and dignity of England unscathed, and her character and reputation standing high amongst the nations of the world." Mr. Fox Maule has been raised to the Presidency of the Board of Control, that he may supervise the renewal of the East India Company's charter; and Mr. Vernon Smith succeeds him as Secretary at War Lord Cowley goes Ambassador to Paris, the idea of sending Sir H. Bulwer, (although once formally announced) being abandoned, that he may not be withdrawn from his American negotiations. A VILLAGE SWEEP AWAY.—ONE HUNDRED PERSONS MISSING.—The heavy rains which fell on Tuesday and Wednesday last have produced a most alarming destruction of property in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire. One truly awful calamity has occurred at the village of Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, by the overflow of a reservoir used for supplying the woollen mills and a number of the dwellings in the neighbourhood with water, and known as the Holme Reservoir. On Thursday morning, about one o'clock, it burst with a tremendous roar, and the water rushed down the valley with terrific force, carrying away an immense mill, built of stone, with all its heavy machinery, &c. several outbuildings, two rows of new buildings at Holmfirth, and part of the village of Hinchcliffe-Mills. Nearly all the inhabitants were asleep at the time, and were swept to a considerable distance, a number of bodies having been taken from the river 15 miles from the spot. One hundred persons are missing, and more than sixty dead bodies are said to be lying at the inns. The most remarkable indication of the state of trade in Birmingham during the past year is to be derived from the savings of the working classes. These are shown in various ways. The accounts of the savings bank for the year 1851, although not yet published, are made up; and it appears that during the last 12 months, there has been an increase of 1025 depositors, and of upwards of £29,000 in deposits. The aggregate amount of deposits, as will be shown by the report when it appears, is close upon £100,000. There are numerous freehold land and building societies in Birmingham, and not less than £70,000 has been paid by the artisans of that town into their various treasurers. The war of the Cape has progressed no farther owing to the severity of the weather. The intelligence from India is rather unsatisfactory. skirmishes are continually occurring between the natives and the English troops. The Duke of Wellington had made a speech upon the War at the Cape, and entirely commended Sir Harry Smith's conduct. The "national defence" and possibility of invasion are much discussed. The "Engineer's strike" is not yet compromised, and great suffering is already beginning

among the unskilled workmen, not entitled to relief from the Society. A young man, named William Barnes, a Mormon priest, while about to baptize two young female converts in the Trent, between Nottingham and Beeston, was carried away by the force of the current, and his body has never been seen since. Lord Howden's resignation as Minister at the Court of Madrid, would not be accepted by Lord Granville. Lord Brougham has arrived in London improved in health Lord Cowley and Mr. Justice Patterson have been sworn in as Privy Councillors. Lieut. Pin has returned to England, having failed in his endeavours to convince the Russian Government of the practicability of his project for searching the Siberian coasts in quest of Sir John Franklin's expedition. Mr. J. Wm. Dickson is appointed to the situation of third paid Attaché to Her Majesty's Mission in Persia. The first iron auxiliary steamer, 1500 tons register, will start for Port Philip, Adelaide, and Sydney early in April next. The supply of gold is coming in so inconveniently fast for the Bank of England, that to delay its deposit in their cellars, and to ensure its purity, the Bank directions receive it only through one assay-house; and it can only assay a given quantity a day. The gold-melting establishment is quite oppressed with employment. One great commercial establishment in London, it is reported, has already gold dust to the extent of nearly a quarter of a million in its custody. Some workmen, felling timber near Herne Bay, discovered in the centre of one of the trees a cavity, in which were the remains of a cat.—The skeleton was entire, and some hair remained on the skin. The skeleton is to be sent to the Canterbury Museum. IRELAND.—Several officers have been refused life insurance in Ireland. 75 men have been added to the police of Dundrik and vicinity. Father Martin-w is said to be seriously ill at Cork. Emigrants at the rate of 200 per week continued to leave Waterford for America. Railway extension has received an impetus. W. A. Anderson has returned to Derry from California with a fortune of £61,000; he was formerly clerk in a rent office, and went to the El Dorado in 1848. Lord Arundel will not retire from the representation of Limerick. W. S. Crawford's bill has been favourably received at a Belfast meeting. Mr. Birch, late proprietor of the World newspaper, has been arrested on a bench warrant at the suit of Mrs. French. The ship Queen of the West having on board 500 passengers, put into Cork in great distress; she was bound to New York, and came near foundering in the late gales. The remains of the late Rt. Hon. B. L. Slocum, which were to have been brought home in H. M. S. Ganges, having been left behind at Malta, great annoyance has been felt by the family. The Commissioners have declined granting any more passages to Australia, as being a reason that the quota already drawn from Ireland exceeds by thousands the proportions allocated to the United Kingdom. The Galway people have denounced Mr. Wastell as a miscreant impostor, he having raised various claims in that place as the price of the agency he was about to establish. Three additional felons have occurred at Cork viz.: T. S. & W. Hardy. Corn merchants, habitually £12,000—10s. in the pound is expected. Joseph Dunbar, proprietor of steam-mills, St. George's Quay, £5,000; and Denny Linn, distiller, £12,000—the property of the latter will meet a demand. The Irish authorities have been unable to convict the murderers of Mr. Baines. No jury can be found who dare to "agree." A bad state of things. Rumour says that the Marquis of Lansdowne is about being raised to an Irish dukedom. SCOTLAND.—A native of Scotland, residing in London, has stated his willingness to give £10,000 towards a National Monument, provided he was satisfied that the people of Scotland were really interested in its completion, and willing to contribute to it. Mr. Allison is engaged in writing a history of Europe from the fall of Napoleon in 1815, to the re-establishment of military government in France in 1851. The Town Council of Aberdeen, at its meeting on Feb. 2, agreed by a majority of ten to six, one declining to vote, to a motion deploring it to be right and expedient for the Council to petition Parliament to withdraw support from the Popish College of Maynooth. Mr. McGregor, M. P. for Glasgow, has addressed a long letter to his constituents on the naval forces of England and France. Though he maintains that the true policy of the English Government is peace and neutrality, yet he is of opinion that England has nothing to dread in the event of a war with France or any other power. FRANCE.—The Paris journals are occupied in discussing the events in the English Parliament; the friendly feeling expressed towards France by the principal speakers has produced a most favourable impression. The reports in circulation relative to Louis Napoleon seizing the funds of various public associations, and to impose taxes on income and stock, has been officially contradicted in the Monitor. Mallet has had his sentence of death commuted to transportation for life.

The strong expression of public opinion in reference to the confiscation of the Orleans property has induced Louis Napoleon to pause. Mr. Dupin, in a Belgian journal, has demonstrated in the clearest manner that the spoliation was a violation of the law of France and of common honesty. The Duke de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville, regard the case as one in which the whole society of France is interested. The question of the legality of the confiscation will be brought before the tribunals, by the testamentary executors, demanding three years arrears of rent from the Theatre Francais. The Journal des Debits has been threatened with suppression for defaming the reputation of Louis Philippe The ex Queen Amelia has written to M. Dupin, counselling calmness to the adherents of the Orleans family. The Archbishop of Paris, and the Bishops of Orleans and Rennes and others, have renounced on the part of the poor clergy all share of the property assigned them by the decree. Several prisoners implicated in the late disturbances, have been set at liberty. A decree has appeared promulgating the new electoral law. The suffrage is direct and universal; the scrutiny secret. Algeria and the colonies are wholly unfranchised. All Frenchmen of 21 years are electors, and the admirers of charism will find all the points of the charter realized. But the whole will be a mere mockery of representation when no her public, nor the right of initiating any law exists. The paid Senators will be the mere instrument of Louis Napoleon, it is difficult to judge of the internal state of France. Numerous arrests continue to be made in all parts of the country, but the ultimate fate of prisoners seldom comes to light from the recesses of the dungeons. M. Cobet, the Icarian Chief, has been sent by the police to England. The most disgraceful system of espionage prevails in the higher circles in Paris. As regards the foreign relations of France, Spain has been threatened, and a demand made for payment of the debt due for the war of 1823. Belgium is overawed, and the King reluctantly compelled to interfere with the press, and otherwise to do the bidding of the ruler of France. The Bullion Francais has been seized at Brussels. In Switzerland matters are assuming a serious aspect; and it is said that a French and Prussian army will be sent to occupy Switzerland for the purpose of overawing the Radical party. France, ignores the claims of Prussia upon Neuchâtel whilst, on the other hand, Austria would not permit two neutral powers to approach so near her frontiers. But Switzerland once in the power of France she can threaten Italy, Austria, and Prussia, and, whenever the Prince President is disposed to make war, he will not be wanting in pretexts for the glory and aggrandisement of France. SPAIN.—Three days fate has been ordered to commence on the 2d Feby. 49 be given in celebration of the birth of the Princess Royal. An attempt had been made to assassinate the Queen. Her Majesty was wounded near the shoulder. The assassin who fired the pistol at nearly arm's length from Her Majesty was arrested. The wound is not considered dangerous. GERMANY.—The Cologne Gazette of the 4th states from Berlin, that the Prussian Government has expressed its perfect satisfaction at the explanations given by Earl Granville with reference to the notes that have been addressed to the British Government on the subject of political refugees in England. It is stated in a letter from Vienna that, in consequence of the discovery of a secret society having a political character among the students of the Polytechnic Institution, between twenty and thirty of them have been arrested. BELGIUM.—The people of Belgium feel convinced that a French army will be sent shortly to occupy the country, and preparations of a warlike character are being made. The country swarms with agents of the French government.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND LAX DIGESTION. Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkeus, Chemist, 7, Piccadilly Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851. To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the violence of the attack was so alarming, and the illness continued in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear an under treatment. She was in doubt to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but she shews the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKEUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF EPIHEMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DYEMEN'S ISLAND. Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Waick. Margaret McConnigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of 100 months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by their her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND TROUBLES OF THE STOMACH, 81 YEARS OF AGE. From Messrs. Thom & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement. —August 2nd, 1851. To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was accompanied by a shortness of breath, and I was unable to walk about. I am 81 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am enabled to do other things, to make acquaintance with my friends. I am now recovered, by their means, completely active, and can take exercise without inconvenience. I am, HENRY COLE, (Signed) North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT. Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Hydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851. Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time severely afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, could not rid him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when every remedy would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a further inducement he did so. The first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even vouch as sufficient to its truth effect, should it be required. Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the Pills, (Signed) Goulburn Herald, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY. Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed. These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints: Ague, Female Irregularities, Swelling of legs, Rheumatic Com-plaints, Swelling of all parts, Stone and Gravel, Blisters on the skin, Dropsy, Secondary Syphilis, Bowel complaint, Headaches, Tic Douloureux, Colic, Indigestion, Tooth-ache, Constipation of bowels, Inflammation, Ulcers, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Venereal Affections, Dropsy, Lumbago, Wounds, all kinds, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Wounds, it is a cure, &c. Erysipelas, Rheumatism of the Face, &c. Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot or box. See Agents in Nova Scotia.—Mr. Harding, Widdowson, St. John's, N. B.; Messrs. T. R. Parry, Liverpool, N. B.; Mr. Conroy, St. John's, N. B.; Messrs. T. R. Parry, N. B.; Messrs. T. R. Parry, N. B.; Messrs. T. R. Parry, N. B.

Advertisements. BAZAAR. THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregations in Halifax beg leave to announce that they are making preparations for holding a Bazaar in the evening, to raise funds in aid of the New Wesleyan Chapel now in course of erection in Queen Street. Contributions in money, or materials, or articles for sale are respectfully solicited, and will be thankfully received. For particular information, reference can be had to any of the following Ladies, who will act as a Committee of Management:—Mrs. Evans, Mrs. McMurray, Mrs. Nordbeck, Mrs. Troup, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. E. J. S. Jones, Mrs. S. F. Barrs, Mrs. Frost, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Daniel Starr, Mrs. Grace, Mrs. Northup and Mrs. Jones, Miss Crane, Secy. Nov 1. BOARD AND LODGING. A FEW respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated on reasonable terms, at the residence of the Subscriber, Brunswick Terrace, opposite the University Church. Feb. 11. JOHN MCALPINE. CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE Subscriber having taken into Co-partnership Mr. GEORGE E. ANDERSON, the business heretofore carried on by him, will, from this date, be conducted under the firm of BELL, ANDERSON & CO. Jan. 19. Wm. & Ath. J. BELL & CO. DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Most Assorted from London, the subscriber has completed his full supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Soaps and perfumery. Also on hand a large assortment of Tooth, Nail, Cloth, and Hair Brushes, for sale very low at No. 13, Granville Street. Also on hand a large supply of very superior Medicines. COD-LIVER OIL, whole or retail. Oct. 24. ROBERT G. FRASER

NEW YEAR—1852. Extensive Sale of Ready Made Clothing, Cloth, &c. AT THE HALIFAX CLOTHING STORE, No. 4, ORDNANCE ROW, BY CHARLES BAYLOR. COMMENCING this morning, and continuing daily until the whole of the large stock now on hand may be disposed of—comprising upwards of 20 Pilot, Beaver, Whitney, Cloth, Duck, Kid, Felt and other Sack, Chesterfield, Fabelot, Hating and Frock COATS, REEFING JACKETS, TROUSERS and VESTS by the hundred, Shirts, Drawers, Braies, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, in fact every article necessary for Men's wear, together with a large stock of Cloths, Cassimere, Fairs, BEAVERS, WHITNYS, &c. —ALSO— A Full Assortment of FALLOES, TRIMMINGS. The whole of the above Stock is now offered for sale, either wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices for Cash, in order to make room for a new stock for the spring, and as economy is the order of the day, persons in want of any of the above articles would do well to call, and examine for themselves. Clothing of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in good style. January 8. Wm. & Ath. 119.

