

expectation of a union with the heavenly family, in joyful strains he exclaims "For me to live is Christ, to die is gain."

Br. Hennigar labours indefatigably throughout his Circuit. The numbers who attend his ministry are considerably augmented, and a spirit of hearing is apparent. At a late administration of the Lord's Supper in this village, we were favoured with a time of refreshing and rejoicing. The promise, "Lo, I am with you," was felt to be fulfilled in a very especial manner; many on that occasion, ate the flesh and drank the blood of the Son of Man, with the glorious prospect of drinking the new wine of the kingdom of God before the Throne of God; again did we renew our engagement with God, and with each other—"this people shall be my people, and their God my God." May we be faithful!

Intelligence has lately reached us, that on a part of Bro. Smithson's Circuit, the Word of God is proving mighty in the pulling down of strong holds. Bro. Edward Wood, who is in labours more abundant, a few days ago at the South shore, met a class of sixty persons, just brought under the influence of grace. What a vast amount of satanic power is now being exerted, may naturally conclude, against those who have thus been awakened from the sleep of sin, and who are resolved to flee from the wrath to come!

"Satan his thousand arts essays,
His agents all their powers employ,
To blast the blooming work of grace,
The heavenly offspring to destroy."

Most fervently do we pray that these precious souls, with all such as are similarly situated, may "early see, that the name of Jesus is their strong tower, and that into this name they may run and be safe beyond the reach of every foe."

Yours most sincerely,
ALBERT DESBRISAY.

Becketville, N. B., Feb'y. 20, 1850.

For the Wesleyan.

Wesleyan Missionary Anniversary, St. Andrew's, N. B.

DEAR SIR,—The Anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, on the evening of the 22d inst. A large and respectable congregation assembled at the hour appointed, consisting not only of the members and congregation of our own Church, but of all other Christian denominations. Rev. I. Sutcliffe commenced the meeting by a brief and very impressive sermon from 2 Corinthians, vi. 1—"Behold now is the day of salvation." This text was divided into two parts—namely—The period of time announced—a day—and Secondly—The properties of this day—It is designated a day of Salvation. In this discourse, the "Glorious Gospel" was displayed in all its perfection and beauty. The advantages the people enjoy, who live in the light of the Gospel in this day, were also exhibited, and we were reminded that as we are favoured with so many blessed privileges, we should be anxious to send this Gospel to those who are living and dying in superstition and heathen darkness. He continued to impress—that as this salvation is of such great importance, what can be so good to put into the hands of the Missionary to go forth to heathen lands as this salvation? But there must be requisite means raised to send this Gospel—The meeting was called forth to this important subject—as deserving their most serious attention—and to aid by their contributions to assist in carrying out the grand object of Christian Missions in connection with the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

At the conclusion of this sermon the Missionary services were continued—and on motion of the Rev. G. Miller, seconded by Mr. F. A. Babcock, Resolved, That David W. Jack, Esq. be requested to take the Chair to preside over the Meeting, which was responded to unanimously. The worthy Chairman, who has so long felt such a warm interest in the Wesleyan Missionary Society, stated the object of the meeting. Some extracts were read from the Report by the Rev. G. Miller—afterward the meeting was addressed in a very pleasing manner by Rev. G. Miller, Minister of this Circuit, Rev. G. Barret from the St. Stephen's Circuit, and Rev. I. Sutcliffe from the Milltown Circuit. Afterward the collection was made in behalf of the Parent Society, which exceeded the amount raised last year. The thanks of the meeting were given to the Chairman for his kindness in presiding over the meeting.

Missionary Meetings are to be held at St. Stephens and Milltown at the commencement of the following week. I trust the blessing of the Lord will go with his Ministers and prosper them in their labour of love, and that they may find the different Assemblies in a true Christian spirit, anxious to give what they can according to their means, to give willingly, as unto the Lord. When all Christians are willing to do so, then shall the cause of Christ prosper,—then shall the Missionary go forth with the glad tidings of salvation, and by this means the Kingdom of Christ shall be extended from sea to sea and from shore to shore, until all nations shall know the Lord and look unto Christ as the Rock whence they obtain a free and full salvation.

Yours, truly,
THOMAS TURNER ODELL.

St. Andrew's, N. B., Feb'y. 25, 1850.

For the Wesleyan.
Maitland Circuit.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

The Missionary Meetings for the North Eastern Section of the Newport and Maitland Circuit have been held recently. We were favoured with the presence and assistance of the Rev. Messrs. POPE and HUMSTON, and it is gratifying to be enabled to state that this department of our work has financially improved since last year. Among our friends in general upon the part of the Circuit, with which I am more immediately connected, there is not wanting a disposition to aid the cause of Christian Missions, but some of them have told me that the extreme pressure in monetary affairs has necessarily restrained their liberality, in a measure. The Wesleyan Church in Upper Newdon has been much improved during the present season by the judicious expenditure of a sum of money which was collected through the commendable zeal of our excellent friend Mrs. CUSTANCE. The Missionary Meeting held there was in many respects truly interesting. The different denominations of Christians in the neighbourhood attended, more or less. The Meeting was crowded. The young people, especially, listened with deep and unwearied attention to the statements made by the different speakers in reference to the spiritual condition of the Heathen. The collection was said to be the largest ever made among us in that place for foreign Missions. In this substantial way they have demonstrated their respect for, and confidence in, the Missionary department of the Work of God as prosecuted by the Wesleyan Church.

Spiritual tokens of the Divine favour are attending us in the reclaiming of some backsliders, and others are manifesting a disposition "to flee from the wrath to come" by meeting in class. Our members generally are alive to God, and one of sound experience in the work of holiness observed, that there has not been a better feeling in the Society since the last protracted meeting than there is at present. May the good Lord send us "showers of blessings!"

The Wesleyan is very useful among us. As a well conducted periodical, it is highly valued, and none the less so for the correct position it has taken in reference to the important subject of Provincial Education.

Yours, truly,
WILLIAM McCARTY,
Maitland, Hants Co., March 7, 1850.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

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

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, March 16, 1850.

MORE INFORMATION.

We advert again to the subject of education under denominational direction, not to excite or keep alive irritable feelings in the minds of any persons, but to place before our readers and the public generally the real, undeniable facts of the case. These facts, as far as it regards the United States, are briefly related in the valuable extracts given below from a competent authority—from one, whose position in the literary world and whose personal knowledge of the subject, qualify him to bear a decisive testimony, and likewise afford the strongest guarantee of the trust-worthiness of his statements. It is not surely too much to request even the conscientious opponents of educational Institutions of a denominational character, to give this testimony of a disinterested party a candid examination, and to allow themselves to receive the favourable impression which it is calculated to make. The more the subject is investigated, apart from preconceived opinions, perhaps adopted without sufficient care, the more clearly will appear the soundness of the position we have taken. Truth, we know, has nothing to fear from

the most searching enquiry, and to bring out the truth and exhibit it in meridian brightness, is the sole object which we have proposed to ourselves in this discussion. The moment we are persuaded that our representations cannot claim a reliable foundation, we shall make the required emendation with all readiness and earnestness; but with the body of evidence already given, before us, and the additional testimony of an eye-witness now submitted, we have the utmost confidence in claiming the example of the States of the American Union in favour of Academic and Collegiate Education on a religious basis and under the supervision of various sections of the Christian Church.—Read, then, what follows:—

Extracts from a Letter from the Acting President of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, U. S.

Just received by a Gentleman of this City.

"I can affirm what I know to be true in regard to a great number of the Colleges and other Literary Institutions in different States of this Union that though there are a few State Institutions, as they are called, in which the different denominations are represented, yet generally each Institution is under the control of some one denomination, and that State patronage is often, indeed usually, extended to them, notwithstanding."

"THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY has received one grant of ten thousand dollars directly from the Connecticut State Treasury, and one grant of five thousand dollars as a bonus from a Bank as a condition of its obtaining its charter from the State. It is well known to be under the control of our own denomination, but it is provided in our charter that all denominations of christians shall have an equal right to send their children here to be educated. In other Institutions, under other denominations, the same system almost universally prevails, in all the States."

"In the State of New York, all, or nearly all, the incorporated Colleges and Academies are under the supervision of a Board, called 'The Regents of the University,' who make a Report annually to the Legislature. A file of these Reports for the last ten years is in our library, and that for 1849 is now before me, prepared by T. R. Beck, M. D., Secretary of the Regents, at Albany. From this it appears (page 83) that during the year preceding there was distributed from the public funds the sum of Forty thousand dollars, among 156 Academies, in all parts of the State;—nearly every one of them being under the control of some particular denomination of christians. For instance, the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary received \$872 16; Amenia Seminary, \$611 57; Oneida Conference Seminary, \$646 14; all of which are controlled by the Methodist Church. The Grammar School of Columbia College, New York City, which is controlled exclusively by the Episcopalians, received \$529 15,—and so of various other denominations. This, it is to be observed, is an annual appropriation, and several of these Institutions have received special appropriations from the Legislature, in addition. The division of the money each year is in proportion to the number of classical scholars who have attended a prescribed time during the preceding year.—All these Academies are managed by separate Boards of Trustees, and the control of the Regents is chiefly visitatorial."

LITERARY NOTICE.

Improved Bridge from Starvation to Plenty. Annexation of Great Britain to her Colonies, by means of the Halifax & Quebec Railway, combined with Ocean Omnibuses. London: Trelawney Saunders, 6, Charing Cross. 1850. pp. 28.

A copy of a pamphlet bearing this title has been laid on our Table by Messrs FAIRBANKS & ALLISONS, Merchants of this City, to whom a number of copies has been sent for gratuitous distribution. The object of the author is to promote the construction

of the long talked of Railway from Halifax to Quebec, and, through that enterprise, immigration on a large scale, not only of the poorer but of the better conditioned classes of the home population, to the British Provinces. He advocates the necessity of constructing "a steam transport, colonization yacht, or ocean omnibus, suitable for the service," to run from the West of Ireland to Halifax, on a scale to afford a cheap and speedy transit for a much larger number of passengers than can be possibly accommodated at one time by any of the present modes of conveyance. Such "facilities of crossing and re-crossing" the Atlantic "both as regards time and expense," he argues, would induce multitudes to pass to and fro, and lead to "that degree of intimate intercourse which is essential to the development of these countries, by enabling people who might contemplate settling here, to visit and reconnoitre them," and so become more extensively and accurately acquainted with their resources. Another great advantage, he thinks, would result from the execution of this project,—that is,—that the poorer class of emigrants could be "conveyed from the United Kingdom to British North America for under 28s. each, exclusive of provisions, which may be considered 7s. extra," and that they might be "landed at their destination in the Western Hemisphere in six days, instead of about forty days as at present by inferior sail vessels." "It is," however, "absolutely essential," he adds, "that simultaneously with the production of the proposed steam transport, the Halifax and Quebec Railway should be commenced," to open up the country, and, in the meantime, to afford means of subsistence to emigrants and others, whose labour would be required on the undertaking. The cost of the Railway—by whom it should be undertaken—its feasibility—its advantages direct and collateral, with other kindred topics, are severally treated of by the author, accompanied by valuable statistical information. We shall take another opportunity of referring to the contents of this pamphlet. At present, we think the inhabitants of British North America should regard the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway as the grand scheme of the day, which should call forth their mightiest efforts, and lead them promptly and vigorously to co-operate with the English Government, or with well certified voluntary Associations in the Mother Country, to secure as early as possible the consummation of this great enterprise, which as yet has floated across the mind as a beautiful vision, but which, we hope, is destined ere long to become a magnificent reality.

REV. MR. BREWSTER'S LETTER.

The friends of Sabbath Schools will doubtless be much gratified by reading the excellent letter of the Rev. Mr. Brewster which appears on a preceding page. During his recent visits to our City the Rev. Gentleman delivered interesting addresses to our Sabbath-School children, which we trust made good and lasting impressions on their minds. Affected by the relation of an incident, to which reference is made in the letter, they made up a parcel of books which they presented to Mr. Brewster for the children under his care. After his return to his sphere of labour, remembering the kindness of our children, he wrote them the letter in question as a token of his affection and of his continued interest in their eternal welfare, and among other things has narrated in a most touching manner the happy death of a little lame girl, which took place during his absence. This letter was read lately to the

children of the Argyle St. School, and was listened to with interest and feeling. It is printed in small pamphlet form, in covers, with title, &c., for a price of one penny each copy of which, after deducting expenses voted to the purchasing of the children on the destitute parish Circuit. We wish this to do good great success, and assist in giving the work a w

INCORPORATION OF THE EDU

We cannot but regret the grant of £1200 for the Academic and Collegiate Education Bill for the withdrawal of permanent grant to King's College, have been amalgamated of Assembly, and in this Legislative Council. It was far more satisfactory had it kept separate, and been sent for its action on their independence. As the subject itself, it places the member House in a singular position that they will dispose of in a manner which will justify the friends of Denominations.

THE CHRONIC

We have no doubt but that referred to by the Chronic discussion in due time. Your own course in regard to the treatment.

Early Closing

At a public Meeting held at Tabernacle, New York, to Goods Clerks in asking a hours of labour, his Honor who presided, made the following remarks, which we commendation of all concerned:—

The Retail Dry Goods Store open at an early hour in the time open till late in the evening are through the day, if the closing of the stores, being some days upwards of 16 hours average more than 14 through a kind of servitude which which can be properly regarded, no time for recreation, any intellectual improvement propose as a remedy, closing evening and the discontinuing, except on Saturday the proposition in no hostilities their employers or the public of cultivating a more friendly and in the full belief that the injury or inconvenience after a short experiment, satisfactory to all parties than

There are about 2000000 in this city, a considerable are young men between the whose education is necessary who have no opportunity of the existing practice of evening. Under such a system it are they to fit themselves and what will be the charity and intelligence of our it will be remembered that are now clerks, will in a leading men of business; have a class of intelligent low those who are now to qualify and elevate the sition. Show me who are in this city, and I will show you who will be for what the other, and such will control the future destiny of our growing commercial mar

I think this subject is to our citizens, and commending their favour. I will not that as you regard the improvement of these

of the long talked of Railway from Halifax to Quebec, and, through that enterprise, immigration on a large scale, not only of the poorer but of the better conditioned classes of the home population, to the British Provinces. He advocates the necessity of constructing "a steam transport, colonization yacht, or ocean omnibus, suitable for the service," to run from the West of Ireland to Halifax, on a scale to afford a cheap and speedy transit for a much larger number of passengers than can be possibly accommodated at one time by any of the present modes of conveyance. Such "facilities of crossing and re-crossing" the Atlantic "both as regards time and expense," he argues, would induce multitudes to pass to and fro, and lead to "that degree of intimate intercourse which is essential to the development of these countries, by enabling people who might contemplate settling here, to visit and reconnoitre them," and so become more extensively and accurately acquainted with their resources. Another great advantage, he thinks, would result from the execution of this project,—that is,—that the poorer class of emigrants could be "conveyed from the United Kingdom to British North America for under 28s. each, exclusive of provisions, which may be considered 7s. extra," and that they might be "landed at their destination in the Western Hemisphere in six days, instead of about forty days as at present by inferior sail vessels." "It is," however, "absolutely essential," he adds, "that simultaneously with the production of the proposed steam transport, the Halifax and Quebec Railway should be commenced," to open up the country, and, in the meantime, to afford means of subsistence to emigrants and others, whose labour would be required on the undertaking. The cost of the Railway—by whom it should be undertaken—its feasibility—its advantages direct and collateral, with other kindred topics, are severally treated of by the author, accompanied by valuable statistical information. We shall take another opportunity of referring to the contents of this pamphlet. At present, we think the inhabitants of British North America should regard the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway as the grand scheme of the day, which should call forth their mightiest efforts, and lead them promptly and vigorously to co-operate with the English Government, or with well certified voluntary Associations in the Mother Country, to secure as early as possible the consummation of this great enterprise, which as yet has floated across the mind as a beautiful vision, but which, we hope, is destined ere long to become a magnificent reality.

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children of the Argyle Street Sabbath School, and was listened to with much interest and feeling. It is proposed to issue it in small pamphlet form, in coloured paper covers, with title, &c., for sale at the low price of one penny each copy, the proceeds of which, after deducting expenses, to be devoted to the purchasing of suitable books for the children on the destitute parts of the Barrin Circuit. We wish this laudable effort to do good great success, and hope the Sabbath Schools in the City and Country will assist in giving the work a wide circulation.

INCORPORATION OF THE EDUCATION BILLS.

We cannot but regret that the Bill for the grant of £1200 for the support of Academic and Collegiate Education, and Mr. Henry's Bill for the withdrawal of the permanent grant to King's College, Windsor, have been amalgamated in the House of Assembly, and in this state sent to the Legislative Council. It would have been far more satisfactory had these Bills been kept separate, and been sent to the Council for its action on their independent merits respectively. As the subject now presents itself, it places the members of that House in a singular position. We hope that they will dispose of it wisely, and in a manner which will justify the expectations of the friends of Denominational Institutions.

THE CHRONICLE.

We have no doubt but that the subjects referred to by the Chronicle will come up for discussion in due time. We shall take our own course in regard to time and manner of treatment.

Early Closing.

At a public Meeting recently held in the Tabernacle, New York, to sustain the Dry Goods Clerks in asking a reduction of their hours of labour, his Honor Mayor Woodhull, who presided, made the following appropriate remarks, which we commend to the attention of all concerned:—

The Retail Dry Goods Stores in this City, are open at an early hour in the morning, and continue open till late in the evening. The Clerks are there through the day, from the opening to the closing of the stores, being thus employed on some days upwards of 16 hours, and upon an average more than 14 throughout the year. This is a kind of servitude which leaves them no time which can be properly regarded as their own leisure, no time for recreation, reading, study, or any intellectual improvement whatever. They propose as a remedy, closing the stores in the evening and the discontinuance of evening shopping, except on Saturday evenings. They make the proposition in no hostile spirit towards either their employers or the public, but with a view of cultivating a more friendly relation with both, and in the full belief that it will not operate to the injury or inconvenience of either, but will, after a short experiment, prove to be more satisfactory to all parties than the present system.

There are about 2000 retail dry goods clerks in this city, a considerable proportion of whom are young men between the ages of 12 and 21, whose education is necessarily incomplete, and who have no opportunity of completing it under the existing practice of evening shopping. Under such a system it may be enquired how are they to fit themselves for future usefulness, and what will be the character for respectability and intelligence of our future merchants. For it will be remembered that many of those who are now clerks, will in a few years become our leading men of business; if, then, we expect to have a class of intelligent merchants we must allow those who are now clerks an opportunity to qualify and elevate themselves for such a position. Show me who and what are the clerks in this city, and I will show you what its merchants will be; for what the one is, such will be the other, and such will be the men who are to control the future destinies of this great and growing commercial mart.

I think this subject is one of especial interest to our citizens, and commends itself strongly to their favour. I will only add on this occasion that as you regard the character and intellectual improvement of these young men, and as you

regard also their influence and usefulness in after life, suffer me to appeal to you and through you to the public; and more especially to the ladies, an appeal to whom for any good object, I am happy to say is seldom made in vain, for a generous, just and kind consideration in their behalf.

Mechanics' Institute.

Last Monday evening, the members of the Mechanics' Institute had another rich mental treat served up to them by the Rev. Mr. Elder, of Fredericton. The subject was "The Dignity of Labour," one in which the Artizan and Mechanic alone might be thought to be interested; but it was treated in such a dignified manner as could not but gain the attention and applause of those who move in more elevated walks of life. If the statements to which the Rev. lecturer gave utterance, and which he expressed in language at once pure and elegant, could gain the influence to which they are entitled, and which they must ere long acquire, we would discover among the various grades of Society a more willing recognition of their absolute dependence on each other, and a greater sympathy of this higher with the lower ranks of life. The dignity of labour is a subject which certainly has hitherto not received that attention which it merits, and to Mr. Elder we must express our gratitude for bringing it forward, and supporting it in so masterly and convincing a manner. It would give us pleasure to see the whole lecture in print.

Next Monday evening, the Rev. Mr. Cooney will lecture, and intends to make no less a personage his subject, than "HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN."—*St. John N. B. Observer.*

The Evidences of Christianity.

The second of the course of Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, was delivered last Wednesday evening in the Saint John Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Robert Irvine. The subject was, "Christ the Messiah of the Old Testament." The limits of one lecture confined him to the Pentateuch, or the Five Books of Moses. The argument derived thence was divided into three parts—the Prophetic announcements—the official characters—and the typical representations; to each of which, as far as time allowed, he did ample justice. The dense congregation listened with great attention, and though the services occupied nearly three hours, there was not the smallest symptom of weariness in any part. To the Christian, who cannot, but delight in seeing how fruitful every part of the Bible is in its testimonies of Christ, it was a valuable discourse; and we would recommend to every one its perusal, when it issues from the press as a tract.

Next Thursday evening, the Rev. Mr. Caswell will deliver the third lecture of the course, in the Centenary Chapel, which the Managers have kindly offered to the Committee, for those lectures, on any occasion.—Subject: "The Evidences of Christianity derived from Prophecy."—*St. John N. B. Courier, 9th.*

ITEMS.

Remorse is the echo of a lost virtue. Idleness wastes a man as insensibly as industry improves him.

Those who cry the loudest, have generally least to sell. The benefice of the poor man cannot be so extensively a blessing to others as the benefice of the rich man, but it may be quite as intense a blessing to himself.

Guests are often invited to witness the ostentation of the host.

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.—It is ten years on Monday last since the establishment of the penny postage. There is an old man, living 100 miles from Halifax, who, for a quarter of a century, has tamed an estate of 400 or 500 acres, and who never, in the course of his life, received or sent a single letter through a post-office.

Dr. Simpson, of York—one of the most eminent physicians out of London—has just published a monograph of Asiatic cholera; and he has arrived, as he states, at the fullest and most complete conviction of the truth that Asiatic cholera is a contagious disease, depending for existence on an animal poison.

A little girl, only nine years of age, was asked at the Drottwich Sunday-school, the other day, to explain the meaning of the words in Proverbs, "A soft answer turneth away wrath," and after a little hesitation made the following rude but expressive answer—"Why, please ma'am, it's when a body jaws a body, and you doesn't bang at 'em again."

PRINTING AND STATIONARY.—In a recent address, the Rev. J. Aspinwall said, "A day or two

ago, as I was reading 'Printing and Stationary' over a shop window, I could not help galloping the hobby of my imagination. How much depends upon one letter in the spelling of a word. Change but one vowel, take away an e and substitute an a, and how does it read? Printing and Stationary? But nothing has been stationary since printing was invented, and nothing can be stationary since it abides. It is the moving power. On! on! Forward! forward!"

ORIGINS OF HOOK OR BY CROOK.—Persons entitled to fuel-wood in the king's forest were only authorized to take it of the dead wood or branches of trees in the forest, "with a cart, a hook, and a crook."—*Notes and Queries.*

USE OF A MORTGAGE.—The editor of the Medical Times, referring to the mortgages of medical students, assures a correspondent that "mortgages have their uses; and among the most important, they are considered to point out the idlest, the vainest, and most self-conceited, if not, probably, the most disolute in the class. They are beacons to warn others."

It has recently been decided that a draft on a banker may be stopped by the drawer at any time before payment; and that it is no security to any third party who may hold it, as he neither can proceed against the banker nor the drawer.

AMERICAN CITIES.—The growth of American cities is unparalleled in the history of the world. Already half a million are embraced within the suburbs of New York; and more than half that number within those of Philadelphia. New Orleans contains about 150,000, Boston 130,000, and Baltimore 105,000 inhabitants. The second child born in Cincinnati, it is said, is still living, and has not reached the middle age of life, while the city has a population of 100,000. The population of St. Louis was about 1,500 in 1810; 12,000 in 1816; 49,000 in 1817; and it is probably now not less than 60,000. Buffalo contained 2,112 in 1825; in 1846 29,773; and it now contains about 45,000. In 1825 the population of Lowell was 3,532; it is now more than 30,000. Chicago, a place scarcely known on the latest maps, has already reached a population of 15,000; and Milwaukee, of still more recent origin, is rivaling it in population and growth.—*Edna Cook's Journal.*

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

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

Thursday, March 7th.

Hon. G. R. Young reported from the Small Pox Committee. Mr. Killam reported from the Fish Inspection Committee. Mr. Creelman reported upon the expenditures and regulation of the Provincial Penitentiary. Hon. Provincial Secretary's Law Bill was then brought up from Committee—when after an amendment of Mr. Hall's was negatived, Mr. Blackadar moved that the Bill be deferred to this day three months, which was negatived—25 to 16. Mr. Johnston's Agency Bill was read a third time and amended by a proviso that it should not affect or restrain the Law of 1835, making the agents of foreign companies liable. Mr. Henry reported from the Currency Committee, recommending measures for the establishment of a uniform rate in British America. Mr. McLeod reported favorably on the petition of James Black claiming remuneration for a sum stolen out of the Savings' Bank. A committee was also appointed to revise the Savings' Bank regulations, with a view to greater security. The Bill for the survey of Timber and Lumber was passed through Committee. The House went into Committee on the Registrar of Deeds Bill, the substance of which is to reduce the fees of Registrars throughout the Province—making deputies principals—appointing Sir Rupert George's fees for the Halifax office to £100 currency, and providing an iron safe to keep the public records in, in each county, to be paid for out of the surplus fee fund now accumulated. The committee adjourned without passing the Bill through.

Friday, March 8th.

The house went into committee and passed the Registrar of Deeds bill. The motion to give Sir Rupert D. George £300 cy., in exchange for his fees as Registrar being negatived, the sum of £100 stg. was agreed to. The bill reduces the fees of Registry one half. The house went into committee when the Hon. Provincial Secretary proposed to unite the bill for repealing the grant to King's College with his bill for granting £1200 for collegiate education; which after some discussion—and three or four divisions, was carried by a decisive majority. The house then went into committee on ways and means and the duty upon sheet zinc and zinc Nail was fixed at 24 per cent. A majority decided

against any decrease in the duty upon spirits. A duty of 1s. 3d. per barrel was imposed upon all wheat Flour.

Saturday, March 9th.

The House was engaged in the reading of the Collegiate Education Bill a third time.—Mr. Creelman moved a proviso by way of rider, that no part of the £1200 should be given to denominational Institutions. This was negatived—22 to 17. The Registrar of deeds Bill again provoked discussion with curious results. Hon. Mr. Johnston moved that it be recommitted for the purpose of raising the retiring allowance of Sir Rupert to £300 Sterling instead of £160—negatived, 7 to 23. Hon. Provincial Secretary moved that the Bill be recommitted to increase the Allowance from £100 to £140 Sterling, for the whole of the town and country—carried, 22 to 13. On the bringing up of the report Mr. Henry moved to reduce the sum to £160 on which the House divided 23 to 22, when the speaker was obliged to give his casting vote for the reduced sum, against his own opinions. Two important despatches on Postage and Free Ports were brought down. Mr. Killam moved to impose a duty of two pence Sterling for wheat—to correspond with the 1s 8d a barrel on flour—negatived 23 to 19. Hon. Provincial Secretary laid on the table a return from Mr. McKenzie, Surveyor in Cape Breton, showing that out of applications for £900 for damages for lands taken for great Roads, only £163 ought to be paid. Some extraordinary disclosures were made on this subject.

Monday, March 11th.

The Bill for regulating the Survey of Lumber, was passed through with an amendment by Mr. Mignowitz. The Registrar's Bill on coming up for a third reading was the subject of another division—and passed finally with a resolution moved by Mr. Henry—24 to 23. The Committee on Navigation Securities, Royalty on Coal Mines, Horse Morgan, Masonic, and Sons of Temperance Incorporation Bills—reported. Hon. Provincial Secretary gave notice of a Resolution authorising the Government to issue debentures, payable in 50 years at four per cent, to build a Railway to Windsor. The Halifax Municipal Corporation, Masonic do., and Pugwash Fire Engine Bills were passed through Committee. The Bill for preventing fraudulent drafts from the Treasury in the shape of damages for lands taken for new Great Road, was also forwarded. The House adjourned till 11 on Tuesday.

Tuesday, March 12th.

The House met at eleven o'clock, and after calling several committees together, adjourned till 2. On opening a second time Mr. Freeman introduced a bill to enable certain persons in Queen's County to borrow money for the purpose of removing obstructions from the Liverpool River, between the Indian landing and Milton. The Legislative Council sent down the bill regarding the anchorage ground in Halifax, amended with amendments. A number of bills were passed through committee. At 4 o'clock the house adjourned to six—members being desirous of hearing the debate in the Upper Branch on the subject of an Elective Council. On reopening, some routine business was transacted, and the house adjourned till 2 on Wednesday.

Wednesday, March 13th.

The house opened at two o'clock, and shortly after the Hon. Herbert Huntington, Financial Secretary, walked into the house, accompanied by Dr. Brown, and on taking his seat received the hearty congratulations of hon. members present, on both sides of the house, who evinced much happiness at seeing the hon. member so far recovered from his late severe illness as to take his seat once more on the red benches. Hon. G. R. Young reported on the Pictou Corporation bill. Mr. Blackadar moved that it be deferred till next Session;—negatived 21 to 19. Reports came in from committees on Temperance, Small Pox and other subjects. The house went into committee and passed a number of bills. Mr. Fraser reported upon the Halifax and Dartmouth Mutual Insurance Company. Mr. J. W. Johnston's Resolutions touching the Legislative Council, were made the order of the day for Monday. Some discussion arose on a motion by Dr. Brown to change a sum granted last year, from the main to the cross road appropriation, in Horton. The motion passed and the house adjourned till 2 o'clock on Thursday.

Thursday, March 14th.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary introduced a Bill to incorporate the Nova Scotia Horticultural Society. Several reports were read—one recommending that the sum of £12 be granted to the publisher of the Colonist, for publishing debates, last Session. The House in Committee of Supply voted money for various services—among others £50 for the relief of Coloured People of Preston and Hammond's Plains. A motion to give £50 to a female Seminary at Amherst was lost. The house adjourned till 2 o'clock on Friday.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

On Friday evening week, the R. M. Steamer Canada arrived at this port from Liverpool, Eng. We give a Synopsis of the News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Free Trade battle has been again fought on the floor of the House of Commons, and won by the Ministry. It must be admitted, nevertheless, that a very considerable reaction appears to have taken place in reference to that deeply important national subject. The force mustered by the Protectionists was indeed formidable—and, considering their apparent weakness at the opening of the session, took Ministers somewhat by surprise. In a House of 559 members, the majority in favour of Ministers, and involving their existence, stood only 211.

Peace is finally settled between England and Russia. A reduction of the army is forthwith intended. Various depots of regiments serving in the Colonies are to be reduced 90 rank and file each. There will be no material diminution in the salaries of the officers. The saving to the country by this reduction of the force, will be about £120,000 for the year 1850.

The expedition to the north-west in search of Sir John Franklin, is to be under the command of Captain Horatio Austin, C. B. Captain Austin will select his own vessel, for the service—one a sailing vessel, and another a steamer, both of moderate tonnage.

IRELAND.

The news from Ireland is uninteresting. Lord Clarendon is on a visit to England. The Lord Chancellor and the Commander of the Forces have been sworn in as Lords Justices to act during his absence.

Serious disturbances have been apprehended in Limerick in consequence of the distress which prevails. A troop of dragoons was called out, and patrolled the city.

INDIA.

The Overland Mail from India and China had arrived. Drs Campbell and Hooker had reached Darjeling in safety, and Colonel Bredshaw had returned to Peshawar. The Governor General was at Moulton, on his way to Bombay.

FRANCE.

The excitement which lately prevailed in France had subsided, and the country in general was tranquil. Discontent is manifested at points of honour every individual connected with the Imperial dynasty. There have been serious disturbances in the Southern Province, and meetings of the most secret kind are nightly held in Paris. A number of attempts to regenerate the Socialists and Nationalists, have failed; the former refusing to join with what they term syndrophants and straglers. The *Voix du peuple*, (Mr. Proudhon's paper) has again been seized, and he continues in confinement. In order to meet any sudden outbreak which may be contemplated, the President of the Republic has ordered that the Country shall be divided into four grand military divisions, and every military power of command over each has been granted to as many generals. Power is given to each to institute the state of siege, and action can be commenced by a simple reference to the Commander-in-chief at Paris. It is said that this order has been given to promote the personal ambition of the Government.

ITALY.

From Italy we have only renewed rumours of the contemplated return of Pius IX. to Rome.

The King of Naples has asked, on the part of his brother, for the hand of the Archduchess of Tuscany. A serious war is in a state of eruption. The sight is the worst that has been seen for years. The Prince of Cambrano, when out pleasing in Rome, on the 10th, received in his carriage a splendid bouquet of flowers. On lifting the present to hand it to his sister a hand grenade which had been secreted in it exploded and seriously wounded both the Prince and Princess. Some of the French soldiers having been assassinated in Rome General Baraguay D Hilliers has issued an order stating that all men shall be instantly shot on whose persons daggers, knives, stilettoes and other such weapons may be found. A great fire occurred at Naples by which the Royal Palace was in danger. Large rewards had been offered for freebooters by whom the roads were infested.

SWITZERLAND.

Baron Willembuch, the Prussian agent at Switzerland has informed the President of the Confederation that Prussia demands the expulsion of all foreign refugees from the Cantons. The President replied that the demand should be attended to—and that it should be in accordance with the resolution of the 20th July and 19th Nov., be conscientiously carried out—that some of the Cantons have resisted, and declares that they will carry out no such tyrannical edict.

GREECE.

The Greek Question had dwindled into insignificant dimensions, and will in a few days be, in all probability, forgotten. The mediation of France had been accepted. It is thought, however, that if England does not moderate her demand that reconciliation will be impossible. Meanwhile the blockade extending along the whole coast has continued with unabated vigour.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Greek Minister had arrived at Vienna, en route for St. Petersburg. An Austrian Fleet was preparing to sail for Greece to oppose Sr. William Parker.—The Vienna Journals teem with attacks upon Lord Palmerston. The Austrian Minister at Athens had orders to act in concert with the Russian *charge de affaires*. The people of Hungary are beginning to express their feelings of hatred towards the Government. Count A. Teleky has been released from custody. The sentence of death passed upon 25 Hungarian officers at Arid on the 16th January, has been commuted by Baron Haynau to terms of imprisonment in irons varying from 15 to 5 years. A serious collision had taken place between two Regiments of Infantry at Innsbruck, in which 30 men were wounded. The fleet is to be increased two frigates 60, and a corvette 30 guns. According to the Austrian Minister of Finance the total force of the Russian army employed in the Austrian campaign was 256,400 men and 90,000 horses.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Russig appears to be playing a deep game. She has yet thirty-five thousand troops in the Danubian Provinces, instead of ten, and is manifestly moving with a steady eye to the accomplishment of her daily object of a permanent footing in the Mediterranean, by the dismemberment of the Turkish empire. The refugees have been sent from Shaurlis to the Asiatic provinces of Turkey. The recent attempt to assassinate Kossuth is being investigated by the Turkish Government. Dates from Constantinople are to the 8th ult, but the only news by that arrival was an expression of fear that the English demonstration in Greece would be calculated to divide the efforts of France and England in the Turkish-Russian wars. The Palace of Prince Peter of Aldenburg was destroyed by fire on the 15th ult. Property to a considerable amount was consumed.

RUSSIA AND THE GERMAN STATES.

The German Parliament will meet at Erfurt on the 23rd inst. according to a resolution issued at Berlin—when it is hoped only on Prussia, till the States be published in a legal form. A project of law, allowing the War Department to levy extraordinary contributions of 18,000,000 roubles, in a single year, has been passed. This is a measure to preserve peace, and has been introduced by Austria on the 15th ult. The position of these two States is a most peculiar one. The Government of Prussia has not considered safe to give a formal answer to the hostilities are not declared, but it is well understood that it is necessary to enforce the decrees of the Imperial Government of the States which are not in a state of amity with Prussia, and measures will be taken by Austria to protect such States. The King and the Ministry are exceedingly popular, since the proclamation of the New Constitution, and to which his Majesty has been the usual outlet. The Governments of Prussia and Austria have protested against this Constitution, in also against the King for substituting it; but the Monarch is firm, and has therefore the hearty support and co-operation of his people.

DENMARK AND THE DUTCHES.

The negotiations between Denmark and Prussia are for the present suspended, in consequence of the suspension of the armistice. It is now believed that Prussia is desirous but to seize upon the Duchy of Schleswig. In addition to that of Holstein, an opportunity serves. Lord Palmerston has proposed and proposed a further continuation of the armistice for six months. The Danes are, however, feeling more confident that the point is to be settled by an appeal to arms, that they can now face the Prussian power to some advantage.

The King of Denmark has been seriously indisposed—but his illness has taken a favourable turn. A Danish squadron has been ordered to cruise off Ekebyrde. Our latest accounts do not inform us that anything decisive had been done.

TEXAS.—The San Antonio Western Texan, of the 31st ult., says that Lieut. Michler, of the Topographical Engineers, with his party had returned to that place, after an absence of about four and a half months. He left Fort Wachs about the 1st of November, and followed up the Little Wachs from Red River, and pursuing a southwesterly course, crossing the heads of the Brazos and Colorado, struck the Pecos about forty miles above the horse head crossing, making the distance from Fort Wachs about 490 miles. The whole route is described as exceedingly level, and well adapted for a road.

The papers of Western Texas bring accounts of serious depredations by Indians. These frontier settlers, by numerous petitions, have called on Gov. Bell for protection. The Governor sent a message to the Legislature on the 15th January, accompanying these petitions, admonishing them of the necessity of preparation for a general Indian war on our frontier, and recommending the passage of a law authorizing the Executive, when it may be deemed absolutely necessary, to call into service a competent force, and defraying more particularly the duties of the Executive, under such circumstances. The Governor says that calls for aid, similar to the ones transmitted, are before the Executive Department, from different portions of the frontier. Their situation requires relief, and they have a right to demand it.—N. O. Crescent, 19th ult.

FLORIDA.—The Savannah Georgian of the 22nd ult., has letters from Atta Hatchee, Florida, dated on the 19th, which state that 41 Indians had come into Fort Arbuckle, ready to emigrate, and states that should a proportionate number have reached the other stations on the line, the troubles will soon be over. The Kickapoo Indians, which have been considered most hostile, are said to be all ready to emigrate. Silver has proved more agreeable than lead, and will doubtless be found much cheaper. Forty-eight of Bowles' party have also come into Peace Creek, and no doubt was entertained that the remainder will soon follow.

YUCATAN.—The Vera Cruz Locomotor of the 2nd inst., gives us some late information relative to Yucatan. It appears that an interview lately took place in the Bay of Amatlan between the agents of the Yucatan Government and Venancio Pez, the chief of the insurgents, with a view to terminate the war by negotiation. Venancio Pez gave his ultimatum, which was that war should be provided that portion of the territory lying from north to south of the peninsula, and of a line drawn from Badley to the Gulf of Mexico, be ceded to the Indians, and that within this area the latter should be independent of the Government of the Republic, acknowledging only that of Spain. These exaggerated propositions have made the Yucatan Government, and they declare that they will not make such an immense sacrifice. The latter said that these terms were suggested to the Indians by the colonists at Belze.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisement text regarding a medical or health-related product or service, mentioning various ailments and the benefits of the advertised item.

Card and Notice of Partnership.

Advertisement for a partnership or business venture, detailing the names of the partners and the nature of the business.



IN QUART BOTTLES. For the Removal, and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood or Habit of the System, viz.:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Blisters, Bites, Ring Worms, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an impure use of Mercury, Dropsy, Excoriation or Impudrity in Life.

THIS MEDICINE has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which is superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones stiff, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groined hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretory organs and the circulation, have been cured as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inimitable preparation.

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

W. C. MURDOCH, Medical Warehouse, 111, Strand, London. Advertisement for a medical warehouse and its products.

Advertisement for OLEUM JECORIS ASELLI, a medicinal oil, with details of its benefits and where to purchase it.

Advertisement for REMOVAL, W. C. MURDOCH, regarding a change of location or business details.

Advertisement for a medical product or service, mentioning 'REMOVAL' and 'W. C. MURDOCH'.

Encourage Home Manufacture

RECEIVED from the... advertisement text.

CHAMP & PAIN ALLEVIATOR... advertisement text.

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR... advertisement text.

CHOLERA or DYSENTERY SY... advertisement text.

VEGETABLE FEMALE PILLS... advertisement text.

VEGETABLE ANTIDILUOUS P... advertisement text.

Vegetable Compound... advertisement text.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Capital Stock £100,000 Sterling. Advertisement for a life insurance society.

Advertisement for a medical or health-related product or service.

Advertisement for a medical or health-related product or service.

Advertisement for a medical or health-related product or service.

Advertisement for a medical or health-related product or service.

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Advertisement for a medical or health-related product or service.

Advertisement for a medical or health-related product or service.

Advertisement for a medical or health-related product or service.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

THE Subscriber is now forming several JUVENILE CLASSES for instruction on the FLUTE. Each class (comprising eight members) will meet twice a week, after School hours, at his residence, corner of Grafton and Jacob Streets. The price of tuition will be low.

He also continues to give instruction on the Piano Forte, Accordeon, Flutina, &c. His course of instruction is in every way adapted to facilitate a rapid progress; and his mode of teaching on the Accordeon and Flutina, will in a very few lessons impart a thorough knowledge of these instruments. Terms made known on application at his residence. J. S. CUNNABELL, March 16—3w.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Prunes. Just received, Ex Halifax, from Boston.

DOZEN LEMONS, do. Oranges, Drums beat Figs, Prunes, in fancy boxes, Filberts, Walnuts, &c. &c. For sale by March. W. M. HARRINGTON.

Corn Brooms, Clothes Pins, &c. 12 DOZEN Brooms, 3 Goose Clothes Pins, 4 dozen short Handled KNIVES, Wash Boards, Better Prints, &c. &c. Just received, per Halifax, from Boston. For sale by, March 9. W. M. HARRINGTON.

Jubilee Bazaar! THE Ladies of the "Halifax Temperance and Benevolent Society" while they congratulate themselves and the world, on the striking advance which the virtues, advocated by their Society, have made during the last half Century of the Christian era, are respectfully to announce that it is their intention to make a further effort in behalf of the same noble principles, by holding a Bazaar in the new Temperance Hall, on Tuesday, 2d April ensuing, being Easter Tuesday.

In the meantime the aid and co-operation of a generous public are requested. Contributions in Fancy Articles and Refreshments, will be received by Mrs. James Thompson, Mrs. Joseph Bell, John E. Starr, E. W. G. Greenwood, Crane, W. M. Brown, E. Jos., Miss Livingston, John Whitman, P. J. Marsh, Savers, Tidmarsh, Vaux, Forrester. Halifax, 23d February, 1850.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

BEING acquainted with the construction of Chest Expanding BRACES, recommended as a principal means of the prevention and cure of Consumption, by Dr. Fitch of Philadelphia, a physician celebrated for his success in the cure of that disease, and being urged by several of his friends whom he furnished with them, to make it known to the public, he therefore takes this opportunity of complying with their wishes.

These BRACES are recommended to all slight or made or narrow chested persons, also for Round Shoulders or Distended Spine, as a means of expanding the Chest, so as to give full play to the Lungs, straightening and strengthening the Back, and giving uprightiness and symmetry to the body. They will be found beneficial to all ages, but especially to youth. They may be worn without the least inconvenience, precluding the necessity of Stays—for which Ladies would find it greatly to their advantage, as regards health and beauty, to substitute them.

The Subscriber will furnish the Braces wholesale or retail, at prices as moderate as possible. MICHAEL HERBERT, Halifax, Feb. 16, No. 6 Argyle Street.

HYDE'S LIVERY STABLES.

I HAVE SOLD the above Establishment to Mr. Thomas S. Lindsay, who will be found honorable and courteous, in all his dealings. I therefore solicit for him the support of my numerous friends and customers.

One of the terms of sale is that W. Lindsay trusts no person whatever, he will also act as Agent for the EASTERN STAGE LINE, and all the business will be conducted strictly on the cash principle.

All persons having claims against me are respectfully invited to send them in immediately, and persons who are unfortunate enough to be in my debt will I trust not think me oppressive when I ask them to pay their amounts on or before the first day of April next, or give me their notes payable on demand with interest. Mr. W. D. Gattip is authorized to settle these accounts, with instructions to pay them to a close as fast as possible.

I am thankful to the many who have given me their business and supported me with their cash. Those that have had the benefit of my labour, and withheld the hire, will find it to their advantage to do so early, if too poor to pay it will give me great pleasure to forgive.

March 16. Im. H. HYDE.

Printing of every Description NEATLY EXECUTED, At the Office of this Paper.

MOTT'S BROMA.

THE following observations having reference to the preparation of BROMA, appeared in a late number of the Boston Medical Journal:—

"A few years since a great manufacturer of Bromo sought the opinions of many medical gentlemen of distinction, for the purpose of having an unobjectionable food for invalids, and was assured that he had fully succeeded. Hospitals, infirmaries, and households generally, should always be provided with it. When gruel, arrowroot, groats, barley, starch, rice, farina, and many other things ordinarily resorted to for patients are of no utility, the Bromo is sometimes relished. It is believed that those who use it as a beverage will have manifest diastetic advantages over the consumers of tea and coffee. We see it stated that during the last summer those individuals who were continually using Choculato or Bromo neither had attacks of cholera or dysenteric affections, while others of the same families, taking their daily potatoes in tea, coffee, or simple cold water, were the sufferers, if any. We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but it has recalled to mind the statement that the oil dealers in London have been free from cholera or the choleric symptoms. And it has been further observed, that persons who were taking cod liver oil for chronic difficulties, during the prevalence of the late epidemic, were not affected by it. Vegetable oil in the first instance, and animal oil in the last, taken internally, would appear, by these statements, to have secured those who took them from the shafts of the pestilence. It is certainly a point well worth while to determine, whether the chocolate drinkers have been secure in other infected cities."

MOTT'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 neighbouring 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.

Sold wholesale for the Proprietor, at Halifax, at MORTON'S MEDICAL WAREHOUSE, near the Province Building. Feb. 25.

Further Intelligence.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE WEATHER.—On Thursday morning last a heavy snow storm commenced which continued with unabated severity up to last night—the wind blowing heavily from the North East and drifting the snow in some places to a considerable extent, which will make the roads in the country very heavy. We learn that the Steamer Admiral arrived at Eastport on Wednesday evening, where she was detained by the storm until 12 o'clock last night.—March bids fair to be a severer month than February.—Courier, 9th.

DURABILITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK BUILT SHIPS.—We this day publish a list of vessels built in this Province upwards of twenty years ago, and which are known either presently, or within a recent period, to be still in existence. We have no doubt but that this schedule, which has been furnished by Peter Stubs, Esq., of this city, could be very materially extended, although the maritime interest of New Brunswick is not the less indebted to our correspondent for the trouble he has bestowed on its compilation. The information thus conveyed will at once negative the assertion so frequently made by interested parties elsewhere, "that our Provincial vessels do not possess those lasting qualities which are so desirable." The more recent improvements adopted in our Colonial ships, as manifested in the selection of the materials with which they are built, together with the symmetrical and substantial mode of their construction, must inevitably be the means of causing them to attract still greater attention both at home and abroad, and thus favourably advance one of the most important branches of our Provincial industry.—Courier, 9th.

CALIFORNIA EXPEDITION.—We perceive by a Bangor paper that a joint stock company has been started in Maine, for the purpose of enabling the shareholders to get out to California. The numbers, numbering one hundred, all live on board and do the necessary work themselves—almost every trade being represented, such as painters, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. The wives and daughters of the shareholders occupy themselves in knitting, washing, sewing, &c. The price of the shares is \$150 each.

We hear that an expedition, something similar, is about being started in this Province, and that the parties, numbering about thirty, propose electing a captain of the company, purchasing a vessel, and loading her with lumber—al for out to California themselves.—one half of their number going ashore to work at the diggings, while the other half trade with the vessel on the coast. After a specified time the party ashore will change places with those on board the vessel, and thus relieve one another of the monotony—all hands working for the common benefit. The contract to be for two or three years, and no spirituous liquors to be used during the term, of the agreement; the individual committing a breach of the contract in this respect, to forfeit all shares of the profits.

We hope to hear of more such enterprising undertakings, and wish them every success, and lots of dust.

REVENUE BILL.—The Revenue Bill was to come before the House to-day, and this will no doubt be made the subject of a long talk. The great evil with us is, that our Revenues are too large for the ordinary purposes of the Government, and not large enough, as at present expended, to carry on any internal improvements, commensu-

rate with the requirements of the Country. We hope, however, that a larger sum will be voted towards the improvement of the Upper St. John, as we agree with our contemporary of the Woodstock Sentinel as to the importance of having an easy and rapid communication with Canada, and feel, with him, "so sanguine of the benefits that will ultimately result from it, that we predict, without fear of rendering ourselves guilty of false prophecy, that a sensible improvement in trade, and a rapid increase of population along the shores of our noble river will be the consequence, and that villages and towns will arise in places where no other marks of human industry are now seen, than those left by the Lumberman or Indian."—New Brunswicker 9th.

UNITED STATES.

WESTERN NAVIGATION.—Detroit, Feb. 27. 9 A. M.—The steamer Arrow is firing up for Buffalo, and the intermediate ports, with every prospect of getting through. Boats are now plying regularly from the Western termination of the Central Railroad to Chicago and Milwaukee.

AMERICANS EXCLUDED FROM AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Ambassador at Dresden, lately refused an American passport to go to Prague; as instructions had been received from the Cabinet at Vienna, "formally forbidding United States citizens entering the Austrian dominions."

It is stated on the authority of the Austrian Lloyd's that the Austrian Government had given its ambassadors at foreign courts, orders to refuse signing passports of all Americans from the United States for Austria.

NOVEL CLEARANCE FOR CALIFORNIA.—The schooner Enterprise, Captain Vanduyke, cleared from New Orleans for San Francisco.—She is only 5 tons burthen, and carries seven men. She is to proceed to Chagres, where she will be hauled across the Isthmus, and launched at Panama for the voyage to San Francisco.

DOMESTIC.

We understand that orders have arrived from Head Quarters, for the 5th Company of Royal Sappers and Miners, of this garrison, commanded by Major Burmester, to hold themselves in readiness to return to England, on the arrival of the 18th Company, now at Woolwich.

DR. GESNER'S PATENT KEROSENE GAS.—Our space on Tuesday would not allow us to give any extended notice of Dr. Gesner's Patent Kerosene Gas, which for several nights past has illuminated one of the private houses in this city. The apparatus by which this new gas is made is of extreme simplicity, being little more than a small common stove for making and a hoghead for containing the gas. The pipes and burners are of the ordinary kind, as the asphaltum yields a much greater quantity of gas than coal. The discovery is at once applicable to the lighting of single buildings, and as we believe most safely, efficiently, and economically.

Last evening Dr. Gesner in a few words explained the whole process of making this gas, which, without any purification, afforded a most brilliant, agreeable, and unflickering light. He also by a beautiful experiment in optics showed that the colour of this light is green, a fact that fully accounts for its familiar effects upon the eye. Specimens of asphaltum from Cuba, Trinidad, and other places were laid upon his table, among them was the asphaltum he has discovered in Nova Scotia. The coke remaining after the gas is extracted from the material was also shown, and is stated to be sufficient to produce the required heat in the manufacture of this new and valuable illuminator. We advise our friends to see for themselves.—Col-nist, 14th.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Since our last letters have been received from the Rev. W. McCarty (remitt. 40s.), Rev. G. O. Huestis (remitt. 40s.)

To Agents.

In ordering papers for new Subscribers, Agents would greatly oblige by stating the time from which they are to be sent.

Back numbers can be supplied.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Buclonics: The Obituary Notices were mis-laid—they shall appear in our next.

G. O. H.: There is not the slightest ground for the construction mentioned. Nothing of the kind was intended. We could say more on the subject referred to—but think it unnecessary.

Petou: We copy the following from a correspondent's letter: "Your views of the Scotch educational movement is entirely correct. I have, this day, in a Scotch paper, read the Resolutions and the names in support.—I perceive that many of the most distinguished of the Session Church in Scotland favour the national movement."—We leave this to make its own impression.

"OF INTEREST TO ALL."

The Great Pain Killer.

No medicine has been discovered that is so happily adapted to use internally as drops to be taken, and yet perform such wonders when applied externally as a wash, or bath, by friction.

A YORK SHILLING is all you have to risk to try it; and as that sum can be no object to the proprietor, it is hoped that such a price can be no obstacle to any family, and will never prevent its trial.

It is intended to put this great healing remedy into the hands of country merchants, in towns, in fancy or dry goods stores, or in temperance groceries.

THE PRICE from twelve to fifty cents per bottle, according to the size, will enable all to use it. If you doubt, begin with a bottle, and that will remove your doubts, and make you buy and recommend it to your friends more than a hundred certificates would. Who will fail to try it and save life and suffering for a YORK SHILLING.

This "PAIN KILLER" may be used with success that will astonish the beholder, in such cases as the following:—Cholera Morbus, Distressing Diarrhea, Pain in the Side and Stomach, Corns, Cuts and Bruises, Cholera Infantum, Branchitis, Sore on Man or Beast, Children Teething, Raining Blood, Hoarseness, Quinsy, Chlains and Frosted Feet, Spasms, Burns, Broken Breasts, Measles, Cramps, Scratches, or Torn Flesh, Bites or Stings.

CERTIFICATES to fill a volume might be published, showing the wonderful effects of "Mrs. Brown's Pain Killer," but they are too common, and need for articles of no merit; and the One Shilling bottle will do more than a thousand unknown names to convince the user.

Sold wholesale for the Proprietors in Nova Scotia at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Halifax.

MARRIAGES.

At Walton, Hants Co., on the 24th ult., by the Rev. William McCarty, Mr. Mark Rathburn, of Fredericton, N. B., to Miss Mary Jane Godfrey. At St. George's Church, Toronto, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. S. Lett, L. L. D., Jannet Houghton Thompson, Esq., Deputy Commissary General, to Anna Maria, daughter of Commissary General Clarke.

At Tamamagouche, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. James Narravay, Mr. Ralph Whidden of Ouelou, to Miss Bridget Stone of Tamamagouche.

DEATHS.

Suddenly, at St. John, N. B., on Sunday evening, 3rd inst., Anne, wife of the Rev. William Donald, Minister of St. Andrew's Church in that city, aged 31 years; leaving an affectionate husband, three children, and a large circle of friends to deplore their loss.

At Detroit, State of Michigan, on the 2nd inst. Matilda, wife of Mr. J. W. Patton, and second daughter of Mr. John Stevens, of South Bay, N. B.

On the 11th inst., Mrs. Farquharson, wife of Colonel Farquharson, Royal Fusiliers, Commandant of the Garrison. This unfortunate lady's death resulted from the effects of a severe burn occasioned by her cloths having accidentally caught fire from a lighted candle 4 weeks ago.

On the morning of Tuesday 12th March, at No. 57, Hollis Street, the Rev. John G. McKenzie, Professor of Classical Literature, and Mental Philosophy in the Free Church College in this City.

At Buctonche, N. B., in January last, Joseph Prince, infant son of Mr. William Hrslop.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Monday, March 11.—Schr. Jane, Spratt, Sheet Harbour; schr. Three Sisters, Drummond, Fortune Bay, N. E.; Mary Jane, Gallant, Sydney.

Tuesday, March 12.—Schr. Rover, Pavner, 25 days from Cienfuegos, to G. R. Fifth & Co; schr. Mrs. Goodwin, 25 days from Cienfuegos, to G. & J. Mitchell & Co.

Wednesday, March 13.—Schr. Antionette, Flint, Trinidad de Cuba; experienced very heavy gales on the 7th and 8th inst.—lost bulwarks, &c.; was in company with the schr. Bunker from Cienfuegos, bound to this port—parted company 5th inst.; left Inquisitive to sail in 8 days.—Schr. Harriett, Rogers, Fortune Bay, N. F.—spoke on Monday, off Whitehead, schr. Mary Ann, Fogue, from Arichat, bound to Boston. Schr. Enterprise, Swain, Cape Negro; schr. Emerald, Newal, Barrington.

Thursday, March 14.—Schr. Windsor, Frances, Philadelphia.

CLEARED. March 9.—R. M. Steamer Canada, Laing, New York; brig. Mary, Jones, B. W. Indies; schr. Isabella, Cantley, Boston; schr. Mary, Tyrrel, New York; schr. E. L. Packard, Dequesnal, St. Pierre; brig. Vixen, Lunester, Boston; schr. Elizabeth, McLeod, Philadelphia.

March 14.—brig Boston, Lybdl, Boston; brig Mary Sophia, Parker, Whitton, N. S.

MEMORANDA.

Prices at Kingston, via post Telegraph to Messrs. Satter & Twining, Col. 24 boxes \$4; mackerel in demand, Oil 2nd, Herring \$5 and wanted.

Baltimore, (per Telegraph), and 11th inst.—brig Copinger, Curtis, New at, Wales.

The Packet brig, Halifax, Lybdl, hence, and at Boston on Tuesday.

BY WM. CUNNABELL.

AT HIS OFFICE, NO. 7, CORNER "MARK" HALL, N. S.

NEW SERIES.] A FAMILY

Ten shillings per Annum } Half-Yearly in advance.

POETRY.

MARCH.

The stormy March is come at last, With wind and cloud and changing light, I hear the rushing of the blast That through the snowy valley flit.

Ab, passing fear are they who speak Wild, stormy mouth! in praise of yet, though thy winds are loud and strong, Thou art a welcome mouth to me.

For thou to northern lands again The glad and glorious sun dost bring, And thou hast quied the gentle breeze And wear't the gentle name of Spring.

And in thy reign of blast and storm Smiles many a long, bright, sunny When the changed winds are soft and sweet, And Heaven puts on the blue of Spring.

Then sing aloud the gushing rills, And the full springs from frost so late, That brightly leaping down the hill Are just set out to meet the sea.

The year's departing beauty hides Of wintry storms the sullen throng, But in thy sternest front abides A look of kindly promise yet.

Thou bring't the hope of those who cease And that soft time of sunny glow, When the wide bloom on earth thine Seems of a brighter world to be.

CHRISTIAN MISCELL.

Apostolic Succession

[The following remarks on the "Apostolic Succession" are the Preface of "Riddle's Marian Antiquities." The Rev. J. well known as a CLERGYMAN of our ENGLAND. We have taken of italicising, and otherwise some of the passages. The Rev. Mr. Riddle's statements command the judgment and approval of all unprejudiced students of Scriptural History.]

"Did they" (the Apostles), sanction the doctrine of the theory of apostolic succession? The theory of apostolic succession had been a delusion, first, it may reasonably be supposed, that the Apostles would have made so great a provision for the future of the Church, and for the Church, especially in the warnings against false doctrines. But although such warnings, they contain no allusion to such a provision for the future of the Church, and for the Church, especially in the warnings against false doctrines. But although such warnings, they contain no allusion to such a provision for the future of the Church, and for the Church, especially in the warnings against false doctrines.

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