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Poetry.

FADING, STILL FADING.

Fading, still fading, is written on all;
Over life's pathway still lingers the pall.
Joy for the youthful
Fills high to the brim—
Ere it be tasted
Pale death enters in.
Bright flowers unfold
At the dawning of light;
Where are those flowers
At coming of night?

Fading, still fading, is written on all;
Over life's pathway still lingers the pall.
Beauty, like sunlight,
Gleams out for a breath,
Glistening with gems
For the bridal of death.
The warrior in mail
To the battle speeds on;
Death is the victor!
The battle is won.

Fading, still fading, is written on all;
Over life's pathway still lingers the pall.
Fame, sound thy trumpet,
And fill the broad skies;
Fame! 'tis a meteor,
The echo replies.
Grave it in marble,
The deeds of the past;
'Tis writing in dust,
Swept away by the blast;
Fading, still fading, is written on all;
Over life's pathway still lingers the pall.

Christian Miscellany.

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

A Word to Sincere and Delinquent Christians.

Reader, are you at ease in Zion? Have you seriously considered the divine announcement against you? Will you be for ever unmindful of the following admonition: "Let us consider one another, to provoke unto love and to good works: not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another: and so much the more as ye see the day approaching?"

1. Consider your brethren in Christ.—Some of them are grievously afflicted, perhaps in body—perhaps in mind—perhaps in their domestic circumstances. They need your prompt attention. Your care of them may be like living water to the thirsty traveler. Consider them practically and promptly. "Use hospitality one to another without grudging." "Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord shall deliver him in time of trouble."

Some of your brethren may be powerfully tempted of Satan. Ah! consider these. Converse with them, and strengthen them. Pray with them; and pray for them when you cannot be with them. On this point Christians ought, in an especial manner, to "consider one another."

Many of your brethren are in bonds. Remember these. "Whatever you would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets."

Some of your brethren may be declining in the ways of the Lord. Will you see them in their downward course, and not fly to their rescue? O! consider them seasonably, and in no wise incur sin by neglecting your brother. Consider you also may be tempted, and "fall from your own steadfastness." Remember, "he which converteth a wanderer from the error of his way shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins."

2. "Provoke unto love and to good works." Here we have the term "provoke" applied in a good sense. It simply means, stir up, excite, arouse one another—not to anger—not to revenge—but to "love and to good works." Excite one another to holy zeal in the service of God, and to the happiness of all his creatures in every place. Stir up one another as we would a dull fire.—

The Holy Spirit designs that Christians should be engaged in the cultivation of every good temper, and in every useful work, with a direct view to the salvation of the world; and, therefore, "Wo to them that are at ease in Zion." "Because ye are neither cold nor hot, I will spue you out of my mouth." Christians ought to be cautious that they "quench not the Spirit" in their own hearts, by yielding to religious supineness; they should be careful that the concerns of this world, the deceitfulness of riches, and the pleasures and desires of this life, do not choke the seed of God which remaineth in them; and to this very end Christians ought to "consider one another." How appropriate the poet's prayer—

"Help us to stir each other up,
Our little stock improve!"

3. That this pleasing work may be more effectually accomplished, it is requisite that Christians pay regular and prompt attention to social worship. "Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together, as the manner of some is." It is not to hear sermons that the apostle here exhorts Christians; but to assemblies of a social character; to meetings for mutual exercise and edification; mere select companies, for the purpose of "exhorting one another;" an assembly of Christians coming together to warn, reprove, admonish, instruct, encourage and excite, as the occasion may require. These objects are better secured in select assemblies of Christians. For our encouragement in attention to these social meetings, Christ our head has promised to be there in the midst. And the Lord of hosts has left it on record, that he will hearken and hear, and assures the faithful, that they "shall be his in the day when he comes to make up his jewels"—his peculiar treasure. To forsake these assemblies, so pleasing to God, and so profitable to the Church and the whole world, is a great sin.

1. It argues great disrespect to our faithful brethren.—This is more obvious and more sensibly felt where the company is necessarily small; but in many cases, not really so, where a few are not missed. If even one, through neglect or indifference, be absent, though a multitude be present, the all-searching eye of the Lord misses him; and he marks the measure of the respect shown to the brethren. Neither is he a stranger to all: some know him, and perhaps expected, and inquired for him. The appointment, too, was mutually made and understood; he subscribed to it; his absence then is a breach of good faith. He neutralizes his own power to do good, he annihilates his own influence to be useful. By his own act he declares himself to be unworthy of Christian confidence: by his practical contempt of his associated brethren, he tempts them lightly to esteem him. The delinquent may not intend disrespect, nor may his conscientious brethren feel contemned: this may be owing to our moral insensitiveness; but how would a company of angels feel in case of a similar delinquency on the part of a brother angel? Would it not excite universal inquiry among the general assembly? "Our Father—they will be done in earth as it is done in heaven."

2. It shows great disrespect to our Lord Jesus Christ. The Head of the Church is always among his people. He knows all their appointments, and he is faithful to be present at them all. He expects all that love and respect him to be there, unless something of a more pious, necessary, and charitable nature, summons our attention: but bear in mind that making dollars is not that something. We cannot deliberately and intently absent ourselves from the stated means of grace without incurring great guilt in the sight of the Master of these holy assemblies. If some popular person, for example, John Wesley, had assured the assembly that he should be present, the most lukewarm in the Church would not fail to be there; but the man Christ Jesus, who came from heaven, and died on Calvary for their redemption, is, to them, still "a root out of dry ground." "He is," in the estimation of their carnal hearts, "without form

or comeliness." Ah! foolish delinquent, he marks your disrespect, and marvel not at last, if that contemned Jesus lightly esteem you! Do you not believe him when he tells you that "with what measure you mete, it shall be measured to you again?"

We should be all present too at the precise time appointed, as near as may be.—We should be careful not to clip even five minutes, much less fifteen or twenty, off the first end of the hour sanctified to the Lord. That would be sacrilege. That hour belongs to the Lord by our own enactment, as one of the parties concerned. Therefore, let not your first act in that sacred hour be one of religious roguery. "Will a man rob God?" Certainly robbery is a bad introduction to the worship of a holy Being.—Delinquent brother, I know you do not mean this; but watch critically the operation of the Spirit in your heart, and you will learn the silent language of the "still small voice." Examine yourself whether you be in the faith; for Christ Jesus is in us, unless we be reprobates, and when we do palpable wrong he will faithfully notify us. Let your prayer be,—

"Quick as the apple of an eye,
O God, my conscience make."

3. If I had room and leisure I might show its evil tendency with regard to the profane portion of the community. Your religious unfaithfulness is not unobserved by them. Your course is carefully "watched by the world's malignant eye." They know you are a member of the Christian Church; you cannot therefore remain with impunity in your store, your office, your work-shop, your field, full in their view, while your brethren are assembled for prayer. If they have a regard for religion, your conduct tempts them to give it up; and if they have none, it will serve to confirm them in their obduracy. You evince the same degree of eagerness for "filthy lucre" that they do, and they will set you down as false to your profession and your God—a very hypocrite, and twofold more the child of hell than themselves. Now if sinners "blaspheme that worthy Name by which we are called," who most effectually provokes them to do so? Ah! ungrateful delinquent, "thou art the man!" But I must cease troubling you: and would only remind you:—

4. Of "the day approaching"—the day of retribution—when the Lord will "render to every man according to his works." Then "what shall it profit a man though he had gained the whole world?" Reader, are you sacrificing your duty to God, and the respectability of his cause, your own soul, and religion, at the altar of worldly ambition? Then you are, verily, "treasuring up wrath against the day of wrath."—That dreadful day is approaching. Do not suppose that I intend to frighten you, though I can assure you, the doctrine of the "great day of the Lord," is no fairy tale; a conviction of its approach has made men of more courage than thou or I tremble. May we prepare against it, and "consider one another, to provoke unto love and good works."—Ch. Ad. & Journal.

Why the Rich should be Liberal.

Riches are the gift of God; they should be used, therefore, according to his will.—"Freely ye have received; freely give."

Prosperity is very dangerous. Hence the caution addressed to Israel, "Lest when thou hast eaten, and art full, and hast built goodly houses, and dwelt therein; and when thy herd, and thy flocks multiply, and thy silver and thy gold is multiplied, and all that thou hast is multiplied: then thy heart be lifted up, and thou forget the Lord thy God."

Judicious liberality is invaluable as a means of grace. "The liberal soul shall be made fat; and he that watereth shall be watered also himself."

Many have fallen into great spiritual darkness in consequence of forgetting the declaration of Christ, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

The possession of riches is very dangerous to children. This is proved by our daily observation. In this way God is constantly showing that money is to be judiciously expended, not hoarded up.

The example of Christian liberality is very salutary. Those who see a man of wealth crucifying that "love of money which is the root of all evil," acknowledge the power of the Gospel over his heart and life.

The call for money at the present time is very loud. Many young men have been kept out of the missionary field, and many heathen have perished without hearing of Jesus Christ, because the rich were not more liberal. Shall it be so hereafter?

In the case of many rich men, their property is their principal talent. If this therefore is "kept in a napkin," wherein do they honour God?

Rich men, as they approach a dying hour, often regret having given so little. For one who is soon to appear in the eternal world, it is a sad reflection, "I am going to meet the heathen, and how few will have been saved by my liberality?"—Day Spring.

Live for Something.

Thousands of men breathe, move, and live—pass off the stage of life and are heard of no more. Why? They did not a particle of good in the world; and none were blest by them, none could point to them as the instruments of their redemption; not a line they wrote, not a word they spoke could be recalled, and so they perished; their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die, O man immortal?—Live for something. Do good and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storm of time can never destroy.—Write your name by kindness, love, and mercy, on the hearts of the thousands you come in contact with year by year, and you will never be forgotten. No, your name, your deeds, will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind, as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as brightly on the earth as the stars of heaven.—Dr. Campbell.

Be Contented with Little.

I once knew a man who had thousands and thousands, but the desire to get more hindered him from enjoying what he had.

I knew a poor woman, also, who had but half a dollar a week in the world to live upon, and yet she was cheerful and happy.—She had always a little money by her to assist those in distress, and instead of praying that God would add to her store, she was praising him for what he had so graciously bestowed. She had many trials, but she rejoiced through them all; for

"Temp'ry is cheerful as the day,
Will weedy indeed, and have a pining groan
For others' woe, but smiles upon her own."

So that you see, a little with God's blessing, is better than a good deal without it.

Trial of Mr. Tongue.

Mr. Tongue was charged with being "an unruly evil, full of deadly poison" and in proof of the charge, the law book was produced, and a passage cited from James iii, 8. The defendant replied, that if it were not for Mr. Heart, who lived a little way below him, he should be as innocent as his neighbour, Mr. Nose, or the Messrs. Eyes, and in support of his position, he cited a passage from the same law book, Matthew xv, 18.

The court decided that the defence was a sound one, and that nothing really good could be expected from Mr. Tongue, until a radical change should take place in his neighbour Heart.

Solemn Question.

Who would stand trifling, as most men do, at the gate of eternity, that verily believed his immortal soul must shortly be there?—Bader.

Missionary Intelligence.

(From Wes. Notices Newspaper, March 1851.)

Wesleyan Missions in British America.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Extract of a Letter from the Rev. John Brewster, dated Twillingate, Green-Bay, Sept. 4th, 1850.

HISTORY OF THE MISSION AT TWILLINGATE.

I have visited a number of out-posts the last fortnight, and have found, upon the whole, a lively and interesting people. Surely God has done great things for this part of Newfoundland. Seven years ago we had not seven members in society. Darkness covered the land, and gross darkness the face of the people. Mr. Addy was requested, about eight years ago, to visit these shores, and report to the District the best opening for a Missionary. He wisely fixed upon Twillingate. The result of his visit was the appointment of Mr Marshall, who was a workman indeed. After breaking up the fallow-ground, and sowing the seed, he fell upon the field, and was buried amid the tears of many who had been brought to God by his ministry. Mr Peach succeeded him, and was very successful. God blessed his labours during his four years sojourn among them; and now I am as one "sent to reap that whereon I bestowed no labour." "And herein is that saying true, 'One soweth, and another reapeth.'" I find the people very zealous in general. I have been called to exercise discipline in a few painful cases. But among two hundred young converts, who have just emerged out of darkness into light, how much cause there is for gratitude to God in his keeping "the ninety and nine just persons" from straying! All glory be to our Great Shepherd, that the few lost ones are restored!

REMARKABLE CONVERSION OF A FISHERMAN.

I held a love-feast in the chapel on September 24th, and was confirmed in a conviction previously formed, when listening to the several relations of Christian experience, during the renewal of the society's tickets, that the Spirit of God, by secret operations on the previously unenlightened mind, prepares the people for the reception of a Christian Missionary. How many testified that, long before Mr Addy or Mr Marshall visited them, they were convinced of sin, and their danger of eternal death, but knew not where to flee for refuge! To these awakened souls "how beautiful upon the mountains were 'the feet of' them that brought 'glad tidings!'" O that the friends of Missions in England could have heard their statements! Being struck with some observations uttered by one man, I asked him, yesterday, to relate to me the particulars of his conversion to God. The following is the substance: "There was no Gospel in those days. I sometimes heard a sermon from a Clergyman who lived in these parts, and, though he rebuked us for our sins, he left us there. We saw not the Scripture plan of justification by faith. I fell into the prevailing sin of the place, drunkenness, and lived in sinful ignorance until the death of my first-born child; for though I had a Bible given me by my Sister 'Molly,' before I left England, I never read it until God took away my child. He was very young when he died, and if my love could have been weighed, his share was the heaviest. I stood over his dying bed as one distracted; and, while watching him, he appeared to die. But while we were all weeping and wailing in suspense, he revived. I put my arm around him to kiss him, when he looked up so sweetly, and said, with a smile, 'O father! I have had a view of such a heavenly place; and it was full of such heavenly persons. And there was one in the midst of them all that was so glorious, that I could scarcely look upon him. But he seemed to look at me and smile. But father,' said he, with such a solemn look, 'you are not fit to be there yet.' O Sir, this cut me to the heart. I knew I was not ready to die. I felt the burden of my sins, and cried out for anguish. After the death of my child, I was enabled to abstain from intoxicating liquors, and was so far saved from the sin of drunkenness. My good resolutions were confirmed by an alarming dream I had then. I awoke in

great fear. I had recourse immediately to 'Molly's' Bible. But, Sir, when I opened it, you might have knocked me down with a feather. I felt such a trembling come over me, when the first words that met my eye were the eleventh verse of the 5th chapter of Isaiah: 'Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink; that continue until night, till wine inflame them!' But when I read the fourteenth verse: 'Therefore hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth without measure,' I shut the book, exclaiming, 'God be merciful to me!' These words in Isaiah were a means of keeping me from slighting my convictions. From that time I began to read my Bible more, hoping to get a little comfort. But the more I studied the word of God, the more my sorrow increased. For I saw new evils in me every day. Bad as drunkenness was, I saw as many sins in my heart as bad as it; and there were times when my soul was so distressed, that I could scarcely eat or drink. How often did I wish, in those days, that the Lord would send into these parts some of 'Molly's' folks! She used to write to me such good letters, and did all she could to persuade me to turn to the Lord. In my distress I often wished to have instruction from her; but she died, and I wandered in darkness for years, no man caring for my soul. At length Mr Addy came into these parts. 'Now,' said I, 'here is one of the men I have longed to see, I will go and hear him.' He preached about the doom of the careless, prayerless sinner. While I listened, the tears flowed thick and fast from my eyes. When Mr Addy left, we seemed as a people abandoned to darkness. At length Mr Marshall came. 'Now,' said I, 'is salvation come.' And I made haste to hear him. He preached 'about a sinner being justified by faith only.' I said to myself, 'This will do for little sinners; but it is too easy for such as I.' I went again; it was the same thing over again,—"justified by faith." I felt rather angry this time, because I was sure faith only would not save me. So I determined not to hear him, but that I would set myself to the task of reading the Bible through, from Genesis to Revelation, I did it, except those very hard chapters in the middle of the Bible; and, as I knew God knew I was but a poor scholar, I thought he would excuse me slipping by them. I now fancied I was a good man,—very few better; and, during Mr Marshall's visit, I rested in this confidence. But soon after his death my convictions returned with double force. My vain confidence broke down under me, and I felt as a man sinking into the sea. In this state of soul I went to hear Mr Peach preach. He preached about the day of small and feeble things, how God would not despise it. From despair I rose to hope that God might not despise me. And while the congregation was singing the 365th hymn:—

"O God of my salvation, hear,
And help a sinner to draw near,
With boldness, to the throne of grace."

suddenly my heart was lightened of its load; the Spirit of God filled me with joy and gladness. I felt it next to an impossibility to withhold myself from declaring, 'I do believe in Jesus! I do believe his blood cleanses me!' O, Sir, that light and joy of the Spirit were as the morning-star to my soul! I have been exposed to death in stormy nights at sea; I have known the sorrows of men expecting to see their vessel founder in the dead of night; I have lashed up my helm, laid-to with reefed sail, and cast myself on deck, anxiously waiting the morning-light to come; and I have sprung up with joy the moment I saw the morning star, confident that we should soon make the harbour. But the joy of pardoning grace was unspeakably greater, when the light of the Spirit of God was as the morning-star to my soul."

Correspondence.

JUDGE MARSHALL'S LETTERS.

(Continued from *Athenaeum* of the 16th instant.)

A Report made to the Prison Board for the County of Aberdeen, by their Committee, assigns the following as principal sources or causes of crime. Flash houses,—Brothels,—

cheap theatres, balls, and other places of resort,—Pawnbroking, Drunkenness, Sabbath breaking,—Ignorance, and want of education—The want of proper, even decent accommodation, in the form of Lodging houses for the lower classes, especially for strangers, and lastly—Poverty. As to this last cause, they justly say,—"Poverty, in itself, is no crime; it may often be the result of unforeseen and unavoidable misfortune; but poverty and crime mutually produce each other."

The same causes specified in this Report, are also in operation, in all the other large towns of the Kingdom; as well as in many of the smaller ones, and, doubtless, produce criminal results in about the same degree.

Having treated so fully of crime, in general, and its principal causes, the other subject proposed; that of Juvenile Crime and Depravity, in particular, will now be introduced and discussed. Among the numerous evils which at present embarrass and afflict the social condition of the United Kingdom, this one, will, on examination, be seen to hold a distressing prominence; and for many reasons may well be considered the most ominous and alarming, with reference to national corruption and decay. When the numerous and powerful causes in operation, tending directly to originate and increase youthful depravity, are particularly set forth and explained, it will not seem surprising, that such depravity should be so very extensive among the labouring classes; and be so difficult of prevention or cure. Some of those causes have already been incidentally and partially exhibited, while describing the impoverished and degraded condition of the great body of these classes; and their generally intemperate and dissolute habits and character. It is somewhat encouraging, that there are few subjects, which at the present time, are exciting more anxious alarm and attention; and commanding more active exertions than this one, among the truly patriotic and benevolent throughout the Kingdom. Prizes have been offered for the best Essays on the subject, suggesting the most adequate or effectual remedies for the evil; and schools and other promising agencies have been put into operation, but as yet, it would seem, with but little of permanently beneficial effect. In the nature of things, such will be the case, until more effectual means are devised and brought into energetic operation, for the removal of the primary and deep-seated causes of the evil. Before proceeding to treat of those causes, in a detailed, or expository manner, it will be most appropriate, to describe the various aspects and forms of the evil; and its extensive existence. To any person who looks at the state of society in the present day, in a moral point of view, either in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, it will be obvious, at the very first glance, even from what is constantly occurring in the public streets, and thoroughfares, that vice and hardened recklessness, as to every thing virtuous, orderly, and becoming, generally characterize the youthful male generation of every class, but especially, those of the labouring orders. Their profaneness, and vulgarity of language; and frequent sallies of violence and fierceness, while associating together, or transiently meeting on the streets, abundantly declare their neglected and depraved condition. But on closer investigation, this will appear far more deplorably apparent, as well as to be most abundantly prevalent. While residing and travelling in the Kingdom, I had no opportunities, it is true, of acquiring any personal intimate knowledge of this subject of youthful depravity, otherwise than from observing the open and daily exhibitions of it in language and behaviour, not thinking it right, or expedient to visit any of their depraved and corrupting scenes, or places of vicious resort. This deficiency, however, if such it may be called, will be abundantly or sorrowfully supplied, by the testimonies and statements which it is in my power to offer, from truthful authorities, perfectly informed on the subject; and from sources entitled to the highest credibility. Such of them as I shall at present submit, will go to exhibit the various modes and forms of that depravity; and its corrupting and extensive prevalence. This evil, indeed, and its foreboding ruinous consequences and prospects, have, of late years, become so extensive and alarming, that they have engaged the attention and deliberations of the Legislature and the Government, though by no means to a

needful or adequate extent. That truly patriotic and benevolent nobleman, Lord Ashley, has brought the subject in an express and detailed manner, before the House of Commons; and in one of his speeches, there, regarding it, stated that in London alone, as many as 30,000 ragged children, were sent out by drunken parents to beg or steal. In the Report already cited, made to the Prison Board in Aberdeen, by their Committee on juvenile Depravity, in November 1848, it is stated, that of the 96 criminal offenders, then in confinement, 20 of them were under 18 years of age.

The Commissioner for enquiring into the social condition of the working classes in Hull, states in his Report in December 1849, "I found in-reference to the borough criminal returns, for the last year, that of the 3,700 prisoners, taken before the magistrates, 2,080 were under 25 years of age. Notwithstanding all that is being done in the way of education, I am perfectly convinced, that there does not exist in Hull, any adequate means for the prevention of juvenile crime, and of the growth and multiplication of juvenile criminals." In the second part of his Report, the Commissioner further says, regarding juvenile crime,— "I have spoken with many shopkeepers on this subject. One told me he had six dishonest lads in succession. Another said, 'I have for the last twelve months, been blessed with a slow and sure youth, whose only merit is, that what he is set to do he can be depended on for doing; but for a long time before, I was continually changing lads. Depend upon it, the lads, now a days, are a bad set.' Another said, 'I should have had to prosecute at the sessions, many times since I have been in business, if I had thought it would have made the lads any better to send them to goal.' Another—a very shrewd man—said, 'When I kept lads, I was robbed at all ends and sides, and could never get my work done after all; but for two years back, instead of giving two lads, one 3s. 6d. and the other 2s. 6d., I have given a man 12s.; and I am sure I gain by it.'"

The London Journal, "The News of the World" in March 1850, gives the following statements, abridged from the "Morning Chronicle" of the same month.—"The increase of the number of Ragged Schools in the Metropolis, since 1844, has been 62; of Ragged School teachers 853, of pupils in those Schools, 15,249, and of Ragged School funds, upwards of £4000. And yet, in spite of all this vast educational machinery, the number of offenders, under 20 years of age, has increased in the same period, to no less than 3,317—or very nearly one for each guinea that had been subscribed, in the hope of diminishing juvenile depravity."—These statements are introduced here, merely in proof of the general points of the increase and extent of Juvenile depravity.—In a subsequent letter, which will treat of the subject of education, or literary instruction, generally, facts and statements from the same authority will be given, to show, that such instruction in Ragged or other Schools, will not avail to remove or even lessen Juvenile depravity, without simultaneous and continued moral training; and the removal of the principal causes and means of enticing and tempting to Juvenile crime and depravity, and of cherishing and extending the evil.

In the Report of the Coroner of Bolton, elsewhere cited, which states the increase of summary convictions for criminal offences, in seven years, from 1843 to 1849, to be from about 52,000, to 61,000, or about 9,000 over the previous 7 years, it is mentioned, that 47 per cent of the 61,000 or nearly 30,000 of such convictions, were of persons between 15 and 35 years of age."

Another authentic publication in 1850, gives the following statements, as to the extent of Juvenile crime—"Of the entire number (125,452) of criminals committed to the prisons of England and Wales, 15,726 were under seventeen, of which 13,444 were males and 2282 females. In 1847 there were taken into custody by the metropolitan police, 62,181 offenders, or disorderly characters; of which number, 15,698 were under twenty years of age."

Mr. Beggs states in his Essay on Juvenile Depravity, that at the sessions in Middlesex, the third quarter in 1847, Mr. Sergeant Adams drew the attention of the Grand Jury to the fact, that there were no less

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coal 12 years. He further stated, that in one year, there had been 1600 cases, where summary convictions had taken place of children between the ages of 7 and 15.

The "Nonconformist" paper of November 1849, mentions, that, "at the General Sessions of Middlesex, a boy was sentenced to 7 years transportation, who had been convicted 14 times, though not eleven years of age."

In the ninth report of the general Board of Prisons, in Scotland, it is stated, that in the year ending with June 1847, there were 20,886 criminals committed in Scotland, of whom, 3,113 were under 17 years of age; and 3,930 between 17 and 21, making the whole number below twenty-one, 7,043, or more than one-third of the total number of commitments." "Of 3,548 prisoners committed to gaol during the year ending June 1848, 1587 or 44.7 per cent of the entire number were under 21 years of age."

"Of the 88 prisoners who were tried at the Circuit Court in Glasgow, in September 1848—34 males and 21 females,—total 55 were from 15 to 20 years of age"—and "of the 27 criminals, tried at the Circuit Court in March 1849, 12 of the number were from 15 to 20 years of age."

In the Prize Essay on Juvenile Depravity, by the Rev. Mr. Worsley, a number of facts and particulars are given on the same point. The author gives a table containing a total of 4641 offences, committed in a certain time, arranged so as to show the respective numbers between various ages, from 15 to above 60, from which it appears that the "period"—aged 15 and under 20, comprises more offenders than any other. Nearly the same conclusion, he says, is derived from the statements of offenders committed for trial in the County of Lancaster; a table of which he subjoins. He then gives another table, showing the proportion of crime at the same periods of age, in the three agricultural counties of Lincoln, Hampshire, and Devonshire; and showing very nearly the same result. Two other tables are added, one of them showing the whole number of criminal offenders, committed for trial throughout England and Wales, in one year; distributed according to the same periods as before; and the other table, showing the centesimal proportion of criminal offenders between various ages, in the year 1846, as stated by Mr. Redgrave of the Home Office. By these tables it appears, that of the several periods, the greatest amount of crime is committed by youths between 15 and 20 years. "The sum of crime committed by them, is 6236 to 25,107 of the whole number; being in the proportion of very nearly one fourth of the whole. From these last-mentioned tables and statements, as the Rev. author says, it appears, that the juveniles, aged 15 and under 20, form not quite one tenth of the population; and they are guilty of nearly one fourth of its crime. What more striking exhibition can there be, than is thus afforded, of the lamentable mass of juvenile depravity." But further he adds, and proves by a table subjoined, that the number of juvenile offenders under 15, as also of those between 15 and 20, has, respectively, increased during the five years preceding 1846; and shows, that the sum of offenders under 20 years of age, was, during those five years, considerably more than one fourth of the whole number; and he says, that in the year 1847, it reached the centesimal proportion of 31 to the whole. He then closes the comparative and proportionate statements on this point, with this just and appropriate remark—"In the classification of offences according to age, the period which shows the blackest, whether we look at the proportionate amount of crime or its progressive increase, is comprised between 15 and 20 years of age." The Report of the Commission (1843) on the employment of children in trades and manufactures, says—"of the total number of known or suspected offenders in this town, (Birmingham) during the last twelve months, viz., 1223, at least one half were under 15 years of age; and in the same period, there had been summarily convicted of the age of ten years, 46, and committed for trial at the same age, 44."

On the subject of female profligacy, the same Essay on Juvenile depravity states,— "The extent to which this vice exists at the present day, is scarce adequately known to such as are not familiar with the contents of parliamentary papers. In Birmingham it

greatly prevails; the ages varying from 14 to 18. These females have principally worked in the factories; most of them are notorious thieves. The males who frequent the brothels, are in age from 14 to 20. In a district which a person could walk around in fifteen minutes, there are 118 brothels, and 42 other houses of ill fame, 160 in all resorted to by female profligates. In the low brothels and lodging houses of the town, there are many female profligates, not more than 13, 14, and 15." The same Work says—"The fact, that all proposed plans for the diminution of the extended and increasing vice of female profligacy have been defeated in Parliament, by unusually large majorities, is very strongly to the discredit of the upper classes."

A brief and but partial exhibition having thus been given, of some of the principal modes and forms, as well as of the prevalence of juvenile crime and depravity, in the United Kingdom, it is next of importance, to investigate and explain, the chief sources or causes of those evils. The first that may be named, is, indeed, of universal existence, and operation, and applies to all ages, classes and nations, and is indeed no other, than the innate natural inclination and tendency of our fallen and corrupt humanity rather to what is contaminating and pernicious, than to those objects and modes of conduct, which are pure and of good report; and productive of useful and happy results. This natural propensity to what is evil and hurtful, both to the individual and others, manifests itself even in the tenderest years; and from this may be seen the wisdom, as well as benevolence of the inspired command—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." This with many other similar and authoritative injunctions to the parents and guardians of the rising generation, are, under all the forms of human existence wherever they have been promulgated, of universal and abiding obligation. But the primary and principal difficulty to be met and overcome, is—that of actually training up the child in that virtuous way in which he ought to go, so as, under the divine blessing, to secure the happy result. Even with the exercise of the utmost wisdom, and pious and prudent perseverance, it is difficult of accomplishment; but alas how few, comparatively, are there among parents and other guardians of the young, who in a sincere and enlightened manner, even make the endeavour to obey the gracious precept. It is worthy of especial notice, that the successful and favourable issue, is only promised to the actual and continuous training. Probably, there never was an age, throughout the history of our race, and either in civilized or barbarous times, or countries, when this truly benevolent command was so generally overlooked or disregarded, both by the old and the young, as during comparatively recent years; or in other words, when the youth of both the sexes, and of every age, and in every class of society, were so generally left to themselves, to follow their own natural inclinations, to choose their own associates, companions, and friends; their own pursuits and amusements, and, in short, not in a few things only, but in all, to repudiate, oppose, or disregard all parental control and direction, or even advice. This state of feeling and conduct is undoubtedly one of the greatest and most afflicting in its consequences, of the varied exhibitions of what is so often triumphantly styled, the "Spirit of the Age." There are not a few among parents and guardians of children, who utterly condemn, and of course neglect all personal or bodily correction even of the very mildest description; and by far the most wilful and criminal offences. They hold up both hands, as it were, against it, in real or affected horror, at such superlative cruelty, even in the front of the divine commands, which say—"chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying."—"Withhold not correction from the child; for if thou beatest him with the rod he shall not die;—Thou shalt beat him with the rod, and shalt deliver his soul from hell." Such persons endeavour to evade the force of these precepts, and others of a similar kind, under the former dispensation, by contending that there is nothing under our present enlightened system to warrant such a mode of correction, in any case, or for any offence whatever. They, thus, in reality, on a point

of moral and benevolent duty, and of perpetual obligation, endeavour to place the divine revelation at variance with itself; and, consequently, impugn, and strive, in effect, to weaken its authority, throughout the whole range of the divine moral requirements. In short, they presume to be wise far beyond what is in fallibly written. If such persons would look in an unprejudiced and enlightened manner, even unto the new revelation, given under our present beneficent but equally authoritative system, they would see, that not only is there no express abrogation or annulment of the former injunctions and directions on this point; but on the contrary that there is quite sufficient to warrant, in flagrant instances of misconduct, the infliction of suitable personal correction, in a prudential measure, and in the exercise of a truly affectionate desire for future improvement and welfare. In bestowing such correction, all anger and bitterness of feeling, should, of course, be suppressed and avoided; nor should any chastisement be inflicted, except on the most serious occasions; and when there is good reason to conclude, that it will be productive of beneficial effects. The words of a wise and learned commentator on the New Testament scriptures, are so judicious and excellent on this point, that I shall offer no apology for here introducing them. He says,— "He who corrects his children according to God, and reason, shall feel every blow on his own heart, more sensibly than his child feels it on his body. Parents are called to correct, not to punish their children. Those who punish them, do it from a principle of revenge, those who correct them, do it from a principle of affectionate concern." Here, is the opinion of one pious and experienced, as well as learned divine expressly on the point; and very many more might be added. The contrary opinion of those who have been already adverted to; is a part of that false and mischievous system of morbid sentimentalism, and spurious charity, so prevalent in the present day, which even denounces as iniquitous, and seeks to annul and discard a righteous and divinely appointed punishment for the most malicious and heinous offence that can possibly be committed against a fellow being; and which would, in effect, if fully carried out, set aside the most express divine requirements, derange society, unsettle some of its chief foundations of security, and substitute, from time to time, the fluctuating opinions, and the traditions and systems of corrupt and fallible mortals, in the place of the eternal principles of justice and righteousness, as disclosed in the infallible and unvarying divine commands and announcements. But to return from this digression, if such it may be called, it may further be observed, that there are vast numbers of parents in the United Kingdom, as well as elsewhere, in the present day, who are far more culpable than those just treated of; and who; although of sober and industrious habits, and in some respects, appearing to desire the welfare of their offspring, yet through worldliness or mere indolence of spirit and character, neglect to exercise over them any moral restraint, or to afford them religious or even moral and prudential instruction, and thus leave them to become the easy and willing prey of the alluring but contaminating influences by which they are surrounded, and the depraving associations and scenes into which they are constantly liable to be enticed and drawn.

For the Wesleyan

DEAR SIR,—Your paper of the 15th of March has just been sent me. I have not seen one for two months before. Since the beginning of November last I have been stationed as the Minister of the Methodist E. Church at Clinton, Mass., which is a new station. Clinton contains a population of nearly 4,000, who are principally engaged in manufactures. For many years the Congregationalists and Baptists have had churches here. There were but five Methodists in the place when I came here. We hired one of the Halls of the town, and commenced preaching thrice on the Sabbath. We soon obtained an excellent choir, and opened a Sunday School to which is added a library. The Hall is now too small to contain the congregation in the evenings. We have had a glorious revival of the work of God, which is still progressing,—forty-six persons have been converted to God, and at every meeting some come forward for prayers.

We have had considerable opposition and competition. Simultaneously with the Methodists, the Universalists, the Unitarians, and the Se-

cond Advents, commenced preaching at Clinton. But we have gone on steadily increasing, and in all probability a church will be erected during the year. In conclusion, I would just inform my friend Bishop Walsh, that within the last eight years, no less than TEN THOUSAND German Roman Catholics, besides those from other countries, have joined the Methodist E. Church in the U. States.

P. TOCQUE.

Clinton, Mass., April 1st, 1851.

Wesleyana.

For the Wesleyan.

Howe Wesleyanism, or Thoughts on Methodism.

No. IX.

It would be reasonable to expect that among the thousands of the Wesleyan Ministry, dependant for success, humanly speaking, on the possession of the power of convincing or persuasive speech, some men should be distinguished by extraordinary capacity for Oratory. It is doubtless as true of the Orator as of the Poet: *nascitur non fit*—born not made; the afflatus incommunicable by any species of intellectual discipline must be a birth-gift. It is, however, rational to suppose that among many thousands of public speakers some should be found with the natural gift; and the enthusiastic spirit that has unchained so many fine minds, and impelled the Methodist Body upon so successful a career, would be exceedingly likely to awaken the native power where, otherwise, it had remained dormant.

Eloquence in its highest sense is impassioned reasoning addressed to the understanding and feelings of an audience, in voice and tone, expression and gesture perfectly accordant with the utterances of unsophisticated nature—Eloquence of this order differs much from lifeless abstract logic; nor less does it differ from declamatory appeals to the passions, and those frothy ebullitions of fancy which neither move nor melt. It is much to be questioned whether the play and prettiness of fancy are not totally opposed to the real genius of Oratory—whether they do not always dilute and weaken its effect. The soldier in the strife of the life-struggle would little think of wreathing his blade with velvet and lace and many-tinted ribbons. Could he perpetrate such folly, the keen-edged weapon would avail him nought in his hour of need. "Revolutions are not made with rose-water," nor are the rugged fortresses of the human heart stormed by silken epithets and the delicate jingle of prettily-faced words. Temper the steel, burnish the blade, sharpen the edge, and skillfully wield it; but no ribbons, no velvet, no lace—draw the naked brand.

A perfect Orator addresses himself to the whole man. He illuminates the understanding, and convulses. He rolls the burning tide of feeling over the soul, and moves. There have been fewer great Orators than Poets. The palmist days of the Grecian Muse are rivalled by the deathless names of Shakespeare and Milton, Byron and Wordsworth. But what British Orators stand on the same lofty and dazzling height with these great Poets? There has, indeed, been no lack of powerful speakers; and no people since the days of Cicero and Cataline can boast of a brighter constellation than that which numbers its stars of nearly the first magnitude by the names of Halifax and Bolingbroke, Chatham and Fox, Burke and Sheridan, Grattan and Erskine, Taylor and Tillotson, Baxter and Howe, Whitfield and Watson, Hall and Chalmers; and yet not one of these illustrious men are to Demosthenes what Milton is to Homer. None of them realized the definition of an Orator of the highest class. If Charles James Fox had possessed Garrick's voice and inimitable power of expressing the various passions of the human heart he would have shared a divided empire with the renowned Athenian. Fox had some of the very highest elements of the peerless orator.

No Methodist Orator hath approached the standard of Eloquence laid down in this paper. Powerful, graceful and effective speakers there have been in abundance. Watson wanted passion, energy, and pathos. He possessed the logic, the range of thought, the imagination; few of his contemporaries approached his scale of excellence: fewer still surpassed him.

For native endowments of Oratory, perhaps Samuel Bradburn ranks highest on the list of the Methodist Ministry. The contempt which was poured upon his rising sect from all the high places of the Nation tended much to circumscribe the sphere of Bradburn's exertion, and to prevent his powers from being appreciated by those capable of judging of their superior character. Little now remains to justify the encomiums bestowed upon him. Tradition hath treasured up the results rather than the master-pieces of his eloquence. That tradition speaks of the wondrous sway which he exercised over his auditors—of his ability to evoke at will every feeling of the soul. He appears to have been gifted with high imaginative faculties, graphic power of description, impassioned energy of soul, and amazing knowledge of the springs of feeling which lie hidden in the human breast. His voice was

a magnificent organ—a fitting vehicle of the "thoughts that breathe and words that burn"—now like the rush of many waters, and now like the soft murmurings of a summer eve on the bosom of the placid deep. They who are familiar with his life and habits will readily believe that Samuel Bradburn was designated by nature for a higher position as an orator than he ever attained to; and that under other circumstances, and with more ambition, he might have been an orator of wide-spread renown.

John Summerfield, cut down by the spoiler in the dawn of manhood, lived long enough to inscribe his name high up on the pillar of fame.—English by birth, almost Irish by early association, and American by choice of his field of labour and grave of rest. This young man while yet a youth drew the hearts of multitudes as if by enchantment. There was found in him a rare combination of moral, mental and physical attractions. In his mental qualities, there seemed to be no strikingly preponderant faculty; but rather an harmonious balancing of a mind far above the ordinary range. His heart seemed ever to be overflowing with love and gentleness. That mind and heart were enshrined in a person of graceful bearing. His features were of the loveliest cast; and his voice was of touching melody. The genius of persuasion sat upon his lips. There was no resisting so much truth, sincerity and music blended in one melting strain which sunk into the souls of men. He neither thundered nor lightened—but his speech distilled upon the heart like the dew, or gentle showers descending upon the thirsty earth. Ah! how unwilling wondering mortals were to believe that it was wise to silence that eloquent voice so soon.

ERASMUS.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, April 19, 1851.

YEARS OF DARKNESS.

The days of the Apostolic Church were days of religious light and knowledge. On the world had arisen the "Sun of Righteousness" whose gladdening beams dispersed to a considerable extent the gross darkness which, for ages previously, had, like a dark pall, covered the minds of the people. In that light thousands rejoiced—before its onward advance error receded—and truth won a widening way. The Church of Christ was then in its palmiest days, and every revolving year witnessed numerous accessions to the Redeemer's cause. So devoted to the claims of piety, so influenced by zeal, so fearless of danger, so full of moral heroism, were the early champions of the Cross, that the speedy, universal illumination of our wide-spread race might have been considered as based on a foundation more solid than that furnished by shadowy hope. Nor can it be doubted, that, had not "the mystery of iniquity" begun to work, and in subsequent years developed more fully its counteracting, anti-christian influence, the justifiable anticipations of primitive times would long ere this have been matter of realization. It would not have been in the power of Jewish opposition, or the fierce and cruel and wasting persecutions of pagan Rome to have materially impeded the extension of christian principles and doctrine, approved by Heaven, and confirmed by miracles, and receiving their brightest illustrations from the gracious lives and triumphant deaths of martyrs and confessors. Early christianity met these foes on the battle-field—sustained the shock—and more than conquered. The conflicts and triumphs of the primitive Church are emblazoned on the authentic records of the past, as convincing and encouraging proofs of the potency of divine truth, when held in simple yet omnipotent faith, and adorned by holiness of life.

But what the cruelty of external foes, allied with satanic malice and fury, could not effect, was accomplished by diabolical cunning and artifice through the agency of professed but false friends within the Church's pale. Ambition, pride, love of money, "the root of all evil," as well also the love of power and external pomp, by degrees overlaid the pure principles of the primitive faith, until the light of christian truth became almost entirely extinct and the long years of gross darkness set in. The sixth Century witnessed the fearful increase of *heresy* in the Church of Rome, which had step by step departed from the true faith of the Gospel. "The Ministers of the Church" had previously to a great extent "departed from the ancient simplicity of religious worship, and sullied the native purity of divine truth by a motley mixture of human inventions." But in the sixth Century, says MOSHEIM, whose words we have just quoted, "abuses were daily multiplied, and superstition drew from its horrid

fecundity an incredible number of absurdities, which were added to the doctrine of Christ and his Apostles.—The public teachers and instructors of the people degenerated sadly from the apostolic character. They seemed to aim at nothing else than to sink the multitude into the most opprobrious ignorance and superstition, to efface in their minds all sense of the beauty and excellence of genuine piety, and to substitute, in the place of religious principles, a blind veneration for the clergy, and a stupid zeal for a senseless round of ridiculous rites and ceremonies.—To be convinced of the truth of the dismal representation we have here given of the state of religion at this time, nothing more is necessary than to cast an eye upon the doctrines now taught concerning the worship of images and saints, the fire of purgatory, the efficacy of good works, i. e. the observance of human rites and institutions, toward the attainment of salvation, the power of relics to heal the diseases of body and mind; and such like sordid and miserable fancies, which are inculcated in many of the superstitious productions of this century, and particularly in the epistles and other writings of Gregory the Great."

The subsequent history of the papacy is well known. Darkness increased on darkness—superstition followed superstition—one departure from the faith only made way for another—until even the original truths incorporated into the system lost their efficacy by the neutralizing influence of adopted errors. Corrupt doctrines naturally led to corrupt practice, and no language we can use can with equal force depict that corruption as exhibited by BARONIUS, PLATINA, and other historians, of the Romish communion. To all her other crimes, Rome has added that of persecution—to tortures and death—of the few faithful ones who at different times have witnessed against her heresies and sins. Papal Rome has always been cruel, relentless, and implacable.—Whenever she has had power, she has never failed to give painful proof of the activity of her native instincts, as the history of her exterminating career abundantly witnesses. With the unerring experience of the past before them, the question, which, above all others, it behoves the present generation of men to decide, is—Shall there be a return to the errors, corruptions, mummeries, superstitions, cruelties, sanctioned wickedness, and tyrannical rule of the dark ages?

ROMISH JESUITRY—THE DOCTRINE OF PROBABILITY.

Speaking of the doctrine of probability as held and inculcated by the Jesuits, Dr. South says:—

"There is a generation of men who have framed their casuistical divinity to a perfect compliance with all the corrupt affections of a man's nature; and by that new-invented engine of the doctrine of probability, will undertake to warrant and quiet the sinner's conscience on the commission of any sin whatsoever, provided there be but the opinion of one learned man to vouch it. For this, they say, is sufficient ground for the conscience of any unlearned person to rely and act upon. So that if but one doctor asserts that I may lawfully kill a man to prevent a box on the ear, or a calumny, by which he would asperse my good name, I may with a good conscience do it; nay, I may safely rest upon this one casuist's judgment, though thousands as learned as himself, yea, and the express law of God besides, affirm quite contrary. But these spiritual engineers know well enough how to deal with any commandment, either by taking or expounding it away at their own pleasure."

This is part and parcel of the Popish system which the emissaries of Rome are now so zealous to thrust upon the world, under the false and mischievous pretext of extending "the faith once delivered to the saints." Against this effort of systematically destroying the very foundations of morality and stifling the dictates of conscience, every lover of scriptural truth should lift up his voice, and, to the utmost of his power, oppose the encroachments of the "man of sin."

THE MOTHER OF INDULGENCES.

JEREMY TAYLOR, in his "Dissuasive from Popery" says, "the doctrine of purgatory is the mother of indulgences, and the fear of that hath introduced these: for the world happened to be abused like the countryman in the fable, who, being told he was likely to fall into a delirium in his feet, was advised, for remedy, to take the juice of cotton: he feared a disease that was not, and looked for a cure as ridiculous."

The Late Hon. Lady Harvey.

We take the following tribute of respect to the late Hon. LADY HARVEY, whose demise we briefly announced in our last, from our city contemporaries:—

We have the painful duty, this week, of recording the demise of the Consort of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor. Her Ladyship died, at Government House, on Thursday evening, April 10th, after a brief but severe illness;—the event reminded, forcibly, that sorrow and death visit the high places of society, as well as the lowly.

The deceased was the third daughter of General Lord Viscount Lake; distinguished in the annals of East Indian warfare; and was married 16th June, 1806, to our present Lieutenant Governor, at that time a Major in the army, and attached to the Staff of Lord Lake, in which capacity he served with distinction throughout the entire war. Since her marriage, Lady Harvey has accompanied her husband in all his varied and distinguished services, in almost every quarter of the globe. With the single exception of Canada, Lady Harvey has gracefully dispensed the hospitalities of every Government House in the British North American Colonies. And we are confident we speak the sentiments of the people of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and P. E. Island, in expressing the deepest regret on the occasion of the death of Lady Harvey, and the warmest sympathy with her distinguished husband in his sad bereavement and irreparable loss.

Her Ladyship's funeral took place on Tuesday, April 15th, at about 3 o'clock. Flags of the shipping, and on some houses of the city, were displayed half-mast high,—and most of the Shops of the City were closed as marks of sympathy and respect. A large concourse of citizens collected in the vicinity of Government House, at the appointed hour. The funeral procession, which was of great length, was arranged as follows:—The Clergy;—Medical Attendants;—the Hearse;—a Mourning Carriage, conveying His Excellency and Major Tryon, and attended by the Staff Aid-de-Camps, Captains Bourke and Bell;—a second Mourning Carriage;—His Excellency's household;—the Judges;—Members of the Executive Council;—Members of the Legislative Council;—Members of the House of Assembly;—Provincial Officers;—the City Council and County Magistrates;—the Staff and other Military Officers;—a long line of Citizens;—a long line of Military;—a line of Carriages.

The procession moved to Saint Paul's Church, where the Coffin was removed, and brought down the aisle to the vicinity of the Altar. An appropriate service was read by the Reverend Doctor Willis, Archdeacon of St. Paul's;—the Organ and Choir performed Chants and a Funeral Anthem. The procession reformed, and moved to Fort Massey Burial-Ground. Rev. Doctor Twining, Garrison Chaplain, read the solemnly beautiful service of the Church of England,—and her Ladyship's remains were interred in a deep vault prepared for their reception.

In church and at the grave, his Excellency appeared to be painfully sensitive to the melancholy proceedings,—and to be physically and mentally depressed in consequence of his bereavement. The honoured companion of more than forty years had gone for ever from the earthly home,—but christian sorrow is soothed by thoughts of the "mansions not built by hands, eternal in the Heavens," where blissful re-unions are promised.

Ecclesiastical Titles' Bill.

Four hundred and thirty-eight votes were given in favour of the second reading of Lord John Russell's Ecclesiastical Titles' Bill and Ninety-five against it. We notice the Committee on this Bill is postponed to Friday the second of May. If this postponement afford the Romanists time to agitate against the measure, it will also give the Protestants of the Kingdom an opportunity to obtain strongly expressed and numerous signed petitions in favour of some more stringent measure than the one now before the Parliament. The pulse of the nation beats true to its Protestant character, and we have no doubt such an expression will be given through Petitions as will indicate to Ministers with unerring certainty the wishes of the country.

Variation of Climate in the Provinces.

In most parts of these Provinces report has stated the cold to have been very severe during the winter. It is stated in *The Wesleyan* of Feb. 8th, that the Thermometer had fallen to 26° below zero at Fredericton, and to 30° at St. John. I have also been informed that it has fallen as low as 33° at Charlotte Town.

I have a good Thermometer in the Mission House Porch: and have carefully observed it during the winter. The coldest day we have

had, was Saturday Feb 8, when at 10 o'clock P. M. my thermometer fell to 0°. This was the lowest it has been; but I was informed that five miles below this, at what is called "the Passage," the thermometer fell at the same time to 4° below zero.

Barrington.

W. W.

The spring-like weather of last week has been exchanged for the cold and chilling blasts of winter. On Saturday evening and Sunday last we were visited with quite a snow storm accompanied with high wind. During Wednesday a cold rain fell, making all outdoor employments rather uncomfortable. We hope, however, that now, spring will make her lovely appearance in earnest, and by her genial subduing influence, prepare the glad pathway for the approach of her beauteous sister—Summer.

On Sunday afternoon last, the interior of the store of Messrs. T & E. Kenny, corner of George and Granville Streets, was discovered to be on fire. Prompt assistance rendered by the fire departments, and the Military, with a copious supply of water, speedily subdued the flames. The *Sun* says he has been authorized to state that the loss occasioned by the fire was not very considerable.

Another fire occurred about one o'clock on Monday Morning in Falkland Street. The house in which it originated was entirely consumed; but the unwearied efforts of the firemen and Military preserved the neighbouring buildings from damage.

The Hon. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY came passenger in the R. M. Steamer *America*, which, as elsewhere stated, arrived about one o'clock on Wednesday morning last. He was escorted to his residence by Torch-light, by a number of citizens. In a short time, we suppose, plans of intended movements in reference to the contemplated railroad will be made public. Expectation will be all on tip-toe for the announcement.

A Truckman, by the name of Wilson, was fatally injured on Tuesday last by the falling of a part of the wall of the old Commissariat building which had been left for the purpose of a fence. The unfortunate man, we understand, has since died.

Items by the R. M. Steamer Canada from Boston.

New diggings have been discovered in California.—Advices from San Francisco have been received at New York in thirty-one days—being the shortest time in which the passage had yet been accomplished.—Murders still occur, and Lynch law has in some instances been resorted to by the people.—The Markets had not materially changed. Affairs are said to be prosperous.—The perpetrators of the late murders at the Isthmus have been arrested, and were to have been shot on the 28th ult.

All apprehensions of the invasion of Havana have been dispelled.

The census of New Mexico shows the population to be 61,514. Indian outrages were continually occurring, and much danger was apprehended in the Spring.

Important Movement.

We have much pleasure in learning that Mr. Gisborne, the active and intelligent superintendent of the Electric Telegraph has completely succeeded in the preliminary arrangements for establishing a line of Telegraph from Newfoundland to Halifax and the United States!

This novel idea has we have reason to believe originated with Mr. Gisborne; and will be a new feature in the national communication now enjoyed between the old world and the new, and will reduce the news distance between the continents to four or five days!

The plan is to commence at Cape Race, the point always made by every steamer from Europe—have a boat cruising for each steamer, and on receipt of papers, land them at the port of Trepassy—thence by Telegraph about 100 miles to Cape Ray, the western extremity of Newfoundland, thence by carrier Pigeons (until a sub-marine line can be laid) to Cape North in Cape Breton, and thence all over this continent! This is certainly a magnificent idea, and will make Hyde's Eastern line immensely productive.—*B. N. American.*

We have received the "New England Farmer" for March 29th. The matter is as usual interesting and important, especially to Agriculturists. Agents—Messrs. Bessouett & Brown, Razor Row.

NEW GROCERY.—We direct attention to a "New and cheap Grocery Store," opened by Brother R. G. HALLS, No. 48, Upper Water Street, and have no doubt he will receive a liberal share of public patronage, especially as his establishment will be conducted free from the sale of intoxicating drinks. Grocery Stores thus conducted have special claims on the countenance and support of the Temperance community, when the articles are alike "cheap" and of "warranted quality." We hope the proprietor will receive a remunerative encouragement.—See Advertisement.—*A. M. M.*

The Rev.

The Rev. Secretary Union, U. S. phlet calls the Cause interesting—the Temp an excellent he has given some pers finding the the Bible, School Soc few. The occupied t ing a small she can t great. So times follo institution powerful i draws her of God its with his u

Dr. Ma principle of the centu from the t was struck more truly.

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The Gains to the Temperance Cause.

The Rev. JOHN MARSH, Corresponding Secretary of the American Temperance Union, U. S., has recently published a pamphlet called "A Half-Century Tribute to the Cause of Temperance," which gives an interesting bird's eye view of the history of the Temperance cause.

Dr. Marsh begins with the dawning of the principle on a mind here and there, early in the century, and then traces its progress from the time that the note of abstinence was struck, first from spirits, and finally and more truly, from all that will intoxicate.

We recommend all who hesitate about the success of Temperance, to see, as here shown, what has been gained in every clime, in every grade of society. Let him further see what is our present standing, and what are the prospects. Let him not fail to consider what is still required, whom and what we yet want, as aids and abettors.

"First, We say it without boasting, but in gratitude to God, we have gained over to our side the great body of agriculturalists: the bone and sinew of the country. Where is the harvest field in which the rum bottle is found?—where the woodman who takes it in his winter's toil; and where are those oceans of cider, once the product of every farm, and the supposed comfort of every household?"

Next, We have gained the great mass of industrious mechanics. Where is the workshop infested with that which once set master and apprentice at variance, blunted every tool, and destroyed the finest material?

Then, we have gained ship-owners, insurers, navigators and seamen, till scarce a merchant ship, a packet, a whaler, or a coaster, now issues its daily spirit ration, and forty thousand seamen have signed the temperance pledge.

We have gained the great body of evangelical ministers and Christians; some entire denominations (the Methodists) so that there is not a manufacturer or vender among them. An habitual though prudent drinker! where will he be acknowledged a fit subject for admission to communion? And the minister of Christ, not repudiating the cup! where, in evangelical churches, can he find a settlement?

We have gained an entire new system of education for our children and youth; no, not new, for it was the education of Daniel and his companions.—but an education new with us; leaving all the physical energies of the system unharmed, vigorous, and full of beauty as in the creation of God.

We have gained influence in our New Year's festivities; and brought the anniversary of our Nation's birth to speak much for temperance.

We have gained an extensive patronage for Temperance Hotels, and are, to a great extent, influencing the action of public companies and associations.

We have gained men of the highest rank and station, Governors of States, judges of Courts, members of Legislatures, forming Legislature and Congressional Temperance Societies.

We have gained once and again the popular vote of the people. When the question of license or no license has been fairly submitted to them, they have decided against it, as in the state of New York in 1846, by a majority of 450 towns, and of 65,000, in the popular vote; and in the State of Vermont, once by a majority of 8,000, and again, of 12,000. In Massachusetts, every county save one, and in Rhode Island, every town save three, have outlawed the traffic. And in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Maryland, Wisconsin, and Michigan, we have gained strong legislative action, now hemming in, now restraining, and now barring out, and even prohibiting, under pains and penalties, the traffic in intoxicating drinks. And more than all, we have gained a strong public sentiment throughout

the length and breadth of the land, that rum-selling, the cause of two-thirds of the pauperism and crime of the country, should be classed with gambling and lotteries, with theft, counterfeiting, and manslaughter; and placed under the ban of the law."

New Process of Daguerreotyping.

We learn by the able correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger (W. H. Fry), that the following improvement in the process of Daguerreotyping has just been discovered by Niepee, the first discoverer of the art. The engraving is to be submitted to vapour of iodine (at a temperature of 15 or 20 degrees) during about ten minutes; a longer time is necessary if the temperature be less elevated; ten grammes of iodine to be used per square of 4 inches. The paper intended to receive the impression is to be covered with a coat of paste, taking care previously to have it moistened with water containing one degree of pure sulphuric acid. The proofs, after being pressed with a linen cloth, present a design of admirable purity. These impressions, taken on paste, will, however, in drying, become vapourous; but if taken on paper prepared with one or two layers of starch, the design will not only be clear, but will preserve much better. What is most extraordinary is, that many impressions may be taken from the same print without submitting it to a new preparation—the last proofs being always the clearest. Designs of various colours may thus be obtained according as the paste is more or less boiled, or according to the quantity of acid used. Proofs may also be taken on different metals by observing the following precautions. In submitting the engraving to the vapour of iodine, care should be taken to have it perfectly dry, in order that the white portions of it may become impregnated. In this case it should be exposed but a few minutes to the vapour. Let it be afterwards applied, without wetting it, to a piece of silver, and then placed under a press; at the end of five or six minutes there will be a most faithful reproduction of the original. By afterwards exposing the plate to the vapour of mercury, a proof similar to that of a daguerreotype is obtained.—Scientific American.

Fever and Cancer Cured—Great Discoveries.

The city of New Orleans has become not a little celebrated for two important discoveries made in it within a few years, by two eminent physicians,—one is Dr. Gilbert, whose fame is now widely extended, as the successful curer of that hitherto impregnable and terrible disease, "cancer." The other is Dr. Seat, who has cured some of our most eminent men, in a few days, of fever. We have read in the New Orleans Delta, and have seen the most responsible testimonials of the cures effected by Dr. Gilbert, in his Hospital, Paydras street, New Orleans.

Dr. Seat visited our office last week, on his way to Europe to dispose of his important discovery to foreign governments. The discovery is a medicine which never fails to cure the most inveterate case of fever in a few days. Such discoveries confer untold blessings upon the human family.—Ib.

Bequests to Religious Societies.

We often see notices of bequests made to the different organizations of the age. There is no question but it would be better for those who are intrusted with property, to appropriate it during life to those societies needing aid, and commanding the confidence of the donors. They would have the pleasure of witnessing some of the results of their offerings. A vast amount of good might be accomplished by earlier employing those sums, the distribution of which is reserved for a dying hour. Still, it is better to distribute them, than not at all; and, in many cases, no doubt, the donors, during life contribute largely to the funds of the society or societies, they so liberally remember when the shades of death deepen around them. A lady of New Jersey has recently bequeathed the following sums: to the Theological Seminary, Auburn, \$2,000; American Board of Missions, \$2,000; American Bible Society, \$1,000; American Home Missions, \$1,000; American Tract Society, \$1,000; American and Foreign Christian Union, \$1,000; N. Y. Colonization Society, \$1,000; total, \$9,000. The residue of her estate, if any, she leaves to the American Board of Foreign Missions.

The deceased lady was Mrs. Charlotte B. Arden of Morristown, and daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Woodruff, of Westfield, N. J. Mrs. Arden during her life-time benevolently aided the cause of Christian Missions, and contributed largely to kindred objects. She was not one of those whose entire benevolence is reserved for a great final act: for one spasmodic effort at the moment of nature's dissolution.—Toronto Christian Guardian.

The Popish Church in the United States.

Some of the American prints are out upon the Roman hierarchy. They say that the Papal church in the United States is almost entirely a foreign church. Of thirty-two bishops eight are Frenchmen, seven Irishmen, two Belgians, two Canadians, one Swiss, one Spanish, leaving only eleven of the thirty-two for Americans. Of the clergy, the following estimate, by a correspondent of the Catholic Herald, is believed to be near the truth:—The Irish clergy number 425, being somewhat more than a third of the entire number. The Germans are above 250, about a fifth of the whole. There are about 220 Frenchmen. The Americans number only 170, being less than a seventh part. There are 70 or more Belgians, 40 Spaniards, about the same number of Italians, 8 or 10 Portuguese, about the same number of Poles and Hungarians, 3 or 4 Englishmen, 20 Swiss, 8 or 10 Canadians, and some few of other nations.—Ib.

Death of the Rev. Joseph Fowler.

We can at this hour, only record the simple fact—hoping we may next week be able to give it a more solemn record,—that the eminent Minister named at the head of this paragraph died—though not suddenly, yet unexpectedly—at his residence beside the City-road Chapel, yesterday morning. Mr FOWLER'S general health has been long impaired, and scarcely more than a week ago, he went down under medical direction to Brighton. Thence he returned on Friday last, but with inflammation of the lungs added to his former ailments. On his arrival at his house in City-road, he took to his bed, from which he rose no more. Conscious of his approaching end, and with unclouded confidence in God his Saviour, his mental serenity and intelligence continued unimpaired to the last. His children have a melancholy consolation in the recollections which their timely arrival enabled them to treasure up of the dying hours of their venerable father. On Saturday we believe Mr FOWLER'S dust will find a resting-place not far from WESLEY'S, on the burying-ground of City-road Chapel.—London Watchman, March 19th.

Combined Meeting of Protestants.

A meeting, convened by the Protestant Defence Committee, was held yesterday morning, to consider the desirableness of uniting in some common action the different bodies of Protestants in opposition to the present aggression of the Church of Rome. The right hon. Lord Ashley presided, and was surrounded by Lords Rolin and Ducie, Sir C. E. Eardley, H. Verney, &c., and by the Revs. M. Villiers, Champneys, Anfiol, Dr. Bosciam, (President of the Wesleyan Conference,) Bunney, Morrison, Steane, and Campbell; Charles Prest, Thomas Vasey, R. Herschell, Stoughton and others. After lengthened and careful deliberation, a committee was appointed to prepare a draft of a plan of action to be submitted to another meeting.—Ib.

Music and Painting.

Music has been given us by our bountiful Creator, to assist in smoothing the path of human life. The same being who has covered the face of nature with bright and beautiful colours, has filled the air with sweet and expressive sounds. He has taught us to listen to the melody of the birds, the sighs of the passing breeze, and the accents of the human voice, with feeling akin to those with which we gaze on the glorious heavens, the verdure of the woods, and the meadows enamelled with a thousand flowers. And He has taught us, too, to make our senses of the beauties of nature, derived from the eye or the ear, the foundation of two exquisite arts, by which not only our perceptions of these beauties are quickened and enhanced, but our intellectual and moral qualities are called into action. Painting and music perform a much higher part than that of merely ministering to human pleasure.

American Enterprise Honoured in England.

Professor Silliman stated in one of his recent lectures in this city, that Capt. Wilkes, of the United States Exploring Expedition to the Antarctic Seas, has just received an elegant gold medal from the British Government, as an acknowledgement that he was the true discoverer of a disputed continent, from which he saw the volcanic fires bursting from a land of ice and snow, and pouring their lava down the eternal barriers of the frozen mountains.—N. Y. Scientific Am.

We shall be glad to receive the favours of our advertising friends. The circulation of The Wesleyan is extensive, and constantly increasing.

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer America from Liverpool arrived at this port about 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Below will be found items of News:

The Ministry appear to be getting through the business of Parliament with tolerable success. Lord John Russell promises a comprehensive measure of Reform next Session.

The Budget was being discussed on the evening of the 4th. The Resolutions for the renewal of the Income Tax was agreed to pro forma. The Chancellor proposed to retain the abolition of the Tax upon old and new houses of 9d in the pound, and 6d upon ships and houses, and for the occupiers of land, the exception of houses under the nominal value of £30. This would diminish the amount of duty by £1,136,000, or would adhere to his former proposal as to coffee and timber.—The total amount of reductions would be £1,536,000—leaving a permanent surplus of £356,000.

THE PACKET SERVICE.—A prospectus has been issued by an "European and American Steam Packet Company," provisionally registered, the object of which will be to establish a line of first class steamships to ply between Galway and some port or ports of America to be hereafter determined. It is proposed, for the purpose of carrying out the project, to raise a capital of £250,000 to begin with in 5000 shares of £50 each.

Some apprehension of a revolutionary movement by foreigners on the occasion of the London Exhibition, are entertained in England, but it appears from remarks made in the House of Commons, that the Government is fully prepared for any emergency.

A powerful anti-Papal League has been formed in London.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA. The ceremony of the consecration of Dr. Binney, of Worcester College, Oxford, to the bishopric of Nova Scotia and its dependencies was performed yesterday morning in the chapel of Lambeth Palace. The service was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Chichester, and Oxford; the Rev. Dr. Binney, (father of the new bishop), the Rev. Dr. Gouldburn, and the Rev. Mr. Thomas, chaplain to the Archbishop. The whole of it was conducted in the most simple manner, no chanting or singing, but every part read—very different from the "historic" manner, as it has been called, of performing the services of the Church in other places. The chapel was pretty well filled with visitors, among whom were many clergymen.—London Sun, March 26.

Mr. Kennedy, who takes charge of the exploring party which the Prince Albert will take out in search of Sir John Franklin, is a "landsman," and was thirteen years in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, eight of which he spent on the Labrador coast.

The Bishop of Exeter has opened a new Gorham case, having refused to license a Mr. Codrill as curate, on the same grounds, respecting baptismal regeneration as those which occasioned the dispute with Mr. Gorham.

Her Majesty's Government has recently requested from the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister in London, facts in relation to the criminal laws of the United States.

The French Ministry had fallen, and, as might be anticipated, all is doubt and speculation as to who were to be their successors. M. D. Raynerel has been nominated as Ambassador to Rome.—The Spanish Minister at Paris had presented to the President his letter of recall.

France is quiet, but much anxiety prevails touching the spread of socialist opinions.

A line of packets between France and Brazil is proposed to be established; they are to start, from Nantes, and sail to Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro.

The German Confederation is in a state of uncertainty. Austria and Prussia jealous of each other, are suspicious of the designs of their powerful mediator the Czar. No immediate solution of the question is anticipated; the great difficulty is the Presidency of the Diet.

Further ministerial changes at Madrid are anticipated.

Letters from Turin state, that the Royal ratification had been given to the treaty with England.

The principal city in the island of Rhodes has been destroyed by an earthquake, and many lives lost.

One thousand Russian troops have entered Bessarabia.

The Overland Mail from India, brings intelligence that the Dutch Land and Sea forces has completely routed the Pirates off the Indian Archipelago.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

FREDERICTON.—The election of Councillors for the city of Fredericton came off on Monday last, and resulted in the choice of S. W. Babbit, Esq., for King's Ward; R. Gowan, Esq., for Queen's Ward; Joseph Myrshall, Esq., for Carleton Ward; W. C. Tredwell, Esq., for St. Ann's Ward; and Thos. A. Temple, Esq., for Wellington Ward. The City Council met yesterday, and elected John Simpson, Esq., as Mayor of the City.—Head Quarters.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—The people throughout the Province will be glad to learn that the House of Assembly has passed the Bill for abolishing the tax on Newspapers and Pamphlets not exceeding three ounces. This will be received with great favour by our people in general, and especially by the hardy settler in the back woods, whose newspaper, the greatest treat he could possibly enjoy, has come to him heavily taxed, and in numerous instances families have been left wholly without this indispensable "map of busy life, its fluctuations and its vast concerns," on account of the imposition of this obnoxious tax. We congratulate our readers in the interior on the prospect of receiving their papers free, as soon as the Post Office Department is placed under the control of the Provincial authorities, which will be in July next. Mr. Barberie is deserving of great credit for his action in this important matter.—St. John, New Brunswick, 16th.

The Bill to pay Legislative Councillors was rejected to-day, (April 9th,) after a long discussion, by a vote of 30 to 5.

The Bill amending the Canada Reciprocity Act has been rejected by the House, and consequently 3s. per barrel on Flour will have to be paid on Canada as well as American Flour. This has been occasioned in consequence of the Bill having been amended in the Legislative Council, which the House considered a breach of privilege and consequently it has been rejected altogether.—Jk.

It appears by the returns of the Trustees of Schools, for the several Parishes in this county, submitted at the late General Sessions, that the number of children receiving instruction in the Parish Schools, are 1465 boys and 856 girls.—Total 2321, viz: in St. John 677; Portland 605; Lancaster, 376; St. Martins, 259; and Simonds, 404,—and that there were fifty-one schools receiving the Provincial allowance.—Church Witness, St. John, N. B.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening, Mr. R. Foulis delivered a highly interesting and instructive lecture on Gas Illumination, in which he lucidly explained the history, the principles, and productive process of that important modern utility; and illustrated the subject by a number of brilliant experiments. Mr. F. introduced to the notice of his audience a simple, but very ingenious apparatus, invented by himself, for the domestic manufacture of gas; which promises to become a highly important and economical advantage to gas consumers; and for which we presume he will in due time secure a patent.—Observer.

INTERCOLONIAL BILL.—We are informed that it is the opinion of the Crown Law-Officers, that this important enactment is virtually repealed by operation of the last Revenue Bill, which makes no exception in favour of the produce and manufactures of the sister Colonies. If this opinion is correct, then all articles arriving from Canada and Nova Scotia are now subjected to foreign duty, not even omitting eggs and turnips, socks and parsnips, as was inadvertently (now designedly!) the case in 1837.—New Brunswick, 12th.

A despatch from Mr. Hogg, the Reporter for the Legislative Council, informs us that the Council passed the Bill yesterday, for the free transmission of Newspapers and Pamphlets.—Jk.

LAUNCH.—On Wednesday last, a remarkably fine Ship called the Gibson Craig was launched in Carleton, from the Ship-Yard of Messrs. Stackhouse & McLachlan—the owners. The G. C. is of the burthen of 1036 tons, Carpenter's Measurement. She is built of hachmatac, pitch pine, and American white oak, and is thoroughly copper-fastened, and exhibits an admirable specimen of sound mechanical skill and design, which reflects great credit upon her owners, and Mr. Thomas McLeod, the talented Master-builder. The G. C. will shortly proceed to Liverpool.—Chronicle.

Canada.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY.—An extra general meeting of the Stockholders of the Society, was held on Friday the 21st March, 1851, at the office in Wellington Street, for the purpose of electing a director in the room of P. Paterson, Esq., resigned, when W. L. Perrin, Esq., was elected Director to the ensuing year. The fifty-second Loan Meeting took place the same evening, when 10 shares, for £1000 were disposed of, at an average bonus of £7 15s., the lowest being 7½, and the highest at 8 per cent. bonus.—Stockholders have now the privilege to loan from £100 to £500 at the same bonus.—Daily Patriot.

AN AWFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT, occurred in the Township of Murray, a day or two ago, by which a steady and industrious young man was suddenly hurried into eternity. He was tending a circular saw mill, and in passing near the saw it caught a great coat which he had on, threw him across the log, and in an in-

stant cut him completely in two. We have several times during the past year recorded accidents which occurred in the same way, viz:—by the machinery catching the clothes.—Coburg Star, 19th ult.

ENROLLED PENSIONERS.—Arrangements are in progress for sending to Upper Canada five companies of enrolled pensioners, to be accompanied by a staff officer of the first class, and three staff officers of the second class, under a Military Superintendent of Pensioners in North America.—Prescott Telegraph.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.—The Montreal Herald in retaliation of the failure of the reciprocity bill in Congress, suggests that the Provincial Legislature take off all the tolls on produce passing through the Canadian canals, down to the bare point of keeping them in repair. In this way, the Herald is confident a large portion of the Western trade will be attracted to and through the St. Lawrence, instead of finding its way to the Atlantic through the States.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY.—A meeting of the Stockholders was held at Portland on Thursday last, when the proceedings of the Directors, in leasing the Bangor and Waterville Railroad for twenty years was confirmed. They also voted to issue bonds at \$5 per share to the amount of \$300,000, for the completion of the Line to Montreal in July, 1852.

STEAM FROM GLASGOW TO QUEBEC.—A steamer will start on the 1st of May from Glasgow to Quebec; the first of a line which is intended to ply regularly between these ports.—Quebec Gazette.

The weather is, on the whole, spring like—mild and blustery by turns. Yesterday was a fine spring day; this morning there has been a sprinkling of snow and the thermometer marks 32°. It is probable that the navigation between this and Montreal will soon be open. By our telegraph report it will be observed that the river is clear from Port St. Francis to the Richelieu.—The pont at Carouge however still holds fast and seemingly has no inclination to move.—Quebec Chronicle, 4th.

Captain Strachan, son of the Bishop of Toronto, has published a plan for the settlement of the Clergy Reserve question. He proposes that all the lands in the hands of the Crown in 1846, should be divided among the following churches, according to their number, viz: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Free Presbyterian, Wesleyan Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, Baptists, Lutherans, Independents Universalists, other Presbyterians, other Methodists.—Jk.

STOP THAT DANCING.—The City Fathers of the United Townships of Lanark and Darling have enacted, "That no Innkeeper shall permit or allow any public balls or dancing to be held in his or her house, on any occasion whatever."—U. C. Paper.

A WISE RESOLUTION.—The Town Council have resolved on reducing the number of houses, at which spirituous liquor is sold, within the limits of the Town of Niagara. At present, including Recesses, there are thirty-two establishments of this kind, and from the first of next month there will not be more than eighteen Inns, and two Recesses, one at the steamboat wharf, and the other at the ferry. By this measure every place where liquor is now sold will be suppressed, except where there are proper accommodations for the travelling portions of the public.—Niagara Mail.

TEMPERANCE IN TORONTO.—The late change in the character of the City Council, and the appointment of tavern inspectors, have led to a gratifying change in the number of our alcoholic nuisances. We learn that the number of tavern licenses is 151; confectioners' licenses 15; beer houses 10; being 24 less than the maximum fixed by the Council, and 192 less than were in existence last year. This is a gratifying movement in the direction of sobriety and good order. The success of the measure, practically, depends much upon the vigilance and fidelity of the inspectors.—Examiner.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS IN MONTREAL.—This season is somewhat of an era in the history of Montreal, were it for nothing else than the commencement of a good Temperance Hotel. The want of such an establishment has been long and extensively felt, and the wonder often expressed that the largest city in Canada had not a single public house conducted upon Temperance principles, for the accommodation of that class of travellers who do not love the sights, and smells, and sounds which issue from a rum bar-room.—The establishment to which we now refer is that long and favourably known as the Eagle Hotel, kept by F. Ducloux, which, as will be seen by our advertising columns, is to be opened on the first of May next on Teetotal principles. Three reasons have very generally conspired against the success of Temperance hotels hitherto. 1st. Generally speaking they were not well known, owing to a kind of conspiracy among the parties engaged in the transportation of travellers, to keep such establishments in the back ground. 2nd. Some of them had no great reputation for cleanliness, comfort, and good fare. 3rd. Some, while professing to be temperance houses, kept liquor on the sly, than which, nothing could be more offensive to the honest teetotaler, who would rather go where alcohol was sold openly. We might add a fourth reason for want of success: they were sometimes undertaken by inexperienced persons, and not persevered in long enough to give them a fair trial. None of these causes of failure are, however, to be found with Mr. Ducloux. His establishment is as well known as any in Montreal, and he is himself a stage pro-

prietor. His house has an established reputation for cleanliness, comfort, good fare, and moderate charges. He may be depended upon to do just as he says, so that when he advertises a teetotal house, the public may be quite sure that it will have no underground bar or other mental reservation. Last of all, he has, probably, the longest experience of any person in this city in keeping public houses, and what he undertakes, he usually goes through with. We hope this very important and useful enterprise of Mr. Ducloux will prove so successful as to induce others to follow in his footsteps.—Montreal Witness.

UNITED STATES.

AID TO COLLEGES.—On Friday, in the State Senate, Mr. Morgan, from the Finance Committee, reported an important bill making appropriations to Colleges and Medical Institutions. This bill appropriates to Rochester University, \$10,000; Geneva College, \$10,000; Hamilton College, Madison University, New York University, Geneva College, each \$1,500; Central College Association, \$1,000; College of Physicians, and Surgeons, New York, Albany Medical College, Medical Faculty of the University of New York, Medical Institution of Geneva College, Medical Department of Buffalo University, each \$1,000.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

EMIGRANTS.—The Packet ship Washington arrived at New York, on the 30th ult., from Liverpool, bringing 5 cabin, and 956 steerage passengers, including officers and crew, 1010!—being the largest number of persons ever brought across the Atlantic in a Merchant ship—and all in good health. The Washington has brought to New York, in four consecutive voyages, 3500 immigrants.—Observer.

RIOTS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—New York, April 2.—Serious riots have occurred among the Irish on the Railroads in Western New York, near Batavia. The citizens were arming. One man has been killed and three wounded—two mortally.

WARM HEARTED BENEVOLENCE.—W. W. Rice, Esq., of St. Mary's parish, La., has emancipated thirty-three slaves, and provided for their passage to the land of their fathers, and for their support for six months after their arrival, at an expense of from \$20,000 to \$25,000. More than this, he accompanied them to New Orleans, the port of their departure, saw to their shipment, and his own hands distributed to them clothing, mattresses, household and ironing utensils, and whatever could contribute to their comfort on their passage, and their success in their new homes. Mr. R. is an elder in the Presbyterian church.—Honour to whom honour.

SINGULAR SLAVE CASE.—A singular slave case occurred in Ohio, recently. A gentleman of Greenup county, Ky., freed four slaves and sent them to Ohio. Shortly afterwards he died insolvent. A creditor of his estate claims that a man could not free his negroes to the injury of his creditors, and had the slaves surreptitiously seized in Ohio and brought to Kentucky, where they were sold at auction. A resident of Ohio is now about to bring suit for the freedom of the slaves.—New Orleans Picayune.

The Fort Smith, Ark., Herald says there is at present living in that place a lad, nine years of age, who speaks and writes the Hebrew, Latin, French, Spanish and Italian languages with as much ease and fluency as he does the English. He is of humble parentage, but possesses indoubtable perseverance. The Herald learns that an effort is to be made to procure him further advantages.

A STREAK OF LUCK.—The ship Dartmouth arrived last night, with 3000 bbls of whale oil, and 25,000 lbs of bone, all full below, and oil on deck, having previously shipped 200 bbls of sperm, and 11,000 lbs. bone to London.—New Bedford Mercury.

McHobbs, a dumb man, is delivering temperance lectures in Indiana. His entire lecture consists of gesticulations, said to be understood by the audience.

A COLD WATER TOWN.—The N. Y. Tribune well says that Springport, Cayuga Co., is a town a man might be proud to live in. Though it has long been settled, and has about 2,000 inhabitants, yet there is not a pauper nor a grog-shop within its borders. The overseer of the poor, (Mr. Peter B. Wood,) is empowered to root out the rum traffic, as a part of his anti pauperizing duties; but there being no longer either grog-shops nor application for charity, his "occupation's gone."

The license law of Ohio, which authorizes dealing in intoxicating liquors, has been entirely abrogated by the State Constitutional Convention, which passed the following section, "No license for traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State; but the General Assembly may by law provide against evils resulting therefrom."

There is a stevedore in New Orleans who wears on Sunday a suit that cost \$800, and jewelry worth \$8000.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Missouri Republican says that the Pacific Railroad will be commenced at an early day, and prosecuted with energy, although the grant of funds asked from Congress has been refused. It is stated that there is already an actual capital of more than three millions provided for the commencement of the road. Three routes have been surveyed and reported to the directors, but it is uncertain as yet which of them, if either, will be adopted.

COLLISION OF STEAMERS: FIFTEEN LIVES-LOST.—The steamer Lowell, when twenty-five miles below Wheeling, came into collision with the steamer Vinton. The Lowell sunk fifteen minutes after the accident, and fifteen of those on board met with watery graves; among them a lady and her three children, and the head engineer. The Vinton sustained but slight injury. The Lowell was loaded with iron and nails, and with her cargo is a total loss.—Pittsburgh, Tuesday, March 25.

VERMONT MARBLE.—Few of our readers are aware of the rapid increase in the quarrying and consumption of this valuable product of New England. On the 18th inst., 186 tons from Burlington were brought over the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, to be followed by 200 tons more from the same town in the course of the present week. We are informed that this entire shipment of marble is designed for the Southern market. It takes the Boston route for the reason that freights to Southern ports are usually lower here than in New York. The supply of these marbles is inexhaustible. They embrace all the most desirable colours and kinds known in any country; while of their excellence and reputation the rapid increase of the production is the best evidence.—Post.

THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.—The route between this city and San Francisco, via San Juan, Lake Nicaragua, and the Bay of San Juan del Sur on the Pacific side, will be in complete operation in June. A contract has just been made for three steamers, (two of which are now on their way,) to run on the Pacific side, and these, in connection with the Prometheus and another vessel on this side, and small steamers on the San Juan and the lake, will bring us within twenty-five days of California.

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MOTT'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY. A few years ago the world was startled by the discovery of a new and powerful medicine, called Mott's Medical Dictionary. It was a small book, but it contained a vast amount of information. It was a great success, and it has since been translated into many languages. It is now a standard work in every household.

ABDO TRUSSE. M. H. H. A new and improved method of treating the various diseases of the abdomen. It is a simple and effective method, and it has since been adopted by many of the most eminent physicians of the day.

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COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

FREDERICTON.—The election of Councillors for the city of Fredericton came off on Monday last, and resulted in the choice of S. W. Babbit, Esq., for King's Ward; R. Gowan, Esq., for Queen's Ward; Joseph Myrshall, Esq., for Carleton Ward; W. C. Tredwell, Esq., for St. Ann's Ward; and Thos. A. Temple, Esq., for Wellington Ward. The City Council met yesterday, and elected John Simpson, Esq., as Mayor of the City.—Head Quarters.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—The people throughout the Province will be glad to learn that the House of Assembly has passed the Bill for abolishing the tax on Newspapers and Pamphlets not exceeding three ounces. This will be received with great favour by our people in general, and especially by the hardy settler in the back woods, whose newspaper, the greatest treat he could possibly enjoy, has come to him heavily taxed, and in numerous instances families have been left wholly without this indispensable "map of busy life, its fluctuations and its vast concerns," on account of the imposition of this obnoxious tax. We congratulate our readers in the interior on the prospect of receiving their papers free, as soon as the Post Office Department is placed under the control of the Provincial authorities, which will be in July next. Mr. Barberie is deserving of great credit for his action in this important matter.—St. John, New Brunswick, 16th.

The Bill to pay Legislative Councillors was rejected to-day, (April 9th,) after a long discussion, by a vote of 30 to 5.

The Bill amending the Canada Reciprocity Act has been rejected by the House, and consequently 3s. per barrel on Flour will have to be paid on Canada as well as American Flour. This has been occasioned in consequence of the Bill having been amended in the Legislative Council, which the House considered a breach of privilege and consequently it has been rejected altogether.—ib.

It appears by the returns of the Trustees of Schools, for the several Parishes in this county, submitted at the late General Sessions, that the number of children receiving instruction in the Parish Schools, are 1465 boys and 856 girls.—Total 2321, viz: in St. John 677; Portland 605; Lancaster, 376; St. Martins, 259; and Simonis, 404,—and that there were fifty-one schools receiving the Provincial allowance.—Church Witness, St. John, N. B.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening, Mr. R. Foulis delivered a highly interesting and instructive lecture on Gas Illumination, in which he lucidly explained the history, the principles, and productive process of that important modern utility; and illustrated the subject by a number of brilliant experiments. Mr. F. introduced to the notice of his audience a simple, but very ingenious apparatus, invented by himself, for the domestic manufacture of gas; which promises to become a highly important and economical advantage to gas consumers; and for which we presume he will in due time secure a patent.—Observer.

INTERCOLONIAL BILL.—We are informed that it is the opinion of the Crown Law-Officers, that this important enactment is virtually repealed by operation of the last Revenue Bill, which makes no exception in favour of the produce and manufactures of the sister Colonies. If this opinion is correct, then all articles arriving from Canada and Nova Scotia are now subjected to foreign duty, not even exempting eggs and turnips, socks and parsnips, as was inadvertently (now designedly!) the case in 1837.—New Brunswick, 12th.

A despatch from Mr. Hogg, the Reporter for the Legislative Council, informs us that the Council passed the Bill yesterday, for the free transmission of Newspapers and Pamphlets.—ib.

LAUNCH.—On Wednesday last, a remarkably fine Ship called the Gibson Craig was launched in Carleton, from the Ship-Yard of Messrs. Stackhouse & McLaughlin—the owners. The G. C. is of the burthen of 1036 tons, Carpenter's Measurement. She is built of hickmatac, pitch pine, and American white oak, and is thoroughly copper-fastened, and exhibits an admirable specimen of sound mechanical skill and design, which reflects great credit upon her owners, and Mr. Thomas McLeod, the talented Master-builder. The G. C. will shortly proceed to Liverpool.—Chronicle.

Canada.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY.—An extra general meeting of the Stockholders of the Society, was held on Friday the 21st March, 1851, at the office in Wellington Street, for the purpose of electing a director in the room of P. Paterson, Esq., resigned, when W. L. Perrin, Esq., was elected Director to the ensuing year. The fifty-second Loan Meeting took place the same evening, when 10 shares, [or £1000] were disposed of, at an average bonus of 27 1/2s., the lowest being 7 1/2s., and the highest at 8 per cent. bonus.—Stockholders have now this privilege to loan from £100 to £500 at the same bonus.—Daily Patriot.

AN AWFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT, occurred in the Township of Murray, a day or two ago, by which a steady and industrious young man was suddenly hurried into eternity. He was tending a circular saw mill, and in passing near the saw it caught a great coat which he had on, threw him across the log, and in an in-

stant cut him completely in two. We have several times during the past year recorded accidents which occurred in the same way, viz:—by the machinery catching the clothes.—Coburg Star, 19th ult.

ENROLLED PENSIONERS.—Arrangements are in progress for sending to Upper Canada five companies of enrolled pensioners, to be accompanied by a staff officer of the first class, and three staff officers of the second class, under a Military Superintendent of Pensioners in North America.—Prescott Telegraph.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.—The Montreal Herald in retaliation of the failure of the reciprocity bill in Congress, suggests that the Provincial Legislature take off all the tolls on produce passing through the Canadian canals, down to the bare point of keeping them in repair. In this way, the Herald is confident a large portion of the Western trade will be attracted to and through the St. Lawrence, instead of finding its way to the Atlantic through the States.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY.—A meeting of the Stockholders was held at Portland on Thursday last, when the proceedings of the Directors, in leasing the Bangor and Waterville Railroad for twenty years was confirmed. They also voted to issue bonds at \$5 per Share to the amount of \$300,000, for the completion of the Line to Montreal in July, 1852.

STEAM FROM GLASGOW TO QUEBEC.—A steamer will start on the 1st of May from Glasgow to Quebec; the first of a line which is intended to ply regularly between these ports.—Quebec Gazette.

The weather is, on the whole, spring like—mild and blustering by turns. Yesterday was a fine spring day; this morning there has been a sprinkling of snow and the thermometer marks 32°. It is probable that the navigation between this and Montreal will soon be open. By our telegraph report it will be observed that the river is clear from Port St. Francis to the Richelieu.—The pont at Carouge however still holds fast and seemingly has no inclination to move.—Quebec Chronicle, 4th.

Captain Strachan, son of the Bishop of Toronto, has published a plan for the settlement of the Clergy Reserve question. He proposes that all the lands in the hands of the Crown in 1846, should be divided among the following churches, according to their number, viz: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Free Presbyterian, Wesleyan Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, Baptists, Lutherans, Independents Universalists, other Presbyterians, other Methodists.—ib.

STOP THAT DANCING.—The City Fathers of the United Townships of Lanark and Darling have enacted, "That no Innkeeper shall permit or allow any public balls or dancing to be held in his or her house, on any occasion whatever."—U. C. Paper.

A WISE RESOLUTION.—The Town Council have resolved on reducing the number of houses, at which spirituous liquor is sold, within the limits of the Town of Niagara. At present, including Recesses, there are thirty-two establishments of this kind, and from the first of next month there will not be more than eighteen Inns, and two Recesses, one at the steamboat wharf, and the other at the ferry. By this measure every place where liquor is now sold will be suppressed, except where there are proper accommodations for the travelling portions of the public.—Niagara Mail.

TEMPERANCE IN TORONTO.—The late change in the character of the City Council, and the appointment of tavern Inspectors, have led to a gratifying change in the number of our alcoholic nuisances. We learn that the number of tavern licenses is 151; confectioners' licenses 15; beer houses 10; being 24 less than the maximum fixed by the Council, and 182 less than were in existence last year. This is a gratifying movement in the direction of sobriety and good order. The success of the measure, practically, depends much upon the vigilance and fidelity of the Inspectors.—Examiner.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL IN MONTREAL.—This season is somewhat of an era in the history of Montreal, were it for nothing else than the commencement of a good Temperance Hotel. The want of such an establishment has been long and extensively felt, and the wonder often expressed that the largest city in Canada had not a single public house conducted upon Temperance principles, for the accommodation of that class of travellers who do not love the sights, and smells, and sounds which issue from a rum bar-room.—The establishment to which we now refer is that long and favourably known as the Eagle Hotel, kept by F. Ducloux, which, as will be seen by our advertising columns, is to be opened on the first of May next on Teetotal principles. Three reasons have very generally conspired against the success of the temperance hotels hitherto. 1st. Generally speaking they were not well known, owing to a kind of conspiracy among the parties engaged in the transportation of travellers, to keep such establishments in the back ground. 2nd. Some of them had no good reputation for cleanliness, comfort, and good fare. 3rd. Some, while professing to be temperance houses, kept liquor on the sly, than which, nothing could be more offensive to the honest teetotaler, who would rather go where alcohol was sold openly. We might add a fourth reason for want of success: they were sometimes undertaken by inexperienced persons, and not persevered in long enough to give them a fair trial. None of these causes of failure are, however, to be found with Mr. Ducloux. His establishment is as well known as any in Montreal, and he is himself a stage pro-

prietor. His house has an established reputation for cleanliness, comfort, good fare, and moderate charges. He may be depended upon to do just as he says, so that when he advertises a teetotal house, the public may be quite sure that it will have no underground bar or other mental reservation. Last of all, he has, probably, the longest experience of any person in this city in keeping public houses, and, what he undertakes, he usually goes through with. We hope this very important and useful enterprise of Mr. Ducloux will prove so successful as to induce others to follow in his footsteps.—Montreal Witness.

UNITED STATES.

AID TO COLLEGES.—On Friday, in the State Senate, Mr. Morgan, from the Finance Committee, reported an important bill making appropriations to Colleges and Medical Institutions. This bill appropriates to Rochester University, \$10,000; Geneva College, \$10,000; Hamilton College, Madison University, New York University, Geneva College, each \$1,500; Central College Association, \$1,000; College of Physicians, and Surgeons, New York, Albany Medical College, Medical Faculty of the University of New York, Medical Institution of Geneva College, Medical Department of Buffalo University, each \$1,000.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

EMIGRANTS.—The Packet ship Washington arrived at New York, on the 30th ult., from Liverpool, bringing 5 cabin, and 356 steerage passengers, making the aggregate of persons on board, including officers and crew, 1010!—being the largest number of persons ever brought across the Atlantic in a Merchant ship—and all in good health. The Washington has brought to New York, in four consecutive voyages, 3500 immigrants.—Observer.

RIOTS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—New York, April 2.—Serious riots have occurred among the Irish on the Railroads in Western New York, near Batavia. The citizens were arming. One man has been killed and three wounded—two mortally.

WARM HEARTED BENEVOLENCE.—W. W. Rice, Esq., of St. Mary's parish, La., has emancipated thirty-three slaves, and provided for their passage to the land of their fathers, and for their support for six months after their arrival, at an expense of \$20,000 to \$25,000. More than this, he accompanied them to New Orleans, the port of their departure, saw to their shipment, and his own hands distributed to them clothing, matts, household and farming utensils, and whatever could contribute to their comfort on their passage, and their success in their new homes. Mr. R. is an elder in the Presbyterian church.—Honour to whom honour.

SINGULAR SLAVE CASE.—A singular slave case occurred in Ohio, recently. A gentleman of Greenup county, Ky., freed four slaves and sent them to Ohio. Shortly afterwards he died insolvent. A creditor of his estate claims that a man could not free his negroes to the injury of his creditors, and had the slaves surreptitiously seized in Ohio and brought to Kentucky, where they were sold at auction. A resident of Ohio is now about to bring suit for the freedom of the slaves.—New Orleans Picayune.

The Fort Smith, Ark., Herald says there is at present living in that place a lad, nine years of age, who speaks and writes the Hebrew, Latin, French, Spanish and Italian languages with as much ease and fluency as he does the English. He is of humble parentage, but possesses undoubted perseverance. The Herald learns that an effort is to be made to procure him further advantages.

A STREAK OF LUCK.—The ship Dartmouth arrived last night, with 3000 bbls of whale oil, and 26,000 lbs of bone, all full below; and oil on deck, having previously shipped 200 bbls of sperm, and 11,000 lbs. bone to London.—New Bedford Mercury.

Mr. Hobbs, a dumb man, is delivering temperance lectures in Indiana. His entire lecture consists of gesticulations, said to be understood by the audience.

A COLD WATER TOWN.—The N. Y. Tribune well says that Springport, Cayuga Co., is a town a man might be proud to live in. Though it has long been settled, and has about 2,000 inhabitants, yet there is not a pauper nor a grog-shop within its borders. The overseer of the poor, (Mr. Peter B. Wood,) is empowered to root out the rum traffic, as a part of his anti pauperizing duties; but there being no longer either grog-shops nor application for charity, his "occupation's gone."

The license law of Ohio, which authorizes dealing in intoxicating liquors, has been entirely abrogated by the State Constitutional Convention, which passed the following section, "No license for traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State; but the General Assembly may by law provide against evils resulting therefrom."

There is a stevedore in New Orleans who wears on Sunday a suit that cost \$300, and jewelry worth \$8000.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Missouri Republican says that the Pacific Railroad will be commenced at an early day, and prosecuted with energy, although the grant of funds asked from Congress has been refused. It is stated that there is already an actual capital of more than three millions provided for the commencement of the road. Three routes have been surveyed and reported to the directors, but it is uncertain as yet which of them, if either, will be adopted.

COLLISION OF STEAMERS: FIFTEEN LIVES LOST.—The steamer Lowell, when twenty-five miles below Wheeling, came into collision with the steamer Vinton. The Lowell sunk fifteen minutes after the accident, and fifteen of those on board met with watery graves; among them a lady and her three children, and the head engineer. The Vinton sustained but slight injury. The Lowell was loaded with iron and nails, and with her cargo is a total loss.—Pittsburgh, Tuesday, March 25.

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Advertisements.

NOTICE OF BROMA. The following observations having been made by the preparation of Broma, appeared in a late issue of the Boston Medical Journal:—

W. H. HERBERT is now manufacturing ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS on the latest and most improved principles. It has been ascertained by a Medical Gentleman of the largest experience in Pulmonary Complaints...

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, TRUSSES, INHALING TUBES, &c.

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W. H. HERBERT'S ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS have been inspected by some of the Medical Gentlemen at Halifax, and were highly approved of by all who examined them. They weigh but a few ounces—allow the most unrestrained action of the body—whilst the only feeling produced by them is that of support and comfort.

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TRY ARE YOU DESPAIR. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respectable Quaker, dated Greenish, near Loughall, Ireland Sept 11th, 1850.

Respected Friend.—Thy excellent Pills have effectually cured me of an Asthma, which afflicted me for three years to such an extent that I was obliged to walk my room at night for air, afraid of being suffocated if I went to bed by cough and phlegm. Besides taking thy Pills I rubbed plenty of thy Ointment into my chest night and morning. (Signed) BENJAMIN MACKIE.

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 tasted any description of food. She was given over by the Surgeon, and preparations were made for her demise. Mr. Benjamin Mackie, the Quaker, whose case is referred to above, heard of the circumstance, and knowing the immense benefit that he himself had derived from Holloway's Pills, recommended an immediate trial, and eight were given to her, and the same number was continued night and morning for three days, and in a very short time she was completely cured.

N. B.—From advice just received, it appears that Colonel Desr., who is with his Regiment in India, the 21st Fusiliers, cured himself of a very bad attack of Fever by these celebrated Pills. There is no doubt that any Fever, however malignant, may be cured by taking night and morning copious doses of this medicine. The patient should be directed to drink plentifully of hopped tea, or barley water.

CURE OF DROPSY IN THE CHEST.

Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq., Jaded Kensington, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1848.

To Professor Holloway, Sir.—My nephew was for some time afflicted with water on the chest, when I heard of it I immediately advised him to try your Pills, which he did, and was perfectly cured, and is now as well as ever he was in his life. As I myself received so astonishing a cure last year from your Pills and Ointment, it has ever since been my most earnest endeavour to make known their excellent qualities. (Signed) J. S. MUNDY.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT.

Extract of a Letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Mossina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845.

To Professor Holloway, Sir.—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your Pills have effected a cure of my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all over the Continent, had not been able to effect; say I not even the waters of Carls, Bad and Bergin. I wish to have another box and a pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either. Your most obliged and obedient servant, ALDBOROUGH. (Signed)

CURE OF A DEBILITATED STOMACH.

Mr. Mate, a storekeeper, of Guisguin, New South Wales, had been for some time in a most delicate state of health, his constitution was debilitated, his death was shortly looked upon by himself and friends as certain; but as a forlorn hope, he was induced to try Holloway's Pills, which had an immediate and surprising effect upon his system, and the result was to restore him in a few weeks to perfect health and strength, to the surprise of all who knew him. He considered his case so extraordinary that he, in gratitude, sent it out for publication to the Sydney Morning Herald, in which paper it appeared on the 2nd January, 1848. A few doses of the Pills will quickly rally the energies of both body and mind, when other medicines have failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

- Ague, Female Irregularities, Sore throats, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Fevers of all kinds, Stone and Gravel, Blanches on the skin, Gout, Headaches, Tic-touret, Colic, Indigestion, Tumours, Constipation of the bowels, Inflammation, Ulcers, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Venereal Affections, Debility, Lumbago, Worms all kinds, Dropsy, Piles, Weakness from whatever cause, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Erysipelas, &c.

Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each box.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Price in Nova Scotia are 1s. 9d., 4s., 6s. 3d., 10s. 6d., 15s. 4d., and 50s. each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

Sub Agents in Nova Scotia.—Dr. Harding, Windsor, Mr. Neil, Lunenburg, T. R. Pattin, Liverpool, N. Tupper, Cornwallis, Tucker & Smith, Truro, J. & C. Jost, Guysborough, F. Cochran & Co., Newport, G. N. Fuller, Horton, B. Lege, Mahone Bay, S. Fulton & Co., Wallace, J. F. More, Caledonia, T. & J. Jost, Sydney, J. Christie & Co., Bras d'Or, P. Smith, Fort Hood, Mrs. Gibson, Pictou, E. Stearns, Yarmouth.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

N. B.—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the government Stamp; the same words are woven in the water-mark of the direction papers that are wrapped round every pot and box. Dec. 23.

Choice Porto Rico Sugar, Molasses, &c.

70 HHDS. Choice Grocery Porto Rico SUGAR, Just landed ex "Ocean Queen" from Aricebo. 200 puns Sweet Clayed MOLASSES, a prime article. —ALL— Bbls. Navy and Pilot BREAD, bbls. Canada Prime BEEF, 4 bushel bags, &c. GEO. H. STARR, March 29. Wes. & Ath. Sine.

HEALTH, ECONOMY & CONVENIENCE. BAKING POWDER.

For Making BREAD without YEAST—and in an almost credibly least time. THIS POWDER answers also for Tea Cakes, Back wheat Cakes, Plum and other puddings, Pastry, &c. &c. Sold in packets—4d. each—at LANGLEY'S Drug Store, Hollis Street; where also may be obtained—Spices, Essences, Isinglass, Gelatine, &c. &c. of the best quality, and at low prices. Jan. 11.

BOARDING.

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

TO THE PUBLIC. An Effectual and Never-failing Cure for Erysipelas.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medicine for the cure of ERYSIPELAS, and ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, which has not only immediately relieved all who have used it, but effectually cured them. She is desirous that those who are afflicted with what, in many cases of that disease, is considered incurable, and that all who are suffering from its attack, may have the benefit of the WONDERFUL POWER OF HEALING OF THIS MEDICINE, and removing all diseases of ERYSIPELAS or SALT RHEUM.

It may be procured from any of the following AGENTS: John Naylor, Esq., Halifax; Andrew Henderson, Esq., Annapolis; Daniel More, Esq., Kentville; William H. Troop, Esq., Wolfville; Elder Samuel McKee, Harrington; T. R. Pattin, Esq., Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES.

Of persons who were suffering from severe attack of Erysipelas, who had tried the many remedies which are usually prescribed from which they found no relief; but on applying Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE were effectually cured.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Erysipelas, or the Salt Rheum, as the Doctors call it, for ten years. My hands were frequently so diseased, that I could make no use of them. I employed several physicians, but to no purpose as my suffering only increased. I applied Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE for a short time and was soon cured of every vestige of the disease. The numbness which I felt, on the long and painful disease being removed, was much more than tongue can express. After three years from the time when I used the Medicine, I was threatened with a relapse or return of the disease. I applied the Medicine and the disease disappeared. From that time to the present, I am perfectly free from all symptoms of Erysipelas or Salt Rheum. I therefore heartily recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, as a speedy and effectual remedy. ANN S. WHELLOCK, Nictaux. August 5, 1847.

This is to certify that my wife was attacked with Erysipelas in the face. I applied Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE, and the first application stopped its progress; and, continuing to use the medicine, in less than a week my wife was quite well. ELIAS GRIMES, Wilms. May 1st, 1846.

This is to certify that my son was severely afflicted with the Erysipelas in his leg last summer, so badly that he scarcely slept for five successive nights. I then procured some of Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE, and applied it, and in the course of one week, the boy was well; and I verily believe if I had not used the above Medicine, that he would have lost his life. WILLIAM GORDON. Sworn before me, THOMAS C. WELLOCK, Esq. May 16, 1850.

Annapolis, January 3rd, 1851. This is to certify that my daughter about a year ago had a very severe attack of Erysipelas in her head and face, so much so that there was little hope of life. Medical aid was called, but the word was, that all was over as the dreadful disease had overpowered the brain, and she was rapidly sinking. In this extremity I had accidentally heard of Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE, I went and got a small phial, and proceeded to apply it as directed; and almost instantaneously the disease was arrested from further progress, and in a few days, the swelling was gone, and her natural colour returned, and she is now alive and well. WILLIAM McEWAN. March 5, 1851. Wesleyan & Athol, 6 mos. ea.

JOHN HAYS, MELODION MANUFACTURER,

Has removed to 125, Barrington Street, a few doors South of St. Paul's Church, HALIFAX, N. S.

A VARIETY of Music Books, Music Paper, and Musical Instruments, kept constantly on hand. All kinds of Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired at the shortest notice. Instruments sent from the country will be promptly repaired—carefully packed—and returned by advised conveyance; charges as moderate as the parties were present. A full description of second-hand Musical Instruments taken in part payment for new ones. Halifax, March 1, 1851. Wes. & Ath. 12 mo. ea.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CLEVERDON & CO.

OFFER for sale at lowest market prices, received by recent arrival a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS, WARE and EARTHEN WARE, consisting of Cream Biscuit & Rockingham Teapots, Jars and Sugar-bowls, Jugs, Basins, Milk Pans, Butter Crocks, Dinner, Tea, and Bread last Sets, Dessert sets, richly gilt, Flower Vases, Toilet Bottles, Tumbler, Wines, Decanters, Sals, Hall Lamps, Lamp Shades, Electro Plated Great Stands, Figures, &c. All suitable for Town and Country. No Charge for package or packing. Store No. 1 Granville Street and No. 1 Ordnance Row.

BAZAAR.

THE LADIES of the Granville Street Church and Congregation, propose holding a BAZAAR, early in MAY, for the sale of useful and fancy articles, to aid in building a Vestry and Lecture Room, in connection with that Church.—Contributions will be thankfully received by Mrs. J. W. JOHNSON, Mrs. GEORGE CROFT, Mrs. JOHN WHITMAN, Mrs. SELDEN. Further particulars, with regard to the time and place of holding the Bazaar, will be given at an early day. March 19.

Star Life Insurance Company.

NOVA SCOTIANS and other RESIDENTS of this Province, who contribute insuring their Lives for the benefit of those depending on them, or Lives of others indebted to them, are REQUESTED to TAKE NOTICE, that the next division of profits in the above Institution will be made at their Office 44, Moorgate Street, London, at the close of the year 1851. It will therefore be greatly to the ADVANTAGE of those who insured to insure in it, to do so previous to 31st November in the present Year 1851, in order that they may come in at said division for their SHARE of profits for the three years, otherwise they will have to wait until 1854 for similar participation.—and it is expected that said Division the profits will be equal to, if not greater than those in 1848, when there was SIXTY Two per cent. on the premium paid in three years added, by any Company having Agencies here. All persons will do well to consider that Life and Health are both uncertain; consequently deaths are dangerous. All necessary blanks, Pamphlets, and every information as to a bonus to the Society's Agents, may be obtained furnished gratis, by the Society's Agents, Medical Examiner. DANIEL STARR, Agent. R. S. BLACK, M. D. Medical Examiner. Halifax, 25th Feb. 1851. Wes. 1st June 1, Ath. 18 mos.

CONSTIPATION, Indigestion, Nervousness, Nausea, and Sickness during Pregnancy, and under all circumstances, on land and at sea, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, diarrhoea, hemorrhoidal affections, bilious and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, scrofula, and permanent larynx depression of spirits, &c., effectually and permanently removed by DU BARRY'S REVLENTA ARABICA FOOD, without inconvenience, medicine, or expense, as it saves other more costly remedies. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archbishop Alexander Stuart, of Ross; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R. N.; Captain Andrews, R. N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge; the Rev. Charles Kerr, Wincles, Bucks; and 50,000 other well-known individuals who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Du Barry & Co., Bromely, Middlesex, March 31, 1849.—Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your Food in six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the emesa, and sometimes both. I am happy to inform you that your Food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c. I authorize the publication of this note if you think it may benefit other sufferers, and remain, gentlemen, faithfully yours, Thomas Woodhouse. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns sour on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most debilitated. Sold in canisters at 6s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 2s. 6d., by JOHN NAYLOR, 127, Granville Street, Agent for Nova Scotia. Jan. 4, 1851.

IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES.

M. HERBERT respectfully informs Medical Gentlemen and the public generally, that he manufactures and has now on hand IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES, according to the construction of T. P. Feale, Esq., F. R. S., Surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary, and which are so highly spoken of in the Medical Gazette, February 1, 1850. For the information of those who cannot refer to the above work, it may be stated, that these Trusses consist of "an elastic steel spring, a pad of varying form, according to kind of hernia, and a spiral spring acting directly on the pad; elements which existing in various trusses heretofore known, are here combined in the construction of one." The mode of attachment between the spiral and the pad renders any other spring unnecessary. An uniform pressure throughout the whole extent of the pad is thus obtained; and the spiral, acting as a universal joint, allows the glands to adapt themselves to the varying movements of the body without disturbing the pad.

A full description of these invaluable Trusses cannot be given in an advertisement; but it may be stated that they have been shown to several of the most distinguished Medical Practitioners of this City, who have expressed their unqualified approval of them. For sale at low prices at M. Herbert's Establishment No. 5 Argyle Street. A liberal discount made to Wholesale purchasers. Oct. 26, 1850.

COMFORT AND ECONOMY.

JUST received at No. 25, Hollis St., two doors from the new Bank, a few of entirely new invention of STAIRS, intended for parlors,—they are very handsome and said to be the most economical Stairs in use. Also—a new Looking Stoves of first rate kind and quality, to which many testimonials in the city can testify. J. & E. LONGARD. Jan 11.

LONDON PAINTS.

700 KEGS Best London White Lead, Black, Yellow, Green and other PAINTS, 6 casks PUTTY, 20 barrels Lampblack, 20 casks Raw & Boiled Linseed Oil, 50 casks Poland Starch, & Fig BLUE, 3 cases INDIGO, Just received per Charlotte & Maro Castle from London. For sale by BLACK & BROTHERS. Oct. 16. 6m.

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.

EX "Maro Castle" from London, and "Mie-Mac" from Glasgow, the Subscriber has completed his Full Supply of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c., of the best quality, and at low rates. Also on hand—a large supply of very superior Medicinal COD-LIVER OIL, wholesale or retail. ROBERT G. FRASER. Dec 24.

LADIES' ELASTIC CHEST EXPANDING STAYS.

HERBERT'S ORIGINAL MANUFACTURE. THESE very favourable manner in which the CHEST EXPANDING BRACES, manufactured by the discoverer have been received, and the benefit many persons have stated they have derived from their use, has induced him to give much attention to remove one inconvenience occasionally alleged by Ladies to the Braces, that they were inefficient to make their chests well, and the mode of attachment between the spiral and the pad renders any other spring unnecessary. They embrace all that is essential in stays to make the Dress sit well, with expansion of the Chest and support of the spine. The attention of Ladies is respectfully invited to the above. M. HERBERT. Halifax on 24, 1850.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

THE Subscriber has received by the W. S. Hamilton, Broedrigue from Liverpool, and M. Mac from Glasgow, their Full Supplies of HARDWARE & CUTLERY, also—CORDAGE, 7 inch to 6 inch Ratline, Bolt Rope, MANILLA CORDAGE, Spinnars, Houseline, Marline, Rambling, Coal Tar, Stockholm Tar, OAKUM, WIRE BOW GLASS, Salt Canvas, SOAP, GUNPOWDER, &c., &c. For sale on reasonable terms. Oct. 16. 6m. BLACK & BROTHERS.

Selling off at Reduced Prices.

No. GRANVILLE STREET. MISS SMITH announces that she will for a few weeks sell off at greatly reduced prices her stock of STATIONERY, plain and fancy, BOOKS, in great variety, ROOM PAPERS, &c. &c. Bargains may be had.—Terms Cash March 8.

FANCY SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

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

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.

A FEW bags and boxes (25 lb. each) fresh ground, for sale by W. M. HARRINGTON. March 29.

