



COTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

Turkey in Europe.

From the Scottish Guardian.

When Sigge, the son of Fridulph, at the head of his Scythian tribe, forsook the shores of the Buxine sea, and repaired to those of the Baltic, preferring any home, however strange and wild, to his native country under Roman bondage, the movement of that hitherto-obscure barbarian was the commencement of a new era in the history of the world.

It was not long after Odin had run his wondrous career in the North, that a still more marvellous personage appeared in the East, to accomplish a similar change. Need we name the silent meditative merchant, broker, and camel-driver—the obscure man of a tribe among a thousand tribes—Mohammed, the son of Abdallah? He, too, became prophet, warrior, and conqueror, the founder of a faith, and the object of worship among mighty nations, so that from Druntheim to Bagdad the world seemed to be parcelled out, and shared between the two great-deceivers.

It is interesting also to mark the human instrumentality by which these changes have been accomplished. The destruction of the northern creed resembled its establishment, for it was effected by violence and conquest. This was to be expected, not only from its rude unintellectual character, which could scarcely be assailable by argument, but from the savage state of society which it was unfitted to survive.

It is interesting also to mark the human instrumentality by which these changes have been accomplished. The destruction of the northern creed resembled its establishment, for it was effected by violence and conquest. This was to be expected, not only from its rude unintellectual character, which could scarcely be assailable by argument, but from the savage state of society which it was unfitted to survive.

try that stands in the fore-front of the rising flood. Even already she has been compelled, through sheer necessity, to make sacrifices such as her soul most abhors: and to become half-European, rather than cease to be.

In this manner Islamism is silently passing away. But what is to succeed? Its votaries are turning to Christian nations for instruction in the arts of peace and war, and becoming the submissive students of science and civilization.

The Post-Office Struggle.

From the Christian Times.

The Battle of the Sabbath is about to be fought on the field of the Post-office. The conviction has now become general, that nothing but an entire abolition of all secular work, not warranted by necessity, will guarantee the privileges of the Lord's day to all classes of society.

A powerful and completely organized combination of the religious and commercial world has now been effected, and plans for the most extensive operations are thoroughly matured.

At present, the influence of religion is lost in the confusion of sects, and the conflict of proselytism;—men are fighting for converts to their own form of creed, and not working to recruit the numbers of the servants of God, following the duty of his own laws, according to his own conduct of the universe, in obedient love and hopeful trust.

The two principal speakers at the Evening Meeting argued strongly against the religious element in schools, Mr. Gilson adducing its inefficiency in the Collegiate establishments of the country, where candidates for ordination were required to attend Divinity lectures and "Chapels;" and Mr. Fox urging the fact that persons who had been Sunday-schools sometimes get into prison.

From the London Watchman, Dec. 10.

Great Educational Meeting in Manchester.

The Lancashire Public School Association have just made a public demonstration, for the purpose of explaining and propagating their views on the subject of National Education.

For the information of our readers, who may not be acquainted with the principles advocated by this Association, we may state, that its members seek the establishment of a

general system of Education, which is to be national in its extent, unsectarian in its character, and supported by local rates.

The meetings of Wesley last week were intended to form district organizations throughout the country, for the purpose of promoting a scheme of national secular education, under the management of local authorities, elected by the rate-payers specially for the purpose.

It appears, then, that the Schools, which are to be at once spread over the whole face of the country, according to this scheme, are to be exclusively for a secular instruction. The meaning given to the term "unsectarian" is in reality unreligious,—this element being carefully excluded.

Many persons complained that an injustice would be done to their consciences, and that they could not sanction this plan, unless religion were introduced; but we could not, as freemen, introduce religion; for we were responsible for our religious opinions to our Maker alone.

Indeed, it seems to be a very important part of the object proposed by this scheme, to rescue the education of the country from the influence of the Bible, the priests, and the religionists. So writes Mr. Thornton Hunt, one of the editors of the Examiner:—

At present, the influence of religion is lost in the confusion of sects, and the conflict of proselytism;—men are fighting for converts to their own form of creed, and not working to recruit the numbers of the servants of God, following the duty of his own laws, according to his own conduct of the universe, in obedient love and hopeful trust.

From the above specimens, we may conjecture what place the teaching of the Bible is to hold in these projected schools, and what will be the national effort, in regard to revealed religion, of the instruction given in them.

As a natural consequence of this kind of theory we find very little allusion made to the moral precepts to be instilled into the minds of the youth who are to be blessed with their teachings.

Religion must be emancipated from its ignominious struggle; to do that, men must be more intelligent, and must learn to know their duty from the laws of their own nature, and not from the happiness of themselves and their families.

The latter gentleman proposes a supplementary power. A selection of casts from the great works of art in the British Museum, distributed in our Mechanics' Institutions, &c. &c., where lectures might point to the enduring monuments of ancient Egypt, in their primeval grandeur, or to the divine ideals of Grecian sculpture, or to the curious and interesting memorials of the middle ages.

All this is urged as a means of preventing crime, which promises to be more successful than Sunday-school and day-school instruction in the hands of the religionists.

In connection with this, it was argued by some of the speakers, that as no great desire had been expressed by the working classes for this new system, and it would be hopeless to attempt by agitation to get up from them a request for its introduction, the best way to go to work would be to obtain legislative enactments, making the erection of the schools compulsory in the first place—their support compulsory in the second place,—and the attendance of the children compulsory in the third place.

We must say, that on careful perusal of the speeches, as reported, at the meeting, it is impossible to avoid pronouncing the authors of one of the most Quixotic schemes that 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 same school, in which it was proposed to apply, for the civilization of the cannibals, the institutions of Chivalry which, in the Middle Ages, contributed to help forward the transition of European Society from a barbarous to a polished state.

Certainly it may be taken as a presage of such a discomfiture, when we find that the Association has already outdone the religionists in what has usually been held to be their exclusive monopoly,—cant, bigotry, and tyranny.

What better puns does all this rapid stuff deserve than cant? We tell the Lancashire Public School Association, that until they have proved, by a much more minute and inductive process of reasoning than they have ever yet attempted, that their 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.

We do not hesitate to say that never were pretensions so loudly backed by such contemptible doings.

They profess to deplore the prevalence of ignorance 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 years to teach the people of England to read and write.

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

Such, however, is the benevolence of the 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-tried 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 assertions 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 Conference, that the more they try to do, the more they will fail, and that the only way to success is to be content with what God has given, and to leave the rest to Him.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

I am so sorry that I have not been able to attend the meeting.

These words were among the sentences, uttered by a lovely young lady, just then falling a victim to the very bloom of sweet had been her disposition, to devote her intercourse with her friends, that it was of her, with much propriety, on that subject. In her last sickness, the one crowning grace, was no longer to die peacefully, although in excess of body, ever pronouncing the involuntary throbblings of physical nature, "blessed Jesus! blessed Jesus!" before this event, calling her mother to her, she bid her a very touching adieu, asking forgiveness for a sin she might have shown to her, in and then, with intercessible eloquence, "Mother, I am so sorry that I had a different life."

The sentiment of this dying girl is and important to be passed by Golden moments of usefulness are permitted to pass swiftly, and their value only appreciated opportunities are beyond our grasp, parent or teacher! This world is a hour, the night of death will soon tan over thee, and thy work, we will be ended. How much is the pished! and how few the moment again! Many are the immortal s upon thy faithful efforts. Be not enticed by the passing vanities bear for eternity! "Work on, a The day of discharge, and reward nearer than anticipated. Avoid can be done; leave no duty un obligation unfulfilled. Then come too soon, nor thy soul be a growing reflections upon thy no yet, looking on the cold unmoved shall thou say, with grief of be sorry that I have not lived a di but thou shalt exclaim, triumph now ready to be offered, and the picture is at hand. I have fought I have finished my course, I have Henceforth there is laid up for me righteousness, which the Lord, Judge, shall give at that day."

Dear young reader, have you any preparation for eternity? Be ready to receive, at any moment, a glorious approach of death, and hearty summons, "Follow me!" building high hopes of life and health, your present health, and smiling And are you not packing off a y know to be indispensable? You build upon a already shaken case is just now ready to remove, and the beautiful and a structure must fall into the dust.

If I could have achieved it, young lady, to a minister, who called to pray with her, then in brace of death,—"that I should soon, and just when I was so happy should have been in the faithful to attendance upon the house of Alas! alas! death cannot be lightly, earthly bliss, or tears of anguish, than one short year, the deeply buried this lovely young lady, who, in her last moments, had had joyed in her martyrdom, to the companion of a heart. Do not, then, my friend, be lulled by the drowsy hour, still no fictions. It will require all the grace, to look for the last dear forms of kinship and friendship, to the lovely example of this young lady, who, in her last moments, had had joyed in her martyrdom, to the companion of a heart.

Dear young reader, have you any preparation for eternity? Be ready to receive, at any moment, a glorious approach of death, and hearty summons, "Follow me!" building high hopes of life and health, your present health, and smiling And are you not packing off a y know to be indispensable? You build upon a already shaken case is just now ready to remove, and the beautiful and a structure must fall into the dust.

If I could have achieved it, young lady, to a minister, who called to pray with her, then in brace of death,—"that I should soon, and just when I was so happy should have been in the faithful to attendance upon the house of Alas! alas! death cannot be lightly, earthly bliss, or tears of anguish, than one short year, the deeply buried this lovely young lady, who, in her last moments, had had joyed in her martyrdom, to the companion of a heart. Do not, then, my friend, be lulled by the drowsy hour, still no fictions. It will require all the grace, to look for the last dear forms of kinship and friendship, to the lovely example of this young lady, who, in her last moments, had had joyed in her martyrdom, to the companion of a heart.

Dear young reader, have you any preparation for eternity? Be ready to receive, at any moment, a glorious approach of death, and hearty summons, "Follow me!" building high hopes of life and health, your present health, and smiling And are you not packing off a y know to be indispensable? You build upon a already shaken case is just now ready to remove, and the beautiful and a structure must fall into the dust.

If I could have achieved it, young lady, to a minister, who called to pray with her, then in brace of death,—"that I should soon, and just when I was so happy should have been in the faithful to attendance upon the house of Alas! alas! death cannot be lightly, earthly bliss, or tears of anguish, than one short year, the deeply buried this lovely young lady, who, in her last moments, had had joyed in her martyrdom, to the companion of a heart. Do not, then, my friend, be lulled by the drowsy hour, still no fictions. It will require all the grace, to look for the last dear forms of kinship and friendship, to the lovely example of this young lady, who, in her last moments, had had joyed in her martyrdom, to the companion of a heart.

Dear young reader, have you any preparation for eternity? Be ready to receive, at any moment, a glorious approach of death, and hearty summons, "Follow me!" building high hopes of life and health, your present health, and smiling And are you not packing off a y know to be indispensable? You build upon a already shaken case is just now ready to remove, and the beautiful and a structure must fall into the dust.

If I could have achieved it, young lady, to a minister, who called to pray with her, then in brace of death,—"that I should soon, and just when I was so happy should have been in the faithful to attendance upon the house of Alas! alas! death cannot be lightly, earthly bliss, or tears of anguish, than one short year, the deeply buried this lovely young lady, who, in her last moments, had had joyed in her martyrdom, to the companion of a heart. Do not, then, my friend, be lulled by the drowsy hour, still no fictions. It will require all the grace, to look for the last dear forms of kinship and friendship, to the lovely example of this young lady, who, in her last moments, had had joyed in her martyrdom, to the companion of a heart.



## POETRY.

For the Wesleyan

**A Cry to the Missionary.**  
Suggested by reading the Rev. Mr. Arthur's Speech,  
delivered at the Leeds Missionary Meeting—

By the Ganges' sacred stream;  
By the fiercely dark'ning gleam  
That lights the Hindoo-mother's eye,  
As she drowns her infant's cry;  
By those Kyoung's towering heights;  
By Gaudama's bloody rites;  
By that gorgeous rolling car;  
By that music heard afar;  
Come to us, Come!

By that Gueber bending low,  
On the hills of stainless snow;  
As his fervent matin-prayer,  
Fleeth sweetly on the air;  
As he owns the mighty sway,  
Of the glorious orb of day;  
As in silent awe he bows,  
Where that flame mysterious glows,  
Come to us, Come!

Where the lofty palm doth wave,  
By that warrior chieftain's grave;  
By that marae's sacred shade,  
Where it openeth through the glade;  
By that stifed wailing cry,  
Rising hourly to the sky,  
Where lie beneath the purple sand,  
The victims of a parent's hand;  
Come to us, Come!

Where the deeply crimson wave,  
Erromanga's shore doth lave,—  
By those dark abodes of vice;  
By the nameless, matchless price,  
Of spirits—bust'ning on in crime;  
By the priceless worth of time;  
By that deep heart-rending call,  
Borne upon the wave from all;  
Come to us, Come!

Where the surging ocean wave,  
Circleth round the martyr's grave  
By the deathless love they bore,  
They—who lie on Feejee's shore;  
By the shade of Hurr! we call,  
Hear us! save us! ere we fall;  
Ere expires that glim'ring light,  
And we sink in endless night;  
Come to us, Come!

January 1, 1850. M. E.

## STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents must send their communications written in a legible hand, and, unless they contain the names of new subscribers, or remittances, free of postage; and entrust us in confidence, with their proper names and addresses. The Editor holds not himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents—claims the privilege of modifying or rejecting articles offered for publication—and cannot pledge himself to return those not inserted. Communications on business, and those intended for publication, when contained in the same letter, should, if practicable, be written on different parts of the sheet, so that they may be separated when they reach us. Communications and Exchanges should be addressed to the Editor, Halifax, N. S. Issued weekly, on Saturday Morning—Terms Ten Shillings per annum, exclusive of postage—half yearly in advance—Single Copies three pence each. The Wesleyan Ministers of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Districts are our Agents; who will receive orders and make remittances.

## THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, January 26, 1850.

## LIFE ASSURANCE.

DESERVEDLY has much attention been paid of late to the important subject of Life Assurance. But it is still questionable, notwithstanding all that has been stated, whether the subject is rightly understood by many who ought to be interested in it.—Strange as it may appear to those thoroughly conversant with the subject, we have been repeatedly asked if Life Assurance Societies are designed to secure individuals from dying! We replied then, and say now,—of course not,—their design is to provide means for the support of survivors, in case a member, or the head, of a family, the party assuring, should be suddenly, or otherwise, called away by death.—It is generally supposed—and supposed with truth—that one great end which persons propose to themselves in engaging in, and prosecuting any

course of business, is, not only to procure a present honest livelihood for themselves and dependants, but to lay up something in store for the maintenance of their families after they themselves have departed from the present scene of activity. Thus the father toils in his vocation to acquire means so as not to leave his widow and children absolutely dependant on the charity of others after he is numbered with the dead. This doubtless is a mighty spring of action; nor, under certain restrictions, is such a course to be condemned. On the contrary it spontaneously obtains the approbation of every generous mind.

Could parents generally be assured that at death they would be able to leave their families two, three, four, or five hundred pounds, their utmost wishes would be attained. Now this object Life Assurance Societies propose to secure to them on the annual payment of a small sum during the life of the assured. Thus if a head of a family will pay—during his life—to a Life Assurance Society a yearly sum according to his age at the time of taking out the policy, and the amount to be secured, that Society pledges itself to pay, on his demise, whenever it may occur, the stipulated sum of money to his survivors. This briefly is the object of Life Assurance.

Now it does appear to us, that all heads of families, at least those of limited incomes, should avail themselves of such a favourable opportunity of leaving something to their families, first for their own peace of mind, and then for the benefit of those who naturally look up to them as their guardians and providers. By paying a comparatively small sum every year during life, they may, so far, lie down in peace, knowing if by Divine Providence they should be summoned away from this world, suddenly or otherwise, they have made some provision for their families, so as either to keep them from absolute want or to give them what is called a start in the world.

We have had of late, on the one hand, instances, showing the wisdom of such a course, and, on the other, instances of the injury which has accrued to surviving friends from the neglect of it. The families of those, who, in this sense, acted wisely, are now reaping the advantages of the prudent foresight of their departed relatives; whilst others are suffering from the ill-judged neglect or procrastination of theirs. As well-wishers of our fellows, we urge this subject on their present attention; and if we could influence them to what we consider a right decision, we would by all means recommend them at once, without delay, to get their lives assured in some safe Society. The sum required for this purpose is not large. They will find means to raise it. Such an act will lead to habits of economy. They will save the amount of premium from otherwise unnecessary expenditures, which, if not thus employed, may slip through their hands without leaving any positive benefit behind. This we consider one great advantage of getting one's life assured. Sums are annually expended, we are persuaded, on objects which could be well spared, which, if devoted to life-assurance, would, in case of death, provide handsomely for those who otherwise would be left comparatively without means of support. Ministers of the Gospel, with their small salaries, and in some instances, with large families, ought not to neglect the admonition we have given. The assurance that, after they have finished their earthly course and are reaping the rewards of faithful servants in heaven, their families will not be destitute, would surely, we

know, from many an anxious fear and from many a restless night.

In connexion with the above remarks, we direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the "Star Life Assurance Society," which appears on another page.—We believe the "Star" to be among the safest of similar Societies, and as affording peculiar advantages to assuring parties.

## NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

We are heartily glad, and we congratulate the country, that there is at length a prospect of the speedy establishment of a low and uniform rate of postage throughout British North America. The hitherto excessive postal charges have been felt unnecessarily burdensome, preventing many persons, who could not afford to pay the charges themselves and were unwilling to tax others with them, from holding that correspondence with their friends by letter which was desirable, and which, in itself, is admitted to be conducive to the maintenance of the amenities of life. The disadvantages of these high rates of postage have fallen principally on the less affluent classes of society; but even the wealthier classes have felt it a grievance to pay unreasonable imposts on the transmission and reception of letters.—Merchants, and others in business, have also had great cause of complaint,—their postage bills being a very heavy tax on their profits. One very general consequence has been—and one which of necessity has proved detrimental to the postal service—that all opportunities of transmitting letters by private conveyance have been eagerly sought and embraced. Were a cheap postage in operation, persons of all ranks would almost in every case avail themselves of the public mail accommodations in preference to those of a private character. The result would be a great increase of post office business, sufficient in a short time to make up for the loss which might otherwise be sustained, to say nothing of the social and moral advantages which would accrue to society generally.—We hope that nothing will prevent the anticipated measure from going into immediate operation; as, in this, as in other cases, "hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

Whilst on this subject, we would suggest the propriety of removing the present tax on Newspaper transmission,—a measure which would meet with universal approbation, and prove highly serviceable to all classes. These messengers are a kind of Schoolmaster, imparting at a small expense valuable information on a vast variety of subjects. If the Legislature contributes money out of the General Treasury of the Province for the purposes of education, we can see no valid reason why the present impost on Newspaper circulation through the Mails should not be withdrawn, connected as that circulation is with the instruction of persons, of all ages, but especially of the young and rising generation. The additional charge of two shillings and two pence yearly for postage prevents, we have no doubt, many a poor man from subscribing for a weekly paper, which, otherwise he would gladly take, to the great benefit of himself and his family. If then the control of the "Posts" in Nova Scotia is to be placed in the hands of the Provincial Legislature, we hope the men of the people will endeavour to relieve the entire population from the tax at present pressing on Newspapers, the great instructors of the people, and post an act, making their circulation as free as the air we breathe.

## 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 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 ties. 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 moneys 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, Sulston, 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 fell on his way home, and just as he had reached the farmhouse, his kind Mr. Horsford, who resides there, asked him how

he was. He replied "I feel very ill," and immediately fell. Mr. Horsford caught him, and prevented his falling, but the Bishop's sudden death is supposed to be the bursting of a blood vessel. In his demise the church has lost a most faithful prelate, the cool and consistent Englishman, his good landlord, the large circle of domestic and friendly relations, poor a kind adviser and a benevolent factor.—*Western Luminary.*

## PARLIAMENTARY PROCÉ

(Selected chiefly from the CITY HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY)

The House met on Friday at 12 o'clock. It was not opened to strangers, until understood a motion by the leader of the Opposition to abolish the franking privilege was being discussed, which it was carried. Soon after the do of the answer to the address was a clause passed without opposition second being read, the Hon. Mr. and spoke at some length in on the Government for having suspended the address was finally passed by a 15—the honorable member for Songster voting with the Opposition Committee on Expiring Laws.—Mr. Henry, McLeod.

Committee on Public Accounts, Mignowitz, Fulton, Melona FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—The solutions, passed the House:—

Resolved, That in future the members shall not have the privilege of Letters during the session of the heretofore.

Resolved, That accounts be kept member for postage during this Deputy Post Master General.

The House adjourned.

SATURDAY  
The House met at 12 o'clock. It was ordered that no petitions matters be received after Saturday.

## Committees.

The following Committees were Agriculture—Messrs. Hall, Ho Creelman, Wier, Songster, Bent Smith.

Education—Messrs. Young, Jo Blackadar, Fulton, Creelman, Navigation Securities—Messrs. Keagney, Mott, McDonald, Ca Henry.

Post Office—Attorney General Fraser, Creelman, Young, and Fisheries—Hon. Attorney General Marshall, Campbell, Martell, McAll, and Boncourt.

Trade and Manufactures—Mr Taylor, Mott, Young, and Killan Mines and Minerals—Young, H ton, Hall, Dickie, Creelman, and Penitentiaries—Messrs. Creelman, McLeod, and Fulton.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Hon Blackadar, W. H. Killan, Ernest Printing—Messrs. Mignowitz, Fulton, Freeman, and Dimock.

Sick Emigrants—Messrs. G. I for, Marshall, Brown, and Creelman.

Publishing Debat  
Mr. Fraser said he held in his from Mr. Alpin Grant, a publish that he had not received any re publishing the debates, which he to present.

The petition was referred to the Reporting.

Hon. G. R. Young introduced the inhabitants of Maxwellton to up House. Read a first time.

Mr. Young also asked leave to tion from the Board of Health of Pictou for compensation for referred to Committee on Sick E

Mr. Creelman gave notice of a tion to sell the Horse Bell Farm when they waited in a body on venor with the Address.

## ADDRESS:

May it please your Excellency  
We, the Representatives of H al subjects, the people of Nova S in the sorrow so deeply felt in o the Empire at the demise of

Deceased.

We acknowledge with grate tributes we owe for the moral and political freedom, the guidance and the peace by which might

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, 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. Horsford), who resides there, called him how

he was. He replied "I feel very unwell." He then immediately reclined, but Mr. Horsford 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 by the speaker 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 Blackstar, 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, Blackstar, 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, Blackstar, 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 committee take 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.  
Hon. Provincial Secretary.—A communication will be made to the house to-morrow on the subject.  
**EA**  
Mr. Fraser would also like to ask when the Government scheme for Education will be brought down.  
Hon. Attorney General.—On Saturday the House adjourned till 12 o'clock on Friday.

The House adjourned till 12 o'clock on Thursday.  
**FRIDAY, JAN. 25.**  
The House met at 12 o'clock.  
The House adjourned till 12 o'clock on Friday.

The House adjourned till 12 o'clock on Friday.

The House adjourned till 12 o'clock on Friday.

The House adjourned till 12 o'clock on Friday.

The House adjourned till 12 o'clock on Friday.

The House adjourned till 12 o'clock on Friday.



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.

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.

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.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements, not inconsistent with the profession of our Paper, inserted on the following terms: A square of ten lines, first insertion, 5s. 6d.; each subsequent insertion, 3s. 6d. Long advertisements, 12 lines, 10s. 6d. per line, according to their size and frequency. Yearly advertisements, on moderate terms—the price to be fixed, according to their size and frequency. All the 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 Bire, 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 new 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 MITCHELL'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, on the striking advance which the virtues, advocated by their Society, have made during the last half-Century of the Christian era, respectfully to 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—though 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, Kingston.  
Frederic Murray, Esq., Banker, Nicholas Lane.  
Thomas Sand, Esq., Liverpool.

Chairman of Directors,  
Charles Harwood, Esq., F. R. S.,  
Recorder 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 a 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, after becoming 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.

Jan 5, 1850.

DANIEL STARR,  
AGENT,  
Jerusalem Warehouse.

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 Instalments, 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 coming, 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

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or 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. Coughs and Strengthened. Consumption can be cured. Bleeding, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Cough, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Nervous in the Chest, Mouth, Pink, 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 Colborne-st.

Fit as Fit!!! Dr. S. P. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in one of Pitt, 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 benefit she has had, being rugged and healthy 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, Leucorrhoea, 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 lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It highly 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 cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after being a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Bleeding or Hemorrhage and Catarrhs. It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth, 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 child-birth—in Continence, Piles, Cramps, Swelling of the Feet, Dropsy, Headache, Vomiting, Pain in the Back, &c. It equalizes the circulation, and it regulates 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.

N. 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 Sallis & 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.

Dec 23.

Printing of every Description NEATLY EXECUTED.

At the Office of this Paper.

