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Poetry.

THE HUNTER TIME.

BY MISS CAROLINE F. ORNE.

There were hunters bold in the days of old,
Say legend, lay and rhyme,
But no hunter there can ever compare
With that stern old hunter, TIME.
He rouses his game both early and late,
In darkness as well as in light,
And stealthily, silently, follows he—
He follows by day and by night.

Death and Decay are his hours always,
The hours of old hunter Time,
And he follows them fast as the rushing blast,
In every age and clime.
'T is in vain to fly, 't is in vain to hide,
His hounds are fleet and their scent is true,
And earth has no places in all its bowels
That may hide his prey from view.

No bugle-blast goes sounding past
As the Hunter hurries by,
No trumping steed with furious speed,
No shouts that rend the sky,
No deep-mouthed bay from his hounds is heard,
As with silent feet they spring;
The Hunter utters no view-halloo,
As he stretches his tireless wing.

The whole earth's bound is his hunting-ground,
And all things are his prey;
And the mighty and vast must fall at last
'Neath the fangs of stern Decay,
And Death shall seize on the fairest form
That ever on earth has shone;
And they vie in the speed of the fearful chase,
As the Hunter urges them on!

But the day will be, when the Hunter shall see
Before a mightier power,
And Death and Decay shall vanish away
In that solemn and dreadful hour;
When the night shall stand with one foot on the sea,
And one on the trembling shore,
And utter the awful and dread command
That "Time shall be no more!"

Christian Miscellany.

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

Foul-Weather Christians.

Every body knows what a fair-weather Christian is. He is one who can love God only in the bright day of prosperity, when everything goes easily with him. He cannot trust to him in the cloudy and dark times of affliction. If duty costs him no effort, he can perform it. He will do, very cheerfully, what he cannot avoid doing. He will follow attractions as the steel follows the magnet. He loves the worship of God, on pleasant Sabbaths. When the skies are bright, the air is bland, the roads are smooth, and the streets are dry and clean—especially if he cannot find any employment or amusement just then at his side more agreeable—he will go to church, clad in his best suit, "to be seen of men." No man looks more about him, with a deep interest in the respectability of the meeting, and the success of the cause than he. You would think that all the light there was in the house was radiated from the fountain of wisdom in his own knowing head. He salutes the people as they assemble and depart—especially the ladies, with Chesterfieldian politeness. He cares little what he or others believe, so his or their faith does not interfere with his pride and ambition. He thinks Christianity a very happy religion. He is a fair-weather Christian.

But what is a foul-weather Christian? Not a foul Christian—the adjective applies to the weather, not the person. He is one who is a Christian in foul, as much as in fair weather; when the sun is hid, as when he shines—when trouble falls as when prosperity comes. He loves the worship of God on any Sabbath—whether it rains or shines; nay, he takes pains to show his love for religious worship by overcoming obsta-

cles for the sake of attending it. If it rains, he says to himself—well, this is the day for me to go to church, more surely, if possible, than on any other day. My presence is more needed; my example will be more powerful.

We saw a few foul-weather Christians one Sabbath since the present year commenced. It was in one of the largest villages of Maine. There were people enough in it of all denominations, and within a few rods of the churches, to fill up any one of the numerous meeting houses in the stormiest day of the winter. The Sabbath attended to was not an inclement one. It was warm, calm, sunny. On the previous night there had fallen six inches of virgin snow; it was but little drifted, and being moist, trod prettily under the feet. The track was not, indeed, much broken out in the morning; but there was no difficulty in getting along. Any person who, if it had been Monday, might have wished to go to a store for a box of sugar or a pound of tea, could and would have gone without hesitation. But it was deemed too bad a day to go to church. We hold to ministerial punctuality. We never fail of meeting our appointments, unless something insurmountable prevents us. So we travelled miles to be present. When we reached the house—about fifteen minutes before the time of service, we noticed the doors closed and the steps covered with snow. Lifting the latch of the door, we found it locked. With our feet—the only tools we had—we scraped the snow from the door steps, and started to find some one who could procure the key. As we left the steps a lady approached, stepping lightly on the unbroken but yielding snow, and desired to obtain entrance, wished to know if there was to be service in the chapel that day? We assured her there was, we had appointed to preach and had come for that purpose. As we spoke, we noticed a person on the opposite sidewalk, going towards another church. And who do you think it was?—some rugged, hardy man, who could look a stiff North Wester in the face? No—it was a young female—a female cripple, with a broken back, and a discolored hip. She was hobbling along in the snow to meet the people for the worship of God. Methought if the woman at our house and the crippled girl going to the other church, could walk to church that day, it was time we said something somewhere to make the healthy and sound men and women of that populous village ashamed to be kept back from the house of God on so slight pretences as detained them at home that day.

We hear a good deal said about the importance of public worship and the necessity of sustaining it; but really, we fear, that much of the friendship for God and his cause which is professed in the community, is a mere fair-weather thing, that has little communion with steady religious principle. *American Paper.*

The Doubtful Hope.

I was called upon one day, now many years ago, to visit a gentleman, one of my congregation, who was apparently in a dying state. Not having heard of his illness before, but knowing his previous history, I felt startled and greatly distressed; for he was one who had trifled with religious convictions, and had so far stifled them as gratly to abandon his religious connection; satisfying his conscience by attending one service on the Sabbath, frequently absenting himself altogether, and seeking, in worldly associations and amusements, to silence the voice within, and bury in oblivion the remembrance of past religious impressions. On entering his dying chamber, with a look of unutterable anguish, he exclaimed, "Oh, sir, I am lost! Your very presence condemns me! The sermons you have preached, your faithful warnings from the pulpit, your private exhortations, all condemn me! Oh,

what is to become of my soul—my poor, neglected soul?—I have just been told I can not live! my hours are numbered! I have no pain now; but that is the precursor of death."—(he was dying of inflammation in the bowels)—"and I shall soon be in eternity! Oh! stifled convictions—a neglected Bible—misimproved Sabbaths—how will ye rise up in judgment to condemn me!" I endeavoured to calm his mind, and told him he must not add unbelief to the catalogue of sins, that the gospel was a revelation of mercy; that the blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin; that whosoever cometh unto him, he will in no wise cast out; that he is able to save to the uttermost all that come unto him.

"Uttermost!" the dying man exclaimed; "uttermost! then there is a gleam of hope even for me, if I had time; but, even now I feel that stage approaching which will absorb my faculties, and terminate my sad life. Oh, what would I give for one week! one day! Oh, precious time! how have I wasted it! Oh, my dear pastor, pity me! pray for me! my thoughts grow confused—I cannot pray myself." I then knelt down and prayed with him, in which he most fervently joined, summoning all his strength to keep awake. I shall never forget the grasp of his hand, when I alluded to the fullness and sufficiency of Divine grace. I left him, with feelings which it is impossible for me to describe, and returned, according to my promise, in a few hours. I found him still sensible, but evidently sinking under the power of slumber from which he would never wake. In the interval, he had been dwelling on the texts suggested, and when he saw me, he feebly but smilingly said, "Able to save to the uttermost! there I must rest my hope." After again commending this dying man to the riches of divine mercy, I left him not without hope, but such a hope as I would not, for ten thousand worlds, risk as my dying solace.—*Life of Dr. Fletcher.*

We had no Time except on Sunday.

My wealthy friend had just buried his eldest son in the bloom of youth. One day we rode together, and passed among the favourite resorts of the father and son. It was in the great "valley of Virginia," amid scenery of picturesque beauty and romantic grandeur. Arrived at a knoll, whence a view of his large estate was commanded, he alluded with anguish to his recent affliction; "but," said he, "it is well. We had begun to think ourselves great in this country, and were sometimes proud when riding over and around our large property here. This very spot was a favourite one with my dear departed son and myself. We could take in at a glance, and feast our eyes upon mills, houses, fields, cattle, and well filled barns; and, sir, we oftener, nay, always, did this on the Sunday. We had no time except on Sunday. We never troubled ourselves to keep it holy. Not that we did not know our duty, but we were careless of it.

"A year ago," he continued, "a flood here did immense damage; my mill-dam was swept away. We repaired it promptly, but rested on no Sabbath—we finished it on Sunday. In a fortnight another flood came, and the torrent burrowed my dam deeper than before. I felt for the time the terrible warning. When my son was hurt and became ill, I said to myself, 'He'll die, and he'll die on Sunday!' It was a lovely Sabbath morning when my dear boy passed away, admonishing us to turn with sincere and penitent hearts to Him who alone can give peace in a dying hour.—*American Messenger.*

Protestantism Living.

"Do any tell you that evangelical Protestantism is on the decline? How strange their error! Every school that tells the story of Luther and the Reformation—every unmuzzled press—every tract that speaks of Christ's blood as the only atonement for and cancelment of sin—every sermon that preaches him, God and man, the one and the

sufficient, and the only Mediator—every Protestant Bible sent on its glad errand, is a new triumph of that gospel, the seed and seal and warrant of yet other and future triumphs—is a new protest of a living Protestantism against the presumptuous edict that calls her dead, in the murderous hope of burying her alive!—*Rev. W. R. Williams, A. D.*

Forms of Prayer.

It is recorded of the celebrated Archbishop Secker, whose learning, talents, and warm attachment to the formularies of his church have been exceeded by few, that when he was confined to bed by a broken limb, which ultimately terminated his life, he was visited at Lambeth by the Rev. Mr. Talbot, a presbyter of his own church, who was remarkably pious, and who had long been on terms of great intimacy with him. The dying prelate said to him in the course of the interview—"Talbot, you will pray with me;" and when he saw Mr. Talbot rising to look for a prayer-book, he added—"That is not what I want now; kneel down by me, and pray for me, and pray for me in the way I know you are used to do." The pious man did as he was requested. He poured out his heart in feeling and affectionate intercession for his illustrious friend, and took leave of him for the last time.

"Nobody asked me to come."

A few weeks ago, in Edinburgh, a local Sabbath school teacher was visiting in a close, and in one of the top flights of a stair, found a poor family living in a small but clean room. From conversation with the father and mother, who soon discovered that it was one of those cases where, from the long illness of the father, the family had fallen from comparative comfort to poverty. He was now, however, better, and had been for some time to work a little, so as to keep his family from destitution, but by no means to enable them to live in comfort. Having learned so much of their worldly concerns, their visitor began to speak of their souls' interests. She asked them if they went to any church. "No," said the father, "we used to go long ago, before I took ill; but we went no more after that." "But," said she, "you have been better for a good while." "O," said the father, "nobody ever asked us to come." "Well," said the visitor, "I'll ask you now;" and she directed him to a church where he would hear the glad tidings from a faithful minister. Next Sabbath several of the children were at her Sabbath school, and told her that that day their family had been at church. Since that day they have been hearers of the Word. How many souls are perishing in towns, "because though all things are ready, NOBODY EVER ASKED THEM TO COME!" Will not the blood of their souls be required at the hand of those who profess to have tasted of a Saviour's love, and yet make not an effort to pluck brands out of the fire?—*Scottish Sabbath School Teachers' Magazine.*

You and Me.

"When sitting under the ministry of a devoted servant of God," says one, he on a certain occasion preached upon the Diotrephesian spirit. In his usual faithful manner, he pointed out its sad effects upon a church, until in his application he came so close, that I was surprised, knowing, as I did, how delighted the harmony had always been in that church. I soon began to persuade myself, however, that there was a Diotrephes there, but could not satisfy myself who it was. Finally, I ventured to seek information, and turning to a good brother, an elder in the church, I said, "Mr. L—, who does Mr. S— mean?" "You and me," was his quick reply, I have never asked since who my minister meant, when he was delivering the message of his Master.

Missionary Intelligence.

(From Wesleyan Notices Newspaper, Jan. 1851.)

Wesleyan Missions in New-Zealand.

WAIPA—Extract of a Letter from the Rev. George Buttle, dated Waipa, July 4th, 1850.

I SHOULD be glad if I could send you an account of any extraordinary work of God in this Circuit; I will nevertheless rejoice that we are still favoured with any signs of His presence among us. Notwithstanding our discouragements, (and they are many,) it is beyond doubt, that the Gospel has exerted, and is exerting, upon the people a powerful influence for good. In many important respects they are a different people from what they were some years ago; and the change which has taken place they willingly and unhesitatingly ascribe to the preaching of the Gospel among them. It has been the means of saving them from many of their native superstitions, customs, and practices, almost too horrible to write about, or mention, or even to think of; and now, while of late years other events have been occurring around them incident to a recent colonization, and they are being introduced into comparatively new circumstances, the same Gospel still operates to preserve them from many positive and deadly evils; evils by which numbers of their fellow creatures of more civilized nations are led captive, and to which others fall the ready victims. In New-Zealand widely is the religion of Christ observed and practised in its external rites; but we may go farther, and say, there are those who, by the "Spirit," can "call Jesus, Lord," and know in whom they have believed. We can tell you, that it is in order that such disciples may be multiplied in number, that we pray, and work; and earnestly desire an interest in the prayers of all the friends of Missions in England.

We have had rather a large gathering of natives here in the neighbourhood of the Station; some from Mokau, on the coast, others from different and distant places in the land. Varied, indeed, was the aspect which they presented: one of deep, deep wretchedness generally, with, here and there a speck of comfortable and respectable clothing. But although many of them, judging from their looks, you might take to be almost starving, there was, as is too frequently the case on such occasions, a distressing waste of food. One of the Mokau party died, and was buried on the road. I saw another poor youth, apparently so far gone, that I should be much surprised if they got him home alive. In all probability, such a meeting, in old time, would have meditated mischief for some one. These visitors, however, used the influence they possessed in endeavouring to adjust a dispute which had grown up between two parties resident here, about an *awa tuna*,—a stream of water in which nets are placed to catch eels. They succeeded above my expectations. Taonui of Paripari, Ta Karei, [Waitara,] and other Chiefs of note, were among the guests entertained. Crying over departed relatives formed part of the business of their coming together; but giving and receiving presents was the more powerfully attractive part. The invitation was given by two Chiefs of this place, who some time ago embraced Christianity, and have been baptized; and one of whom, as the conclusion of the entertainment approached, informed his friends that they must regard this as his final *kui maori*, [or assembling according to native custom,] as from henceforth he wished to have done with this sort of thing. And pretty certain it is that these "customs" must eventually fall before the light of Divine truth. From the waste of food and time, as mentioned above, and other evils which naturally grow out of them, there is now a strong feeling in the minds of some of the best of our people, that they shall be entirely laid aside. Perhaps a little struggle will be required; but, finally, victory will declare on the side of the Gospel.

I have just returned from Pukemapu, Whakatutumu, and other places, where I have been renewing the Society-tickets. At Whakatutumu I was much satisfied with what I saw. Their very neat little

chapel, with the exception of the door and windows, has been entirely their own workmanship, and does them great credit. Although the bulk of the people were at a distant village, the congregations were very encouraging; and while some of the important truths of our holy religion were being explained and enforced, they listened with marked and serious attention. The attendance at the classes was pleasing; and after the evening service I administered the Lord's Supper to nearly all the members of the church present at the village.

Kemp, the principal native Teacher here, is a fine man, firmly attached to our discipline, and one who looks well after his charge; hence the satisfactory state of things which we invariably find on visiting them. And yet this man himself told me, in a recent conversation I had with him, what a monster he had been in years gone by. "Without natural affection," most unceremoniously, and free from the least relenting, he had murdered his own children, putting them into holes dug in the earth, placing large stones over them, and so crushing them to death. "The dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty." By what power are these works of the "old murderer" to be destroyed? Kemp would say, "By the preaching of the cross of Christ."

Some few months since, His Excellency Sir George Grey honoured us with a visit. In five minutes from the first announcement of his approach by our native servant, he was in the house; so that we were clearly taken by surprise. The party spent a Sabbath with us, Sir George and his suite attending our native services; and the news of his arrival having rapidly spread, the people congregated in numbers. His politeness and affability were strikingly observable, and his kind notices of the poor New-Zealanders secured for him their friendly smiles. His Excellency spoke well of the Society's operations in and about Auckland, and in the highest terms of the College for the Missionaries' children.

Ecclesiastical.

Popery Exposed by a Priest.

(From the London Daily News.)

GAVAZZI IN LONDON.

On Sunday, between the morning and evening services, Father Gavazzi, the celebrated Italian priest, appeared, pursuant to a circular issued among his Italian friends, to address an auditory hastily assembled in the concert room of the Princess's Theatre, Oxford Street; and the celebrated orator fully realized all the accounts which, during the late rising of the peninsula, were, from time to time, transmitted to us about his electrical style of eloquence in popular assemblies. The Father was attired in his black serge habit, as a Barnabite monk, and wore on his breast the rude wooden cross of his order. The subject of this, his inaugural discourse, was the abuses which successive Popes had heaped on the church intrusted to their care, and the outrageous superstitions which disfigured the body catholic in consequence of such Popery.

There are clergymen (he said) in our prostrate country, as elsewhere, who are mere sacerdotal tradesmen—*preti à ottagai clero trafficatore*. We know the men—we know them of old. They cry hush! if you whisper the word abuse. They say uncover not the shame of our mother. No; let the gangrene go on—let corruption eat farther into the flesh until the whole mass become putrid—carrion so rank that it smell to heaven. We in the meantime eat and drink and make merry in the Lazar-house, the church of the living God, or, like sailors in a plague ship with "Peter at the helm;" so our rations are served out regularly, let the crew and all perish in the inevitable devastation we cannot cure. I reason not with such. I am for the cautery, and the surgeon's trenchant blade; I am against dissembling, palliating, or plastering up the corroding scurry. But, thank God for it, there is yet a portion of the Italian church true hearted and sincere. There are in our land young Levites who are uncontaminated with the leprosy of Rome's hoary-headed prevaricators in the service of God's tem-

ple. In Lombardy and Venice they abound; in Tuscany they are numerous; in Piedmont they openly proclaim their abhorrence of Papal abominations—they are the hope, and will yet be the rescuers of Italy. I have been told by the craven slaves of an anti-national and anti-Christian system, you are alone! (it is false); you peril your future prospects, (I have no earthly views of personal gain like theirs); your acts will be noted down and remembered against you, (I glory in the denunciation of rascaldom.) The Jesuits are watching you—their spies are taking down your words (let Loyola do his dirty work—I have long since known and defied him.) Do you see this old cassock? Clad in these humble rags, I have ere this confronted the banded hordes of human tyranny in all their variety of denominations; nor shall I shrink from an encounter with the vilest and most treacherous of all. In this old gown I have stood as a target against the musketry of the foes of civilization and freedom before now. I have stood out against the bloody Croats of Austria, the miserable Mamelukes of Naples, and the degraded Cossacks of France! Does that rampant renegade, Montalembert, claim respect from me—or the Bourbonic criticism of De Falloux challenge my homage? Know we not how low has sunk French policy and French principle in the eyes of thinking Europe, and unshackled America? The old Butchers of the French St Bartholemew have got the upper hand once more; and the massacre of Rome's best citizens may now be added to the canonized and Papally glorified extermination of the Huguenots. Do I seek to convert Englishmen to the Papal religion such as it now stinks in the nostrils of mankind? Heaven keep me from any wish of the sort! Men of England, keep your Christianity, hug it to your bosoms, fling it not away for the embrace of the degraded harlot that flaunts her faded finery in the twilight of the human understanding, but of the rays of the sun of intellect, is but a loathsome aggregate of abominable imposture. When the religion of Italy assumes a purified aspect, when the handmaid of God is again seen to walk forth as in the days she won your hearts—in the days of the great Gregory and the monk Austin—then hail her as of old, but not till then. Better far your Anglican creed and its simple liturgy, and its unsophisticated morality, and its plain downright eumity to soul-destroying delusions, than vain unctions of oil to lubricate an evil-doer's passage to eternity, dark confessionals and empty forms of absolution, mere provocatives to renewed criminality; better cling to your homely creed than adopt, in its present deformity, the jumble of incoherencies throned on the Seven Hills. Maniacs are found in connexion with that system, such as it now exhibits its repugnant features to the world, who talk of the conversion of England. God help the silly creatures! Gregory the Great converted Britain; but how and when? That great Pontiff, adored by his flock, himself a mirror of every graceful attribute that adorns humanity and elevates the hero into the saint, a guide and pioneer in all that promotes human progress and civilized life, sent to your shores an humble virtuous monk with a few poor attendants, meek, learned, and austere; craving not the luxuries and pomps of a pampered priesthood, but laborious teachers of the poor, and unassuming expounders of the New Testament. Who sends, and who are sent now, on the errand of conversion? Who sends? I'll tell ye. An empty headed and hollow hearted egotist, whose vanity is only equal to his imbecility, and who has earned the scorn and detestation of the 3,000,000 of Italian men, over whom, by a curse of Providence and the aid of French 24-pounders, he now exercises his tyranny, a pastor, forsooth, of the Roman flock, who has fulfilled to the letter the scriptural sketch of a mercenary shepherd, to whom the sheep do not by right belong. Such is the character who sends to convert England—to convert freeborn men to his allegiance—allegiance to a ruler brought back over the gory ramparts of bombarded Rome, to sit in sullen and detested supremacy amid the ruins of the press, of the electoral franchise, freedom of speech, free tribunals, and free thought. At the head of his missionaries comes a man with sufficient learning to

expound his Bellarmine and his breviary, and sufficient ability to explain how the laws of your land may be violated with impunity; whose meekness is manifested by a haughty edict from the "Flaminian gate," and who, instead of the humbly shod but yet beautiful feet of those who, in all humility, bring the gospel of peace, flunts before the eyes of the aborigines of this island, a pair of red silk stockings; a man who dreams more of "enthronizations" than the poor of Christ, whose thoughts are about a well-stocked wine cellar and weekly *conversazioni*; a man *dominans in cleris*; an overbearing tendency already marked in Scripture as the characteristic of false churchmen; more studious of the paltry homage which he can exact from the feeble and notoriously degenerate aristocracy of his flock than of the state in which the back slums of Westminster are and will long remain under such caretaking; with his pockets full of Austrian and Neapolitan certificates, and a warrant, no doubt, from his master, to superintend and report the proceedings of the Italian exiles in London. But I trust both the sender and the sent will fail in their crusade against the English Church. I belong not to it, but I wish it triumphant at present; in its endurance and that of other dissenting creeds I see the only hope and chance of a thorough reform in the Christianity of Italy; when that blessed consummation takes place, as by God's blessing it soon will, then welcome, my English friends, to a junction with us; until then, keep aloof, in God's name; you only do us harm by your premature adhesion. Keep aloof from the church of Pio Nono, men of England, who listened to the voice and welcomed the envoys of the Great Gregory! I call on you, in the name of our common Redeemer, to join your strength with ours, in the effort to deprecate, denounce, and demolish the accumulated abuses of the Popedom.

Family Circle.

Home Affections.

The trite maxim that "Charity begins at home" has lost credit with some minds, because of its often being employed to intimate that charity must end there. But it is a true and beautiful maxim, in two senses. In the first place, we owe our first duty to our family; and, in the second, if we ever have any true charity for others, it must be acquired by exercise at home. One great object of the Divine Founder of the family institution was, that it might be the nursery of all kind and generous sentiments, from which, as from a million radiating points, might flow forth streams of light and love to the entire circumference of human want and woe. There are, it is true, other reasons why the home affections should be cherished. It is beautiful in itself when love spreads its influence over the family. A kind word, or even a look of affectionate interest, from wife to husband, or from brother to sister, may dispel a cloud which else would lower for days, or allay distress which no medicine could heal. This world has few lovelier sights than a family moving harmoniously to the impulses of a love which speaks, in every expression of the countenance, in every utterance of the tongue—which finds its happiness in all gentle and loving ministries of one towards another. Home can never be transferred, never repeated in the experience of an individual. The place consecrated by parental love; by the innocence and sports of childhood; by the first acquaintance with nature; by linking the heart to the visible creation, is the only home. There is a living and breathing spirit infused into nature. Every familiar object has a history; the trees have tongues, and the very air is vocal. There the verdure of decay doth not close in and controul the nobler functions of the soul. It sees, and hears, and enjoys without the ministry of gross and material substance.—*Leslie*.

An Inheritance.

Property left to a child may soon be lost; but inheritance of virtue—a good name—an unblemished reputation—will abide for

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ever. If those who are toiling for wealth to leave their children, would but take half the pains to secure for them virtuous habits, how much more servicable would they be. The largest property may be wrested from a child, but virtue will stand by him to the last. With only wealth to depend upon, a man is poor indeed. With an unblemished reputation alone, a man cannot be poor. No man living, who inherited a good name and nothing more, would exchange it for half the wealth of an Astor. It gives us pleasure to look back on honest and virtuous parents, who taught us early the fear of God; but what delight can it give to look back upon wealth, ill-gotten perhaps, while the immortal mind is starving on the husks of vanity and worldly wisdom.

Advantages of Education to Mechanics.

It has a tendency to exalt the character, and, in some measure, to correct and subdue the taste for gross sensuality. It enables the possessor to beguile his leisure moments (and every man has such) in an innocent, at least, if not in a useful manner. The poor man who can read, and who possesses a taste for reading, can find entertainment at home, without being tempted to repair to the public-house for that purpose. His mind can find employment where his body is at rest. There is in the mind of such a man an intellectual spring urging him to the purpose of mental good; and if the minds of his family also are a little cultivated, conversation becomes the more interesting and the sphere of domestic enjoyment enlarged. The calm satisfaction which books afford puts him into a disposition to relish more exquisitely the tranquil delights of conjugal and parental affection; and as he will be more respectable in the eyes of his family than he who can teach them nothing, he will be naturally induced to cultivate whatever may preserve, and to shun whatever would impair, that respect.—*Robert Hall.*

Importance of being able to Despise Ridicule.

I know of no principle which is of more importance to fix in the minds of young people, than that of the most determined resistance to the encroachments of ridicule. Give up to the world and to the ridicule with which the world enforces its dominion in every trifling question of manner and appearance, or to combat with the mass upon which such subjects as these, is to toss courage and firmness to the winds. But learn, from the earliest days, to insure your principles against the perils of ridicule. If you think at right to differ from the times, and to make a stand for any valuable point of morals, do it, however rustic, however antiquated, however pedantic it may appear; do it, not for insolence, but seriously and grandly, as a man who wears a soul of his own in his bosom, and does not wait till it shall be breathed into him by the breath of fashion. Let men call you mean, if you know you are just; hypocritical, if you are honestly religious; pusillanimous, if you feel you are firm. Resistance soon converts unprincipled wit into sincere respect, and no after time can tear from you those feelings which every man carries within him who has made a noble and successful exertion in a virtuous cause.—*Sydney Smith.*

Early Culture.

Youthful minds, like the pliant wax, are capable of the most lasting impressions; and the good or evil bias they then receive, is seldom entirely eradicated.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

Charlottetown Circuit, P. E. I.

Ma. Editor,—The work of God about which I wrote you some time back is still proceeding on this Circuit, and as the School Room soon appeared to be too strait for the accommodation of those who flocked to our meetings, we had a night or two after the date of my last to you, to remove to the body of the Chapel, which has since been well filled every night, Saturdays excepted, with devout worshippers. Our Saturday evening meeting has been continued in the School Room for the convenience of cleaning the

Chapel for the Sunday worship; so that we have been engaged in these extra services every night for the last six weeks and still feel encouraged to proceed until all in connexion with us shall be converted to God.

After the usual sermon or exhortation, the invitation has been always given to the penitents to come forward and occupy the forms placed for their accommodation, and we have had invariably from twenty five to forty persons forward, thus avowing a determination to live unto God—and every night have had to rejoice over some at least, who had been delivered from the power of darkness and translated into the kingdom of his dear Son.

The persons who have thus obtained good in our meetings have not always been those of our own communion; some of all the Protestant bodies on the Island have been at the penitent forms, and professed, while there, to obtain the blessing of salvation. A few young persons belonging to Roman Catholic families have also professed to obtain good among us, and have cast in their lot with the Wesleyan Church of this Town. No persuasion has been resorted to in order to induce those of other churches to join with us though they had received peace with God while in our meetings; but it is quite possible that we shall find some from other churches at the next renewal of tickets—if so, I shall not insist upon their returning to the creed of their fathers, but do all that I can to lead them in the ways of truth.

Some of the other ministers of the town and neighbourhood are holding meetings to promote the work of God in their own congregations, but as yet, I have not heard of anything special resulting from such laudable efforts. These fellow-labourers are remembered however by the Wesleyans of this Circuit, and the prayer for their success frequently ascends to God for those who engage orally in our own meetings.

We held our Quarterly Love-feast on the evening of Wednesday the 19th inst., and we had a crowded chapel. About one hundred and forty notes of admittance had been given to persons who were anxious to attend—the speaking was good and to the point. Towards the close of the meeting, we cleared all the pews in rear of the pulpit, and then invited all present who had obtained the converting grace of God to come forward and occupy them, as we wished to see the extent of the work, and to afford Brother Strong an opportunity of addressing them upon suitable topics. The request was no sooner understood by the "young disciples," than an instant movement in the congregation brought up in my mind Isaiah LX. 8, "Who are these that fly as a cloud?" and then as Brother Strong was delivering his address, I moved from pew to pew and numbered one hundred and fifteen persons who thus professed to have received peace with God in our special meetings. Since then, I have taken the names of about thirty-five persons who have in the interim obtained "like precious faith." Our meetings in town are continued up to this date, and we have no intention of stopping them, as long as there are persons among us, who are groaning for redemption through Christ Jesus.

Last Friday night, I requested Brother I. SMITH, junr., to take my appointment at Little York, as I was engaged in town that evening, as usual. After preaching he held a prayer-meeting, and invited all the penitents present to assemble around the communion. Many complied with the request, and several obtained remission of sins. The meetings are continued every night in Little York, and the Local Preachers and Prayer Leaders jointly conduct them.—About twenty-five have professed salvation in that Settlement, and the mourners are daily increasing. My hands are full of work, and some of our praying-men are almost worn out, or I should begin similar meetings at several of the other out-posts on the Circuit. Brother POPE intends to have some special services on his side of the River. He begins at the end of this week, and I trust, as expectation is high in his direction, that the Lord will be with him. We held our Circuit Quarterly-Meeting on Monday last, and as we were anxious to get through the business in time for the usual Evening Meeting, the brethren to the number of about thirty-five assembled for dinner in the school-room at half-past one o'clock. All matters of importance received due attention—the financial statement was cheering—seven new Leaders were appointed—and having partaken of tea together—we retired to the chapel "with glad hearts and free," where we witnessed in the prayer-meeting which followed the display of God's salvation.

The Officials of our Church in this Circuit act nobly in this "work of grace." They keep every man to his post and labour together for the general good. With such men we may expect the revival to be deep—glorious—protracted and permanent. No one has yet asked for rest himself, nor suggested the propriety of bringing the meetings to a close. The senior Local Preachers as well as the more youthful of the active members, appear to love the work, as well as God its author; and by restraining them from attempting too much, as well as by closing the meetings by ten o'clock each night, they may remain strong to labour in such meetings for succeeding weeks.

The work is principally among persons comparatively young, say from seventeen to twenty-five years of age; but those under thirteen years are; not of the number referred to above; yet these little ones we intend to care for in common with the others, and the necessity of doing so will appear, when I tell you, that of the seven persons whom I nominated to the office of Leader on Monday last, two of them were brought to God during Brother KNIGHT'S occupancy of this Circuit, ten years ago, and at that time were mere boys.

Our Sabbath School Room, though but lately enlarged, is quite too small now for the purpose intended. We are forming an additional Classroom, which, with the two others, will be occupied in future by Bible Classes, as well as part of the Chapel. "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name, give glory for thy mercy and for thy truth's sake."

F. SMALLWOOD.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 26, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

Richibucto Circuit, N. B.

DEAR SIR,—We have recently held our Annual Missionary Meetings on this Circuit and I have much pleasure in informing you of their cheering results. Preparatory Sermons were preached on the 26th ult., morning and evening, at Richibucto by the Rev. Mr. HENNINGAR of Sackville, and at Buctouche by the Rev. Mr. LOCKHART of Chatham. The Anniversary Meetings were held at Richibucto on the 27th, and at Buctouche on the 28th ult. The Meeting at Richibucto was ably presided over by J. PALLEN, Esq., M. D., who kindly took the Chair after the usual introductory service. Extracts from the Provincial Report having been read, the Rev. Mr. LOCKHART addressed the Meeting, with his usual ability, on the success which has continued to attend the operations of the Parent Society, and other Evangelical Institutions, and spoke of that success as furnishing encouragement to renewed exertions to promote the universal distribution of the privileges and blessings of the Gospel. The Rev. Mr. HENNINGAR was then called upon, who for a length of time fixed the attention of his hearers by his entertaining remarks. He referred to the inadequacy of the Society's resources to enable it to meet the openings presented by providential arrangements, and urged the friends of the cause to renewed efforts and greater sacrifices to augment the Society's funds, and thereby promote the more extensive development of its character and usefulness. Mr. THOS. W. WOOD followed with a few interesting observations, after which the meeting cordially responded to the fervent, heart-searching, and heart-opening appeals made to its Christian sympathy and benevolence, in a collection that amounted to three times that of the last year. The collection having been taken up, the Preacher on the Circuit was then called upon, who reminded the meeting that "every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of Lights;" that the past successes of our Missionary Society are to be attributed, not to the efficacy of mere instruments, however specious or popular, but to the blessing of Him who has said, it is "not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit;" and that it is the duty of all Christians to unite in earnest prayer that the Divine blessing may accompany the divinely-appointed means—may rest upon the conductors of Missionary Institutions, and upon the lone Missionary, who, in the far-off isles of the sea, toils with unwearied assiduity, in the face of opposition and danger in their most appalling forms. A good influence pervaded the meeting, and was manifested by the energy and fervour with which the concluding Missionary Hymn was sung.

The Meeting at Buctouche, though small, owing to unfavourable circumstances, was very interesting, and more than usually productive.

The Subscriptions to the Mission Fund up to this date, nearly quadruple the amount raised last year. If contributions to Missionary objects are the exponents of Missionary feeling and sympathy, we have every reason to rejoice over the increasing energy and influence of such a feeling and sympathy among our people. I am persuaded that, trusting in Him who first inspired the hearts of his servants to co-operate in the glorious undertaking of relieving the miseries and necessities of those who are deprived of the blessings of the Gospel, our people need never despair of obtaining the necessary means for supplying their wants.

R. A. TEMPLE.

Richibucto, N. B., Feb'y. 25, 1851.

Obituary Notices.

Miss Isabella Black, of Dorchester, N. B.

The Christian Minister, above all other persons, frequently becomes familiar with nature's last mortal conflict. Powerful and unequal as the contest may prove between our humanity and the "last enemy," yet there are frequently associations of thought, which at once alleviate and comfort. Such was the case, with the writer of this article, in witnessing the last moments

of ISABELLA, youngest daughter of Mr. JAMES BLACK of Dorchester, N. B. She was naturally amiable and unobtrusive, and perhaps never fully knew the enjoyment of perfect health. Her pale and delicate appearance, frequently suggested to me the thought, that a plant so fragile would not in all probability long survive the severity of our changeable climate. Some weeks previous to her death she was taken violently ill, and from the commencement, there was but little expectation of her recovery. To her afflicted mother, she, with many tears, expressed her earnest desire to obtain the conscious favour of God. They mingled their prayers and tears before ONE who ever delighteth to bless; and that gracious Being regarded their supplications, and

"Asur'd her conscience of its part
In the Redeemer's blood."

Now all was well, she was happy in the God of her salvation. Her afflicted parents, although she was their last surviving daughter, could say, "The will of the Lord be done." I was present during her life's last hour. How affecting the scene. All hope of recovery had fled, Parents and brothers could render no effectual aid—the journey through the "valley of the shadow of death" must be taken without one mortal companion—but she was not alone—true, consciousness had fled, but her previous assurance of the divine favour, was a satisfactory token of her eternal safety. We commended the departing spirit into the hands of her Redeemer, and soon the last, the painful conflict ended. What a change! Here lies the now tenanted habitation, soon to crumble into dust. But where is the deathless inhabitant? Gone to God—

"Far from a world of grief and sin,
With Christ eternally shut in."

"The sting of death is sin and the strength of sin is the law; but thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."
J. G. H.

Mrs. Almira Blois.

Mrs. ALMIRA BLOIS, the subject of this brief memoir, was born at the Gore, Hants Co., on the 22nd June, 1824. From her early days, when in a state of comparative childhood, she was remarkable for thoughtfulness and seriousness of mind. As her father's house had been for many years a comfortable home for the reception of Wesleyan ministers who preach occasionally in the house, it afforded her favourable opportunities of receiving instruction from the servants of the Lord. She experienced religion when about fifteen years of age, and acknowledged the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Buckley as the instrumental means of bringing her to the knowledge of the Saviour. From the time of her conversion to the period of her departure, she gave evidence by her blameless deportment, and her exemplary life and conversation, that she "walked with God." Her attendance at the means of grace was punctual when health permitted, and she delighted to hold communion with the people of God. Our deceased sister was married on 21st June, 1842, to Mr. Daniel Blois, with whom she lived happily up to the period of her death. Their union was blessed with five sons, three of whom have survived the parent. It was quite perceptible for three years previous to her death, that her health was decaying, but at the same time afforded sure evidence, that her piety was deepening, which was evinced by her calm resignation to her heavenly Father's will. About six months previous to her departure, premonitory symptoms showed that the pins of the earthly tabernacle were loosening, but not a murmur or repining expression escaped her lips. Her tranquility expressed the sentiments of her heart—"thy will be done." About a fortnight before she died she was confined to her bed, but expressed herself strongly armed for the coming conflict with the last enemy, gave pathetic warnings to the young who came to visit her upon the all importance of early piety, requested none to weep at her departure, because, to her, death was infinite gain. The power of divine grace completely triumphed over the feelings of nature. She was enabled to surrender up her dear partner in life and all her children. When one of the little ones came into the room a short time before her departure, she said to her mother, you should not have allowed the child to come into my room for it will entwine about my heart. A few hours before her death her Aunt Hamilton asked her—"Is Jesus precious?" "Oh yes—oh yes," was the spontaneous reply. Her mother quoted the verse of the hymn—

"Oh what are all my sufferings here,
If Lord, thou count me meet."

She exultingly responded—

"Rejoice in hope, rejoice with me,
We shall from all our sins be free."

Her mother again remarked "You are longing for the rest which remains for the people of God;" she meekly answered—"Yes," and in a few minutes was no more. Thus ended the earthly course of our departed sister, on 7th Nov. last, and her funeral sermon was preached by the writer at her dying request. Her infant child survived her but one week, and was interred in the same grave.
W. McC.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, March 8, 1851.

ATTACK ON PROTESTANTISM:

A Pastoral Letter for the Lent of MDCCLII. Addressed to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Halifax. By the Right Rev. Doctor Walsh, Bishop of Halifax.

This Address, at first orally delivered in the Roman Catholic Chapel of this City, has been issued from the Press, we suppose, *pro bono publico*. Whatever might have been its effect on those who listened to its *viva voce* utterance, we are persuaded, its perusal, in its present form, will only excite unbounded indignation in the mind of every true Protestant the Province throughout; and confirm, were confirmation necessary, the irrefutable fact, that, in all essential points, in suppression of truth, in fundamental errors of doctrine, in proud and blasphemous assumption of divine prerogatives, in superseding the scriptural ground of a sinner's justification, and final salvation, in unholy exaltation of its priesthood, in its malignancy of spirit, in its uncompromising hostility to those without its pale, or, as slanderously designated, "heretics," and in its intense hatred of evangelical Protestantism, POPERY, at this day is what it ever has been. It has been stated, again and again, by we would hope well-intentioned, but, in our view, mistaken Protestants, that a great and mighty change has, within some years past, come over the former persecuting spirit of popery: but the "Pastoral Letter" of Bishop Walsh will, we opine, put these dreams to flight, and justify the application of the term, "unchangeableness" to the popish system in its rancorous spirit towards Protestants, which its Priests, Bishops, and Popes have assumed for it in respect to doctrines and polity generally. Hear what this gentleman, (?) who, according to his own statement, occupies his present ecclesiastical position "by the grace of God," says of THE GLORIOUS REFORMATION IN ENGLAND. After advertizing to the previous domination of popery in that Country, he, in the way of contrast, proceeds—

"But, alas! in an evil hour, and days of darkness, a terrible vicissitude obscured all her ancient renown. How has her gold become dim, and her best colour been changed, and the abomination of desolation set up in her holy place, and the stones of her Sanctuary been scattered at the top of every street! In His inscrutable judgments, the Lord has covered her with obscurity in the day of His wrath, and brought her into darkness, and not into light. He has cast her down headlong, and has not spared all that was beautiful in her. He has, in His fierce anger, cast off her Altar, and cursed her Sanctuary; He has delivered the walls of the towers thereof into the hands of the enemy. His law was no more amongst her, and her prophets found no vision from the Lord. Those blind prophets saw but false and foolish things for her, and they did not lay open her iniquity to excite her to penance. The Lord made her a derision to all his people—their song all the day long. He filled her with bitterness, fed her with ashes, removed her soul far off from peace, so that she forgot the good things of old, and her end and hope seemed to have perished. She strayed away from the womb, and spoke false things. She despised the faithful Mother who had begotten her in Christ, who had nourished her with sound doctrine, and exalted her to glory and honour. Great has been her pride, and her arrogance as that of Moab, and in the multitude of her strength she persecuted the Church of God, and got drunk with the blood of His Martyrs. She made His servants a prey to the fowls of heaven, and gave the flesh of His saints to the beasts of the earth! Great, indeed, as the sea, was her destruction: who could heal her? Jerem. &c. passim. Ps. lxxvii.—pp. 6, 7.

As a specimen of the false representations, in which R. C. writers are in the habit of indulging, when dwelling on the wrongs which popery in the British Dominions is said to have received from Protestantism, we re-produce the echoes of them as heard from Bishop Walsh's lips, and which are reduced to palpable form in this extraordinary and inflammatory document. From the following accumulation of vituperative epithets our readers may judge of the extent, to which the records of English History have been falsified, by this supreme Patron of Truth:—

"We almost shudder at giving even a brief transcript of the horrible devices employed against the Church of God; but why should we not exalt the heroism of His faithful servants in England—the invincible power of His Truth—the irresistible strength of the right hand of the Most High? We therefore only declare what is notorious to the world, when we say, that sanguinary laws, bribery and punishment, threats

and smiles, imprisonment and proscription, outrages and insult, misrepresentation and calumny, sham-plots and mendacious forgeries, exclusion from place and power—oppression in the army, degradation in the navy, injustice in the courts of law, banishment from the halls of science, crushing fines, grievous exactions, cruel confiscations—the rack, the scourge, the gibbet—every form of torture, all species of contumely—whatsoever was hideous in bondage, debasing in slavery, unnatural in civil strife—all that poisoned the springs of friendship, destroyed the charities of life, and rent asunder the dearest ties of nature—all, all have been tried, and tried in vain."—p. 7.

This description is pathetic—but is it true? It will be seen, however, that the Orator on this occasion, has taken care not to darken the frightful picture he has drawn principally from imagination, with the black colours of popish persecution of Protestant "heretics"—he has not alluded, even in a whisper, to the FIRES OF SMITHFIELD, or to the bloody MASSACRE IN IRELAND—not a syllable has he breathed of the thousands, yea tens of thousands, of Protestants in England and Ireland, to say nothing of the Millions in other kingdoms, who have fallen victims to the inherent spirit of popish hate and cruelty. No—the appearance of these shades would have frightened the "faithful"—and—spoiled the effect of his "Lenten" Address! But the "heretics" (!) of this day cannot forget the blood-stained pages of English Martyrdom—or the cruel-mercies of "The Only True Church on Earth," of which Bishop Walsh here proudly makes his boast,—that one mark of "THE BEAST," as claimed by himself, is "immortality," as well as infallibility,—that wherever not legally restrained, he wastes and destroys the Saints of The Most High,—and that, in those countries where legal restraints exist, he opens his mouth and shows his teeth, and rolls his tongue, sufficiently often to show that his insatiate savageness of spirit has not become extinct.

On the subject of persecution, we believe the following remarks will be found to be true

"Popery, when it has possessed sufficient power, has sought to destroy the lives of MILLIONS for not submitting to its authority. It has been pre-eminently a persecuting system.—Some protestant Sects have been guilty of persecution, but in their case it has generally been the effect of some of the leaven of Antichrist still remaining among them, and as increasing knowledge of the nature of Christianity has prevailed among them, their disposition to persecute has vanished, and they have renounced and condemned the deeds of their fathers. Not so Popery.—Other churches have persecuted casually; the church of Rome constantly. Others under the influence of transient feeling—she systematically and from principle. Not content with the common zeal of her public functionaries, she has consecrated men to this peculiar service; she has instituted offices and established communities for this express purpose; she has encouraged whole troops of ecclesiastics to devote themselves to the work; and she has allowed men the character of priests, the revenues of princes, and the power of despots, on condition that they make persecutions the sole business of their lives."—(Popery Unveiled, quoted in Pike's Antichrist Unmasked.) "The followers of Roman Catholicism are anxious to have the blood of martyrs, which antichrist has shed, forgotten. Sometimes misrepresentation is employed, at other times the aid of the most bare-faced falsehood is not rejected, when the object is to cast into oblivion the hosts of Protestant martyrs, and to depreciate our great Martyrologist and other Christian historians.—But Protestants should never forget, that whatever benignity or liberality may exist in some members of the Romish Church, the system of that Church is a murderous persecuting system."—(Pike.)

In proof of this assertion, we submit the following facts, which, if necessary, might be multiplied.

POPE URBAN III. says.—"They are so far from being guilty of murder, who kill any that are excommunicated that they are bound to exterminate heretics as they would be esteemed Christians themselves."

CARDINAL BELLARMINI, one of the oracles of the Church of Rome, teaches,—"that heretics are to be destroyed, root and branch, if it can possibly be done, but if it appear that the catholics are so few, that they cannot conveniently with their own safety, attempt such a thing, then it is best, in such a case, to be quiet, lest upon opposition made by the heretics the catholics should be worsted."

L. MORISSY, a Romish Priest, in Ireland, in 1821, published a summary of the law with regard to heretics, as it stands in the Church of Rome according to the constitution of POPE INNOCENT IV. enacted October 31, 1242. Beside other laws this contains the following:

That heretics condemned by the church are to be handed over to the secular power for punishment.

That heretics although penitent are to be perpetually imprisoned.

That heretics are to be taken up every where, and consigned to the Inquisitors.

That their abettors are to be punished.

That heresy is to be accounted among public crimes and adjudged greater than the crime of high treason.

That impudent heretics are to be burned alive.

That those suspected of heresy, are considered as infamous people and banditti.

That those invested with civil power are to be bound down by an oath to prosecute heretics publicly.

These atrocious laws were confirmed, or aggravated by subsequent Popes.

Let our readers ponder also the following facts:—

Dr. TROY, a few years since popish Archbishop of Dublin, published an edition of the Bible in 1816, with a Commentary. In his exposition of chap. xvii., 6, and xxii., 8, of the book of Revelation, he says, "When Rome puts heretics to death, and allows their punishment in other countries, their blood is not called the blood of saints, no more than the blood of thieves, man-killers, or other malefactors, for the shedding of which no common-wealth will answer."

In 1816, Dr. Troy's Bible with the RHEMISH NOTES, was published at Dublin, not only under the sanction of Dr. Troy himself, but also that of Dr. MURRAY, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. REILLY, primate of Ireland, &c., and was declared by these bishops to contain nothing but what is agreeable to the doctrine and piety of the Catholic Church. We give the following extracts:—

"The TRANSLATORS of the English Protestant Bible should be abhorred to the depths of hell!"—Rev. v, 7.

"The good must tolerate the evil, when it is so strong, that it cannot be redressed without danger or disturbance of the whole church, otherwise, where evil men, be they heretics or other malefactors, may be punished and suppressed without hazard of the good, they may and ought by public authority, either spiritual or temporal, be chastised or executed."—Matt. iii.

"All PROTESTANT CLERGY are THIEVES, MURDERERS, and MINISTERS OF THE DEVIL—leaders of rebellion against the lawful authority of the Catholic Priests—they are engaged in a damnable revolt against the priests of God's church, which is the base of our days and country."—John x, 1. Heb. v, 1.

"Christian people, BISHOPS especially, should have great zeal against heretics and hate them as God hates them, and be thus zealous against all false prophets and heretics of whatever name, after the manner of holy Elias, that in zeal killed 450 false prophets."—Rev. xi., 6, 20.

"As the fact of Elias was not reprehended, neither is the Church, nor Christian Princes blamed by God for putting heretics to death."—Luke ix., 55.

It is said, that even Daniel O'Connell, in a full Catholic Board, Dec. 4 1817, pronounced these notes teaching hatred to, and the murder of Protestants and not to keep faith with them, as abominable, inhuman, and damnable. But the Church was too strong for O'Connell. The harlot drunk with blood would never denounce the doctrines which supplied her with that element in ages past, and which, had she sufficient power, would soon procure for her a fresh supply. See Pike's Antichrist Unmasked, and Ouseley's Old Christianity.

Want of space prevents us from pursuing this subject further this week: but from the statement of facts above given, our readers may perceive, without difficulty, that Bishop Walsh's recent and gratuitous attack upon Protestantism will only recoil disastrously on his own influence, on his proud assumption, and on the cause generally which he has so feebly advocated. For our own part, however much we regret the would-be-orationary display of misrepresentation, and the true, fiery, anathematical, popish spirit on the part of the R. C. Halifax Bishop, we are not, on the whole, sorry that he has shown, in a

manner too plainly to be misunderstood, what is really in his heart. He has compromised himself, as an active and avowed enemy to Protestantism, beyond redemption. He has thrown a fire-brand, burning at both ends, into the midst of this peaceable community, and neither he, nor his adherents, have any cause of surprise, if Protestants take it, burning as it is, and apply it to the magazine of popery, and thus carry the war into the camp of the enemy. Bishop Walsh will learn, that he has madly struck a chord which will vibrate far and wide, and long, throughout this Province. He has evoked a spirit, not unknown to, or unfelt by, the Protestants of this land, which will lead them courageously and zealously to contend for the faith once delivered to the saints, and rather than quiescently yield to the haughty, unmeasured pretension of any popish priest, to welcome a martyr's doom and win a martyr's crown.

Whilst Bishop Walsh is engaging the "faithful" under his jurisdiction to pray for the conversion of England to Popery, we direct the attention of our readers to an article on our second page, in which they will see the just exposure which GAVAZZI, an Italian Priest, has made recently in London of "the jumble of inconsistencies thrown on the Seven Hills." "Maniacs," he says, "are found in connexion with that system, such as it now exhibits its repugnant features to the world, who talk of the conversion of England. God help the silly creatures!" But read the whole article.

Although, in the above notice of Dr. Walsh's "Pastoral Letter," we have spoken strongly against Popery as a false and persecuting system of religion, and may speak equally as strong in our future notices of it, we cherish nothing but hearty good-will towards the members of that Church as individuals, and ardently desire their conversion to a pure and Christian faith. We know the difficulty of condemning a system without wounding the feelings of its conscientious adherents. But he is not really an enemy who speaks the truth—he is our best friend who warns us of fatal error and saves us from impending danger. We shall therefore defend Evangelical Protestantism, as the truth of God, from the rude attacks recently made upon it; and shall not spare the pride, and corruption of Popery, as a system branded with divine reprobation, and as occupying a criminal and destructive position of antagonism to the Cross of Christ, and the virtue of his one all-sufficient atonement.

The best corrective of false doctrines, and the most effectual opponent of false systems of religion, are to be found in the conversion of sinners from the "error of their way." In proportion as the work of God advances in the earth, and the number of the actually saved is multiplied, the destructive character of error, and of false systems of religion, becomes the more apparent—before the triumphant march of truth they recede—and the assumed authority over the consciences on the part of fallible man, though clothed in gorgeous apparel, outvying in splendour the robes of the fabled East, is rejected with pious indignation—the human mind is emancipated from priestly tyranny, and owns naught supreme but the authoritative will of God. The spread of evangelical religion is, therefore, the most certain and effective antidote to the extension of Popery.

THE GOOD CAUSE PROGRESSING.

Not less than we ourselves have our readers had cause to rejoice at the glad tidings of the progress of the cause of God in the lower Provinces, which we have recently published. We are privileged again with being made the medium of communicating to the religious public the most delightful intelligence of the continuance and great extension of the good work on the CHARLOTTETOWN CIRCUIT, which was noticed in our last. With pleasure we refer our readers to the exceedingly interesting communication of the Rev. F. SMALLWOOD, which appears on the preceding page. A serious and prayerful perusal of it, cannot but fill the pious man's heart with gladness, and cause him more earnestly to pray for a wider diffusion of divine truth, and for a more general influence of God, the SPIRIT, to accompany the labours of the Ministers and other members of the Christian Church. We are particularly pleased with the truly Catholic spirit which the article in question breathes

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When we appreciate the scriptural efforts of other branches of the true Church of Christ to save sinners, and offer prayer in sincerity to ALMIGHTY GOD for his blessing to attend those efforts, we show that we have imbibed no small measure of the spirit which actuated the Redeemer whilst on earth, and have reason to expect our own services, and our prayerful sympathy for others, will meet with divine acceptance.

The communication of the Rev. R. A. TEMPLE will also be read with interest. The increased Missionary spirit manifested on the RICHMOND CIRCUIT, of which our brother gives so pleasing an account, speaks well in favour of the Christian principle of our members and other friends in the localities mentioned. Our recent statement respecting the determination of our people generally, throughout the British North American Provinces, to exceed their former liberality in supporting the great Missionary cause, continues to receive practical exemplification. Liberal support of Christian Institutions in our own country, and those established for the evangelization of the heathen world, is a sure way of obtaining gracious returns in our own bosoms from Him, who is not unmindful of "a cup of water" given in his name. "The liberal doleful liberal things; and by liberal things shall he stand."

We take this opportunity of reminding our respected correspondents, that they have it in their power to add to the interest of our pages, by keeping us well supplied with original communications. If, at any time, we have not inserted every article forwarded, we beg leave to say, this has not arisen from any intentional disrespect to the writers. Indeed, considerable latitude must be good-naturedly allowed to the Editor of a paper in his official capacity, under whose eye so many articles of all grades of merit are continually passing. We do the best we can, and, it is said, an angel can do no more.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the "Reports of the Board of Commissioners and of the Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum of New Brunswick for the year 1850." Printed by Henry Chubb & Co., St. John N. B. In our last number we copied the favourable and extensive notice of the Institution given by the St. John Courier, which renders further remark on our part unnecessary. Only we may say, that it would be advisable for persons, residents in this Province, to send their friends who may be afflicted with lunacy, to the Institution in the sister Province, which is under the able and judicious superintendence of Dr. John Waddell, in preference to sending them to the United States.

A Correspondent at Annapolis, under date of Feb'y. 13th, writes—"Within the last six months, many of our fellow-creatures, on this and the adjoining circuits, have passed into the eternal world, and some at a very short warning, but lamentable to relate there are few that lay it to heart. The generality of the people are practically saying, 'it is time enough yet.'" Also under date of March 1st, "Lately we have been holding a series of services on the Bridgetown Circuit, which have proved very interesting.—The members of Society have been greatly quickened, and a few young persons appear to be under very serious impressions."

Mr. Gisborne delivered an interesting lecture on the Magnetic Telegraph at Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening last. We were glad to see the room crowded. Mr. G. lectures on the same subject next Wednesday evening in the same place.

The Bible Society and the Popish Bishops of Lombardy.

At the beginning of the present year, in our review of general Christian intelligence, the labours of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY had our first as they will continue to receive our continued notice. Two advertisements have since appeared in our columns, from which the reader will have seen that this mighty evangelical agency—now called upon to contend with the events fast gathering around us, and "while extraordinary attempts are making to propagate here a system known to be hostile to the unrestricted use of the Inspired Records," in the midst of a crisis when all its energies are tasked and all its efforts should be multiplied—finds itself with an income inadequate even to the expenditure of last year. Hence their "Appeal," which has appeared in this and other journals. We now give, in another column, a translation of a document signed by the ARCH-

BISHOP and BISHOPS of Austrian Italy, which ought to be worth to the Society more than all its advertisements. It was not easy to add anything to the empty thunders and feeble fulminations of the Vatican, but these prelates of Lombardy do us the great service of renewing our recollections of those explosions of Papal rage and conflagration. Well might the two last Popes be disquieted in the presence of a BIBLE SOCIETY which poured the pages of the New Testament upon the dark current of the Italian mind, as thickly as the Arno carries down the strewn autumnal leaves; and shot into Rome itself the bright arrows of Gospel truth, multitudinous and fast-following as the beams of the Italian sunlight. The astonished ecclesiastics looked up from their moral twilight; and like creatures of the night, were dazzled, frightened, and disordered by the blazing day overhead. The unclouded Word of GOD is terrible to them; and the BIBLE SOCIETY points ever upwards to the SUN of Righteousness—to them an intolerable vision; but it shines still—

*Largus liquidus fons luminis, æthereus sol,
Surgit æquæque cælum candore rececit,
Subjunctaque novo conestita lumine lumen?*

The Bishops of Lombardy assembled in special Conference at Milan, admonish the clergy of their dioceses of the danger. The Bibles of course, are called "corrupt Bibles;" their elegance in printing and binding, their lowness of price, and pervasive circulation, are seriously set down as the punishment of clerical backslidings; and their hearts are overwhelmed with sorrow by so calamitous a visitation. They are even so unwise as to say—

"It is unnecessary to remind you, how repeatedly the Church, by the mouth of Roman Pontiffs, has forbidden her children to read the Bible in any vulgar tongue whatsoever, and has not even sanctioned the versions of Catholic authors, though free from all suspicion, unless they had received the approbation of the apostolic see, and were furnished with annotations taken from the works of the holy fathers, or of learned and Catholic writers. His Holiness Pope Clement VIII. has moreover declared that no bishop whatever is at liberty to permit Bibles of the above description to be kept and read."

It is further well known to you, how rigorous have been the measures, at all times adopted by the Roman Pontiffs, to prevent Bibles of any kind, that may issue from the press of heretics, from falling into the hands of the faithful. These authentic admissions from Papal foes will add tenfold force to the Society's claims upon its own Protestant friends. There was need of such a stimulant, for while the Society's nett receipts last year were £91,600, its expenditure was 97,250L., and ought this year to be considerably larger. An extraordinary effort has been commenced, headed by the noble PRESIDENT of the Bible Society with 1,000L., and we observe that by or through THOMAS FARMER, Esq., 250L. were added to a list which, besides numerous well-known names, comprises several not less illustrious anonymous contributors. The Society, within forty years, has circulated, in our language alone, fifteen millions of Bibles and Testaments; yet vast numbers of Englishmen are still destitute of the sacred volume. How inadequate then must be the other millions of copies in modern foreign tongues, which have been circulated abroad! We see, however, that the little leaven is doing its assimilating work. How many thousands of copies may be advantageously distributed to our visitors at the Great Exhibition of this year! Each one ought to take a complete copy of the Word of God in his own tongue, back with him to his foreign home, as the best memorial of his British sojourn. We have heard with exceeding satisfaction that the Committee has been exhorted to have courage enough to propose to the Christian public that, if they will give due tokens of their countenance and support, the Committee shall signalize the year 1851 in the annals of the Society, by providing for the largest circulation of the Scriptures that has ever been issued.—London Watchman.

Provincial Parliament.

(Chiefly from the City Papers.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1851.

Hon. J. W. Johnston asked whether the members of Government had any objection to furnish the date of the appointment of Mr. Rudolf to be Post Master at Lanenburg, and whether any notice of the vacancy had been publicly made. He also asked for the correspondence alluded to in the despatch of Earl Grey of 23rd of August, 1849, which despatch was published in the Legislative Council Journals of 1850, appendix No. 51. Also, whether the despatches sent down to this house on the subject of the Legislative Council were the whole of those despatches or extracts. Hon. Attorney General.—The whole.

Mr. Fraser asked the members of Government to furnish a variety of information concerning Pictou Academy.

Mr. Marshall, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the petition of Thomas Dickson, Esq., praying to be relieved of the sum of over £700 due the Province, reported unanimously in favour of that application. The report was received. Mr. Marshall moved a resolution in accordance with the Report, that the Lt. Governor be respectfully requested to au-

thorise the hon. Attorney General to discharge the judgment against Mr. Dickson, which resolution was agreed to.

ELECTIVE COUNCILS.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day. Hon. J. W. Johnston moved the following resolution:

"Resolved,—That the present mode of appointing members to the Legislative Council is unfavourable to the independence, usefulness, and respectability of that body, and the just and wholesome influence of public opinion upon its acts. And that in the opinion of this House the members of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia ought to be elected by the people; and moved that the House do resolve itself into committee of the whole House, for the purpose of considering the same.

Hon. Attorney General asked whether this resolution was the same as had been laid on the table as a notice. Hon. Mr. Johnston explained that he had left out the concluding words—"for a limited period, under a system of rotation." He did not intend to abandon this feature, but he did not think it expedient to embarrass the general question with details. The house resolved itself into committee on the general state of the province.

Hereupon there ensued a warm debate, extending over a period of several days, the extent of which utterly forbids even an attempt on our part to condense it, so as to bring it within our limits. We prefer passing it over altogether to presenting it in a mutilated state, in which justice could not be done to either of the antagonistic parties. During the discussion, quite a *recontre*, it is said, took place between the Hon. Mr. Johnston and the Hon. Speaker; but as the secular press gives a diverse and contradictory version, and as we were not present on the occasion, we cannot hazard even an opinion on the subject. Due allowance should be made for representations of party political papers. They have their bias, and paint with their own colours. We would rather ally than excite or increase party strife. Where the truth really lies on this subject we know not. It may be at the bottom of a well, but that well is too deep for our optics to see distinctly its precise shape and form.

The debate upon this topic closed on Wednesday evening. Several Members addressed the Chair, and when the division was taken, the several propositions were disposed of as follows:

Mr. Johnston's Resolution was negatived 25 to 21.

Mr. Harrington's Amendment for abolishing the Council, was lost 42 to 4.

And the Hon. Attorney General's Resolution, as reported from Committee, sustained by a majority of 24 to 22.

"Resolved,—That although the Legislative Council as now constituted, enjoys the confidence of this house—the time has arrived when the Elective principle ought in our opinion, to be extended to that body,—but as no information has been obtained as to the views of the home government on the qualification of members to be elected, and as the people have not been consulted on the increase of expense which would necessarily follow—this house is of opinion that it is wise to defer the consideration of so organic a change in the constitution until the General Election shall have been held during the present year."

FRIDAY, Feb. 21, 1851.

The House met at 11 o'clock, and were engaged for four hours on the Consolidated Laws. Mr. Freeman reported a bill for authorising the clearing out of rivers.

Hon. Mr. Johnston held in his hand several petitions, which he regretted had come to late for presentation. He would endeavour to bring them to the attention of the respective committees on the subjects to which they referred.

The Electric Telegraph Bill was fixed for the order of the day on Monday.

Summary of News.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

M. Poirier Destontaines, a wealthy manufacturer of bronzes, Rue St. Honoré, has been brutally murdered by his servant, a young man named Vion. The murderer cut his victim's body in pieces, packed them in one or two trunks, and sent them out of Paris by railway. The object of the murderer appears to have been wealth, and he absconded after the murder, with a good deal of his master's property, but he has been taken into custody.

The Minister of Commerce in Prussia has issued instructions to the Post office relative to the observance of the Lord's day. A total suspension of Post-office labour on the Sunday being impossible, the posting and delivery of letters is to be suspended during the hours of divine service.

It is said that efforts are being made at Liverpool to establish a new company to run screw steamers from that port to Calcutta. The proposal is to build iron boats for the service of 2,500 or 3,000 tons with 500-horse power.

By a recent return from the various fire insurance companies of the amount of property in the metropolis insured by them, we find it exceeds

the enormous amount of one hundred and sixteen millions sterling.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—From a return just issued by order of the House of Commons, of the net public income of the United Kingdom, in the year ended the 5th January last, it appears that the total revenue for the year was £52,810,880 11s. 8d., and the expenditure £50,231,874 1s. 5d.; being an excess of income over expenditure of £2,579,006 3s. 3d. The balance in the Exchequer on the 5th of January, 1850, was £9,748,539 12s. 4d., and on the 5th of January in the present year it was £9,345,876 1s. 2d.

The plans of the proposed sub-marine telegraph between England and France have, it is said, been lodged with the French government; and the company for carrying out the undertaking is in course of definite formation. It is mentioned also that a telegraphic communication from Calais to Trieste will be completed by the 1st of March next, when the whole of the French Lines will be open to the public.

The value of cotton exported from the United States has in less than thirty years been nearly quadrupled. This vast increase has been mainly attributable to the rapid growth and prosperity of the cotton manufactures in Great Britain, which consumes a very large proportion of the whole quantity exported, the value of which is equal to about fifteen millions sterling. Now, should flax be substituted for only one-half the cotton at present consumed, it is not too much to estimate that at least one-third, or five millions sterling, can be added to the agricultural resources of Great Britain, and that without disturbance to the manufacturing interests.

On February 11th, her Majesty was pleased to receive, in the closet at Windsor Castle, a Deputation from the Three Denominations of Dissenting Ministers residing in and about the cities of London and Westminster, when they presented an address expressive of their conviction that we are indebted, under God, for our national prosperity and greatness, to those principles of the Protestant reformation which placed the house of Brunswick on the throne. The address expressed the deep regret with which they viewed the recent Romish aggression, and the causes which have conducted to it. To this address, with her usual dignity and condescension, her Majesty returned the following reply:—

"I receive with much satisfaction your renewed assurances of loyalty and attachment to my person and Government. I fully appreciate the importance of a firm adherence to the principles of the Protestant reformation, and you may rely on my earnest desire, in asserting the just prerogative of my Crown and the constitutional rights of my people, to maintain unimpaired the blessings of civil and religious liberty which are so justly dear to this country."

Chevalier Claassen intends to read a paper before the council of the Royal Agricultural Society on the importance of extending the growth of flax in the United Kingdom, and giving some account of the progress by which he prepares and adapts the flax fibre to the existing cotton and woollen machinery.

At the Criminal Court, a man named Wisbart, was found guilty of a felony, and a former conviction was proved against him. The novelty of the case was his plea in mitigation of punishment. He intreated the Court to "deal leniently with him, and give him a short imprisonment, as he was particularly anxious to see the Great Exhibition!"—and, if the Court did that, he would strive to become a better member of society. The appeal had no effect on the Recorder, who thought him "a dangerous man," and sentenced him to seven years' transportation.

A design is said to be in embryo to consolidate the business in the offices of the Irish law courts, with a view, in the end, to have only one court instead of three; and one of the preliminary steps is to have a single Master, instead of an officer acting in the Queen's Bench and others in the Common Pleas and Exchequer, as at present.

It is currently reported in Vienna that the Emperor intends to visit England in the month of June, for the purpose of inspecting the Grand Exhibition.

Her Majesty has nominated his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, to be Grand Master of that distinguished order, in the room of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

The works at Windsor Castle have been recently considerably expedited in order that they may be fully complete before the opening of the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park. The state apartments, to which the public have been again admitted, are now rendered in every respect perfect, both with reference to ornamental embellishment and the comfort of the royal inmates.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.—David Robert Ross, Esq., (formerly M. P. for Belfast,) is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago, in the room of Major Lawrence Grimes, deceased. Samuel Allan Wilnot, Esq., Attorney-General of New Brunswick, is appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court in that colony, in place of W. Carter, Esq., appointed Chief Justice. Aston Davoren, Esq., is appointed Chief Justice at St. Christopher's. Captain Charles Sturt is appointed Colonial Secretary of South Australia. Boyle Francis Finnis, Esq., is appointed Colonial Treasurer of South Australia. George Frederick Dashwood, Esq., is appointed Commissioner of Police for South Australia. Richard F. Newland, Esq., is appointed Stipendiary Magistrate for the Port of Adelaide, South Australia.

The Board of Admiralty have most liberally given orders for her Majesty's steam-vessels, *Sampson* and *Bloodhound*, to convey a quantity of rice and biscuit to the sufferers at San Nicolas, Cape de Verde.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

Mechanics' Institute.—On Monday, 17th inst. George N. Smith, Esq., lectured before a full and most respectable audience on the modes of calculation used by Astronomers to ascertain the distances, magnitudes, densities, motions, &c., of the heavenly bodies.

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN MICHIGAN AND THE BEAR OF PETTICODIAC.—We are gratified in being enabled to report that the whole of the Stock for the construction of this line has been subscribed, and the company advertised for the supplying of the posts.

A promising lad of 11 years of age, son of Charles Upton, Esq., of Simonds, Carleton County, was so severely kicked by a colt on the 5th Feb., that he died in three days after.

Finnemore, who has been confined for some time in the goal of this County on a charge of murder, made his escape on Friday evening, but has since been retaken and committed.

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—We have not yet received a copy of this important Bill, but we learn that the following are its principal features.

The Bill commences by declaring that after it becomes law, and receives the Royal assent, the present Legislative Council shall be dissolved, and all appointments thereto annulled, the Members, however, retaining their title of "Honourable."

Each of these districts will return four members to serve in the Council; the qualification for members is the possession, in freehold, of real estate, of the value of £200, which must be free of all encumbrances.

Members of the Council are to be elected for eight years; but one member in each district, to be determined in the first instance by lot, must go out every two years.

All powers and authorities now vested by law in the Legislative Council, are to be exercised by the Elective Council, with this addition—the Elective Council may amend or alter any Revenue or Money bills sent up by the Assembly, where alone such bills can originate.

Such are the most striking features of a Bill which is of the greatest interest to this Province, and which there is little doubt will be fully and ably discussed before becoming the law of the land.

This Bill was presented in the Legislative Council on Thursday last, by the Hon. Mr. Chandler. It was read a first time and ordered to be printed; and it was agreed that a call of the Council should take place, on a day to be specially named for the discussion of the measure.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.—We have been favoured with a copy of the Bill for the establishment of Municipal Corporations in this Province, introduced in the Assembly by the Hon. Attorney General, on Tuesday last.

This Bill provides, that if it be desired to incorporate any County, the same shall be signified as follows.—At least fifty rate-payers must petition the Sheriff, praying him to call a public meeting, at the County Court House, to take the subject into consideration; the Sheriff shall call such meeting giving at least three months' notice; if one hundred householders and rate-payers are present at the meeting, it shall be put to vote whether the County shall be incorporated;

if two-thirds of those who vote decide in the affirmative, the Sheriff shall certify the same, under his hand and seal, to the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

On receiving this Certificate, the Governor in Council shall issue a Charter, under the Great Seal, incorporating the County, with all the necessary corporate powers and privileges, and with power to hold real estate, for public purposes, to the value of £200 per annum.

The business of the County then becomes vested in a County Council, consisting of two Councillors from each Parish, elected by the rate-payers; when the Councillors meet, they choose a Warden, who presides at all their meetings; they appoint an officer called the Secretary-Treasurer, who is both Secretary and Treasurer of the Council, as in Canada; a County Surveyor is appointed, who oversees all public work done in the County, and takes care of all public buildings and real estate; no public work of any kind can be undertaken, unless a report thereon from the County Surveyor, and an estimate of the cost, is first submitted to the Council.

All the powers and authorities now vested by law, in Justices of the Peace, in Sessions, after the County is incorporated, are transferred wholly and entirely to the County Council, without any exception or reservation; the Justices are thus deprived of the slightest control over County affairs, and are restricted to their legitimate duties, as conservators of the public peace.

THE RAILWAY FACILITY BILL.—This Bill has not yet been introduced, being still under the consideration of the Executive. We understand, however, that the mode of assisting the construction of the European and North American Railway, will be by loan of Provincial Debentures, to the extent of £300,000 sterling, bearing interest at not more than six, or perhaps five, per cent. There will probably be grants of wilderness land in addition, but we cannot speak with sufficient accuracy to make a precise statement.

HONOUR TO NEW BRUNSWICK.—We are happy to state, that M. H. Perley, Esquire, of this City, was on the 15th ult. elected a Corresponding Member of the Natural History Society of Boston, and that a Diploma, under the Seal of the Society, has been received by Mr. Perley. We believe that this is the first compliment of the kind which has been paid to a native of New Brunswick.

THE ELECTIONS in the Counties of York and Carleton have terminated. In the former County the Candidates were, Charles Fisher and Charles Macpherson, Esquires. The official return of the votes polled amounted to 813 for Mr. Macpherson, and 646 for Mr. Fisher—giving a majority of 167 to the former.

In Carleton County, all the candidates but Richard English and H. E. Dibblee, Esquires, retired on the day of nomination. The votes polled were as follows:—English, 492; Dibblee, 372—majority for Mr. English, 120.

The Fredericton Telegraph line, is said to be nearing 30 per cent.

The Members' Pay Bill has passed. The allowances are—15s. per day for Members during the Session, and travelling expenses at the rate of 15s. for every twenty miles. The Speaker's allowance was fixed at £100.

A general Census of the Province of New Brunswick is to be taken during this year.

Prince Edward Island.

LAUNCHING OF TWO VESSELS ON THE ICE.—Saturday, the 15th inst., was quite a gala day at Rustico—upwards of 500 persons, and some 250 horses, were collected together, some to assist, and others to witness, the launching of the Brigtes Regina and Thrasher, the one 199 and the other 164 tons, which vessels it will be recollected were driven up high and dry in the great gale of November last, just as they were loaded and ready for sea. Three Sleighs were placed under each vessel, then 120 horses were attached to one, and she was drawn, broadside on, for about one mile and a half to the channel, the other was then served in a similar manner.

On the night of the 26th ult., the Barn and Stable (under the one roof) of Mr. Henry Mooney, of Cardigan Road, Lot 51, with all their contents—3 valuable cows, an ox, a lot of poultry, a large stack of oats put in the previous day, all his hay and straw, and about 15 bushels of wheat—were entirely consumed by fire.

origin of the fire, unless it was a spark from the chimney of his dwelling, situated about 1 1/2 chains from the barn. When the fire was observed, it had made such progress that nothing could be saved.—Royal Gazette.

Martin Cody, jun., of Lot 30, was fully committed to Jail, to take his trial, by Robert Hutchinson, and Theo. Mesbriay, Esqrs., J. P., charged with a violent Assault and Battery on the bodies of Alexander M'Leod, John M'Leod, Duncan Nicholson and Sarah, his wife, with a sleigh-stake, on the night of the 5th inst. Alex. M'Leod's life was despaired of for some time; John M'Leod is seriously injured; and Duncan Nicholson's arm splintered.—lb.

Canada.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.—The hearts of the Christian people of Montreal are full on account of their Anniversary Meetings, during the past week;—full of admiration at the size of the audiences and the eloquence of the speakers—full of joy at the evident presence of the Spirit of God, with power—full of enthusiasm in the cause of Christ and his truth, so nobly advocated—full of faith in the will and power of God to prosper his own cause—full of hope and confidence in the future, on account of the soul cherishing tokens of union and zeal, so clearly and publicly given—full of high aspirations and noble resolves, and saying to their societies in the name of the Lord, only, "Be thou strong and of good courage; go up and possess the land."

MONOPOLIES.—By a recent decision it is declared to be the law of Lower Canada, that no one has any right to carry on the business of milling grain, within the limits of the seigniors, i. e., the greatest part of Lower Canada, except the seigniors themselves. A free country this! Seigniors and priests have its advantages pretty well divided between them.—Ibid.

DROWNED.—We have been informed that on Monday evening, as five teams were crossing on the ice from Fairfield's Tavern, Bath Road, the ice gave way, drowning the whole five, and four out of five men driving them.—Kingston Herald.

TAVERN LICENSES.—The teetotalers of Kingston have made choice of seven of their number to act as Inspectors of Taverns for the ensuing year, and the Whig is so wrought at what he terms their "consummate impudence," that even at the risk of pocket and person, he is inciting the Kingstonsians to tar and feather the Sons of Temperance.—Patriot.

QUEENSTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The wonderful work of bridging the Niagara at Queenston has been accomplished! One can now stand in the centre of that mighty chasm, and if the brain trembles not, look down on the fearful depth below, where the green torrent rushes ever onward! On the 4th instant the work was so far completed as to enable foot passengers to cross. The Engineer, Mr. Serrell, and his lady, were the first to cross; they went from the Canadian to the American shore, and were followed by the Warden of the United Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Major Brown, the chief Carpenter, Mr. McKenzie, and an immense crowd of people of all ranks and degrees. Upon reaching terra firma the party were received by a crowd who gave three cheers for the Engineer, three for his lady, three for good feeling between the two countries, and three for the interest of the Company.—Globe.

LAW AT A DISCOUNT.—We are informed that a considerable number of the law students in this city have it in contemplation to abandon the profession for mercantile pursuits; and amongst those who have taken this resolution are some of the most promising students in the place. Last week two students, setting the example to others, threw aside their Blackstones and bid adieu to the profession they had formerly chosen.—Toronto Examiner.

UNITED STATES.

ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.—The receipts of this road for the six months ending Dec 31, 1850, were \$91,988.12—expenses \$30,384.21—net earnings, \$61,603.91. It must be borne in mind that the above receipts are from operating the road from Portland to South Paris, a distance of 47 1/2 miles, which is as far as the road has been opened. The road will be opened in a few days from South Paris to Bethel, a further distance of 22 1/2 miles. The whole cost of the road from Portland to South Paris, including equipment and cost of its extensive depot grounds, wharves, stores, &c., in Portland, is \$1,521,646.96, which it will be seen gives to the Stockholders on the investment for the last six months net earnings of the road, within a fraction of four per cent, or at the rate of eight per cent annually.—Boston Atlas.

The recent arrest of a fugitive slave in Boston and his subsequent liberation by the mob, continues to produce a strong feeling in that city. Elizer Wright, one of the editors of the Commonwealth, and several other persons, have been arrested and held to bail for aiding the fugitive in his escape. Mr. Wright was held in the sum of \$2000, to answer at the March term of the United States District Court. Joseph R. Hayes, keeper of the Tremont Temple, has also been arrested, and ordered to give surety in the sum of \$3000. The President has issued a proclamation, calling upon all well disposed citizens to support the law.

TELEGRAPH TO CALIFORNIA.—Josiah Snow, A. Bangs, and others, having presented a petition to Congress, praying for the right of way and subscription to the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company; their petition was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, who have reported favourably to the project.

The petitioners propose to connect the valley of the Mississippi with San Francisco, in California, by Telegraphic wires, and ask the aid of the Government in behalf of the undertaking, offering in return the use of the wires for all Government purposes for the term of ten years from the time of the completion of the work.

THE HUDSON RIVER.—The ice has broken up at Albany. Two young men who were crossing the river about the time of the first movement of the ice were unable to reach the shore, and were drowned.—Boston Daily Adr.

The consignees of the American steamer Atlantic, in Liverpool, gave her entire freight list to the Canada Company, and a bonus besides of £3000, for forwarding her freights in the Cambria, being a loss to the owners of the Atlantic of \$35,000.

MISSIONARY FOR OREGON.—The Rev. Edward R. Geary has taken passage in the Empire City, from New York, on Thursday, on his way to Oregon, as a missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP OHIO.—United States Mail Steamship Ohio, arrived at New York on 23rd ult., from Chagres and Havana. She left Havana on the evening of the 17th. She brings from Chagres \$200,000 in gold dust on freight.

The Ohio's homeward passage was exceedingly boisterous, having experienced a succession of easterly gales from the time of leaving Havana until her arrival at Barnegat. She brings one hundred and fifty passengers, the mails, and a large amount of gold dust in the hands of the passengers.

Crime in California stalks abroad with an unchecked hand, rendering life and property dangerous in the extreme.

The California Courier, in an able article of over two columns, advocates the establishment of a line of steamers between San Francisco, China and Japan.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The Hay Press below the Navy Yard was destroyed by fire this morning. Two men were burned to death.

The population of New Jersey, according to the official returns, is 400,070; of Maryland, 492,661 free persons, and 90,355 slaves.

Portland (Maine) harbour has been frozen up so that loaded teams passed on the ice to Cape Elizabeth.

GLEANINGS.

HER MAJESTY AND THE DISSESTERS.—A fact came to our knowledge the other day, which deserves to be known. A domestic of the palace was observed by her Majesty to have been crying, and sympathizingly inquiring the cause of her sorrow, learned that Lady Mary Fox had given the girl notice to quit her Majesty's service, for having attended a dissenting place of worship. This officious lady was immediately sent for and severely censured, the Queen observing that she desired the girl to be retained, and that for the future it would be distinctly understood that her desire was for all the domestics of the palace to have full liberty to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences.

Lord John Russell has addressed a letter to the President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, announcing the intention of Government to place £1000 at the disposal of the Society this year for scientific purposes.

Her Majesty has conferred the honour of Knighthood on Alexander Bannerman, Esquire, the newly-appointed Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island.

The father of the late Marquis of Hastings had his life insured for £100,000, which cleared off the encumbrances on his estate.

Lord Byron has contradicted the report of his having left the Church of England for the Church of Rome.

The Clerks of the Peace in Ireland have been called upon by Government to make a return of all the Jesuits and Monks registered since the 1st of January, 1850.

THE SLAVE TRADE ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.—Our private accounts from the coast of Africa state that the slave trade for the present, is on its last legs, and that nearly all the slave dealers on the south coast are bankrupt. Such was the vigilance of the cruisers that there were 8000 slaves in the barracoons at Ambriz, which they would not run the risk of shipping.—United Service Gazette.

Captain Andrew Drew, formerly of Canada, and well known in connection with the burning of the Pirate Steamer Carolina, has been appointed Naval Store Keeper at the Cape of Good Hope.

FROM BRAZIL.—Pernambuco, Jan. 16.—The supplies of sugar are very large, and superior whites and Muscovado are in demand at high prices. 6000 bags of white sold at 24s. per cwt. including freight, commission and exchange.—The city is free from disease. All evidence of war between this country and Buenos Ayres has been stayed.

Advertisements.

EDWARD BAKER, CONTINUANCE, BROKER, & GENERAL AGENT, No. 2, PRINCE STREET, HALIFAX. July 27

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. The Subscriber informs the Public, that he is Agent for the sale of the above excellent Compound, in this Province, and in fact those dealing in the article, will all who are afflicted with the various diseases, for which the Sarsaparilla is known to be beneficial, to call and try the above, before putting any confidence in the slanders that are cast of its rival in the United States are publishing from time to time.

To be had by wholesale in cases of 2 dozen each, or by retail, at moderate prices, at the Jerusalem Warehouse, June 15, 1850. DANIEL STARR

MORT'S BROMA. The following observations having been made on the preparation of Broma, appeared in a late number of the Boston Medical Journal. A few years since a great manufacturer of Broma sent to the opinions of many medical gentlemen of distinction, for the purpose of having an objectionable food for invalids, and was assured that he had fully succeeded. It is said to be an excellent food for the aged, and is said to be provided with it. When given, it cures, or greatly relieves, rheumatism, and many other ailments ordinarily resorted to for patients of no utility, the Broma is sometimes resorted to for patients of no utility, the Broma is sometimes resorted to for patients of no utility, the Broma is sometimes resorted to for patients of no utility.

MORT'S BROMA has now been before the public for a considerable period, and along with the commendations of the Medical Faculty of this and the neighboring Provinces, it has received the approbation of all classes of consumers. It is held to be an article of standard reputation, and the demand for it is constantly increasing.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Underwritten has been appointed Agent for the "TRINITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF TRINIDAD," United States, and having previously to taking the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and respectability of the Institution, he begs to inform the public generally that he is now prepared to issue Policies for eligible fire risks at moderate rates of premium, and to receive proposals for Life Policies, which will be forwarded to the Directors, and if accepted, Policies will be immediately returned. The Capital Stock of the Trinity Mutual is now \$250,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortgages on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks—and is doing a very large and as yet from its commencement in 1847, a very successful business.

THE LIFE DEPARTMENT they issued the first year, ending 31st October, 1849, 957 Policies—a number which very few Companies of long standing ever reached in the same time. The benefit of the mutual system in Life Assurance is very apparent, and is most favourable to all Policy holders in proportion, inasmuch as they receive a portion of each year's profits yearly, being deducted from the Premiums then payable, which are lower than any of the English Companies and not subject to stamp duty—all the particulars of which are fully set forth in the Pamphlets which the Agent has for distribution, who furnishes all Blank Certificates of the Society, together with the Medical Examiner's Certificate gratis. All persons intending to insure are invited to call on the Agent, who will give them every information.

ROBERT S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for the Company. DANIEL STARR, Agent. Halifax, 15th June.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, TRUSSES, INHALING TUBES, &c.

M. HERBERT is now manufacturing ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, TRUSSES, INHALING TUBES, &c. These instruments are valuable auxiliaries to the Braces and Supporters, for all Contractions of the Chest—that chest, stooping chest, pain in the chest; in cases of Cough; in all cases after Pleurisy or Inflammation of the Lungs; in all cases of Asthma; in all cases of Loss of Voice, Weak Voice, Hoarseness and Weak Throat; in all cases where the Breast-bone or Ribs contract or fall down upon the Heart, and prevent its free action; in all cases of Shortness of Breath, and when the chest does not expand well; in the cases of all persons who are in any way predisposed to diseased Lungs by family taint, or long sickness or confinement in bed; in many cases of Dyspepsia, &c. &c.

The greatest number of these diseases cannot be cured without, but in general they may be cured with abdominal supporters, &c.—which aid the above supporters are pre-eminently calculated to afford.

M. HERBERT'S Abdominal Supporters have been inspected by most of the Medical Gentlemen of Halifax, and were highly approved of by all who examined them. They were highly approved of by all who examined them. They were highly approved of by all who examined them.

M. HERBERT is also manufacturing RUFFLE TRUSSERS, which are constructed on principles the most modern and improved.

He will also keep on hand VALVULAR INHALING TUBES. These instruments are valuable auxiliaries to the Braces and Supporters, for all Contractions of the Chest—that chest, stooping chest, pain in the chest; in cases of Cough; in all cases after Pleurisy or Inflammation of the Lungs; in all cases of Asthma; in all cases of Loss of Voice, Weak Voice, Hoarseness and Weak Throat; in all cases where the Breast-bone or Ribs contract or fall down upon the Heart, and prevent its free action; in all cases of Shortness of Breath, and when the chest does not expand well; in the cases of all persons who are in any way predisposed to diseased Lungs by family taint, or long sickness or confinement in bed; in many cases of Dyspepsia, &c. &c.

All the above with Herbert's Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's CHEST EXPANDING BRACES, are for sale wholesale and retail at M. HERBERT'S ESTABLISHMENT, No. 6 ARGYLE STREET. Halifax, Aug. 24, 1850.

HEALTH, ECONOMY & CONVENIENCE. BAKING POWDER. For Making BREAD without YEAST—and in considerably less time.

THIS POWDER answers also for Tea Cakes, Biscuits, &c. Sold in packets—4d. each—at LANGLEY'S DRY GOODS, Hollis Street; where also may be obtained—Spices, Essences, Ice-cream, Gelatine, &c. &c. of the best quality, and at low prices. Jan. 11.

TRY FOR YOU DESPAIR. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respectable Quaker, dated Greenhead, near Loughall, Ireland Sept 11th, 1840. Respected Holloway, 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, and 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 name is referred to above, heard of the circumstance, and leaving 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.

CURE OF DROPSY IN THE CHEST.

Extract of a letter from J. B. Maffey, Esq., dated Kensington, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1848. To Professor Holloway, Sir,—My shepherd 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. MUNNY.

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

Extract of a letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1843. 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 a disorder in 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; nay! not even the waters of Carls, Bad and Harbonn. 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.

CURE OF A DEBILITATED STOMACH.

Mr. Mate, a storekeeper, of Gundaga, New South Wales, had been for some time in a most delicate state of health, his constitution was debilitated that his death was shortly looked upon by himself and friends as certain; but as a last resort, 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 number of the Pills will quickly reply the energies of both body and mind, when other medicines have failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Table with 3 columns: Age, Bilious Complaints, Bowel Complaints, Constipation of Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas. Middle Column: Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Headaches, Indigestion, Inflammation, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, &c. Right Column: Scrofula or King's evil, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic-douleur, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Price 10 Nova Scotia are 1s. 3d., 4s., 6s. 3d., 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 20s. 6d., 25s. 6d., 30s. 6d., 35s. 6d., 40s. 6d., 45s. 6d., 50s. 6d., 55s. 6d., 60s. 6d., 65s. 6d., 70s. 6d., 75s. 6d., 80s. 6d., 85s. 6d., 90s. 6d., 95s. 6d., 100s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CLEVERDON & CO.

OFFER for sale at lowest market prices, received by recent arrivals, a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS, WARE and EARTHENWARE, consisting of Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Jugs, Basins, Milk Pans, Butter Crocks, Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Dessert Sets, richly gilt, Flower Vases, Toilet Bottles, Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Salts, Hall Lamps, Lamp Shades, Electro Plated Cruet Stands, Figures, &c. All suitable for Town and Country.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL.

RESOLVED, That Public Notice be given that the Hay Scales erected by Mr. Jos. Fairbanks, at the head of Fairbanks' Wharf, are acknowledged as Public Scales for the weighing of Hay, and all other articles, and that Mr. William Doyle be sworn a weigher for said scales. (A true copy.) JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk. October 31, 1850.

In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, Mr. William Doyle was this day sworn into office. JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk. November 16.

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

THE WONDER AND BLESSING OF THE AGE! THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, purgative, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

We have manufactured 1,500,000 Bottles of this Sarsaparilla during the past year, and are now putting up 5,000 Bottles per day; using more of the Sarsaparilla Root in one month than all the other manufacturers of Sarsaparilla in one year.

This Extract has cured more of the following diseases than all the other advertised medicines together have done: Scrofula, or King's Evil, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pastules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Syphilis, or Lues, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Salt Rheum, and all Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acetous, or Dropsy, Exposure, or Imprudence in Life. It invariably cures Rheumatism, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, General and Nervous Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaints, and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to be restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and vigour.

The number of Diseases mentioned above, as cured by this preparation of Sarsaparilla, may seem large; but we are nevertheless prepared to prove, by an extensive array of certificates, that such is the fact. A fraction of the evidence which we possess concerning each disease, would be received before any judicial tribunal as complete demonstration. It must be remembered that all the frightful array of maladies, though appearing in an endless variety of forms, are yet similar in their origin and causes; for they all spring directly or indirectly from a corrupt fountain. If the blood were in a pure, healthy, and active state, it would drive all these complaints from the system, and chronic disease would be impossible.

For Sale by SAMUEL STONEY, 3rd Agent, 61, Hollis Street, N. S. Druggists and others supplied on the most liberal terms.

NOTE FOR THE AFFLICTED. Mr. Samuel Stoney, 3rd Agent, 61, Hollis Street, N. S. Agent S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

Sir,—Having been afflicted for the last twelve months, with an affection on the lungs, which prevented me attending to my work as usual, I could wish, during which time I was under three Doctors' hands, and must say, I derived no benefit whatever, and began to despair of ever getting better. I was induced to try S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that you are agent for, by seeing it advertised, and after using 2 bottles, found immediate relief, and am now able to attend to my work as usual, I sincerely believe it has been the means of restoring me. I have also been afflicted with the Piles for the last seven years, and when I began using your valuable Sarsaparilla, to my astonishment, I was cured.

JOHN BRENNAN, Cooper, No. 81, Aislemerie Street, Halifax, N. S. I wrote to Mr. Stoney, before me, this 13th day of May 1850. A. KERR, J. P.

STILL THEY COME. CORNWALL, July 6th, 1850. Mr. S. Stoney, 3rd Agent, 61, Hollis Street, N. S.

General Agent for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, for British Provinces. Dear Sir,—My wife has been declining in health for the last fifteen years with weakness and general debility, but the last 12 months she had been getting worse and worse, being under 3 doctors' hands, and taking various kinds of Medicines, but found she was getting no better, being troubled with palpitation of the heart, &c.—Her frame became emaciated, and her appetite and strength failed, and she was considered, as the undoubtedly was, in the last stage of Consumption. I was informed kindly by one of her doctors that he could do nothing more for her and did not wish to put me to any more expense. As a last resort I purchased a bottle of your valuable Sarsaparilla, from your agent in Kentville, Mr. B. Calkin, at the same time expecting it would be of no use. But I am free to confess that I was disappointed; my wife commenced using it, and before one bottle was exhausted she felt a decided relief. She has used about 7 bottles, and her health and strength are restored and appetite good, and rests well at night. I earnestly recommend it to suffering mankind as a valuable Medicine. You are at liberty to publish this. Respectfully yours, S. A. BERRY, 61, Hollis Street, December 24.

CONSTIPATION, Indigestion, Nervousness, Nausea, and Sickness during Pregnancy, and under all circumstances, on land and at sea, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, bilious and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, asthma, dropsy, serous, mobility, paralysis, depression of spirits, &c., efficiently and permanently removed by DR. HARRY'S REVOLVENT ARABIC FOOD, without inconvenience, medicine, or expense, and 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 B. Bingham, R. N.; Captain Andrews, R. N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge; the Rev. Charles Kerr, Wincob, Bucks; and 50,000 other well-known individuals who have sent the discoverer and importer, Dr. 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 cases of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Dr. Barry & Co., "Bromely, Middlesex, March 31, 1849.—Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I enclose your food, is at present 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 enema, 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 acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish to lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most emaciated.

Sold in canisters at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 10s. 6d. and 20s. 6d., by JOHN NAYLOR, 122, Granville Street, Agent for Nova Scotia. Jan. 4, 1851.

COMFORT AND ECONOMY.

JUST received at No. 22, Hollis St., two doors from the new Bank, a few of entirely new invention of STOVES, intended for parlors,—they are very handsome and said to be the most economical Stoves in use. Also—a few Cooking Stoves of first rate kind and quality, to which many persons in the city can testify. J. & E. LONGARD, Jan. 11.



For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood or Moist of the system, viz: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Blotches, Biles, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life.

THIS MEDICINE has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has also substantiated. The unobscured violation of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bowing half carious, has been restored to health and vigour. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, has become to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had grained hopelessly for years, with cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretory organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now with regenerated constitution, gladly testify to the efficacy of this invaluable preparation.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Hevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the throat and chest:—

Ballyvaughan, Va., Dec. 30, 1840. Messrs. A. B. & D. Sarsap: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely closed, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, LUTHERA R. HEVAN. The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 70 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn:—

Woburn, Mass., March 20th, 1840. Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability, who have used your Sarsaparilla I have not the least doubt that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive and stand in no need of any humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours, LUTHER WRIGHT.

LADIES' ELASTIC CHEST EXPANDING STAYS. HERBERT'S ORIGINAL MANUFACTURE.

THE very favourable manner in which the CHEST EXPANDING BRACES, manufactured by the Subscriber, have been received, and the high respectability with which they have been stated by 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 dresses sit well, and he now offers the CHEST EXPANDING STAYS as an article well calculated to remove the objection altogether. 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 Aug 24, 1850.

IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES.

M. HERBERT respectfully informs Medical Gentlemen and the public generally, that he manufactures and now on hand IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES, according to the construction of P. Teale, Esq., F. L. 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 girde, a pad in 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 fastening unnecessary. An uniform pressure throughout the whole extent of the pad is thus obtained; and the spiral, acting as a universal joint, allows the girde to adapt itself 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 qualified approval of them. For sale at low prices at M. Herbert's Establishment No. 6 Argyle Street. A liberal discount made to Wholesale purchasers. Oct. 26, 1850.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

THE Subscriber has received by the W. S. Hamilton, Broadbent from Liverpool, and Mr. Mac from Glasgow, their Fall Supplies of HARDWARE & CUTLERY. Also—CORDAGE, 7 inch to 6 third, Ratline, Bolt Rope, MANILLA CORDAGE, Spun yarn, Houseline, Marine, Hamstring, Coal Tar, Stockholm Tar, Osmum, WINDING GLASS, Nail Canvas, No. 4, GUNPOWDER, &c., &c. For sale on reasonable terms. Oct. 10. Gm. BLACK & BROTHERS. PURE COD LIVER OIL, for Medicinal use. WILLIAM LANGLEY, Hollis Street, April 9.

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.

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 McKown, Barrington.

CERTIFICATE: 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. BERTHAUX'S MEDICINE were effectually cured.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with the 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.

August 5, 1847. This is to certify that my wife was attacked with Erysipelas in the face. I applied Mrs. BERTHAUX'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.

Willow, May 15, 1850. 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.

Sworn before me, Thomas G. Wainlock, Esq., May 15, 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 left no hope of life.

Wesleyan & Atholman, 6 nos. ea.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS FOR Dyspepsia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints. Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Constipation, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE.

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, 60 cans Colours, 24 cases Poland Starch, & Fig BLUE, 2 cases INDIGO.

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. "Moro Castle" from London, and "McC Mac" from Glasgow, the Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Baushes, &c., of the best quality, and at low rates.

WASHING FLUID. The North American Electric WASHING FLUID, in quart bottles, can be had at the lowest retail prices at the store of the Subscriber.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Star Life Insurance Company.

NOVA SCOTIANS and other Residents of this Province, who contemplate 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 1853.

Halifax, 25th Feb., 1851. Wed. till June 1, Ath. 12 mos.

JOHN HAYS, MELODIAN 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.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER. The above named excellent periodical, published semi-monthly, is one of the cheapest and most useful publications issued in America;—and contains matter highly interesting and profitable to persons in every class of society.

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 PAPER, &c. &c. &c. Bargains may be had.—Terms Cash. March 8.

Roads and Bridges. The appropriation of the public funds for this important branch of the public service, for the current year is £30,000—£10,000 of which is especially applicable to the Main Roads and the remainder to the ordinary road service.

Table with 4 columns: Location, Amount, Location, Amount. Halifax, £1200; Colchester, 700; Cumberland, 800; Hants, 700; King's, 450; Annapolis, 500; Digby, 600; Yarmouth, 350; Richmond, 310; Shelburne, £400; Queen's, 400; Lunenburg, 650; Pictou, 700; Sydney, 250; Guysboro', 350; Inverness, 580; Cape Breton, 550.

And the division of the ordinary road vote was ordered to be expended as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Location, Amount, Location, Amount. Halifax, £1520; Colchester, 1200; Cumberland, 1200; Hants, 1400; King's, 1100; Annapolis, 1040; Digby, 1000; Yarmouth, 1000; Richmond, 1000; Shelburne, £1000; Queen's, 1000; Lunenburg, 1240; Pictou, 1460; Sydney, 1000; Guysboro', 1000; Inverness, 1380; Cape Breton, 1460.

The Bill in favour of granting a charter to Messrs. Hyde, Killam & Henry to erect certain Telegraphic lines, east and west, passed the House of Assembly by a large majority, on Friday 28th ult.

A Curious Clock. An ingenious townsman of Dudley, Mass., is engaged in constructing a very curious clock, which is intended for the great Exhibition of 1851, its chief peculiarity being the length of time it runs without winding.

Daguerreotypes. It is estimated that there are now in the United States 10,000 daguerreotypists, and 15,000 persons connected with the art, and that the amount of materials annually consumed in the operations, is \$1,000,000.

Extraordinary Surgical Operation.

We learn that Dr. Warren, of this city, recently took from the stomach of an Irish girl, at the Massachusetts general hospital, by means of an incision, a tape-worm forty-one feet and eleven inches in length. The operation was performed while the sufferer was under the influence of ether.

A Noble Act.

On the 1st of January, a beautiful and commodious building, which cost upward of three thousand five hundred dollars, and which has been built during the past summer, expressly for a public school, was presented by Capt. Cobb to the trustees of the village of Westchester.

Temperance.

It is said that Father Mathew has administered the temperance pledge, so far, to 5,800,000 persons.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.—This is an excellent work for those engaged in Agricultural pursuits, containing a variety of interesting and scientific matter, and calculated to instruct on the best methods of making farms productive. It is published semi-monthly at Boston, and many of its agricultural notices may be considered as applicable to our own soil and climate.

REV. MR. NICOLL will lecture at the Sons of Temperance Athenaeum on Monday Evening (19th.)—subject—"Spaniards and their Country." "Scheme proposed by the City Commissioners of Schools," &c., came to hand to late for notice this week.

TO AGENTS. We are much in want of money, having to make remittances for Paper, beside meeting the constant weekly expenses of the office. Our Agents in New Brunswick and elsewhere will oblige by collecting and forwarding dues without delay.

LETTERS RECEIVED. Rev. R. A. Temple (40s. and new sub.). Rev. R. A. Chesley (40s.) Rev. W. Crocombe (20s.)

The following highly complimentary notice of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, appeared in the Ladies' Magazine and Album, Boston, Mass., Nov. 1848. We have but little faith in most of the advertised medicines; but having been, during the last six weeks, severely afflicted with a cold and cough, which nearly disabled us from attending to our business, we were induced to try the Balsam of Wild Cherry, and are happy to say that we have been benefited by its use; and in our humble opinion it is one of the best preparations for colds, coughs, and of the lungs now in use.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS. The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians has proved unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused many unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam, misspelling the name, and forging certificates to resemble those of the true Balsam.

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU BUY. All imitations and counterfeits, being put up by persons ignorant of the diseases of the human system, and the effect of medicines, are entirely unsafe and dangerous. The genuine and original article, which has been proved so long, was originally put up by WILLIAMS & Co., Philadelphia, and is now prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by Seth W. Fowle, Boston, Mass., and is now for sale by his Agents.

For Sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug Stores of MORTON & CO., and JOHN NAYLOR.

Marriages.

Horton Bluff, on Saturday the 15th Feby., by Rev'd. T. H. Davies, Mr LEONARD LOCKHART, of Horton, to Miss SARAH ARMSTRONG, of the same place. At Annapolis, by the Rev M Pickles, Mr DAVID McLELLAN, to Miss EMMA JANE YOUNG, both of the above named place. By the same, ROBERT MILLS, Esq., to Miss ANN HALL, both of the Parish of Granville. At Onslow, by the Rev John Marshall, Mr S HAMILTON, to Miss NANCY, third daughter of Robert Deurs, Esq., of Fort Belcher. At the Wesleyan Mission House, Liverpool, on Feby. 27th, by the Rev R Weddall, Mr HUGH H. HARDING to Miss ELIZABETH STUBBS, both of Port La Bear.

Deaths.

On Thursday evening the 6th inst., in the 40th year of her age, after a short illness, BENJAMIN B. BLAIR, Esq., of the Firm of Blair & Brothers, in this city. Funerals this afternoon at 6 o'clock precisely. Friends and relations are requested to attend without further invitation.

At St John, N B, on the 27th inst., in the 44th year of her age, MARY ANN, eldest daughter of the late Elijah Hunt, and wife of Mr M Hamniger, Jr., of that City. By this sudden bereavement an afflicted husband, seven children, and an aged parent—altogether with a large circle of other relatives, are called to sustain the loss of one, who by a devoted and faithful discharge of the various relative duties she was destined to discharge, had secured no ordinary place in their affections. She was a member of the Wesleyan Church, and ever sustained in that relation, an unblemished reputation. Her piety was genuine, cheerful, and uniform. She now rests from all her toils and sufferings, and is being visited by friends, indeed, to sorrow, but leaving surviving fondly remembered by the friends of the deceased.

At Coffin's Island, near Liverpool, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 25th, after a short illness which he bore with christian submission, SAMUEL SELLOWS, Esq., in the 87th year of his age, leaving several children, and a large circle of acquaintance, to mourn their bereavement. Mr S had been connected with Her Majesty's Dockyard 73 years, and in the discharge of his duties gave the highest satisfaction. For the long space of 65 years he was a consistent and pious member of the Wesleyan Church. His end was peace.

On Saturday morning last, at 2 o'clock, at her late residence, MARY, sister of William Mackay; her illness was protracted, and her sufferings great, but she is now at rest. Her sorrowing relatives have sure hope that she is among those of whom the Scripture speaks,—"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

At the Poor's Asylum, 28th February, JOSEPH V. ANKLES, aged 47 years, a native of England.

On Sunday morning last, after a short illness, Mr EDWARD BAKER, in the 48th year of his age.

Suddenly on Sunday last, Miss SARAH HAM, in the 22nd year of her age, third daughter of Mr James Ham, of this city.

On Sunday morning, the 2nd inst., in the 31st year of her age, CHARLOTTE, wife of J B Gilpin, Esq., M.D.

At Sackville, N B, on the 10th February, Mr GEORGE FAWCETT, in the 52nd year of his age.

At Apple River, on the 22nd ult., an infant Son of Jephthah and Nancy Elderkin.

At Annapolis, on the 4th ult., of Typhus Fever, FANNY, youngest daughter of the Rev M Pickles, aged 5 months.

At McFarlane's Village, Dorchester, on the 23rd ult., after a protracted illness, ROBERT McFARLANE, in the 85th year of his age. The deceased was a member of the Wesleyan branch of the Church for 20 or more years past, and died in peace, and in the enjoyment of a Scriptural hope of "Everlasting Life."

At Wallace, on the 27th February, GEORGE O. HENRIKS, only son of Wm and Ann Fulton, aged 3 months.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED. FRIDAY, Feb. 25th—brigt Mta, Cleverly, Matanzas, 15 days; to N. I. & J T West; Mrs True Blue, Beemer, Sydney via Arichat, 20 hours; Volant, McLean, Shelburne. SATURDAY, March 1st—brigt Boston, Laybold, Boston, 3 1/2 days; to B Wier & Co. SUNDAY, 2nd—brigt Antionette, Smith, New Bedford, 6 1/2 days; to T Bolton. MONDAY, 3rd—schr George Pryor, Rodgers, Fortune Bay, N F, 22 days; to J Chambers; put into Shelburne 24th ult, and sailed again 1st inst. TUESDAY, 4th—brigt Victoria, Frith, Philadelphia, 9 days; to W Pryor & Sons; Belle, Laybold, Boston, 3 days; to B Wier & Co; Star, Mengler, New York, 11 days; schr Indus, Day, New York, 6 days; to J Tobin. OXNER, Young, Lunenburg; three masted schr Genet Washington, Hamman, Yarmouth. WEDNESDAY, 5th—Brigt Fanny, Smith, Boston via Barrington, (arrived at Barrington 23rd ult, 3 days from Boston); schr Hebe, Wilson, Alexandria, 8 days from the Capes, to John Tobin. THURSDAY, 6th.—Schns Belmont, Card, Aricibo, 25 days; to J. Whitman; Brnsar, Raymond, Kingston, Jan., 27 days; to J. H. McNab; Liverpool, McLean, Liverpool, N. S.

CLEARED. Feb. 25th—R M Steamships Ospray, Hunter, Bermuda, S Cunard & Co; Falcon, Corbin, St John's N.B. by ditto. Feb. 26th—schr Odessa, Card, New York, by J & M Tobin and others. Feb. 27th—barque Sovereign, Porret, Liverpool, GB, by Fairbanks & Allison; brig Lily, Owen, B W Indies, by ditto; brig Halifax, Meagher, Boston, by B Wier & Co; schr E A Parkhurst, Duquesnel, St Pierre, N.F., by Daniel Starr. Feb. 28th—brig Loyalist, Pugh, Jamaica—G and A Mitchell; brig Mary, Jones, B W Indies—T C Kinnear & Co; schr Fairy, Locke, Ponce, PR.—Saltus & Wainwright. March 1st—schr Charles, Whipple, St John, N B.—John McDougall & Co, and others; Nautilus, Vincent, Burin, N F.—A & J McNab.

MEMORANDA.

Brigt Mta left brigs Brooklyn, Mitchell, and Mail-land, Mann, at Matanzas for Halifax. Baltimore, Feb. 21st—arr'd brig Oscar, Conrad, from Cienfuegos. Cienfuegos, Feb 12th—arr'd brigs Mary, Marshall, for Halifax; 13th—Contest, Bettison, do; 15th—Ranger, Paynter, do. Matanzas, 20th ult—arr'd brig Mary, Banks, for Kingston. Port Maria—arr'd brig Commerce, Curtis, from St John, NB—at Cienfuegos 14th Feb loading for Halifax. Cienfuegos—brig Scotia, Pinkney, to sail about 24th ult for Halifax. The schr Plato, Lawrence, hence at Cienfuegos, previous to 3rd ult fell in with Am brig St Croix, from Wauou, U.S. bound to St Thomas, dismasted, and took off the captain and crew. WRECK.—Intelligence was received in this city on Monday last, by Telegraph, of the loss of the brig Jane, (of Horton or Cornwallis) McMonagle, master, on Sunday night, at Cape Cod. The Jane was from Alexandria, for Halifax, with a general cargo consigned to Edward Jones & others.