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Poetry.

For the Wesleyan.

TO A MOURNER IN A CHURCH-YARD.

They live, they greatly live, a life on earth
Unkilled, unconcealed,—and from an eye
Of tenderness, let heavenly pity fall
On us, more justly numbered with the dead.

—Dr. Young.

Not here, not here,
Oh, pale young mourner, bending o'er the dead,
Bathing with bitter tears each lowly bed,
They dwell not here;
Those whom thy fond arms vainly strove to save,
O'er whose fair forms soon closed the greedy grave,
They dwell not here.

What though deserted seems thy fireside now,
Though "dust be written on each sunny brow,"
Though quenched the eye in whose soft living fire,
Thy heart could read each fervent pure desire;

Mortality is stamped on things of earth,
Yet lives their all that gave that mortal worth;
The grave conceals the casket,—but the rare,
The priceless jewel is not buried there;

The active spirit mocks at time's decay,
It spurns the fragile tenement of clay,—
While, like a prisoned bird, it sweetly sings,
Then, heaven-inspired, plumes for flight its wings.

Snap are the bars and lo, in glorious light,
The captive exile soars from longing sight!
But oh, it may be, how'ring still around,
The spirits of the loved with thee are found!

Do they not, gliding on the midnight air,
To thy sad couch the words of comfort bear?
From happy dreams say, dost thou never start,
To clasp some image to thy bleeding heart.

Then chide the morning-light, that broke the spell,
And banished forth, thy spirit prized too well?
Yes, yes, believe it, though thine eyes of clay
May not behold, they hover round thy way;

They haunt the bowers their memory dearest made,
The sunny paths, the pleasant forest shade;
And life's changing scenes, for thee they bear
Interest how deep, how heart-felt, how sincere;

With stronger love, and holier than this,
They all the spirit's finer powers combine,
Shedding, with guardian care, the treasured form,
And whispering hope when loudest howls the storm;

Tremor, no more within the church-yard's gloom,
Bathie thou, with bitter tears, each lowly tomb—
But, fearlessly, life's combat stern renew,
Gird for the conflict, glorious god in view,—
And soon the spirit shall assert its sway,
And shadows flee, when dawns eternal day.

M. E. H.

Christian Miscellany.

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

The Sabbath.

Had the Sabbath no other benefit of which to boast than that of educating the incipient mind of the children of the working classes, it would be entitled to our warmest gratitude and commendation. Sunday-school instruction is one of the most hopeful and influential of all labours, and in the present perilous times is emphatically required! If the wide under-growth of youthful mind be not carefully watched and directed, in its earliest stages of development, small success will attend any subsequent efforts to improve it, when it has attained a dwarfed, misshapen, and stubborn maturity. If good impulses are not given to the rising intelligence of the labouring population in childhood, there is painful reason to fear, that in very many cases, the impressing season is irrevocably lost. Other teachers are in the field. Other influences are busy all around. Life opens up its beguiling scenes to the inexperienced eye. Harlotry lavishes its blandishments, and weaves its snares. Scepticism insinuates its doubts. Profanity next approaches, flashing its witty jests and blasphemies. Enticements to dissoluteness and sensuality ply the unguarded victim on every side, till at length the time not spent in the duties of his calling, is wasted in awful wickedness. Thus the fallen one becomes a wretched outcast from all good men. And thus minds that, with timely training, might have struggled into light and usefulness, become blasted by early neglect, and the fierce onset of earthly temptations.

But if youth will push its way to the brink of destruction, let us, nevertheless, fence the path with all possible resistances and obstructions. Since the road to ruin is so easy, and congenial to the heart of man, let us lodge in his mind every principle that is calculated to retard his progress and damp his guilty ardour. This object is blessedly achieved by the Sunday-schools of our country. What a fund of blessing is thus hoarded up in the Sabbath! Its uses, in relation to MIND, are not at present fully understood; for its rich, available sources have never yet been half explored. The present Sunday-school system, for instance, is but the embryo of a more perfect scheme for intellectual elevation hereafter to be disclosed.—*Heaven's Antidote to the Curse of Labour.*

"I Can't Afford It."

"I can't afford it." Such an excuse has often dropped from the lips of the professed disciples of Christ. But was it as often true? You cannot afford to give for the promotion of the cause of truth, when God has said, "Give and it shall be given you, good measure, pressed down and running over." You cannot afford to honour God with your substance, and with the first fruits of your increase, when you hear the solemn asseveration of Jehovah, that in so doing your barns shall be filled with plenty. You cannot afford it! Now, dear friend, the Saviour knows that in your case that excuse is false. That ring on your finger, that ride for the enjoyment of it, those purchases you made to please your appetite, your pride, or some friend, say you might give something more to the cause of benevolence. God is evidently giving to you, and for what? that you may keep the most or all of it to yourself? Well, heard it up, if you will; but, remember, that in the sight of Heaven he is considered a fool that does it, and is to have the doom of such a fool in eternity. Lay it out, if you choose, for your own gratification, or for the gratification of your family and friends; but let it be impressed on your mind, that if you pered in such a course, it will be a fearful indication that if you are prospered in such you are to have all your good things in this life. But perhaps you are not prospered in it. You meet with losses and trouble just as others supposed you would, and as you had reason, to expect, if you are one of God's children. His people anciently sometimes earned wages to put into a bag with holes. If you will read the 1st chapter of Haggai, you will learn why they did it, and why you may not be more prospered. You cannot afford it! No, verily you cannot afford to be so covetous. It is not giving, but withholding, that tendeth to poverty. If you keep on withholding, the Lord, true to his word, will chasten you for your disobedience to him, or disown you at the judgment. If you ever again say, "I cannot afford it," say it to covetousness—to the demon spirit within, or without, that may be pleading with you to withhold from the cause of Christ. But never, no never, say it to the pleadings of love, and of God, in behalf of a sinful, suffering world.—*Christian Reflector.*

The Heart—who can know it.

A Painter who wanted a picture of Innocence, drew the likeness of a child at prayer. The little suppliant was kneeling by the side of his mother, who regarded him with tenderness. The palms of his lifted hands were reverently pressed together, his rosy cheek spoke of health, and his mild blue eye was upturned with an expression of devotion and peace. This portrait of young Rupert was highly prized by the painter, for he had bestowed on it great pains: he hung it up in his study, and called it Innocence.

Years rolled along, and the painter became an aged man; but the picture of Innocence still adorned his study walls. Often

had he thought of painting a contrast to his favourite portrait, but opportunity had not served. He had sought for a striking model of Guilt, but had failed to find one. At last, he effected his purpose by paying a visit to a neighbouring jail.

On the damp floor of his dungeon lay a wretched culprit, named Randall, heavily ironed. Wasted was his body, worn was his cheek, and anguish unutterable was seen in his hollow eye; but this was not all: there was visible in his face, guilt was branded, as with a hot iron, on his brow, and horrid imprecations burst from his blaspheming tongue. The painter executed his task to the life, and bore away the successful effort of his pencil. The portraits of young Rupert and old Randall were hung, side by side, in his study, the one representing Innocence, the other Guilt.

But who was young Rupert, that knelt in prayer by the side of his mother in meek devotion? And who was old Randall, that lay manacled on the dungeon floor, cursing and blaspheming? Alas! the two were one! Young Rupert and old Randall were the same. Led by bad companions into the paths of sin, no wonder young Rupert found bitterness and sorrow. That brow which in childhood was bright with peace and joy, in years became darkened by guilt and shame; and that heart which was once the abode of happiness, afterwards became the habitation of anguish. Fathers, tell the tale to your children; mothers, whisper it in the ears of your hisping little ones; teachers, tell it to your scholars, that they may know betimes the exceeding sinfulness of sin, and the exceeding deceitfulness of the human heart.—*Scottish Sabbath-school Teachers' Magazine.*

The Resurrection Preached to an African Chief.

Mr. Moffatt, Missionary in South Africa, visited a Chief some hundred miles beyond the Station at Lattakob. This chief was famous for war and conquest, and had become the terror of the interior. The visit at the time was considered a dangerous one; but the veteran Chief received the Missionary with great respect, and treated him with much kindness. In one of his interviews with this man of war and blood, while seated amidst fifty or sixty of his nobles, in the course of Mr. Moffatt's remarks, the ear of the Monarch caught the startling sound of a resurrection. "What?" he exclaimed with astonishment, "what are these words about the dead?—the dead arise?"

"Yes," was the Missionary's reply; "all the dead shall arise."

"Will my father arise?" asked the Chief.

"Yes," answered Mr. Moffatt; "your father will arise."

"Will all the slain in battle arise?"

"Yes," said the Missionary.

"And will all that have been killed and devoured by lions, hyenas, and crocodiles, again revive?"

"Yes; and come to judgment," answered the Missionary.

"And will those whose bodies have been left to waste, and to wither on the desert plains, and scattered by the winds, again arise?" asked the Chief, with a kind of triumph, as if he had settled the business.

"Yes," replied Mr. Moffatt; "not one shall be left behind."

The Chief, turning to his people, said with a loud voice, "Hark! ye wise men, whoever is wise among you, the wisest of past generations, did ever your ears hear such strange and unheard-of news?"

And addressing himself to one whose countenance and attire showed that he had seen many years, and was something more than common, "Have you ever heard such strange news as these?"

"No," was the wise man's answer. "I had supposed, that I possessed all the knowledge of the country; for I have heard the tales of many generations. I am in the place of the ancients; but my knowledge is confounded with the words of his mouth; verily, he must have lived long before the period when we were born."

The Chief then turning and addressing himself to Mr. Moffatt, "Father," he said, laying his hand on my breast, "I love you much. Your visit and your presence have made my heart white as milk. The words of your mouth are sweet like the honey; but the words of a resurrection are too great to be heard. I do not wish to hear about the dead rising again! The dead cannot arise! The dead shall not arise!"

"Why," inquired Mr. Moffatt, "can so great a man refuse knowledge, and turn away from wisdom? Tell me, my friend, why I must not add to words, and speak of a resurrection?"

The Chief raised his arm, which had been strong in battle, and quivering his hand, as if grasping a spear, he replied, "I have slain my thousands; and shall they arise?"

Never before did the light of divine revelation dawn upon his savage mind; and of course his conscience had never accused him, no, not for one of the thousands of deeds of rapine and murder, which had marked his course through a long career.

The African Chief shrunk from the thought of his deeds rising up in judgment against him. Ye who can call yourselves Christians, and profess to believe in the resurrection, how is it with your account? Have you no deeds which you fear to rise up in judgment against you? Or have you turned to Him who is mighty to save, to blot out all your transgressions?

A Whole City Visited by One Woman.

An intelligent, industrious, and kind-hearted woman in Russia became a Christian. Her labours were transformed into Christian labours; and were followed up with an ardour and perseverance seldom exceeded. In her visits to the poor, she now carried books and tracts, as well as food and raiment; and when she found persons unable to read, which was frequently the case, she made it a point to read to them, and to explain what they could not understand.

Her prompt assistance was, in a great measure, instrumental to a zealous agent becoming extensively engaged in the circulation of the Holy Scriptures. She gave him two of the first Finnish Bibles that ever passed through his hands; and when there was a great demand for the sacred volume in that language, she actually sold her watch, in order to furnish one hundred Bibles to the poor, at reduced prices. This was a noble effort in the cause of God; it augured well as to future usefulness; and the expectations which were excited by it were more than realized. She took the whole city of St. Petersburg for her sphere, and permeated it alone; and succeeded beyond all expectations. In the course of a few months she sold more than one thousand five hundred Bibles, and Testaments, and Psalters; and in this blessed work she continued perseveringly to engage. Hundreds derived advantage from her visits.

Something more Awful than the Judgment.

A celebrated preacher of the seventeenth century, in a sermon to a crowded audience, described the terrors of the last judgment with such eloquence, pathos and force of action, that some of his audience not only burst into tears, but sent forth piercing cries, as if the Judge himself had been present, and was about to pass upon them their final sentence. In the height of this commotion, the preacher called upon them to dry their tears, and cease their cries, as he was about to add something still more awful and astonishing than any thing he had yet brought before them. Silence being obtained, he, with an agitated countenance and solemn voice addressed them thus: "In one quarter of an hour from this time, the emotions which you have just now exhibited will be stifled—the remembrance of the fearful truths which excited them will vanish—you will return to your carnal occupations, or sinful pleasures, with your usual avidity—and you will treat all you have heard as a tale that is told!"

Missionary Intelligenc.

(From Wesleyan Notices Newspaper, Jan. 1850.) Wesleyan Missions in Continental India.

THE CANARESE MISSION IN THE MYSORE.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Edward J. Harley, dated Bangalore, September 10th, 1850, and of his Journal of a Tour in the Mysore in May, June, and July, 1850.

(Continued.)

GOOBEE.—We spent three days in Goobee, my old and much-loved Station. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan appear very happy in their work, and manifest all that zeal and love in the Mission cause, which must eventually be crowned with success. Mr. Sullivan is always at his post, and always ready to enter upon any plan suggested by his brethren. Goobee, at the best, is a very lonely Station, and now that Mr. Sullivan is the only Missionary there, he must feel, and that acutely, his solitary position in the Mission field. Annajah and Soobiah met us at Goobee, to consult as to the best position of the land we wish to exchange for that which the former has given me near Cuddaba. We preached twice in the petah, once in Singounahally, and once at Mr. Sullivan's, in English. The Goobee Mission-house is in a most dilapidated state, and cannot possibly be re-occupied before at least £180 have been spent upon it. We have tried and tried again to raise funds for its thorough repair, but cannot succeed. How very easy for two or three of our wealthy friends in England to furnish us with £500, which would place us in easy circumstances.

MADDAGIRI.—On the 27th of June we arrived at Muggerry, or Maddagiri, and proceeded at once to the house of Rama Swame Naick, the Moonisiff. We found him a very agreeable and sensible man, who speaks English well. The Missionaries formerly entertained the highest hopes concerning him. Some years ago, when the cholera was raging very badly in this neighbourhood, he wrote to, I believe, Mr. Cryer, and told him that as all the people were dying around him, he also expected to be called away. He said he had utterly renounced idolatry, and offered all his prayers to God, in the name, and through the merits, of the Lord Jesus Christ. We found him well informed in the Christian religion, and he appeared delighted to hear the Gospel, and explained any difficult point to the listeners, if they did not at once comprehend our meaning. He invited us to his cutcherry to preach. Ezra was with us. He gave the astonished Brahmins an account of his conversion, and that with so much freedom that we were surprised and delighted. The Pundit, or expounder of Hindoo law, appeared overwhelmed with surprise; and both he and Rama Swame Naick said, several times, "If you had two or three hundreds of such converts, you would turn Hindooism upside down."

28th.—From twelve to three in the afternoon, we had Captain Dobb's tent crowded by all the Brahmins from the Moonisiff's court, and had a long and most interesting discussion, to which the whole company listened with marked attention. The expounder of Hindoo law took the most prominent part; and we found that he knew Mr. Addis the Missionary, at Coimbatore, and had learned a little English from him there. We distributed great numbers of Scriptures and tracts. We heard that Mr. Cryer had once preached in the Moonisiff's court at this place. Our recollections of Maddagiri are very pleasing, and we only wish it were in our power to visit it more frequently.

CHITTELDROOGH.—We arrived at Chitteldroogh on the morning of July 3rd. The entrance to this fine city is certainly very imposing. We arrived in the neighbourhood in time to see all the lights and shadows of the morning upon the beautiful variegated mountains. The hills all around are fortifications. We stayed in the palace of Tippoo Sahib. It is a large building with numbers of rooms on an upper story. After the taking of Chitteldroogh, the palace was occupied by the Colonel of the regiment then stationed there, who gave it much of an English appearance, by intro-

ducing English doors and windows. It is now the travellers' bungalow. Here, again, is Mohammedan greatness fallen to its lowest level. The climate of Chitteldroogh is delightful. There is a softness about the atmosphere which we never perceive in Bangalore. The town, which has been very large, has been entirely surrounded by a fortified wall, and, being close to the mountain, must have been well protected.

The weavers' petah is the largest I have yet seen, and quite distinct from the other town, though only separated by a wall. We preached there to a large, attentive, but ignorant congregation. But the Holy Spirit can "make them wise unto salvation through faith that is in Christ Jesus." The Weaver-class I regard as the most promising of all classes amongst the Hindoos: they are less sophisticated, and more simple in their ideas of God, than most other Hindoos. The Goldsmiths are generally intelligent, and fond of reading; but they are wicked, and pride themselves upon wearing the sacred cord, as do the Brahmins; and many of them claim equal rank with the latter. A very large school might be raised among the weavers of Chitteldroogh. We preached four times, independently of the weavers' street, to numerous and deeply attentive congregations. On the last evening we stood upon an elevation in front of the large temple, and commenced by singing, which drew the people together in crowds. Mr. Sanderson preached for an hour to a much interested audience. We distributed many tracts and Scriptures, and left the people with very favourable impressions of them; and we trust the Divine Spirit will succeed our endeavours by His blessing.

DAVANAGERRY.—We spent Sunday, July 7th, at Davanagerry. This is the best built and richest country town I know in the Mysore. The houses are better built than those in either Bangalore or Mysore; it is superior to either Goobee or Toomkoor. The principal inhabitants are Lingaites. Their children are in greater numbers than in any town I have seen, and are loaded with jewels. The people are all very healthy in their appearance. In the morning Mr. Sanderson preached to at least four hundred most attentive hearers. I then applied the subject. In the evening I preached to at least five hundred, from John xvii. 3; after which, Mr. Sanderson again spoke. I never saw such a pressing for books as this evening. We could scarcely get through the street, and could have given away scores more of books. We could not learn that any Protestant Missionary had ever been there before.

Toomkoor would make a good centre for a Mission Station, with Goobee, Cuddaba, Cheiloor, Bellavy, Cortagerry, Maddagiri, &c., in the Circuit. Davanagerry, including Hurryhur, with all the surrounding villages, which are very numerous, would make the head of another Circuit; or Chitteldroogh might be the head of a Station, including Davanagerry, which is only about forty miles distant. The climate we thought finer than that of Bangalore.

July 24th.—SERINGAPATAM.—We left Webb's bungalow at a quarter past four, A. M. I walked as far as Seringapatam. The bungalow, in a direct line, is distant only about a mile and a half; but, owing to the large cuts for irrigation, each of which forms a good sized river, the actual distance is about five miles. The Seringapatam valley is certainly the richest, best cultivated, and most Indian in its appearance of anything in the Mysore.

MRS. SANDERSON'S TOMB.—We visited dear Mrs. Sanderson's tomb, over which a beautiful monument has been erected. She reposes in the Seringapatam cemetery, which is a lovely spot, in which to await the resurrection morn. She lies beside hundreds of Europeans. She was one of the blessed of the earth: she was a saint indeed,—one whose affections, thoughts, and aspirations were all heavenward. She lived in the earth as a pilgrim whose home, though out of sight, was brought near by the eye of faith. Mrs. Sanderson's piety and excellencies were well known to the Christian public of India. Could Mr. Sanderson be induced to furnish a memorial of her, it would be rich indeed in Christian experience, and exhibit godliness of

the highest order. She was dearly beloved by all who knew her. Mr. Sanderson is left with two sweet children, whom he has sent to his parents in England. He has borne his affliction with much Christian fortitude; and the many excellencies of his dear wife, and her triumphant death, have had a very sanctified effect upon his mind.

We reached Mysore at half-past eight A. M. on the 24th. We found Mr. and Mrs. Glanville well. Though we had been journeying for three months, we had only been slightly wet twice. But an hour after we reached Mysore, the rain set in, and caused us to feel very thankful that we had escaped it.

Family Circle.

The Reproof of Vanity.

Mr. Averell was greatly opposed to the foolish vanity displayed in gaudiness of dress; and wherever he met it, seldom let it pass without reprehension. His method of assailing this evil were often peculiar, and doubtless sometimes gave offence, but they were frequently crowned with success. A singular accident occurred while he was in London. He dined at Mr. T's. Mr. and Mrs. T. were pious; but they had a daughter who dressed very fashionably. Whether her parents had unthinkingly permitted her to slide gradually into the evil, until she had become too much her own mistress to be controlled; or whether, like many religious parents, they were too indulgent to impose restraints that would displease their child, we know not; but her vanity had carried her to excess in this particular. Mr. Averell was grieved to see a child of religious parents so foolishly decorated, and took an opportunity of remonstrating with her father and mother on the subject. The next day, going to see Lady Mary Fitzgerald, he called at Mr. T's, and Miss T. accompanied him part of the way. Having now an opportunity of combating the evil with Miss T. herself, he at once introduced the matter; but apparently with no good effect: "she would not be persuaded there was any harm in dressing fashionably. Referring to her ear-rings, he observed, that if she had been born with such appendages to her ears, she would have been looked upon as a monster, and a surgeon employed to cut them off. They parted, she returned home, and he proceeded to pay his visit. The following morning Mrs. T. and her daughter called upon him: Miss T. was very plainly dressed; no ornaments, and her appearance, her looks were quite changed. "Here," said Mrs. T. as she approached Mr. Averell, "here is Eliza come to see you." Mr. Averell was surprised: he was surprised at the earliness of the call, but more so at Miss T. herself, and without any circumlocution, at once inquired, "Why, my child, why so plain? what have you done with your curls? where are your ear-rings?" "They are gone, Sir, gone for ever!" "Well, now, give me an account of their death and burial." "Why, Sir," she replied, "after I parted from you yesterday, your queer expressions," (alluding to what he said about her ear-rings,) were constantly passing through my mind; sometimes I smiled at them; at other times they struck me with force; but I afterwards forgot them till I was going to bed. I retired to my room as careless as ever, settled my hair, and was taking out my rings, when your words returned with force to my mind. I went to my knees, as usual, to say my prayers; but a sudden horror seized me. It was as if God had said to me, "Wretch! you give yourself, your time, and your affections to the world, and then you come to insult me with what you call prayer." I thought he looked upon me with indignation, and spurned me from his presence. I felt that his anger burned against me. My distress of mind became so great I could not go to bed, but continued wrestling with god in prayer until, at the break of day, he revealed himself to me, removed my load of guilt, and shed his love abroad in my heart." He that is instant in season and out of season will never fail in seeing fruit of his labour.—Memoir of the Rev. Adam Averell.

Teaching Children Sincerity.

One of the first things observable in children is an effort to deceive. To exonerate themselves from blame, or free themselves from anticipated punishment, they falsify the word, or cover up what truth and duty demand should be exposed. Very important, therefore, is it to prevent this—to nip the evil propensity in the bud, and cultivate a frank, open, sincere disposition. How may this be done? I suggest four things:—

1. Impress them deeply with the criminality and odiousness of insincerity. This may be done by reading and expounding to them portions of scripture bearing upon this point, and making them commit to memory those portions of Scripture.

2. Always be sincere with them; never allowing yourself to deceive them in any particular, or for any cause. There is often a temptation, on the part of the parents, to do the opposite. It is often quite convenient to deceive a child; but he who does it, does it to the child's moral injury and his own guilt. He teaches falsehood by example the most effective of teaching—and the pupil will most surely learn and practise deceit himself.

3. When your children commit an offence and confess it, commend them for the confession, and forgive them the wrong done.

4. When you detect your child in a lie, invariably punish him for it. Whatever other offence goes unpunished, let not this. If Jehovah regards lying as a crime, that parent who omits severe discipline in case of falsehood, is certainly deserving of censure.

Our Saviour tells us that he who lies bears Satan's image. "He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it." And Jehovah hath said: "All liars shall have their part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone."

While the path of sincerity is straight and plain, and the sunlight of heaven rests upon it, and while it leads upwards to the house of God and truth, the paths of dissimulation are dark and crooked, and lead down to the abode of the prince of darkness. Can we be too careful that our children should be kept in the way of the Father of lights, and out of the tortuous, snaky course of the infernal serpent?—Mother's Magazine.

The Right Chord Touched.

Several years ago, a benevolent lady, who was spending the summer at the residence of Judge C. . . . near Newport, R. I., known as the Glen, founded a Sunday School at a country meeting-house, in the neighbourhood, and became at once superintendent and teacher. A few years afterward, while on another visit to the Glen, the Judge informed her that one of her former scholars in the school (the daughter of a neighbour) was a raving maniac. "I will go and see her," said the lady, "and perhaps I can arrest her wandering mind." She called on the parents of the young lady, and expressed a wish to see her. They told her it would be of no use, as their daughter would speak to no one. The lady persisted, and, accompanied by the father and mother, went to the room of the maniac, whom she found standing with folded arms, her hair dishevelled, and her eyes fixed with a vacant stare! "Mary, do you know me?" said she, approaching and taking her hand; but the same wild gaze, and a retreating step, was the only answer. "Don't you know Miss . . . who used to be in the Sunday-school?" At she word "Sunday-school," her face was lighted up with a sweet smile, and she said, "O yes! I know you now, and I remember all about the happy hours I spent in the Sunday-school." "Can't you repeat some of those sweet hymns you learned there?" said Miss . . . as she gently drew her to the bedside, and sat down. "If you will tell me the first lines," she replied, "I think I can." The lady gave her the leading words of several familiar hymns used in the school, and suddenly, as if by magic, reason for a while resumed her vacant throne, while Mary repeated hymn after hymn, and conversed with her for a long time upon kindred subjects connected with the school. "The

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sight chord had been touched." The association of the Sunday-school had made an indelible impression upon her mind, which was revived at the mention of the very name! The parents' hearts leaped for joy, as they beheld their daughter, although but for a little while, "in her right mind," and, with tearful eyes, gave their Sunday-school friend their warmest thanks for her visit.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

Petitcodiac Circuit, N. B.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—It is pleasing to learn by means of *The Wesleyan*, that on the several Circuits reported, there has been a gratifying increase of contributions to the Mission Fund.—May they all keep time with the Wallace Circuit. We have just concluded our Missionary Anniversaries on the Petitcodiac Circuit, and have been gratified exceedingly with the result. The esteemed brother deputed by the District to assist, (the Rev. G. JOHNSON), came punctually to our aid, and performed his duties in a very edifying and effective manner, both in the pulpits occupied on the Sabbath, and on the platform. Two or three other esteemed brethren, who had kindly engaged to assist, were hindered from lending their aid, and a measure of disappointment was felt in consequence. The disappointment however did not damp the generous feelings of the noble minded friends, who seemed to need but little persuasion.

The proceeds at each of the Anniversaries were considerably in advance of last year, as you will perceive by the following figures:—last year Shediac raised 15s., this year upwards of £2 10s.,—last year Coverdale £1 18s., this year £3 5s.,—Bend, last year £9 odd, were subscribed at the meeting, this year between £14 and £15 were subscribed with great cheerfulness,—last year Salisbury congregation raised £1 5s., this year £2 5s. Doubtless each list will be increased when the collectors go on their benevolent rounds.

This gratifying increase is to be attributed to two causes; first, increased interest in the glorious cause of Missions; secondly, to increased ability, through the Divine blessing, on the business of the country.

While the Mission Fund has been increased, we feel assured from undoubted evidence, that the Circuit funds will be sustained and probably increased. The more I know of our beloved members and hearers, the more I feel persuaded that a faithful exposition of our financial regulations, and of the duty of contributing to the support of the Gospel at home and abroad, will secure a spirit of exemplary and satisfactory liberality. May all be prepared to give an account of their stewardship. Yours, &c., R. A. CHESLEY.

Petitcodiac, Feb'y. 19, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

Charlottetown Circuit, P. E. I.

MR. EDITOR.—The sermons in aid of the Wesleyan Mission Fund were preached on this Circuit on the 19th of last month. Brother Buckley from Beloeue occupied the pulpit in town, while the two Circuit Ministers, with Brother Strong, were advocating the same cause in the principal country places. The congregations were good, and the deep interest which was manifested by each of them, fully showed that the attachment of the WESLEYANS, on this part of the Island, to the cause of Missions, is at least unabated.

We had announced for the first of our Public Meetings to be held at Pownall, and accordingly proceeded to the spot in the midst of a January snow storm, which at length turned into a sharp shower of rain, and prevented the people mustering in sufficient strength to justify our holding the meeting that evening.

Tuesday the 21st ult. had been fixed upon for our meeting in Town, and as the night was favourable, the friends assembled in our large Chapel in the expectation of a good meeting.—After singing, reading the Scriptures, and prayer, Dr. JOHNSON was called upon to occupy the Chair, and then addressed the meeting to the following effect:—

MY CHRISTIAN FRIENDS,—You have so liberally regarded the apostolic injunction as to the entertainment of strangers, that, rather than be thought forgetful of your christian hospitality, I have conquered some of my feelings and respond to your call to-night; and I do so with more readiness, as it gives me an opportunity of publicly expressing my deep sense of the friendly disposition of the inhabitants of Charlottetown generally, and of my Wesleyan brethren in particular; but whatever other qualifications I may or may not possess, I have not the recollection

ness needful to constitute a successful public speaker; I must, therefore, throw myself upon your patient indulgence while submitting a few cursory remarks to your notice. It, however, is most fortunate for you and me, and for the interest we are met to promote, that the office your kindness has assigned me does not require much of the casuist, the orator, or the special pleader; the time has happily passed away when an assembly of christians, met to evangelize the world, required from its president a splendid and apologetic introduction; almost afraid to say they were lawfully and properly convened to promote a good object; that being not more nor less than to diffuse the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ—the Gospel of the grace of God—through the length and breadth of the inhabited world.

Brethren the same object has still to be promoted, and the arguments still apply; but you do not require the same arousement—the same inculcation of duty—the same exposition of privilege—you are aware that it is your sacred bounden duty, and your most high and honourable privilege, to harness yourselves to the Gospel chariot and move it on through the space of your allotted time; and thus, in the highest manner, serve your generation by the will of God. I am convinced of this by an inspection of your contribution lists, I am there convinced the subject is entertained in its proper place, that it has become intertwined with your service, moral and religious affections; and what to do for the dissemination of the gospel has become part and parcel of the domestic calculation and arrangement.—Now this fireside, practical christianity is a most essential principle in the work of evangelization—in Christ all the families of the earth shall be blessed—and families are to be blessed through the prayers, lives and contributions of families, till the work is done—to God be the praise of such disposition—God diffuses his love and when it enters the heart of one family it overflows to another. Yes! God's love is diffusive, hence the gushing stream that has burst forth upon the world, bearing on its bosom His only begotten Son, and following man through all his wanderings up and down the earth, it enters his habitation, fills his heart, blesses his family, and overflows in beneficence to all men—it is excursive, "my people shall be willing in the day of my power."

I well remember the time when our Bible and Missionary Committees had to look long before them, and well about them, to secure a sufficient amount of lay patronage, and ministerial talent to combat the speculative infidelity of the world, and the practical infidelity of the professing church; they went to dual coronets approaching the crown itself—they went to giant literati, and even to the renowned warrior; they secured the suitable aid of lawn sleeves, and with them united stars of the first magnitude from all the christian churches of the earth, and in military language, they "faced about" and in firm array of battle they met the common foe of God and man; they took the aggressive, entered the territory of the enemy, fought him on his own ground, with weapons of heavenly temper—weapons, mighty through God, to the pulling down of strong holds—they convinced the formal christian world, that it was infidel, and the formal christian church that it was Laodicean, and this goodly band of sound-hearted christian patriots lived to see "the church" and "the churches" awake from their dreamy sleep and in the majesty of divine authority march forth in the name and strength of our common Saviour to recover the world from the dominion of darkness, from the slavery of the devil; and truly we may now say—What hath God wrought? Others have laboured, and we enter into their labours! we join the army as it is moving onwards—we attach ourselves to its columns as it victoriously advances—we partake of its triumph.—We are not called to the same platform parade, the same anxious argumentation—the same proving and contravening, that distinguished these times, if we attempted it you would laugh at our simplicity and be angry at our interference—ours is congratulation and we bring up our christian brethren from other churches to rejoice with us and we with them; to present our thank-offerings and the fruits of our increase to the Lord of the harvest.

Does infidelity vaunt its age of reason and the rights of man? does it parade its pseudo principles as truth, and in bravado, boast that an army of such principles is more mighty than an army of soldiers, that neither the Rhine nor the sea can stop it—it marches on the horizon and it must conquer? Brethren we too have principles—principles "of nobler name, and richer blood than they"; principles of heavenly origin, high, and pure, and good; principles mighty as the truth of God; principles of purity, divine purity! principles of love, divine love! glorious to God! beneficent to man! and our grand proclamation is, that "God would have all men to be saved and come to the knowledge of the truth." We advocate our principles as the rights of man—the true Heaven born rights—the rights of liberty in conscience and in action—the natural the guaranteed rights—we claim, the redemption of the purchased inheritance—we claim emanation from slavery, the worst of slavery, the slavery of sin! the slavery of the devil! the price is already abundantly paid, with more than twenty millions of gold and silver, with the pre-

vious blood of Christ! We too announce an age of reason—the glorious gospel of heaven-born light dispelling the moral darkness of the world, and denouncing the idolatry and vain superstitions of idiot-man; we call upon him to exercise his nobler powers, his higher intellect, and turn from puerile mummery and dumb idols to serve the one only true and living God. To accomplish these things we know we are fighting against principalities and powers, against spiritual wickedness in high places—against tyrannical infallibility and all that exalts itself against the God of Heaven; but we doubt not the issue—we soar above the difficulties—we rise above the infidel horizon—we reach far above spurious liberty and socialist equality—our reason extends beyond an age, it is God's everlasting truth, and in diffusing its light we join ourselves to its source—we attach ourselves to Heavenly powers, and in the train of the apostolic angel, we join the army of Heaven, and neither the world nor the Beast nor the devil nor all conjoined shall stay its progress, it is commanded by Omnipotence and it must conquer. You have heard before, and you will hear again to-night the encouraging success which attends your efforts—the God of the armies of Israel—the God of all christian missions still speaks to them that they go forward—still calls to Moroz to come to the help of the Lord against the mighty.

Then let us look, for a moment, at the means we possess to help in carrying on this great work to its glorious consummation. Perhaps we have a little money, this is useful in its place; the Messengers of the Churches are not to go a warfare at their own charges, neither for spiritual nor secular things; for the one, they seek a certain supply from God; for the other, they look to the Church—how can they preach except they be sent both of God and man. Perhaps we have a little faith, let us add that to our money, we shall then cast it into the treasury of God and it will become transmuted into Divine energy. Perhaps we have a little love, let us mix this up with faith and money, it will give a sweet savour to its own offering, and yield a rich comfort to our own hearts. "He that watereth shall be watered also himself," and we may delightfully sing with the great Gentle missionary—"Thanks be unto God who always causeth us to triumph in Christ, and maketh manifest the savour of His knowledge by us in every place." But there is another help that we may also use with equal power, and though less is by no means least, that is prayer, let us use all prayer and supplication in the spirit, and let us all pray and supplicate—effectual, fervent prayer avails much, it reminds God of His promises, and puts Him in remembrance to do them—let us secure the Holy Spirit to help our infirmities—let us plead the merits of the Redeemer—let the whole Christian Church come up to the mark of effectual, fervent prayer, and let us see if the Lord's hand be not more evidently stretched forth to save. In conclusion, my dear friends, let us maintain a closer walk with God, more intimate communion, making our requests more intimately known to him. We shall then lay hold on His strength—we shall join hands in the Gospel work; I believe in the certain efficacy of recorded prayer, whether for Churches, families or communities; I believe in the accumulative power of prayer, the prayers of all saints; if God may be entreated to put our tears into His bottle, I may believe he will put our faithful prayers into His censor, where, mingled with our praises, they remain a sweet incense before Him, and there will be power, demonstrative and victorious, sent down to bless the world and the Church—our own souls shall prosper—the Church shall continually revive and flourish, till the earth be overflowed, the universe filled with the glory of God, and God, our own God will be with us, and we with Him.

An excellent Report was then read by the Secretary, Mr. JAMES MOORE,—the adoption of which was moved by Mr. JOHN THOMAS, and seconded by the SUPERINTENDENT of the Circuit. A good deal of interest was created at this stage of the meeting, by the Superintendent stating, as he held up a little roll of paper, that a christian brother belonging to the congregation, but who was prevented attending the meeting, had placed in his hand what he supposed at the time to be a few dollar bills, with the request that he would put the amount in the collection box, but that he had found to his astonishment that the little roll amounted to the noble sum of £50, which he then laid upon the table, to be added to the collection of the evening.

The Rev. Mr. SCOTT, (Baptist), introduced the second Resolution, which was seconded in a very humorous speech by the Rev. J. B. STRONG. The third Resolution was moved by the Rev. R. McNAIR, (of the Church of Scotland,) and supported by the Rev. J. BUCKLEY. The latter speaker having resumed his seat, Mr. F. MOORE ascended the platform, bearing two boxes which he had been appointed to present to the meeting on behalf of the Sabbath School:—the one box was from the Girls' School, and the other from the Boys', and they contained together about £15.

Mr. Moore in presenting them said—

MR. CHAIRMAN,—I doubt not that the offering contained in these Missionary Boxes will be acceptable even in the sight of God because it comes, and freely comes from youthful and infant hearts. These boxes have associated with them a deep and touching interest. They have witnessed scenes which were it possible to detail would move this audience to the tenderness of tears. They might tell through the sunny hours of the longest summer's day of the kindling of youthful zeal in the breasts of those who patronise them, while with Heber they have vocally prayed that the winds might waft and the waters roll the story of the cross to the world-wide family of man. They might tell of the dying infant's gift—of the youthful sacrifice, and the anxious wish and prayer that the little offering might be blest to bring the heathen stranger to the better home. They do tell by their presence here to-night of the implantation of principles and the budding forth of the energies of young immortality which tend to expand the heart, and elevate the best affections to God,—and which had they obtained a more extended practical ascendancy in the breasts of professing Christians more souls had been won to Christ, and along with our own land, and the honoured land of our fathers, many more of the dark isles of the South had been brought into closer contact with the glories of God's salvation.

..... I have said that a deep interest is attached to these boxes, and so there is. A little scholar that a few weeks since dropped his pencil into one of them is now mouldering in the grave, and his immortal part has winged its flight to join the hallowed company of saints and angels in the Spirit land. That dear little boy's name was James Stanley, the son of pious parents residing in the town. He was about seven years of age,—possessed a more than ordinary share of intelligence and native ingenuity,—and had been attending the Sabbath School for two years. He was of a sedate disposition—fond of religion, and had endeared himself to the class with which he was associated in the school. He had a thorough missionary spirit, and often did his little feet convey him smilingly up to the side of his favourite box to give expression to his sympathy with the cause. His father is a maker of boots and shoes, and James, who usually spent a good portion of his time, after school hours, in his father's shop, often exhibiting a precocity of skill in the cleverness with which he made little conveniences for his own use. He had frequently paid close attention to the manner of putting shoes together, and presently imagined that he too could make one, and accordingly solicited his father to cut out one as a pattern for him—His father who was surprised at his earnestness, to please his little son did so, and made a little bench for him, and furnished him with the necessary tools. James immediately went to work, and in a short time produced a very neat little shoe. Here it is, and it speaks highly both for his industry and ingenuity. While he was making this shoe a person came into the shop and said that he would give him six pence if he would make a fellow for it. He instantly agreed, and soon produced another shoe equally well made with the first. Then, so soon as he received his sixpence, as it was the first he had ever earned, he determined to devote it to the Mission cause, and set himself again to work and made a neat little leathern bag to put it in, and thus dedicating the first fruits of his labour to the Lord, he laid it aside in a place of safety, intending to deposit it in the Missionary box on the succeeding Sabbath, and was happy—but before the next Sabbath arrived he was seized by the scarlet fever, which which was prevalent in the town, and which in his case was appointed to carry him to the grave. Alarming symptoms soon exhibited themselves, it was with the utmost difficulty he could respire, and his life was soon despaired of. At this juncture his medical attendant prescribed a gargle for his poor ulcerated throat, but this was almost too powerful for poor suffering nature to bear, and he objected to the use of it. His father who stood by, deeply affected on account of the sufferings of his little son, and clinging to the hope that if applied the remedy might be effectual, or at least afford temporary relief—drew from his pocket a dollar and said it should be his if he would comply with the doctor's request. A new thought seemed to flash across his memory, and he stretched out his little hands, eager to receive the prescription: but to no purpose, the progress of the disease was not to be arrested.

Some die and do not think of God, or of the great work which His Son came to accomplish; but not so James, he was willing not only to labour, but to suffer also for its advancement, and in the midst of his dying agonies he turned to his father, and while he made signs to have the dollar put into the box along with the sixpence, whispered, "This shall be for the Missionaries too." And here they are, 31 and 6d., the legacy of James Stanley to the Wesleyan Missions.

James' death was a painful one, but there was something lovely in it. Died he as the Christian dieth. There was a calmness, a peace, a glory, stamped upon it, and just before he went to prove the truthfulness of the little hymn which in his place in the Sabbath School he so often sang,—

"There is beyond the sky,
A heaven of peace and love,
And holy children, when they die,
Go to that place above."

The way to the grave having been made pleasant and the formidable terrors of the dark valley removed by the presence of the blessed Jesus,—as if he had been meditating upon the efficacy of the atonement,—he whispered to his mother, as she inclined her head to catch his latest words— "He died for all mankind," and when she said, "Who, my dear?" he answered "Jesus!"

Happy now is little James,—with him through the precious blood of Immanuel all is well. He has passed through the golden portals into the "Happy land, far, far away," of which with his school mates he so often sang. He has left footprints few, yet beautiful upon the sands of time, and like the moisture of the dewy evening on the rose leaf, causing it to shed a sweeter fragrance, this his latest act has blessed his memory, and in the morning of the resurrection, while the angels sent to guard him home, shall wreath upon his brow a crown of fadeless glory.

His remarks upon the incident connected with the boxes, caused tears to flow from many an eye, and then the meeting, as the collection was announced, responded to the invitation given it to endorse the sentiments of the speakers with a good collection,—so that the proceeds of the meeting, from the different sources when poured upon the table amounted to the unprecedented sum of more than £30; being, as it was remarked "a good slice" towards the £222 which were collected for our Foreign Missions during last year on this Circuit. Thanks to the local committee and collectors for past services having been proposed by the Hon. Chas. Young, and seconded by bro. Pope, the meeting—after the benediction was pronounced,—broke up; thus completing one of the most interesting Anniversaries of the kind ever held in this Town.

On the following night, assisted by several of our friends, we held our public Missionary Meeting at Little York; the speaking was very good, and the collection was near two hundred per cent. in advance of last year. Then came Cornwall, with rather a thin gathering, yet the speeches were of such a telling character that they brought up the proceeds of the meeting to near one third more than was collected last year in that settlement for the same purpose. At Dunstaffnage, on the Friday night, we had a full house, eight or ten capital speeches, and the proceeds of the Meeting more than twice the amount of last year. We have yet to hold Meetings at Pownall, and Clifton, and we fully anticipate a corresponding increase of Missionary receipts from these places.

(To be Continued.)

Obituary Notice.

Died at Roseway, near Shelburne, on Thursday, the 26th December, 1850, after a very short illness, aged 97 years, Mr. SILAS PERRY, Senr., a native of Barnstable in the late Province of Massachusetts Bay. At the late breaking out of the Revolution in the thirteen provinces, Mr. Perry was not long in deciding on taking what he was now proud to consider the right side; being thereby soon obliged to place himself, for protection on board of one of Her Majesty's ships of war; leaving behind him in his native place his early friends, his family and connections. During that unhappy contest he mingled in many of the stirring scenes of that exciting seven years' war, ever evincing unflinching attachment to the royal cause. At the conclusion of the revolution he came to this country, in the spring of 1783 with several families of the same name, and with whom he was remotely connected, and settled at Black Point, where after a residence of many years he removed to Roseway. With the exception of a few months during the past summer and autumn, he retained the use of all his faculties, and was favoured with the most retentive memory, delighting in detailing the events of the revolution in the most minute and particular manner. Loyalty to the Sovereign was ever a passport to his favour, in all with whom he either cultivated or accidentally acquired an acquaintance. In the year 1838 he joined the Methodist Church, on whose services he had been for many, many years a constant attendant. He suffered very little pain during his illness, and it is believed his end was peace.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, February 22, 1851.

CHRISTIAN ENTERPRISE:

ITS IMPORTANCE AND CLAIMS.

We hear much at the present day of "enterprise;" and truly it is an energetic, spirit-stirring

age. Onwardness is the grand characteristic of the Times, whether we turn our attention to politics, literature, art, science, or the ordinary occupations of every day life, or to the higher aims of ambition, power, and influence. The world is alive—its population active—rail-roads are the rage—electric telegraphs our swift messengers of communication. These objects engross a vast amount of attention, and are deemed of sufficient importance to justify the levying of heavy taxes on talents, property, eloquence, and action. It is far from our wish to depreciate the value of these modes of secular employment—they have their uses, and are not unattended with benefits.

Amid the universal din of business, the toils of labour, the discoveries of science, the practical applications of art, the lightning-rapidity of the transmission of thought, the multiplication of the comforts and conveniences of life, we take the liberty of reminding our readers of the fact, which they are often liable totally to forget or the constant impression of which they are in danger of allowing to become impaired—that there is yet another enterprise, whose claims on their notice are paramount to all other considerations—because it embraces in its ample sweep interests as valuable as the deathless soul, objects of solicitude as numerous as the millions of our race, and immunities and privileges continuous and durable as the sure, slow-rolling cycles of eternity. We refer to the enterprise of Christianity—to a scheme of mercy devised by the wisdom, prompted by the love, executed by the combined power, justice and benevolence of THE INFINITE, embodied in the incarnated person of the Eternal Son of the Everlasting Father, consummated by his sacrificial death on the Cross, revealed in the Sacred Oracles of Inspired Truth, and designed to cancel human guilt, to elevate its recipients from moral degradation to the sublimity of holiness, to secure in time and throughout the eternity to come the happiness of every individual of earth's teeming and wide-spread population, in this and in every age.—In comparison with the magnitude, the grandeur, and the magnificence of this holy enterprise, every other sinks into absolute insignificance.

You may give man, as man, all the knowledge of which his intellectual capacity is capable—you may indefinitely increase the subjects of thought—you may clothe him in purple and cast him sumptuously every day—you may augment his worldly gain until even his avaricious spirit shall exclaim, "it is enough."—you may cultivate the earth until its blooming vales, and waving fields, and ornamented mountains, and purling streams, and soft, swift-flowing rivers, shall resemble another paradise—you may invest the universal soil with the prolific power of spontaneous production of fruits and flowers—you may transform every cabin into a comfortable habitation, and every mansion into a gorgeous palace, with every appliance of earthly joy super-added—and yet, without the blessings which Christianity alone can impart, MAN, surrounded with all this profusion of nature, all these advantages of art, all these scenes of beauty and earthly glory, would be miserable—a slave to sense and passion—the wants of his immortal nature unprovided for—guilt, like a mill-stone, pressing him downwards—and his unrenewed spirit, on leaving the mortal tabernacle, liable to be launched on the measureless, bottomless ocean, of the wrath of the Eternal, to suffer shipwreck of hope, of peace and quietude, for ever!

Christian enterprise contemplates the recovery of the world, of each and every one of our depraved and sinful race, from the present guilt, reign, pollution, and misery of sin, as well as from its future calamitous consequences; to place men in a right position towards God, towards their fellow-men, and in respect to themselves; to restore harmony to the moral universe; to reach the springs of human action, to re-model the elements of human character, and lodge in the human heart, as a subduing, governing, controlling, directing principle—the divine and master-principle of universal love—as the spring of happiness, the source of virtue, the promoter of concord, the guard of honour, and the guide of life; to gratify the ardent yearnings of the human mind after immortality, by preparing it here by the grace of The Redeemer for an habitation of God through the Spirit for everlasting union with the Uncreated Fountain of life, holiness, and bliss, hereafter.

As an enterprise, the Christian Scheme ranks with no earthly class. It is unique, sui generis;

in intrinsic importance, in the interests involved, in the objects it contemplates, as immeasurably transcending earth's mightiest projects as the vast concerns of eternity exceed the momentary occupations of life's fitful scene.

In this view, the operations of Christian benevolence at home and of Christian Missions abroad, are invested with a value and importance which alike defy adequate computation or undue exaggeration. They contain emphatically the salvific principles of the world. They are the repository of the remedial, restorative, preservative, humanizing, and sanctifying influences by which the human race, in all its tribes and in all its generations, is to be raised from its moral degradation, and to attain to its designed elevation and purity of character, and by which the grand original purpose of the INFINITE CREATOR in placing man upon the earth is to be accomplished.—Arrest these operations—withdraw christian efforts from the world—blot out from the records of the past and the present the history of divine grace—let it be as if it never had been—deliver men over to the unguided, unchecked sway of their own wills and passions—then in an expressive sense, the sun would be turned to darkness and the moon into blood, then would the depravity of human nature appear in all its frightful enormity, men would ere long be transformed into devils, virtue would cease to exist, vice would every where become triumphant, the world would prove a wide-spread theatre of cruelty, wrong, war, oppression, blood, and death; and, crimsoned with guilt and ripe for ruin, its inhabitants could anticipate no other doom than that which was meted out by a just God and Holy to the ancient world of deep-stained transgressors, and be swept by a flood, as with the besom of destruction, from the earth they had polluted. Who, then, is prepared to stretch out the sacrilegious hand to arrest or impede the operations of Christian benevolence at home or abroad? Who—to withhold the sinews of war—to join in the reckless cry of "Stop the Supplies"—Who—by so doing, to act as an enemy to God, himself, his family, his country, the world?—We hope—we believe—none will be found among Wesleyans in these Provinces, to have arrived at that descending point of hazardous experiment, as, by thought, or word, or act, to possess or manifest a disposition to cripple or retard the onward progress of Christianity in their own localities or in the "regions beyond." Nay—we have cheering proofs, almost daily occurring, that conviction of duty and sense of privilege are getting a firmer hold on the minds of the members of our Church, and are exemplifying their practical influence, in an enlarged spirit of active benevolence in supporting and extending the cause of the Blessed God.

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

We have been, as doubtless have been our readers generally, exceedingly gratified on perusing the accounts from various Circuits of the noble contributions to the funds of our great and growing Missions. The evident purpose of our friends is to increase, rather than diminish, their donations and subscriptions. This is a pleasing feature in our Missionary operations for the present year; and when the accounts published in The Wesleyan from time to time of the benevolent doings of our Church and Congregations, and other friends, in the North American Provinces, shall be read by, or brought under the notice of, our Committee in the Mother Country, they will afford them a high degree of satisfaction, and show that these branches of the Methodist family, planted and fostered by their christian efforts, assistance, and prayers, for so many years, are endeavouring to make suitable returns to the Parent Society, and are actuated by generous sympathy for the heathen world.

Our present number contains gratifying intelligence of increased liberality in this cause on the Petiteodiac Circuit. We have also the pleasure of publishing an interesting communication, from our late colleague, the Rev. F. SMALLWOOD, who is now labouring on the Charlottetown Circuit. This Circuit has for some years past stood deservedly high on the Missionary platform owing to the very liberal amount it has raised, and contributed to the funds of the Parent Society. This year it appears that the friends there are purposing to exceed their former liberality. Of this, we are glad. There is need of all they can raise, and great as the sum may prove to be, we are persuaded, it will be well and faithfully appropriated. Our hope is, that this liberal spirit will increase yet more and more. The

wants of the world are pressing—souls are perishing for lack of knowledge—from every quarter of the pagan world, the Macedonian cry is uttered, "come over and help us," and if we cannot go to their relief personally, we can go by proxy, by contributing the means for the support of those who are standing on christian shores, anxious to embark, and each one saying "Here am I, send me."

Since 1846 as many as 108 British general-officers have died.

The estimated expense of the London Police for the city of London for the next year is £40,329.

The Queen has provided schools and school-houses on her estate at Balmoral, with suitable teachers at her own expense.

It is said that a bishopric awaits Dr. Pusey, in the event of his abandoning the Anglican Church.

The length of the counters for the display of the articles at the Industrial Exhibition in 1851 will be seven miles.

Letters from Vienna state that a subscription has been opened in that city to raise funds to send clover, but poor workmen, to see the Exhibition of London.

The Vatican contains eight grand stair cases and two ordinary ones, twenty courts and squares, and four thousand two hundred and twenty-two rooms! With all its galleries, grounds, and apartments, it has been computed to cover as large a space as the city of Turin.

Ninety boats of Bonlonge, of 2,478 tons, with 370 men on board, have been this year engaged in the herring fishery on the coast of Scotland. They have carried home 17,800 tons of salt herrings.

Wesleyan Methodism in the Eastern Provinces.

We are happy to learn from our able and valuable contemporary The Wesleyan, that Methodism is progressing in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The existence of so well conducted a journal as the Wesleyan is an evidence of vitality and power; and the tokens of religious intelligence which appear in its columns from week to week give pleasing indications of the onward march of our beloved Methodism.

Among the many gratifying signs of the times, we hail especially the efforts made to erect new churches. A new church is about to be erected in Halifax on the ground formerly used as a cemetery. Our old and valued friend the Rev. E. Evans is the originator of the movement, which promises a successful issue. Already, in the course of two weeks, upwards of £1,200, have been subscribed. George H. Starr, Esq. has contributed £250, and several other gentlemen have given £100 each.

A generous effort is being made in Fredericton, to replace the commodious edifice recently destroyed by fire. The Attorney General has this undertaking greatly at heart, and he is resolved that the new church at Fredericton shall be a model Wesleyan church. By The Wesleyan we learn that a Bazaar is to be held to procure funds for the erection of the new church at Fredericton. The Halifax friends are to have a table there. Why should not Canada have a table there? We throw out the hint for others to improve upon. Our lady friends in Canada could readily prepare articles sufficient to furnish a table in Fredericton—such a one as would do Canada no discredit, and such a one as would be of material advantage to the funds of the Fredericton Church.—Toronto Christian Guardian.

Christian Benevolence.

The Rev. B. Wofford, late of the South Carolina Conference, previous to his demise, willed four thousand dollars to the Missionary Society of that Conference, and further willed the magnificent sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of establishing a literary and scientific institution within the bounds of the district of Spartanburg, under the control and management of the Conference. It rarely happens that a Methodist Preacher is favoured with so large an amount of wealth; but when so blessed it is gratifying to see so good a use made of it.—Id.

Another Instance.

Mrs. Hannah Shepherd, a member of the Wesleyan Church, died at Pontefract, Eng., on the 20th ult. Among the legacies she left are the following. The interest of £300 to be distributed annually for ever, at Christmas, by the Wesleyan Methodists, to the poor of Pontefract and Tanshelf. Five hundred pounds to the Wesleyan Missionary Society. To the Chapel and Education Fund; to the Theological Institution; to the Worn-Out Preachers' Fund; to the Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove Schools; to the Chapel at Pontefract; to the Sunday School at Pontefract; each one hundred pounds. The residue of her fortune, after paying these and other legacies, to be equally divided between the Wesleyan Missionary Society and the Worn-Out Preachers' Fund.

Zealously endeavour to maintain good principles.

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Provincial Parliament.

(Chiefly from the City Papers.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, February 10.

TOWN PROPERTY.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee, to whom was referred the Chapter of the Revised Laws relating to Town Property, reported the Bill with amendments.

PETITIONS.

Several petitions were presented.

ROAD TO GUYSBORO'.

Mr. McDonald presented a petition from the inhabitants of the West River, St. Mary's, for aid to the great Eastern Road.

Mr. Marshall moved that the petition lay on the table until the Committee of Supply opens, when he will move for a special grant. The motion was agreed to.

FISHING ON SABLE ISLAND.

Mr. Freeman presented a petition from a number of persons associated together in Liverpool, for leave to fish near Sable Island, and to land if necessary, and put up tents. The petition was referred to Messrs. Marshall, Johnston, McKenna, Snow, and Martell.

BRIDGE OVER RIVER PHILIP.

Mr. Fulton asked leave to present a Petition from a number of the inhabitants of Cumberland asking aid towards building a Bridge over River Philip in order that the communication between Anherst and Pugwash might be relieved of the obstruction at present existing on account of that river being crossed only by a ferry. The Petition was referred to the members for the County.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Hon Attorney General laid on the table of the House the memorial of Samuel Richardson, Teacher of Sydney Academy, praying payment of a balance due him and complaining that the report of last session had not been complied with, which was referred to the committee on Education. Also the annual report of the Trustees of the Wesleyan Sackville Acad—referred to the Committee. Hon. G. B. Young presented the petition of the Trustees of Pictou Academy. Also the petition of the Ladies of Pictou in favour of the Infant School; both of which were referred to Committee on Education. Mr. Fulton asked to present a Petition from the SACKVILLE ACADEMY asking a continuance of the usual grant to that Institution. Referred to Committee.

PICTOU COMPANY.

Mr. Blackadar said he held in his hand the draft of a bill, which, if it passed into law, would tend much to develop the resources of the Province, and increase the revenue of the country. The bill was to be entitled "an act to incorporate a Company in the town of Pictou under the name of the Pictou Fishing and Trading Company. The bill was read a first time and referred to Messrs. Young, Marshall, and Campbell.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

Mr. Dickey rose to present a petition on a subject of more importance than any which had ever agitated this Legislature. The petition was from R. B. Dickey, one of the Executive committee of the Portland Railway—setting out the resolution passed at the Portland Convention—the subsequent proceedings—and praying the passage of an Act of Incorporation of himself and such others as the Legislature might deem expedient to carry out the work. The petition was received and laid on the table. Mr. Dickey also asked leave to introduce a Bill to carry out the prayer of the petition. Leave was granted and the bill read a first time. Hon. J. W. Johnston said that he congratulated the house that the subject of the Railway had at length been placed before the house in a practical manner. He had to complain that on a previous day the government had pursued a course which made the Railway a party question, and most unscrupulous efforts were being made to throw odium on those who opposed a passage in the address. The hon. Attorney General did not scruple the other day to say that he was the friend of the Railway, and that I was its enemy—an assertion which will be tested on the bill now before the house. This bill for the first time lays a practical project before the Legislature, and we shall see how the true friends of the Railway will support it. Mr. Marshall was also glad that a measure to forward the Railway had been introduced in conformity with the views of the Portland Convention. He really did feel now that something would be done—that the Railway would now be built—as a bill had been introduced in the only proper mode that this work should be commenced; namely, by the people—not by the Government. Hon. Attorney General: I am not aware that I ever asserted that the hon. member for Annapolis was opposed to and in favour of Railways. With this observation let us now, sir, review what has occurred; I attended the Portland Convention anxious to promote the European and North American Railway; after my return a meeting

took place in Halifax, Members of the Government attended, attempts were made to elicit from the persons assembled an expression of opinion touching the work, when it was ascertained that the people of Halifax County were all in favour of this Railway being carried out as a Provincial work. The Executive Committee of the Portland Delegation were formed for the purpose of maturing an act of Incorporation for a company, not only to carry out this line but also to ascertain whether the home government would be disposed to transport their mails and troops over it when made; and also to secure the aid of this Legislature, towards the undertaking by grants of money and of land. The members of the Executive Government determined to assume the responsibility of the subject, and to lend their aid in the way most likely to insure success. The present delegate was sent to ascertain whether the British Government would be disposed to assist by yielding to the work the transport of mails and troops, what pecuniary aid they were disposed to afford, and upon what terms and in fact whether they would co-operate at all in building a road in the direction in which this line was to run. Under these circumstances was not the Governor justified in corresponding with the proper authorities and in sending a delegate home. Having done so can you with propriety ask him to take any step, to propound any measure to the House, while the negotiations are still pending and before the necessary information has been submitted to him, is he not justifiable in delaying until the negotiations have closed. All I now require of this Legislature is, that it shall delay passing final judgment upon the Bill presented until the result of Mr. Howe's mission be communicated to them, and the negotiations closed; whether they be such as warrant further action will then be ascertained. Hon. Mr. Young said that whatever had been done out of doors or at Portland, did not bind this House. He did not believe that any feeling existed in the house on the subject, nay, he assured the hon. member for Annapolis that it was not intended, either in the Speech or in the address in answer to it, and if either were susceptible of such a construction he regretted it. He considered this movement premature, however, because no answer had yet been received to our application to the Home Government. He contended that the house were perfectly unpledged and free, as regarded supporting the undertaking as a provincial work. I will pause to consider long before I would embark in any plan of operations by which the revenue of the people would be pledged for all the funds required. At the same time such an arrangement may be made with the Colonial Secretary, that this house will be glad, unanimously, to carry it out under the auspices and subject to the control of the Provincial Government. I deprecate hasty action. All I ask is reasonable delay. To go on now, and fetter future action, will make the house stultify itself, and place it in a position inconsistent with their address to the Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Marshall considered that it was a bad rule that would not work both ways. When the answer to the Governor's address was passed, I wished it to be so modified that I could vote for it. What was the answer we received from the government, "you want to delay the scheme," "you are unfavourable to railways." Now, we have patiently waited for some action to be taken by the party in power, and finding they are determined to do nothing, we offer an act of incorporation to form a Joint Stock Company, and we are now asked by the members of Government to "wait until a tangible scheme comes from the other side of the water." Surely! those who ask us to do this are not serious. They have let the railway go to sleep. They are at a loss to know what course to pursue; and they would rather sacrifice the whole scheme than let others move in the matter. This house must not wait longer; we must let this scheme slumber no longer; we must act at once. The country expect it at our hands, and if the Government oppose us, let them abide the consequences; if they have sent a delegate to England they should have laid before us his instructions. As they have not done so, we must judge of the mission by the acts of the delegate. Mr. Fulton: there is an old saying "that delays are dangerous." I supported the address in answer to the opening speech, but in doing so I frankly avowed that I should hold myself free to support the construction of the railroad by any means, even independent of the Government. On that reservation I now act. I did expect that we should have had some more information on the subject than we have had; and I think we should have this discussion before the sailing of the packet. I believe my hon. colleague has delayed his measure as long as he safely could. But we must guard against allowing this subject to slumber another year. Although our constituents do not blame us for having voted as we did against our own friends; yet there is a feeling in the country that the proceedings at home may be inimical to the great undertaking and as the hon. member for Pictou says that we should wait for action in England, it is also prudent that we shall let our views be known by the packet about to sail, in order to sustain the exertions of the delegate. Mr. Hall felt the necessity of fixing some early day for the discussion of the question—involving so much of interest as it did.

On this question I feel not as the representative for Cornwallis, or of King's County, but as the representative of the people of Nova Scotia. I wish the hon. Provincial Secretary "God speed" in his endeavours. But it seems the government of England do not approve of the route to Portland—they fear we will become too intimate with the great republic. Something must be done—the people of the country are expecting it—they will not be satisfied without action on the subject. I am in favour of this measure. I prefer it to a Government measure—but I will say further, that if this measure fails in accomplishing the object we have in view, I will support it as a provincial undertaking, I feel that the sooner we move in the matter the sooner something will be achieved. Mr. Dickie said it was not his desire to oppose the Government on this question—hon. gentleman knew that. But he wished that the Bill might go home, and therefore moved that 200 copies be printed. Hon. Mr. Johnson referred to an old fable illustrative of the adage that "circumstances alter cases." The hon. Attorney General now tells us that he wants to wait—that he does not wish to oppose the bill—that we are placing him in a false position. Sir, the hon. member did not entertain the same delicate horror of "false positions" the other day, when he was forcing through an obnoxious paragraph in the address. No, sir; but "circumstances alter cases." The hon. member for Pictou has exhibited equal consistency. He considers this movement premature. Oh! "circumstances alter cases." He tells us that the obnoxious passage in the address was not intended as a political compliment to the government, but was merely a little innocent allusion to the hon. delegate. Sir, we did not wish or attempt to condemn the delegation; but we said—before you ask us to approve and compliment that measure, let us be quite sure that we approve of the measure in all its details. But these gentlemen who are now so anxious for delay, cared not to satisfy these reasonable desires; and what rendered the refusal the more invidious was that we were prepared to give all that the friends of the government desired in the other end of the building. The true bearing of the question cannot be evaded. Sir, I know not how the mind of the other gentlemen were affected, but to me the Portland Convention opened up a means of opening the resources of this country, and advancing its interests, in a degree that no other instrumentality had been able to effect. I regret that the immediate formation of a company had not taken precedence of all other schemes. Oh, sir, fancy what a different position we would then have stood in, had a survey been effected, agreeably to my resolution at Portland; and the energies of our people thus enlisted and concentrated, as they have been in New Brunswick, in favour of carrying on this great work on their own energies and resources. The question then we have to consider is, whether the work had better be carried on by government, or by a private company. My own opinion is decidedly opposed to making the work a government speculation, as it would not only be hazardous as regards the province generally, but would prove inimical and retard the construction of the work itself. Under all the circumstances, I cannot but regret the position we are placed in, and trust the house will immediately have recourse to something practical. As the subject is one of the utmost importance, so it demands the most anxious deliberation. So intense has been the excitement that men seem almost to have lost their reason, and press upon us as if we were to be denied the right of private judgment. Why, sir, the very magnitude of the subject is such as to demand from us the most anxious, solemn and patient reflection, that we may not be deceived by the glitter of the prospect, and regret, when too late, that a little more calmness and prudent care had not shielded us from the effects of rashness and precipitation. Hon. G. R. Young said, whatever excitement may prevail out of doors, Mr. Speaker, it does not extend to me. I oppose the discussion of the advantages of this enterprise at this moment; it has been discussed nearly fifty times before. The public mind has surely been sufficiently addressed and enlightened here, and as for sending it home, I cannot understand what is the inducement to such a course. Intimation has been given, it was asserted, by the Colonial Minister of his intention to abandon the line from Halifax to Quebec, and that the Cabinet could not be expected to aid the Portland line because they could not fail to see the tendency of such a work—which was to make us Republican. I question much, sir, if the expression of such ideas as these will have the effect of strengthening the hands of the delegate or induce such a tone of feeling in Parliament as would lead to the grant of the required loan. The Quebec Line has not been abandoned; it has been formally referred to by Earl Grey, in two Despatches to His Excellency this year, and Sir Edmund Head, in his speech to the Legislature of New Brunswick delivered only on Friday last, advocated the line to Portland because he believed it would be instrumental in the accomplishment of the other. The appeal, therefore, may not yet be hopeless. With all this enthusiasm, I fear that if subscriptions are opened, £50,000 would scarcely be raised; and it has ever been my belief that unless we get the capital from Britain, the Railroad will be beyond our grasp and means. The Pe-

tition is signed by Mr. R. B. Dickey alone; I have no wish to reflect on that gentleman, personally, but would ask if it be prudent to give a charter and intrust interests of such magnitude to any single individual whatever his position or talent might be. Let the house distinctly understand that there is no intention of allowing the present session to pass by without action taken. After the arrival of the next boat—whatever the reply—either favourable or otherwise, the Government will be prepared to move and take active steps for carrying out this work. Mr. Dickey felt sorry that the learned member for Pictou should have stated what was not in accordance with the fact—that Mr. R. B. Dickey was to be the whole company. He was named with such other gentlemen as the House choose to fill in, every body knew the house had the power. Mr. Killam regretted much that the matter had not been brought to the attention of the house before, in order that a fair decision might be arrived at concerning it. The proceedings of the house were placing both Earl Grey and the hon. delegate in a false position. (Continued on Page 264.)

Summary of News.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

A new art has been introduced into this country, which is likely to prove a very valuable resource for female employment, and that is ivory-carving. A very amiable lady, while staying at Boulogne, took lessons from one of the eminent carvers of Dieppe, a pupil of the celebrated David d'Angers, and she has introduced into this country the tools, models, and processes. Wood engraving led the way, cameo-cutting followed, and now ivory-carving will become another branch of art followed by women. Our readers are well aware that ivory-carving affords a great resource to the town of Dieppe, and is likewise practised in other parts of France. Brooches, medallions, and other articles of ornament, crucifixes and small statuary, are extensively manufactured of ivory, and have likewise a considerable sale among English visitors. The art is one particularly suited for young women of education, and of an artistic disposition, and is worthy of cultivation.—Architect.

The manufacturing interests will be glad to learn that accounts have reached the authorities at home of the increasing spirit which is manifested in India with regard to cotton cultivation. The Manchester Guardian, an authority upon the subject, says:—

It appears that the disposition to cultivate the best kinds of American cotton has manifested itself in so strong a way that the seed has become extremely scarce, and application has been made to the Government, whereas till lately it was with the greatest difficulty that the native was induced to accept it on the condition of planting it.—The cultivators have discovered that the growth of American cotton is even more profitable and prolific than had been represented. The calculation of Mr. Pette that the produce of an acre was 70lbs. of Indian and 90lbs. of American clean cotton, proves to be considerably under the mark. The truth, in favourable districts, is nearer to Mr. Shaw's calculation, which was 60lbs of clean native cotton and 116lbs. of clean American cotton the acre.

Under a decision of the Court of Session, ministers of the Established Church of Scotland are exempted from poor rates to the extent of between £4,000 and £5,000 a year.

The Directors of the East and West India Docks, with a view to encourage the import trade of the port of London, have unanimously resolved to reduce the rates on indigo, tea, cotton, rice, rum, &c., so as to effect a saving to the public of upwards of £12,000 per annum. The London and St. Katherine Dock companies will, it is understood, join in these resolutions, making the total saving not less than £30,000 per annum.

IMPORTATION OF TEA.—The recent arrivals of American built ships from China with entire cargoes of tea, have just been followed by another arrival of the same kind, which is especially interesting, as, until now, no arrivals of this nature had taken place under the relaxed laws in force during the past year. The American ship Roman, of 774 tons burden, has arrived in the London Docks from Canton, with an entire cargo consisting of nearly 100,000 packages of tea, consigned to order, which is admissible by virtue of the relaxed laws of navigation and importation to entry for home use.

Some Labuan coals have been brought to England from Singapore, and are to be tested at Woolwich, in order that their exact value for steamers may be known.

The Bishop of Ripon is taking very decided measures for checking the prevalent Puseyism in his district. Some time ago, the incumbent of Shadwell was ordered to desist from certain Papal practices within his church; and, during the past week, the still more notorious St. Saviour's Church, Leeds, has been specially under his Lordship's consideration, and has led to severe measures against the priests. The Bishop has ordered the Rev. Mr. Rooke to desist from taking any part in the performance of divine worship in any Episcopal Church within the diocese; and has threatened the Rev. Mr. Beckett, (another of the Curates,) with the same sentence within fourteen days, unless he can satisfactorily justify his conduct. The Rev. Mr. Minister, the vicar, has likewise received notice that further steps will be taken in reference to his church.

Advertisements.

EDWARD BAKER, CONVEYANCER, BROKER, & GENERAL AGENT, No. 7, Prince Street, Halifax.

OLD DE JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA... THE WONDER AND RELEASER OF THE AGE! THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The undersigned has been appointed Agent for the 'TANTON' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TANTON, United States.

MOTT'S BROMA. The following observations having been made by the Boston Medical Journal: 'A few years since a great manufacturer of Broma sought the opinions of many medical gentlemen of distinction...

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, TRUSSES, INHALING TUBES, &c. M. HERBERT is now manufacturing ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS on the latest and most improved principles.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CLEVERDON & CO. OFFER for sale at lowest market prices, received by recent arrivals, a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS, WARE and EARTHENWARE.

COMFORT AND ECONOMY. JUST received at No. 22, Hollis St., two doors from the new Bank, a few of entirely new invention of STOVES, intended for parlors - they are very handsome and said to be the most economical Stoves in use.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA. THE CANADA COMPANY would submit to the various consideration of parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia whether the Western Section 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.

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THE WONDER AND RELEASER OF THE AGE! THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respectable Quaker, dated Greenash, near Loughall, Ireland Sept 11th, 1840.

CURE OF TYPHUS FEVER, WHEN SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH. A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Loughall, was attacked with Typhus Fever. She lay for five days without having uttered a description of God. She was given over by the Surgeon, and preparations were made for her demise.

CURE OF BRONCHITIS IN THE CHEST. Extract of a letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq., dated Kennington, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1848.

THE PEARL OF ABERDEEN CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT. Extract of a letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Masina, Lghorn, 21st February, 1845.

CURE OF A DEBILITATED STOMACH. Mr. Mate, a storekeeper, of Gundaga, New South Wales, had been for some time in a most delicate state of health, his constitution was debilitated, that his death was shortly looked upon by himself and friends as certain.

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For Pleasure and Comfort in Shaving, Use RING'S VERBENA CREAM.

A SUPPLY of which much admired Compound has been received at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street. Feb. 22.

FIGS, PRUNES, & DATES. FOR sale by W. M. HARRINGTON, -Drums, half and quarter Drums, Turkey Figs, Fancy Boxes Imperial Prunes, fresh Dates in Mats. Also -Jordan ALMONDS, Soft Shelled Do.; Hickory, Pecan and WALNUTS, FILBERTS, PINEAPPLES, CITRONS, LEMON PEEL, &c.; all of late importations. Feb. 22. ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

REFINED LARD OIL, in Cans. A FEW 5 gallon Cans of the above, a superior article for Machinery or Burning, can be had at the Italian Warehouse, Bedford Row. W. M. HARRINGTON. Feb. 22.

WASHING FLUID. THE North American Electric WASHING FLUID, in quart bottles, can be had at the lowest retail prices at the store of the Subscriber. One GILL of the above, serves for a LAMB WASHING, which is done by much less labour, in one fifth the time required by other materials. Feb. 22. W. M. HARRINGTON.

J. B. FLOWERS. Has just received from Boston: LADIES' best quality Rubber Over SHOES, which are on Sale at the low price of 3s. 6d. per pair. -Also- Jenny Lind RUBBER BOOTS, GORRENA in 1 lb. packages. American Cotton Warp and Grey Cottons. The remaining stock of Cloth Boots are offered at the reduced price of 6s. 6d. per pair. No. 46, Barrington Street. Feb. 4. Wes. & Ath. 4s. 6d.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS FOR Dyspepsia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Constipation, and a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both sexes, with perfect safety.) These Pills cannot be excelled; their mild yet efficient operation and the absence of Colic and all Mercuerial preparations render it unnecessary to undergo any restraint in diet—the pursuit of business, recreation, &c.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, East Brick Building South of Province Building, where also may be obtained Genuine British Drugs and Medicines, Leeches, Perfumery, Seeds, Spices, &c., of the first quality. 60

LONDON PAINTS. 700 KEGS Best London WHITE LEAD, Black, Yellow, Green and other PAINTS, 6 casks PUTTY, 20 barrels Linseed OIL, 20 casks Raw & Boiled Linseed OIL, 60 casks 24 casks Poland Starch, & 4 lb BLUE, 3 cases INDIGO. Just received per Charlotte & Moro Castle from London. For sale by BLACK & BROTHERS. Oct. 19. 6m.

NEW and valuable Materials, are always to be had at the Subscriber's store, Bedford Row, GENUINE—now on sale—DuBarry's REVALENTA, by the pound or canister—highly recommended by the Faculty. Serwick's BAKING POWDER, in packages. FABINA, Corrosive, in do. Tons L'Hois, Ground ROSE, per lb. Meek's Broma, Navy Cocoa, &c. W. M. HARRINGTON, Bedford Row. Jan. 25.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. THE Subscriber has received by the W. S. Hamilton, 1 Breadstale from Liverpool, and Mic Mac from Glasgow, their Full Supplies of HARDWARE & CUTLERY. ALSO—CORBAGE, 7 inch to 6 third Rustine, Best Rope, BANILLA CORBAGE, Spun yarn, Houseline, Marline, Gunpowder, Coal Tar, Stockholm Tar, OAKUM, WINDY GLASS, Shell Canvass, Soap, GUNPOWDER, &c., &c. For sale on reasonable terms. Oct. 19. 6m. BLACK & BROTHERS.

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE. HOLLIS STREET. A GENERAL supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Cloth BRUSHES—and other articles, usually kept at such establishments—has been received as above and is offered for sale at moderate prices. 19, 1850.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! 100 PACKAGES well selected TEAS, (some superior to any in market) in chests, half chests, and boxes; comprising, Flowery and Orange Pekoe, Fine Souchong and Congou, Hyson and Gunpowder, Ning Yoaig, Oolong and Montawk. For sale by W. M. HARRINGTON, Bedford Row. Jan. 25.

FANCY SOAPS & PERFUMERY. THE SUBSCRIBER offers his present extensive stock of FANCY SOAP & PERFUMERY, at very reduced prices. Jan. 25. ROBT. G. FRASER.

EXTRA CHOICE TOBACCO. SOME Pound Lumps of that celebrated brand, "Twin Brothers," and half pound lumps "Virgin Gold Leaf," and Nectar Leaf TOBACCO—for sale by W. M. HARRINGTON. Feb. 1.

EXTRA FLOUR. IN half barrels—a further supply of superior pastry FLOUR, in half bbls. is now to be had at the Italian Warehouse. W. M. HARRINGTON. Jan. 25.

BOARDING. MRS MADISON, can comfortably accommodate, three or four Permanent Boarders, at No. 12, Jacob Street.

No. 1 Extra Philadelphia BUCK-WHEAT MEAL. IN boxes and kegs 25 lbs. each, and in bags 12 1/2 lbs. each warranted to make good "Pancakes," and free from grit. For sale at the ITALIAN WAREHOUSE. Feb. 1.

(Continued from page 261.) The house had not yet declared that they were ready to pledge the revenues of the country for the construction of the road; and yet there were documents going home implying that this was the disposition of the house, without such a conclusion being fairly arrived at. Mr Dickey's motion to have 200 copies of the petition and bill printed, passed, and the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feby. 11, 1851. Several petitions were presented.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Hon. G. R. Young, by command laid on the table the report of the Superintendent of schools in Nova Scotia—referred to Committee on Education.

Hon. G. R. Young also presented a memorial of the inhabitants of Pictou, relating to the running of Sunday mails—referred to the Post Office Committee.

HALIFAX COURT HOUSE.

Hon. Attorney General brought to the notice of the house the resolution passed last Session declaring the right of the Legislature to the use of the room now occupied by the Supreme Court; and observed the vacation of the present room would involve the erection of a new Court House in Halifax. The consent of the Commissioners and Wardens of the Poor House Serial Ground had been obtained to the appropriation of the corner of that property for the building of the Court House—the site not having been used for interment since the opening of the new Cemetery. Some difficulty was found, however, under the act of 1811, under which this building was erected, and which set apart a place for the Supreme Court. The matter had been laid before the Grand Jury of Halifax, who did not think they were bound to provide a Court House at the sole expense of the County. He moved that the papers be referred to a special committee. Messrs. Fraser, Mott, Bent, Henry and Hall were appointed. Mr. Fraser moved that a conference be asked with the Council on the subject. Agreed to.

GAS IN HALIFAX.

Hon. J. W. Johnston from the committee to whom was referred the petition of the Gas Companies of Halifax, reported in favour of reducing the space required between the new pipes and the old to 18 inches; and they recommend that the bill for incorporating the Kerosene Gas Company should be so amended. After some conversation between members of the committee, the report was received.

THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Killam from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Hiram Hyde, and the bill accompanying it, brought in his report—recommending the establishment of a general Telegraph communication throughout the Province, and that no other individual line shall be commenced, unless in connection with the general scheme. After some other discursive preliminary discussion, the report was received.

MILITIA REPORTS, &c.

Mr. Henry, chairman of committee on the revised militia laws, reported a recommendation that they should be included in the new edition. Mr. Snow, chairman of committee on the fishery laws, reported some amendments. Mr. Mignowitz, from the committee on seeds, requested members to hand in their returns. The house went into committee on the revised laws, and after passing a number of chapters, under the supervision of the Speaker, adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1851.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Budd asked leave to introduce a bill to enable the inhabitants of Pictou to improve the Common; and a bill to provide for the care of public documents. Hon. Attorney General laid on the table by command, the accounts of the Poor Asylum for the past year. Hon. Attorney General also presented a petition from Charles P. Allan, manufacturer of buckets, pails, and other wooden ware. The petition was referred to committee on trade. Mr. Dimock also asked leave to present a petition from the trustees of the Grammar School, Newport. Referred to the committee on Education. Mr. Moore presented a petition relating to the Gibbon Pier on the Bay Shore—referred to the committee on Navigation Securities.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE LAWS.

The house went into committee upon the revised laws. On the clause relating to the distribution of the estates of intestates, and the retaining of the estate by the eldest Son, giving the other children their shares in money or security, some conversation took place. Mr. Fulton moved that all estates under £200 should be bound to advertise in the Royal Gazette for only one month, which passed in the affirmative. The Committee rose, and the House adjourned till 2 to-morrow.

THURSDAY, 13th February, 1851.

A Committee composed of Messrs. McLeod, Fulton, Young, Munro, and Thorne, were appointed a Committee upon the Poor Asylum—to whom a Petition from the Commissioners of the Poor for the County of Halifax was referred. The petition advocated the building an Asylum. Hon. Attorney General read the report of last year in favour of building an Asylum at an expense of £15,000. Mr. Djekie gave notice of his intention to renew his motion for a day to be set aside for the discussion of the Railway bill. Mr. McKenna presented a petition from the inhabitants of the township of Barrington praying an act authorising one of the terms to be held in Barrington, instead of at Shelburne as at present. Mr. McLeod asked leave to introduce a bill to extend the conditions of the act for incorporating

the Roman Catholic Bishop of Halifax. Mr. Henry said it was desirable to change the times of holding the Supreme Court in Cape Breton. He therefore moved that a committee be appointed to devise some modification of this system. After remarks from Messrs. Harrington, McLeod, Hon. L. O'C. Doyle, and Hon. Attorney General, a committee composed of Messrs. Henry, McLeod, Beckwith, Marshall and Hall were appointed, to whom the matter was referred.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Killam moved that the Bill to Incorporate the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Company be read a second time—and explained the nature of the Bill. Hon. Attorney General was opposed to giving the control of this work to a company without all necessary checks and guards for binding the Company to the performance of the stipulations; he also thought the government should have the right, if the interests of the people at any time demanded it, of demanding the line back from the Company upon payment of all expenditures. The Bill was read; it provided that so soon as the contemplated Company should have built lines of Telegraph to connect Yarmouth, Sydney, Windsor and Cape Breton with the capital, the government should transfer to them the lines now built upon payment of their cost, deducting the surplus profit; and that all remuneration arising from the lines over a certain per centage, be applied either towards building new lines or reducing the rate of fare for those in operation.

Via Telegraph from New York.

(From the Sun Extra.)

New York, 16th February, 1851. The Africa arrived at half-past 3 o'clock, on Saturday evening, with the passengers of the Atlantic.

The Atlantic encountered terrible weather, when six days out broke her shaft, and owing to heads winds, she was compelled to return, and arrived at Cork on the 22nd January. The Cambria was to sail on the 4th, with her cargo. The Passengers speak in the highest terms of both Vessel and Commander.

The Steamers Baltic, Niagara, and City of Glasgow had arrived out, the former in eight days and ten hours.

An outline of the Queen's Speech has been received. Her Majesty congratulates Parliament on the tranquility which prevails. She expresses regret touching the Catholic excitement, and recommends the attention of Parliament to that subject. She also recommends a through reform of the Equity Court.

The Speech gives general satisfaction. No alteration in Financial matters.

The French Ministerial crisis over, and a new Cabinet formed. A message from the President says it is merely a transition ministry until prejudices disappear, and reconciliation be effected, all quiet.

Spain—the Cabinet being announced. Germany—2000 Austrian troops entered Hamburg on 29th. The new Government of Holstein was to commence on the first. The King of Denmark has directed immediate exchange of all prisoners made during the last campaign in Holstein.

The Dresden conferences are in trouble. Boston, 15th—A fugitive slave was arrested here to-day and taken to the court house, then he was taken out by a party of negroes and carried off causing great excitement.

CONSUMPTION.

Though often hereditary, it arises more frequently from causes which few medical writers have yet noticed. The higher classes are more subject to it than the lower, who have to labour for their support by exercising their arms, by which means the viscera of the chest and all the organs of the stomach are developed. These are the regions where all the vital organs are seated. The upper classes, on the other hand, generally exercise their lower limbs, which can never be done but at the sacrifice and expense of the upper extremities and chest. Alas! consumption and premature deaths are but too often the results of their error.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Is the great remedy for CONSUMPTION, And the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. From the Cincinnati Daily Times.

We would advise our readers who are labouring under an affection of the lungs, to make immediate trial of this truly excellent medicine. The most intelligent and respectable families of our city have adopted it as a favourite family medicine; and persons predisposed to Consumption who have used it, speak in the highest terms of its efficacy. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For Sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug Stores of MORTON & CO. and JOHN NAYLOR.

Marriages.

At St John, N.B., on the 4th inst., by the Rev Robert Cooney, Wesleyan Minister, Mr JOSEPH SWERTSKE, of Bangor, State of Maine, to Miss LUCY J. PRESCOTT, of that City.

At Digby, on the evening of the 6th February, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev Mr Cunningham, Captain WILLIAM K BELVEA, Master of the Steamer Maid of Erin, to Mrs PHOEBE SMITH, second daughter of Capt Thomas Andrews, of that place.

On the 8th Feb., by the Rev Mr Stewart, Mr HENRY YORKE, of Dartmouth, to Miss CHARLOTTE, youngest daughter of Captain John Elsan, of Ship Harbour.

Deaths.

At her residence, Brunswick Villa, Halifax, on Friday morning, Feb. 21st, in the 47th year of her age, after an illness of forty-four hours, superinduced by apoplexy, MARIA, the wife of EDWARD BILZING, Esq. An affectionate husband and eight children mourn, but not without the strong consolation of Christian hope, their sudden bereavement. The memory of Mrs. B. is endeared to the alleviation of a large circle of the suffering energies had long been devoted with a zeal and ardour worthy of extensive imitation. As the originator, and her death will be deplored by her associates in that truly benevolent Institution, and by the numerous partakers of its valuable benefits.

The funeral will take place on Sunday next, at 4 P.M., when the friends of the deceased are requested to attend without further notice.

At Fredericton, N. B., on Friday the 7th inst., Mr. ISAAC CHARRA, of that city, in the 80th year of his age. The deceased came from the State (then Province) of Maine in the year 1777, and during the last sixty years he joined the Wesleyan Society, and from that time until his death maintained his connexion with it, and lived and walked as an upright, sober minded, and conscientious member of this branch of the Christian Church, in the well-being of which he always manifested a deep interest.

At Fredericton, on the 9th inst., in the 25th year of her age, ELIZA, wife of Dr. John McIntosh, of that City, and daughter of Mr. James Brylen, of Cornwallis, N. S.

At St. John's, N. F., Feb. 7th, Mr HENRY LANGLEY, confectioner—an old and respectable inhabitant of that place, and formerly a resident of this city.

On Friday evening, at Russel Park, SERENA HARRIS, aged 67, widow of T. R. Harris, late Surgeon in the New Brunswick Fencibles, and daughter of Lieut Col Chapman, and grand daughter of Lieut Col Chapman, 70th Regiment.

Wednesday afternoon, after a tedious illness, ZULMA CHARNOTER, wife of Edward Longard.

On his way home, on the 3rd inst., at Gates Inn, Scarborough, of Paralysis, JAMES ROBERTSON THOMPSON, Esq., Deputy Commissary General, aged 39 years.

At Granville, on the 5th ult., MOSES SHAW, Esq., aged 64 years, who through a long life maintained a benevolent and truly christian character.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

FRIDAY, Feby. 14.—R M Steamship Canada, Harrison, Boston, 36 hours, to S. Cunard & Co.—was detained five hours at Boston by the lowness of the tide; Falcon, Corbin, St John's, N. F., 4 days to do—met with immense quantities of ice.

SUNDAY, 16th.—Brig Belle, Laybold, Boston, 65 hours, (was lying to 10 hours) to B. Wier & Co.

MONDAY, 17th.—Brig Kingston, Wyman, Kingston, Jan. 20 days to H. Yeomans, G. F. Frith & Co.; schr. Triumph, Crowell, Cardenas, 23 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; Humming Bird, McDonald, New York, 4 days, to B. Wier & Co., E. Jones, and others.

TUESDAY, 18th.—schr. Charles, Whipple, St. John, N. B., 6 days, to John McDougall & Co. and Curran & Wright; Abigail, Young, Lunenburg; 4 passengers; Fairy, Locke, Ragged Islands; brig Boston, hence to Boston, returned from sea.

THURSDAY, 20th.—brigt. Eliza, Kenny, St. John, 13 days, to W. H. Redol; schr. Margaret, O'Dell, New Brunswick, to G. H. Starr; Nautilus, Vincent, Burin, to G. A. V. Paw; John Henry, Oxner, Lunenburg, 5 hours.

CLEARED.

Feb. 13.—Am. brig Robert Wing, Crowell, Boston; C. D. Hunter, John Tobin, P. Power, R. Noble & Sons, Baulk & Gibson.

Feb. 14.—steamship Canada, Harrison, Liverpool, G.R.—Commissioners for the Industrial Exhibition; brig Humming Bird, Tazo, F. W. Indies—Saltus and Wainwright; schr. Elizabeth, Whitman, New York—James Cochran, John Esson & Co.; Herald, Hopkins, Porto Rico—Salter & Twining.

Feb. 15.—schr. Mary, Tyrrell, New York—F. A. Hunt; Mary, Bond, New York—John Tobin.

Feb. 17th.—brigt. Boston, Laybold, Boston, by B. Wier & Co. and others; brig Fawn, Morrison, Porto Rico, by G. & A. Mitchell; Hibernia, Farrell, Philadelphia, by C. O'Sullivan.

Feb. 18th.—Siron, Bouehier, B. W. Indies, by Hugh Lyle; schr. Veloce, Chouinard, New York, by P. Power.

MEMORANDA.

At St. Kitts, Jan. 18th.—Arr'd brig Eliza, Kenny, 25 days from Halifax via St Vincent, and sailed same day for Antigua.

Philadelphia, Feby. 15th.—Arr'd brig Victoria, Frith, Cardenas.

Liverpool, G. B., 20th ult.—Arr'd brig Flota, McDonald, Halifax, 23 days.

Brig Halifax is to leave Boston for Halifax on the 18th.

Boston, Feb 12th.—arr'd schr. Ida, from Halifax, 19th—brig Fanny, do; Halifax, do.

Philadelphia, Feb 12th.—cl'd schr. Resident, Strum, Halifax.

New York, Feb 11th.—cl'd Humming Bird, for Halifax.

St. John, N. B., Feb 8th.—cl'd schr. Charles, Whipple, Halifax.

Ragged Islands, Feb 4th.—arr'd schr. Fairy, Kingston, Jan; Gauntlett, do; Helen, Trinidad, 27 days.

The brig Lois, of Yarmouth, has been condemned at Mayaguez.

Triumph reports brig Victoria, Frith, sailed in company for Philadelphia; left brig Mars, Irwin, at Cardenas, to sail in 8 or 10 days for Halifax.

Brigt. Dolphin, McHarron, sailed in company with schr. Humming Bird, from New York for Halifax.

New York, Feb 14th.—arr'd brig Star, Maher, from St. Domingo.

Boston, Feb 3rd.—cl'd Thetis, Port au Prince; 5th—arr'd steamship Canada, Halifax; 7th.—cl'd Gipsy, Newburyport.

Harbour Grace, Dec 30th.—arr'd Arabella, Halifax.

SPOKEN.

By the brig Kingston, on the 3rd inst., Cape May, bearing N. E., distant 40 miles, brig Nancy, Taylor, hence for Falmouth, Jan.

By the schr. Triumph, on the 14th inst., lat 42 50, lon 64 30, schr. John Gilpin, from Ragged Islands for Trinidad.