





We must say, that on careful perusal of the speeches, as reported, at the meeting of the Lancashire Public School Association, the hour of one of the most Quixotic schemes was ever planned on the credulity of the public.

We are reminded of the New Zealand Colonization Scheme, propounded several years ago by some of the disciples of the middle Ages, in which it was proposed to ply, for the civilization of the cannibals, the institutions of Chivalry, which, in the middle Ages, contributed to help forward a transition of European Society from a chaotic to a polished state. The idea of New Zealand Christians thought to risk 'his life for the lock of a lady's hair' was abominably grotesque, but not more so than that of a troop of ragged boys, armed to subvert the 'the primordial grandeur' of Egyptian Monuments, and trained to virtue and religion by the divine ideals of Grecian sculpture; whilst the religionists, with their ill-fated book, and their priestly indices, and Sunday-school teachers, stand by utter disfigurement as being so outdone, certainly may be taken as a prelude of a disfigurement, when we find that the association has already outdone the religionists in what has usually been held to be their exclusive monopoly, — can't, bigory, or tyranny. What better pains does all this evil stuff deserve than that? We tell of Lancashire Public School Association, at least they have proved, by a much more minute and inductive process of reasoning than they have ever yet attempted, that the system of Education will restrain crime, improve society, — and make the country prosperous, we shall hold them guilty of using words and phrases without any meaning, simply because they have learnt them from their party. Did ever religious bigotry assert its exclusive claims, and run down all their sects with more intensity than this association maintains its pretensions? Does it record an instance of a Church, in its omniscience, crumpling religion down people's throats with half the zeal which these men now puff the public mind with their irreligious crochets, by force of Parliaments, and laws of rates, and violence to persons?

We do not hesitate to say that never were religious so loftily backed by such countenances doing.

For what have these philanthropic educationists done? They profess to deplore the prevalence of fornication and crime, — they claim credit for zeal in the cause of education, — they are impatient of delay, — the religionists are too slow for them, — it will take, they say, at the present rate of progress, two hundred ears to teach the people of England to read and write.

Well, what have they done? It is usual for the religious bigots to show their industry by their sacrifices. They put down their money to build schools and training institutions, and to pay Teachers' salaries.

But these educational bigots are not so good as they seem; — their policy is to make other people pay for their experiments.

One of the most enthusiastic speakers said, — Besides, he considered it a very unjust thing that every attempt to improve the condition of our fellow-creatures should be made simply at the expense of the benevolent part of the community.

Very good; — but amongst the religionists, it is usual to regard practical efforts and pecuniary contributions as the tests of benevolence, and the non-benevolent want at least some examples of this kind to move them. It is a doctrine unknown amongst the sects, that benevolence consists in taking other people's money to relieve distress.

Such, however, is the benevolence of the Lancashire Public School Association. One simple gentleman from the country did, in his old-fashioned way, mention something about subscriptions; but he was speedily corrected, and made to understand, that his benevolence was to cost him nothing more than his own proportion of a six-penny rate. That 60 members of the House of Commons should have voted for the principle of such a measure, can only be matter of surprise and regret.

It should, however, make Methodists look about them, that they may bring to bear upon the masses exposed to the danger of such educational quackery, their own practical, well-earned agency, which they know from "the sure word of prophecy," to be divinely sanctioned, and from their experience, to have been divinely blessed.

We venture to hope, that the Government understands the wants of the country too well, to listen to the overtures of the speculators, and that it will, at least, adhere to the sound principle of requiring a large amount of local contributions as the condition of its own aid, and as a test of the zeal of school-promoters.

And we tell the Manchester Guardian for the comfort, that he must in fact, out of a better case than he has yet done, before the country will consent to try his system; — that the educationists are too strong for the Government, and that, even if the Government were to act by acts of Parliament, it would be held in its operations by the determined opposition of all classes among them, who would respond as one man to the rallying cry, "THE BARRICADE FIRST, and THE REFORMATION OF THE BIBLE for the youth of England!"

FAMILY CIRCLE.

"I am so sorry that I have not lived a different life!"

These words were among the last concerted sentences, uttered by a lovely and amiable young lady, just then falling a victim to consumption in the very bloom of her life. So sweet had been her disposition, so mild and affectionate her intercourse with her own family and with her friends, that it was often remarked of her, with much propriety, only "one thing thou lackedst." In her last sickness she gave satisfactory evidence, that the one lacking, but crowning grace, was no longer wanting. She died peacefully, although in excruciating pain of body, ever pronouncing between the almost involuntary throbbings of physical agony, — "blessed Jesus! blessed Jesus!" A little while before this event, calling her mother to her bedside, she bid her a very touching and affectionate adieu, asking forgiveness for any unkindness she might have shown to her, in her past life; and then, with indescribable emotion, she added, "Mother, I am so sorry that I have not lived a different life."

The sentiment of this dying girl is too precious and important to be passed by unnoticed. — Golden moments of usefulness and improvement are permitted to pass swiftly, and forever away, and their value only appreciated, when their opportunities are beyond our grasp. Christian parent or teacher! this world is the day of our life, the night of death will soon draw its curtain over thee, and thy work, well or ill done, will be ended. How much is then to be accomplished! and how few the moments are that remain! Many are the immortal souls departing upon thy faithful efforts. Be not, for a moment, enticed by the passing vanities of time. Labour for eternity! — Work on, and work ever.

The day of discharge, and reward, may be much nearer than anticipated. Avoid nothing that can be done; leave no duty unperformed; no obligation undischarged. Then will not death come too soon, nor thy soul be oppressed with lagging reflections upon thy negligence; nor yet, looking on the cold unmovable face of death, shalt thou say, with grief of heart, "I am so sorry that I have not lived a different life!"

But thou shalt exclaim, triumphantly, "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give at that day."

Hear young reader, have you made the necessary preparation for eternity. Are you ready to receive, at any moment, the unceremonious approach of death, and hear his peremptory summons, "Follow me!" Are you not building high hopes of life and happiness upon your present health, and smiling prospects? — And are you not packing off a work that you know to be indispensable? The foundation of your building is already shaken: perhaps distress is just now ready to remove the cornerstone, and the beautiful and adorned structure must fall into the dust.

"If I could have a loved it possible," said a young lady, to a minister, who was suddenly called to pray with her, — then in the very embrace of death, — that I should have died so soon, and just when I was so happily situated, I should have been more faithful to my soul, and in attendance upon the house of God!"

Alas! alas! death cannot be bribed by beauty, earthly bliss, or tears of anguish! In less than one short year, the deeply afflicted pastor buried this lovely young lady, whom, at its commencement, he had joined in holy and happy matrimony, to the companion of her youth and heart. Do not, then, my friend, add to the afflictions of the dying hour, still more painful reflections. It will require all the virtue of divine grace, to look, for the last time, upon the dear forms of kindred and friends, whose eyes to the lovely scenes of life, and I welcome to the grave with a calm presence. "O death! where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" O let it not be the source of your chiefest sorrows, in that awful moment, that you have lived through life, with an unfeeling acquiescence in the great principle of the Bible, — "I leave not as your dying mother said, — I am so sorry that I have not lived a different life!" — S. S. Teacher.

Family Religion.

Family religion is of deep and important character, and will greatly depend on the direct

of the head of the family, and on his mode of conducting the worship of his household. If he is conscientious, his servants and family will be directed with his religious influences, will weary themselves in his service, and will have their religious and moral education, and will be able to perform the most delightful service in which they can be engaged. Let them sing, in sweet, plain, tenor, or alto, heavenly.

Worship, thus conducted, may be used as an engine of vast power in families. It diffuses a sympathy through the members. It calls of the mind from the deadening morning and evening services, in the midst of all the hurries and cares of life. It says, "There is a God!" "There is a spiritual world!" "There is a life to come!" It fixes the idea of responsibility in the mind. It furnishes a tender and judicious father or mother with an opportunity of gently pointing out faults, where a direct admonition might be inexpedient. It enables him to relieve the weight with which subordination or service often sits on the minds of inferiors.

Women.

The sceptre of empire is not the sceptre that best befits the hand of woman; nor is the field of carnage her field of glory. Home, sweet home, is her theatre of action, and the throne of her power. Or if seen abroad, she seems to best advantage when on errands of love, and wearing her robe of mercy.

It was not woman who slept during the agonies of Gethsemane; it was not woman who denied her Lord at the palace of Caiaphas; it was not woman who deserted his cross on the hill of Calvary. But it was woman that dared to testify her respect for his corpse; that procured spices for embalming it; and that was found last at night, and first in the morning, at his sepulchre. Time has rather impaired her kindness, shaken her constancy, nor changed her character.

Now, as fitly, she is most ready to enter, and most reluctant to leave the abode of family. Now, as formerly, is her office and well it has been sustained, to say the fainting head, wipe from the dim eye the tear of anguish, and from the cold forehead the dew of death. — Dr. Noth.

To be Attractive in Company.

It is a delicate secret, that of being attractive and charming in company. Some people think it requires beauty or knowledge, or eloquence in the speaker; it requires no such thing. It is true, that beauty brings the hearer near, but it does not keep them. Some people think that it requires the speaker to be clever in herself, or agreeable, or interesting; instead of which it only requires that she should, with nice and delicate tact, so address herself to others, as to make them feel themselves clever, agreeable, and interesting; and that will please and gratify them infinitely more, than by displaying the most brilliant or extraordinary powers of her own.

Hearts and Homes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Original Matter is particularly requested for this Paper, such as Local Intelligence, &c. &c. No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Petitecaine Circuit.

For the Wesleyan.

MY DEAR BROTHER, — My hopes of a revival of religion are beginning to be realized in one part of the Circuit, viz. the lower part of the Parish of Coverdale. Four were baptized Sabbath before last, according to the usual practice of the Synod. During the service and performance of the ordinance, the deepest solemnity pervaded the large assembly of persons, and several weeping souls with whom I spoke as Christians, and in conversation, as well with those present in the Synod, and account of their souls. Our old and constant fellow-labourer, W. CHRYM, Esq., has been called to the other side of the grave, and I have the pleasure to inform you that he has been buried in the grave of his ancestors, and that he has left behind him a large number of friends, who will be ready to follow him to the other side of the grave. I have the pleasure to inform you that he has been buried in the grave of his ancestors, and that he has left behind him a large number of friends, who will be ready to follow him to the other side of the grave.

As a piece of information that will prove interesting to yourself and some of your readers, I would mention that a valuable vein of gold has been discovered by the Parish of Hillsborough, of a very superior quality. I have conversed with different individuals respecting it, who all agree in their opinions. One of them has been a miner in Cumberland (England), and has seen this vein. He describes it as 6 feet in thickness, and 25 feet above the bed of a stream that cuts it and lays it bare. I have seen various specimens and tried them, and must say I never saw finer, or even so good, for fuel. It burns freely, and leaves very little earthy matter. It is of the kind I presume called bituminous coal. The parties who discovered it have obtained a lease, and commenced operations. This will doubtless prove a source of wealth to the proprietors, and of advantage to all in the vicinity. Independently of this, business is improving in this part of New Brunswick, and people seem in appearance to feel their hopes of returning prosperity revive. Truly God is good. O that men were more grateful! Yours &c.

R. A. CHRYM, Esq.

Bend, N. B., July 16, 1819.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

DIED of Consumption, at Tenny Cape, in the Newport and Mathau Circuit, on Saturday evening, 24th Nov., Letitia, the beloved wife of Mr. Edward Church. She united in Christian fellowship with the Wesleyan Church about 18 months since, and among them she found the blessing of redemption through believing in the covenant blood. Steadfastly retaining the possession of this blessing until the earthly house of this tabernacle was dissolved, she was thus found in readiness when the pale messenger arrived, and went home to her Father's house exclaiming, — "Come Lord Jesus, come quickly!" W. M.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

Magnetic Clocks.

Professor Locke, of Cincinnati, has been at Boston superintending the construction of one of his newly-invented magnetic clocks for the National Observatory at Washington. Congress appropriated ten thousand dollars to purchase and set up. It is one of the most important of modern discoveries. It divides seconds into hundredths with as much precision as the machinery of watches in a scale. And by its use, in connection with the electrical telegraph, the astronomical observer in one place, say at Cambridge, can communicate the exact time of a transit to the observer at Washington, New Orleans, and every other place where there is a transit instrument in communication. The other part in their turn, and thus the great problem of exact longitude is solved at once, the geography of the country can be perfected, maps made accurate, the traveller's navigation be known exactly his point of departure. — Independent.

The Phintoscope.

A new philosophical instrument in the department of optics, has been invented by Professor Locke, of Cincinnati, (who is now in Washington superintending the construction of the electrical telegraph, at the National Observatory,) called by him The Phintoscope. It depends on principles of optics, and is used by him in that gentleman's journal of last week, under the head of *Biographical Fiction*. It is very simple, and has neither lenses, prisms, nor reflectors. It consists of a flat board case, about nine by seven in length, with two right-angled, one at each end, and a central strip, meeting the upper end of the upright, and a second, or diaphragm, nearly as large as the base, inserted. It is seen on being held up to the light, and the light rays are brought into any intermediate position. The top strip has a slit one fourth of an inch wide, and about three inches long from left to right. The diaphragm places his eyes over this slit, looking downward. The movable screen has also a slit of the same length, but about an inch wide. This instrument may be expected to be fully explained in Schumacher's Journal for July next.

Therapeutic Kettle, &c. &c.

I have consulted with friends who have been suffering from rheumatism, and have found that the use of a therapeutic kettle, &c. &c. is a most valuable remedy. It is a simple instrument, and is used by holding it over the fire, and allowing the steam to rise, and passing it over the affected part. It is a most valuable remedy, and is used by holding it over the fire, and allowing the steam to rise, and passing it over the affected part.

er, in fact than the water from the neighbouring wells which the town intends to use. This can only arise from the ingredients obtained in the town atmosphere. But the most curious point is the fact, that organic matter is never absent, although the rain be continued for whole days. The state of the air is closely connected with that of the water; what the air contains the water may absorb; what the water has dissolved or absorbed, it may give out to the air. The enormous quantity of impure matter filtering from all parts of a large town into its many natural and artificial outlets, does at the first view present us with a terrible picture of our underground sources of water. But when we examine the soil of a town, we do not find the state of matters to present that exaggerated character which we might suppose. The sand at the Chelsea Water-works contains only 1.43 per cent of organic matter after being used for weeks. In 1827 none in wells two or three hundred yards from the town. Dr. Smith has examined thirty wells in Manchester, and he found nitrates in them all. Many contained a surprising quantity, and were very nauseous. The examination of various wells in the metropolis showed the constant formation of nitric acid, and in many wells an enormous quantity was detected. The presence of the nitrates in the London water prevents the formation of any vegetable matter; no vegetation can be detected even by a microscope, after a long period. The Thames water has been examined from water near its source to the metropolis, and an increasing amount of impurity detected. All the matter of great towns contains organic matter; water purifies itself from organic matter in various ways, but particularly by converting it into nitrates; water can never stand long with advantage, unless on a large scale, and should be used when collected or as soon as filtered.

Self-adjusting Berths.

An ingenious yet simple plan for adapting the tables, sofas, and even berths, to the rolling of a ship, was on exhibition lately at the Exchange, says the N. Y. Express. The tables are cut into parallel halves, and a moveable weight beneath them would keep them in a horizontal position, however rough might be the navigation. The sofas, seats, and berths, were arranged somewhat in the same way, so that, sitting or lying down, the voyager would always preserve the same upright position, whatever might be the vessel's movement. The idea seemed feasible, and the model worked well. — How it would behave in a rough sea, is another matter.

RECIPE FOR LADIES' ATTIRE.—Let your earrings be attention, encircled by the pearls of refinement; the diamond of your necklace be truth, and the chain christianity; your bosom plain modesty, set with compassion; your bracelets be charity, ornamented with the pearls of gentleness; your fingerings be affection, set round with the diamonds of industry; your girdle by simplicity, with the tassel of good humor. Let your neckerchief be virtue, and your drapery politeness; let your shoes be wisdom, secured by the buckles of perseverance.

CHOICE SAYINGS.

Christian principles will languish or die, if they are not habitually exercised in those quiet little duties which are always at hand. — Every man hath not only a talent of time, but a talent of opportunity to improve his talent in some manner, put into his hands. — No man can go to heaven who the day who has not cut his heart's thither, while he lives. — Patiently suffer that from which thou canst not mend in them, until God please to do it for thee; and remember that thou must thyself, since thou art so young, that others should not offend in any thing. — When thou wakest, thou canst not tell whether ever thou shalt sleep again; nor lying down to sleep, whether ever thou shalt awake; therefore pray at thy uprising, and pray at thy down-sleeping. — It is no small comfort to the saints that this world is the worst place they ever shall be in. — No man is so insignificant as that he can be sure his example can do no hurt. — Hope the more, get ready for the worst, and then take what God sends. — Whoever wipes another's tear, lifts another's head, binds another's heart, performs religion's most beautiful rite, not decent and hardens ceremony. — The best society is of virtuous thoughts; no exile can deprive a man of the rights; no prison of this society; no palace of the earth; no bondage, of this liberty. — There is a difference between a wise man and a fool; the first begins in the end; the other ends in the beginning. — I will fix my eye on the other of the consequences of it. — All heavenly hearts are charitable. — Endeavour to be a blessing to others. — I will, if I can do anything for others and Heaven; not to do it by me, but to express myself and my thank. — Thankfulness is one way to joy. — God hath given to man a short time here upon earth, and yet upon the short and variable



EDUCATION.

Our attention is directed to the all important subject of Education. But at present we abstain from entering at length into its consideration, in hope that, before another week shall have passed away, the views of the Government, we suppose—as from His Excellency's Speech it appears a measure is to be submitted for the consideration and action of the "House"—will be fully disclosed. Meantime, we reiterate a formerly expressed sentiment, that, in the distribution of monies for the purposes of education, the Legislature of Nova Scotia has not overlooked the claims of the Wesleyan Methodists of this Province, as the Grant to SACKVILLE ACADEMY certifies, as well as a grant to a Wesleyan Day School established in this City. Nor do we feel apprehensive, that, if grants are continued to other denominational institutions, the Wesleyans will be denied of their fair and legitimate share of Provincial support in carrying on their educational movements. We feel quite at ease on this score. But we fear lest, under the plea of expediency, or with the plausible yet fallacious pretext of putting down what is called *sectarianism*, an attempt will be made to thrust on the population at large a scheme of education on a purely secular basis, regardless of the conscientious scruples of thousands, and to withhold all Legislative aid from Schools and Academies in which the religious principle is recognized. The possibility of such a retrograde movement we cannot regard without strong emotion and painful solicitude. Such a measure, reduced to practice, will, we may safely predict, raise a storm throughout the length and breadth of the Province, which few men need choose causelessly to evoke, or to confront. There are principles here at stake, which are felt to be dearer than life, and stronger than any merely political interests. It is not the first time that Christian men have battled and made sacrifices for the supremacy of God's Word and the rights of conscience; and we are unwilling to believe that the people of Nova Scotia, when the matter is truthfully placed before them, will quiescently sanction the exclusion of the Bible and the prohibition of prayer to Almighty God from the Schools and Academies of the land, by positive Legislative enactment; or that they will justify any Legislature in granting monies for educational purposes to Schools on the condition that the Word of God shall not be read in them nor prayers offered to the Divine Majesty; and in withholding grants from certain Schools and Academies solely on the ground that the Word of God is read in them and prayers are presented to Almighty God for his blessing. The questions involved are vital—the principles deep—they impinge on interests whose importance cannot be exaggerated—interests as undying as eternity. If ever, wisdom, prudence, caution and integrity are here requisite, and in no ordinary degree. We wait the promised denouement with some anxiety.

Death of the Right Rev. Bishop Coleridge.

It is our painful duty this week to record the death of the Right Rev. Bishop Coleridge. The venerated prelate returned to his seat, St. John's, Ottery, on Thursday last, for the purpose of spending, with his estimable family, the Christmas season. About three o'clock, in the afternoon of Friday the Bishop was out looking at the ruins of Saint Saviour's Church, over the Otter, shortly afterwards he returned to his home, and just as he had reached the farmhouse, his Lord (Mr. Horsfield), who resides there, called him how

he was. He replied "I feel very unwell." "How for?" and immediately receded, but Mr. Horsfield caught him, and prevented the fall. Soon after this the Bishop expired. His sudden death is supposed to be caused by the bursting of a blood vessel in the brain. In his demise the church has lost a learned and most faithful pastor, the country a wise and consistent Englishman, his tenants a good landlord, the large circle of his family and acquaintances a sincere man in the domestic and friendly relations of life, the poor a kind adviser and a benevolent benefactor.—*Western Luminary.*

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS (Selected chiefly from the City Papers.) HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

**FRIDAY, JAN. 18.**  
The House met on Friday at 12 o'clock but was not opened to strangers until two. It was understood a motion by the leader of the Government to abolish the franking privilege of members was being discussed, which, it appears, was finally carried. Soon after the doors were opened, the answer to the address was taken up. The first clause passed without opposition. On the second being read, the Hon. Mr. Johnston rose and spoke at some length in condemnation of the Government for having suspended the duty on Hay. Quite an animated discussion ensued. The address was finally passed by a vote of 19 to 15—the honorable member for Falmouth, Mr. Songster voting with the Opposition.  
**Committee on Expiring Laws.**—Messrs Blackadar, Henry, McLeod.  
**Committee on Public Accounts.**—Messrs Killam, Mignowitz, Fulton, McDonald.  
**FRANKING PRIVILEGE.**—The subjoined Resolutions, passed the House:—  
Resolved, That in future the members of this house shall not have the privilege of Franking Letters during the session of the Assembly as heretofore.  
Resolved, That accounts be kept with each member for postage during this session by the Deputy Post Master General.  
The House adjourned.

**SATURDAY, JAN. 19.**  
The House met at 12 o'clock.  
It was ordered that no petition upon private matters be received after Saturday the 9th of February.

**Committees.**  
The following Committees were appointed:  
**Agriculture.**—Messrs. Hall, Howe, Robertson, Crookman, Wier, Songster, Bent, Henry, and Smith.  
**Education.**—Messrs. Young, Johnston, Henry, Blackadar, Fulton, Crookman, and Hall.  
**Navigation Securities.**—Messrs. Killam, McKeagney, Mott, McDonald, Card, Snow, and Henry.  
**Post Office.**—Attorney General, Johnston, Fraser, Crookman, Young, and Henry.  
**Fisheries.**—Hon. Attorney General, Messrs. Marshall, Campbell, Martell, McKenna, McDonald, and Bourneill.  
**Trade and Manufactures.**—Messrs. Fraser, Taylor, Mott, Young, and Killam.  
**Mines and Minerals.**—Young, Henry, Harrington, Hall, Dickie, Crookman, and McKeagney.  
**Pencenturaries.**—Messrs. Crookman, Mignowitz, McDonald, McLeod and Fulton.  
**Indian Affairs.**—Messrs. Henry, McLeod, Blackadar, Bold, Killam, Ernst and Thorne.  
**Printing.**—Messrs. Mignowitz, McDougall, Fulton, Freeman, and Dimock.  
**Sick Emigrants.**—Messrs. G. R. Young, Taylor, Marshall, Brown, and Crookman.

**Publishing Debates.**  
Mr. Fraser said he held in his hand a petition from Mr. Alpin Grant, a publisher, complaining that he had not received any remuneration for publishing the debates, which he begged leave to present.  
The petition was referred to the Committee on Reporting.  
Hon. G. R. Young introduced a Bill to enable the inhabitants of Maxwelton to build a Lock up House. Read a first time.  
Mr. Young also asked leave to present a Petition from the Board of Health for the County of Pictou for compensation for certain outlays. Referred to Committee on Sick Emigrants.  
Mr. Crookman gave notice of moving a Resolution to sell the Horse Bell Foundry Morgan.  
The House then adjourned till 3 o'clock when they waited in a body on the Lieut. Governor with the Address.

**ADDRESS:**  
*May it please your Excellency:*  
We, the Representatives of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the people of Nova Scotia, participate in the sorrow so deeply felt in other portions of the Empire at the demise of the late Queen Victoria.  
We acknowledge with grateful remembrance the assistance we owe for the necessities which the late year has been distinguished by the tranquillity of the Province, for the exemption from the calamities which neighbouring countries have been scourged—and for the opportunity

abundant return with which the Her Majesty has been rewarded.  
The loyal sentiments of the people of Nova Scotia, your Excellency has justly appreciated; and we beg to assure your Excellency that they are prepared, now as ever, to uphold the authority of their Sovereign and the integrity of the Empire.  
We regret to learn that the Fisheries have been less productive than in former years, but we are gratified that the diminished supply has been, to a certain extent, met by an increased demand in Foreign Markets, which has tended to avert, in some degree, the pressure which would otherwise have been felt from a deficiency in the quantity.  
In resuming our labours, your Excellency may rely upon our zealous co-operation in all measures calculated to develop the resources, and promote the prosperity of the Province.  
That the supplies granted have been equal to the ordinary demands upon the Treasury, and the payment to the arrears, temporary loan, authorised by the Act of last Session, has been largely reduced and will shortly be repaid.  
In the passage of an Imperial Act, by which a low and uniform rate of Postage and the entire control of their internal Posts are placed within reach of the people of Nova Scotia, we recognize a renewed pledge of justice and consideration as honourable to her Majesty's Government as it will be gratefully regarded by those we represent; and your Excellency may rely upon our cheerful concurrence in any Imperial legislation on this very important subject.  
To the promised measure for the improvement and extension of Our Educational Institutions we shall give our best attention, conscious how deeply the advancement of the material interest of the people is dependant on the intellectual and moral culture.  
The Public accounts for the past, and the Estimates for the current year, will, when submitted, meet our best consideration.  
We thank your Excellency for reminding us of the claims of those whom Providence has blessed of reason, and will be ready to give this subject the consideration its importance demands.  
To the report of the Commissioners appointed to revise and consolidate the Laws, we shall bestow our best attention; in the confident hope that our joint labours may produce a work creditable to the Legislature, and calculated to diffuse, in a simple and intelligible form, a knowledge of our Provincial Statutes.  
Your Excellency may be assured that any measure by which the imperfect titles to land which abound in the Island of Cape Breton, can be rendered more secure and complete, will be regarded as a boon by the Inhabitants.  
We thank your Excellency for the attention bestowed by your Government on the means by which a reciprocal Trade between the British Provinces on this Continent and the United States may be secured. Whenever it shall please your Excellency to lay before us such information as will enable us to judge of the aspects which the question has assumed, we shall enter upon its consideration, with an anxious desire to extend our Commerce, and multiply friendly relations with the growing communities by whom we are surrounded.  
The House then adjourned till 12 o'clock on Monday.

MONDAY, JAN. 21.

**Excise Claims, &c.**  
Mr. Freeman presented a petition from Mr. Freeman, Collector of Excise for Liverpool, praying reimbursement of expenses of a scale and beam for weighing sugar. Referred to committee on Trade.  
The Maxwellton Lock up House Bill was read a second time.  
**Despatches.**  
The Hon. Provincial Secretary laid on the table despatches confirming the departments Civil List, Crown Land, and Railway Bills.  
**Consolidation of Laws.**  
The Hon. Attorney General presented the report of the commissioners of consolidating the Laws.  
Mr. Fraser moved that the house do at once resolve itself into a committee of the whole, in consideration of the revised laws.  
Mr. Crookman and Mr. McKeagney spoke in favour of the house doing into the subject at once.  
On the question being put, the house decided to go into committee of the whole on the subject.  
After some explanations by the Hon. the Speaker, the Committee adjourned.  
A despatch relating to a claim for herd money, by the Imperial Government was read.  
The despatch, with various others, were referred to special committees.  
The Speaker handed in a letter he had received from Mr. Mott, Speaker of Assembly in Canada, soliciting copies of any Records the Province could furnish to supply the loss of the volume burned by a fire in the destruction of the Parliament Buildings.  
Referred to a special committee of Mr. Crookman, Henry, and Fulton.  
Hon. Provincial Secretary presented a memorial from Mrs. Dickie, a benevolent lady of

New Brunswick, in favour of the claims of the insane. Referred to a special committee.  
Hon. G. R. Young presented a resolution in favour of reporting the decisions in the Supreme Court. Referred to a special committee.  
The Attorney General presented a Bill for perfecting a uniform rate of postage, which was read a first time.  
Also a Bill to confirm titles of parties in Cape Breton—referred to a special committee.  
Mr. Mott presented a petition on the subject of Water Lots in Dartmouth. Referred to Messrs Mott, Fraser, and Dickie.  
The House adjourned till 11 o'clock, Tuesday.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22.

Mr. Killam asked leave to introduce a bill entitled, An Act to incorporate the Queen's Wharf Company at Yarmouth. The bill was read a first time, and referred to a select committee.  
Mr. Killam also presented a Petition from the Excise Officer at Yarmouth, asking for a moiety of a fine he had recovered for a breach of the Revenue Laws. The petition was received, and referred to a Select Committee on Trade.  
Also a petition from \_\_\_\_\_ praying for remuneration for vaccinating a large number of persons; also a petition praying for remuneration for Medical attendance bestowed upon a number of poor Indians. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.  
Mr. Freeman presented a petition from Wm. Mortimer of Queen's County, relative to supporting a transient pauper.—Referred to Committee on Paupers.  
Mr. Freeman also presented two petitions on the subject of Roads and Bridges.  
Mr. Ernst presented a petition from Benjamin Zwicker, of Chester, complaining of an I-band having been improperly granted to another applicant in preference to him by the Surveyor General. The petition was laid on the table.  
**Consolidation of the Laws.**  
The house went into committee on the bill for consolidating the Laws.  
Several clauses passed. They were explanatory of the terms that should be employed for the abbreviation of the Laws.  
A long conversation occurred respecting the days on which parties should be relieved from legal liabilities. Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, were included in the Law.  
The Speaker proposed that Public Holidays, proclaimed by the Government, should be included.  
After conversation, the Hon. Speaker withdrew his motion, and the clause passed as originally framed.  
The Bill passed.  
**Election Law.**  
The Bill for consolidating the Election Laws was taken up.  
The clause giving a certain number of members to Counties and Townships passed.  
The clause relating to franchise passed. Mr. Henry's Resolution relative to the franchise is to be the order of the day on Tuesday next.  
A large number of clauses of the Bill passed.  
On the clause relating to contested elections, the Speaker moved that no petition against the return of any member admitted be received, unless sent within fourteen days after the sitting member had taken his seat. The motion passed unanimously.  
The Committee adjourned and Reported.  
Hon. G. R. Young asked leave to introduce a bill to take a census of the Province.  
Mr. Fraser moved that the bill be referred to a select committee.  
After some conversation a committee composed of Messrs. Young, Fraser, Dickie, Killam, and Mignowitz, was appointed, to whom the bill was referred.  
Hon. Atty. General asked leave to introduce a bill regulating the fees in the Court of Marriage and Divorce. Leave was granted and the bill read a first time.  
Hon. Provincial Secretary laid upon the table of the House several acts of the Imperial Parliament, which he had got printed for the accommodation of members.  
The House adjourned till 12 o'clock on Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

The House having set for some time with closed doors, opened at one o'clock.  
Hon. Provincial Secretary presented a petition from James Black, of Gay's River, in the County of Halifax, who states that he had \$87 in the Savings Bank, and that his trunk was stolen in which was his book by some person who obtained the money from the Bank, and he now submits his case to the House.  
After some conversation, it was agreed that the petition should be laid before the Government.  
The Hon. Attorney General moved that the House now resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the  
**Consolidation of the Laws.**  
The Hon. the Speaker moved that the clause be taken up the criminal law.  
The first clause related to treason.

The Speaker said that this law of treason was the same as the law of England.  
After which a conversation ensued as to the propriety of omitting that part of the act—'Compassing the life of the Queen,'—which ended in the clause passing.  
A message from the Legislative Council announcing the appointment of the following gentlemen as a committee of public accounts, viz:—Hon. Messrs. Brown, Morton, and Stairs. Messrs. Fraser, Freeman, and Ryder were nominated by the house.  
Mr. Fraser reported a recommendation of the Legislative Council for the junction of the libraries of both houses, to form a general library. Received and laid on the table.  
All the clauses of the consolidated criminal act were then passed.  
The House adjourned till 12 o'clock on Thursday.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24.

**Petitions.**  
Mr. Freeman presented a Petition from Dr. Van Buskirk, praying remuneration for medical attendance upon a transient pauper. Received and referred to the committee on transient paupers.  
Mr. Mignowitz presented a Petition from the Commissioners of the Poor for the township of Chester. Received and referred to the Committee on transient paupers.  
**Consolidation of the Laws.**  
The House went into committee upon the Consolidation of the Laws Bill.  
The chapter touching the administration of Criminal Justice was taken up and passed without material amendment. The chapters touching the Government House and Provincial Building and those relating to the Provincial Penitentiary, Sable Island, Merchant Seamen, all passed without amendment.  
The committee adjourned.  
Hon. Provincial Secretary by command of his Excellency laid on the table a memorial addressed to His Excellency by Dr. Desbriay, who had charge of the sick emigrants landed from the Omega, praying a reconsideration of his accounts for attendance, which had been greatly reduced last session. After considerable discussion, it was decided that the petition be received and lay upon the table for the further consideration of the House.  
**A Defective Will.**  
Mr. Fraser presented a petition from Mrs. Ann Dunn and Patrick Walsh, executors of Mr. James Dunn. The will of the testator had been drawn by the late Mr. Slayter. Mr. Dunn could not write, and in affixing his signature, Mr. Slayter wrote *Michael* instead of *James*. This mistake, under the Imperial Act, would amount to nothing; but was not provided for by the Provincial Law. The Executors, were therefore, doubtful, as to the reality of any act of their under the will, and desired the action of the House, on their evidence of the facts. A short act might remedy the difficulty. He would move for a committee.  
This was opposed by the Hon. Mr. Johnston and others, and after some discussion, Mr. Harrington moved in amendment to Mr. Fraser's motion for a committee that the petition be laid on the table.  
The amendment passed by a large majority.

ENGLISH AGENTS.

Hon. J. W. Johnston introduced a Bill to make the Agents, in Nova Scotia, of English Insurance and other Companies liable for the engagements of such Companies in this Province. He explained that this would merely place English Agents in the same position as Agents of American Companies.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Hon. G. R. Young from the Committee appointed to take into consideration the expediency of reporting the decisions of the Supreme Court, reported a series of Resolutions recommending that the sum of £50 be granted to carry out that object.  
The report was received and laid on the Table.

CENSUS.

Hon. G. R. Young, as Chairman of the Committee to whom the Census Bill was referred, reported certain amendments. The report was received and the Bill referred to the Committee of the whole House. The hon gentleman also laid on the Table of the House the Tables and Statistics connected with the Bill for the information of the members.

RECIPROCAL TRADE.

Hon. J. W. Johnston would like to ask at what time any explanation of the course taken on the subject of reciprocity with the United States, would be given by members of the Government, agreeably to a paragraph in the Governor's Speech.

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Mr. Fraser would also like to ask when the Government scheme for Education will be brought down.  
Hon. Attorney General. On Saturday.  
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been seized by Col. Collins, the collector, for a violation of the revenue laws in bringing a cargo from one American port to another. The Times also states that a vessel from Valparaiso has been detained for bringing to San Francisco brandy in packages of less than 15 gallons, as prescribed by law.

The Pacific News of the 1st Dec. gives the following as the latest news from Stockton and the mines:

"The roads have been rendered absolutely impassable for the last two weeks from Stockton to the mines, in consequence of the continued rains. The communication is now opened again, and the first train of mules went on the 'digging' on Wednesday. Rusty ore, which has been very dull at Stockton for the past ten days, is now brisk, and every article of food commands the highest price. Lumber, also, is very scarce, and selling as high as \$900 to \$1000 per thousand feet. Common packing boxes have been broken up, and sold at 20 cents per superficial foot. Traders are coming in from all directions to purchase goods, and every mile in town has been lined to take provisions to the mines, at 50 cents per lb.

Every kind of food is selling at the diggings, for one dollar per lb., and many of the miners have come in, anticipating a scarcity of provisions.

CANADA.

**HALIFAX AND QUEBEC ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—At a meeting of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association, held at Quebec on the 15th inst., the following report was read:

The Directors now about to resign their trust, beg to state, for the information of the Stockholders, that immediately on entering office, they, in compliance with the Resolutions passed at the annual meeting, viz:—"That the capital stock of the Association be increased to \$1,000,000, in order that the Telegraph Line between Quebec and Halifax be speedily completed," and it requiring \$7,500 new stock for that purpose, used every exertion to effect that object, and having succeeded in raising \$1,700 in Quebec, they sent their Secretary, Mr. Gibbons, to the Lower Provinces, to endeavour to raise the remainder; and having succeeded in procuring stock to the amount of \$2,500 at Halifax, application was then made to the Provincial Government for aid to assist in carrying it out, which was readily complied with by a grant of \$500, to be paid as soon as the Telegraph was completed to the Province Line. The new stock having thus been raised, the Directors were very sanguine in being able to complete the line and have it in working order in a short time; but unfortunately, on the eve of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick being prorogued, an American Company offered to run a Telegraph Line through that Province to Halifax, via St. John, provided a Bill was passed incorporating their Company for that purpose, which was (at once) granted. This unfortunately put a stop to our proceedings; the Halifax Stockholders withholding their Stock in consequence of this new line being adopted, and the New Brunswick Bill not being satisfactory to them. The Directors have now no hope of assistance from them.

From these unforeseen difficulties, it is now necessary, in consequence of parties suing for debts due, that the Company should either abandon this undertaking and sell the materials, or raise additional stock to carry the line through to the Province Line on the St. John's route, being of opinion that the New Brunswick Company would (for their own interest) meet us at the Province Line, particularly as there is no doubt their Government would grant them aid for that purpose, and as this alteration of the line can be effected with little expense, having about 60 miles of wire on the Metis route, which can be used for that purpose, and the \$500 grant from the Government to assist, it is to be hoped that measures will be still taken to complete this important commercial undertaking.

EDWARD BOERS,  
Chairman pro tem.

UNITED STATES.

**LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.**—The Steamship Cherokee, Capt. Forbes, arrived at New York on Sunday morning, from Chagres, January 2, by way of Kingston Jamaica, which place she left on the 6th. She brings the Pacific mails from San Francisco to the 1st December, which arrived at Panama, by the Unicorn, on the 28th December.

The quantity of Gold Dust brought by the Cherokee is very large.

The Unicorn by which the passengers reached Panama, had in voice to that place, \$1,100,000.

An independent mail has been organized for the various districts of California.

The Pacific News records a sale of 188 lots, about a half a mile from the city, which brought \$105,965.

The session of the California Legislature was to commence on the 15th of December. Its principal business would probably be to put the machinery of Government in motion. The United States Senators were to be chosen within four days after the meeting. State acts were also to be provided. The Legislature was to consist of 15 Senators and 34 members of Assembly. The vote at the late election was estimated at about 15,000—most given in the towns. The News thinks that if the proposed organization had been through it would have reached 50,000.

The British barque *Colony*, Livingston, from Oregon via Vancouver's Island, has

been seized by Col. Collins, the collector, for a violation of the revenue laws in bringing a cargo from one American port to another. The Times also states that a vessel from Valparaiso has been detained for bringing to San Francisco brandy in packages of less than 15 gallons, as prescribed by law.

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Every kind of food is selling at the diggings, for one dollar per lb., and many of the miners have come in, anticipating a scarcity of provisions.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements, not inconsistent with the profession of our Paper, inserted on the following terms: A square of matter, first insertion, 5s. 6d.; each subsequent insertion, 3s. 6d.; long advertisements, 12s. per line. Auction sales on the usual terms. Yearly advertisements inserted on moderate terms—the price to be fixed according to their size and frequency of change. As this paper will circulate extensively through all parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in Prince Edward Island, it will form a desirable medium for advertising. Advertisements not wanted will be continued until ordered not, and charged accordingly.

Encourage Home Manufactures.

RECEIVED from the Botanical Depot of Lawrence N. Young, of Liverpool, and for Sale by the Subscriber, the following articles of Medicine:

**CRAMP & PAIN ALLEVIATOR**—an article of superior worth, being preferable to any of the Pain Killers now in use for the cure of Coughs, Bronchitis, Cholera, Malaria, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Spinal Complaints, Head Ache, &c., but is not recommended to cure erysipelas. See directions.

**MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR**, so highly valued in old running Sores, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Burns, Sore Heads, Frost Bites, and all Scrofulous Humours, it removes pain in a few minutes, and commences and soon effects a cure.

**CHOLERA or DYSENTERY SYRUP**, a new remedy for these grievous maladies. Pile Specific, never known to fail in effecting a cure.

**VEGETABLE FEMALE PILLS**, an excellent Medicine for general debility and all complaints incident to Females—try them.

**VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS**, a safe medicine.

**Vegetable Compound**, a medicine which no family should be without. It is a preventive of cholera, being exposed to wetter cold from receiving an injury thereby. Also useful in colds, hoarseness, Heartburn, Jaundice, Gravel, and the whole train of Chronic diseases.

**SPICED BITTERS**, for restoring the tone of the stomach, and creating an appetite.

The above articles are purely Vegetable, and the Proprietor respectfully requests the public to give them a trial and test their worth.

Wholesale and Retail at the Store of JOHN NAYLOR & CO., Druggists, and at MISS SMITH'S Book-Depository, Halifax.

Medicines on the Botanical principle can be had for all diseases at the Botanical Depot of Lawrence N. Young, Liverpool, N.S., January 12th, 1850.

**M. HERBERT,**  
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S BOOT & SHOE MAKER,  
No. 5, Argyle Street nearly opposite the Wesleyan Church.

TAKES this opportunity of acquainting his friends and the Public, that he is now engaged in the Gentlemen's, as well as the Ladies' department of his business, and respectfully solicits their patronage.

He confidently hopes to be able to give general satisfaction, in both the style and quality of his work.

Jan. 19.

**Jubilee Bazaar!**

The Ladies of the Halifax Temperance and Sewing Society, while they congratulate themselves on the world-wide striking advance which the virtues, advocated by their Society, have made during the last half-Century of the Christian era, respectfully announce that it is their intention to make a further effort in behalf of the same noble principles, by holding a Bazaar in the Temperance Hall, during the ensuing Easter holidays.

In the meantime the aid and cooperation of a generous public is requested. Contributions will be received by

Mrs. THOMPSON, President, or Miss FORBES, Secretary.

Halifax 25th January, 1850.

EDUCATION.

Mrs. C. E. Ratchford

DESIRS to give notice that she intends opening a

FEMALE SEMINARY

after the Christmas Vacation in the Village of Amherst for the instruction of Young Ladies in the ordinary and higher branches of Education.

As Mrs. Ratchford will have the assistance of another Lady, highly qualified to impart the usual accomplishments—the dress her services to Parents and Guardians with the greatest confidence. It will moreover be a primary object to provide—these not unjust prohibitions which prevail against Boarding Schools—the necessary attention to their moral conduct of the Pupils, as well as to their social intercourse out of School, in a ward affording them the privilege of a well regulated home.

Amherst is a remarkably healthy part of the Province—and in that respect possesses advantages over a Town residence—especially for children of a delicate constitution. Excellent Medical aid is also at hand—and the Institution is within a few minutes walk of four different places of Public worship.

Terms—for Board and Washing and instruction in the usual English Branches, £20 per Academic Year. Extra Charges, Music, Piano or Spanish Guitar, Three Lessons per week, £2 per Quarter or Half Term.—Drawing, 5 Lessons per week, £1 per Quarter or Half Term.—French, 5 Lessons per week, £1 5s. per Quarter or Half Term. There will be two Terms per year, viz. from 16th January to 15th June, and from 15th July to 15th December.

Reference—The Lord Bishop of N. Scotia, Hon. the Master of the Rolls and Thomas A. DeWolf Esquire, Halifax, N. S. January 12th. 4 ins. 27—30.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Capital Stock £100,000 Sterling.

Chief Office, 41 Moorgate Street.

TRUSTEES.

James Hunter, Esq., Compton Terrace, Islington.

Fredk. Milner, Esq., Banker, Nicholas Lane.

Thomas Sand, Esq., Liverpool.

Charles Harwood, Esq., F. R. S., Records of Shrewsbury.

Dy. Chairman, John Josiah Pittwater, Esq., Agent for Nova Scotia.

DANIEL STARR.

Medical Examiner, R. S. Black, Esq., M. D.

THE above Company has been in operation in this Province about 4 years, and has made considerable progress, without yet having a claim, the rates are generally lower than any other London or Scotch Company, and the proportion of profit divided among the assured greater by far than any other, being 90 per cent, 10 per cent only to the Stockholders, rendering it at once both a Stock and mutual Society without any risk to the assured; their first Bonuses declared in May last were in some cases over three per cent amount on the amount of Policy. And on two Policies at this Agency on which the Bonuses added were 92 per cent on the amount paid in the mortality among the lives assured by this Society were found to be 21 per cent, less than had been calculated for. The above are facts in favour of the "Star" which cannot be controverted, and should recommend it to the favourable consideration of all parties intending to insure. Policies effected on the participating principle allowed to come in on the payment of 7 annual premiums. Thirty days allowed for the renewal of Policies, and renewal coming due, and Policies expired can be renewed within six months, if the parties health is not impaired and the payment when amounting to a certain sum, may be obtained for the first five years. No extra charge made for crossing to and from England in Steamers or first class sailing vessels at any season, by advising the Agent of the parties intention. Policies are sent out by next steamer after arrival of Proposals. The attention of the Public of this Province generally, and of Wesleyans in particular, is requested to the favourable terms and privileges offered by the "Star" as above mentioned. It is admitted by all that it is the duty of every person having others dependent on them to provide for them while they have it in their power, so to do, and in no way can this be done so effectually or cheaply as by paying according to their means a sum annually on a Life Policy. It has often been proved even here to be of much benefit to widows and orphans and so very useful on an arduous and healthy, of which we have recently had many sad proofs, that delay in these matters is exceedingly dangerous, the only time to apply is while in health. Applicants will receive every information and attention to their requests by the Agent in Halifax, who furnishes all necessary Blank, and Medical Examination, already free of expense to the applicant. All communications by mail must be prepaid.

DANIEL STARR,

AGENT

Jerusalem Warehouse.

Jan 5, 1850.

To intending Emigrants FROM NOVA SCOTIA

THE CANADA COMPANY would submit to the serious consideration of parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia whether the Western Station of Canada (formerly the Province of Upper Canada) does not offer every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States.

In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, the soil very fertile, and abundance of excellent land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Government and Canada Company.

The great success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the County, and is also shown by the success of many Natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who have settled in many Townships of the country;—and the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Lands from the Company, corroborates the success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada.

THE CANADA COMPANY'S LANDS

Are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for Sale, Cash down. The plan of 1-5th Cash and Balance in Installments, being done away with.

The Rents, payable 1st February each Year, are about the Interest, at Six per Cent, upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, no Money is required down; whilst upon the others, according to locality, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will free the Settler from further Calls, until the Second, Third, or Fourth Year of his Term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course, stopping payment of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money specified in the Lease.

The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his Improvements and increased value of the Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold; the option being completely with the Settler.

A Discount, after the rate of Two per Cent, will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year. The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the

SETTLER'S SAVINGS' BANK ACCOUNT

Printed Papers, containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from every Post Office in Nova Scotia, as likewise from the Rev. E. Evans, Halifax, of whose permission the Company avail themselves to refer inquiring parties to him, as a gentleman long resident in Western Canada, and who, possessing Maps, will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally.

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office Toronto C. W., April 1848.

Wesleyan Day School.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to intimate to Wesleyan Parents and to the Public generally that the above School has been for some time in operation, and is still open for the reception of the youth of both sexes. The course of instruction embraces the following branches:

Primary Department.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography.

Higher Department.

Ancient and Modern History, Ancient & Modern Geography, use of the Globes, Grammar, and Composition, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra.

Mathematical and Medical Departments.

Euclid, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Latin Grammar, French, Logic, and Rhetoric.

School Room adjoining the Argyle St. Chapel Hours of attendance from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A distinct Class for the tuition of young Ladies in the French Language would be opened should a sufficient number of Pupils offer.

Terms of the different Classes made known on application at the school room, or at the Subscriber's residence, No. 50 Brunswick Street, July 14th. W. ALEXANDER'S REID

JUST PUBLISHED,

(And for Sale at the Office of W. Cunnebell, No. 3 Cornhill Wharf, and may also be had at the City Book Store, and at the principal Stores, throughout the Province.)

CUNNEBELL'S NOVA-SCOTIA ALMANAC FOR 1850.

Containing—The Eclipses, fixed and moveable Holidays, Tide Table, Sun's Declination, Equations of Time, Phases of the Moon, and other Astronomical calculations, suitable for Nautical and general purposes; with a variety of valuable hints for Farmers, and other useful, entertaining, and miscellaneous readings; Interest, Sterling, and Dollar Tables; continuation of the Chronological Summary, and other information suited to the pages of an Almanac.

All orders (accompanied with the cash) will be promptly attended to.

Halifax, Dec 29, 1849.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

32, HOLLIS STREET

GENERAL AGENCY—Halifax, N. S.

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

The most extraordinary Medicine in the World.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times stronger, purgative, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best.

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

over known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this line the record is of the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely removed by this singular remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Clothes and Strengthens. Consumption can be cured. Bleeding, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Cough, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Nervous in the Chest, Malignant Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

Spitting Blood.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has been a wonderful change wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, but my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results.

WM. RUSSELL, 22 Colchester-st.

Fit as Fit as Fit!!!

Dr. S. P. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Per Am. Japan 1847.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in your circulation for some time, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our very great pleasure, and the credit is due to your Sarsaparilla, which we can testify for which we feel grateful.

Yours respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus, or Whites, Stricture of the Uterus, Catarrh of the Vagina, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of intemperance or some other cause, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and languid, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It largely counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cure; but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cures have been reported to us. Thousands of cures where families have been without children, after being a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers' and Children.

It's the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attendant upon childbirth, or if it is covered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have been, or think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents disease attendant upon childbirth—in Continence, Piles, Cramps, Swelling of the Feet, Dropsy, Headache, Vomiting, Pain in the Back, &c. It largely equalizes the circulation, and in regulating the secretions all equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate can most successfully, vary few cases require any other medicine, in some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

For Sale by

Z. S. HALL, 22, Hollis Street.

M. B. Druggists and others, supplied on the most liberal terms.

JOHN WOODILL, Victualler.

DESIRS respectfully to inform his friends and customers that he has removed from his former stand, (opposite Davy's Country Market) to the (old Woodill) stand, No. 52, UPPER WATER STREET, opposite Messrs Saltus & Wainwright's Wharf, where he will be thankful for a continuation of favours, formerly conferred on him. May 10

Pure Cod Liver Oil, FOR MEDICINAL USE,

Just received a fresh Supply of the above, warranted pure and fresh.

ROBT. G. FRASER, Chemist, 139, Granville Street.

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