

THE WESLEYAN.

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HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1852.

(Single Copies
Three Pence)

Poetry.

BLESSINGS OF LIFE.

BY M. ST. JEROME.

Life may bring its hours of sadness,
Flinging from the breast a sigh,
Shedding out each scene of gladness
From the tear suffusing eye:
Yet how often purest pleasure
Assuming life to ungodly,
Tossing us a richer treasure
Than was Ophir's wealth of gold.

Clouds may gather o'er our vision
And obscure each lovely view,
Wrapping all that seems Elysian
In a shade of sombre hue:
But whenever those clouds are parted
They a tenfold light reveal;
These into the trusting-hearted
Reveal as fancy, light is real.

When the sunbeams slightly viewing,
Life seems ruled by fate's command,
Which apparently is strewing
Fortunes with a partial hand:
But when viewed by close inspection
In the light of truth divine,
It appears that God's direction
Truly works his just design.

Trouble like the swelling ocean
May their threatening billows roll,
Darkness frown, and dread commotion
Rage around the hopeful soul:
Yet he trusts the truth eternal,
That the wrong shall yield to right,
Turbid sink in calm serenity,
Darkness a day before the light.

God is the Christian only
Who this blessed truth may know,
On his heart, though poor and lonely,
His own richest gifts shall flow:
He who shall these gifts inherit
In the soul by truth made free,
Quoted by the Holy Spirit,
One of Abraham's family.

He, by living faith confiding
In the oath of Christ the Lord,
Obtains a hope abiding
As the everlasting word:
By a life of holy doing
It opposes every sin,
Thus to all around him showing
Witness of the faith within.

Then his duty call to labour,
Let us all our gifts apply—
Due good unto our neighbour,
And adding cost on high.
Then shall life be led as glorious,
God shall in it be met away,
With an error prone victorious,
Death reveal eternal day.

Christian Miscellany.

We need a better acquaintance with the thoughts and feelings of pure and lofty minds.—Dr. SARLES.

For the Wesleyan.

Religious training of the Young.

SABBATH SCHOOLS AND CATECHUMEN CLASSES.
No. II.

I have long been impressed with the idea that Catechumen Classes ought to be established in all our Circuits in these Provinces; and under this impression, about four years since, I made a successful attempt to form one in the Town of Lunenburg, which Class consisted of twenty-three members.

The following year I removed to Barrington, where we organized two Bible Classes consisting of sixty-three members; one in the Mission House, and the other in the house of William B. Sargent Esqr., West Passage.

Last District Meeting I was appointed to Yarmouth, and on the 8th of August last commenced a Catechumen Class in this Town, which comprised at the first meeting twenty-eight members. At our second meeting we numbered thirty-nine, and at our third sixty. We were then compelled to leave the Mission House for want of room, and we returned to a school-room. But our numbers continued to increase at every meeting, so that a still larger place became necessary. Our friends then hired a large room called the Puritan Hall, partly for the

use of the Bible Class, and partly for public worship; for we occupy this Hall as a preaching place, every Lord's-day evening.

From the time we removed to the Puritan Hall, our numbers have continued gradually, but constantly, to increase, up to the present time. The number of our members after filling up all vacancies is now one hundred and forty-four.

Our members are generally between the age of sixteen and twenty-five years.

We meet every Monday evening, and occupy about two hours. The members read one chapter in the Pentateuch, one in the Gospels, and one in the Acts of the Apostles, or as much of them as time will allow; and we of course close our meeting with singing and prayer.

The members who can afford it pay one penny per week, for incidental expenses; and should there be any balance at the end of the year, it will be regularly transferred to the receipts of the Circuit.

The members are admitted by ticket, and when the weather is favourable we usually have considerably more than one hundred present.

As the members read I usually ask their views on different points of Biblical history and Evangelical doctrines; and then give the best explanation in my power, occasionally illustrating my remarks, by reference to oriental customs, to ancient history, or by such philological explanations as I conceive will be either interesting or useful to my youthful auditory.

A more interesting sight can scarcely be conceived, than to see nearly one hundred and fifty of our youth of both sexes, and many of them very intelligent persons, assembled together, each with a Bible, and reading in turn; all anxious to catch every word, that they may fully understand the glorious doctrines that are therein taught; and the highly important and deeply interesting facts that are therein narrated.

Every member is allowed to make any observation, or ask what questions he pleases for understanding the text, and while all are expected to take away and make use of the information they derive from our meetings, yet mistakes are not allowed to be carried out of the Class Room.

Another matter, so as to diversify our subjects, and make our meetings always interesting, gives me a good deal of extra labour; but I never meet my Bible Class but I feel myself more than compensated for all my toil. With these youth I feel my very soul united; for them I do cheerfully toil and incessantly pray; and while the benefit of the Class has already begun in some measure to be felt, yet its influence will be more apparent in future years. It is written—Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days.

I here transcribe a copy of the Preamble and Rules of this Class, which, if you will be kind enough to publish them, will be satisfactory to our members, and may assist some of my Brethren in other Circuits, who may wish to form Catechumen or Bible Classes.

Wesleyan Catechumen or Bible Class, Yarmouth. Instituted Aug. 8, 1851.

The Wesleyan Catechumen Class was organized on the 8th of August, 1851, for the benefit of the youth connected with the Wesleyan Societies and congregations in the Yarmouth Circuit; nevertheless the youth of other religious bodies may be admitted as members; provided there be no objection against their moral character, and they are willing to comply with the following rules and regulations.

Rule 1. Any person desiring to become a member of this Class, must be proposed the previous meeting; if there be no objection, the President shall prepare a ticket for the proposed member, to be issued before the following meeting; but if an objection be raised, the President shall enquire privately into the nature of the objection, and if he deem it a sufficient reason, he shall refuse to issue a ticket to such individual;

otherwise the ticket shall be issued in the usual way.

N. B.—Sixteen years of age is the general rule for admission, but occasional deviations may be allowed.

2. Every member shall be required to show their ticket to the door-keeper at every meeting of the Class.

3. That one chapter in the Old Testament, and two in the New Testament, be read at every meeting; or such portion of them as time will allow; each member reading in turn.

4. That every member shall be at liberty to give his or her view of the Scripture read, and the President shall give such critical or other explanations, as he shall conceive necessary for the right understanding of the sacred text.

5. That the remarks made by members are understood to be in perfect confidence, and any person violating that confidence by making public the remarks or mistakes of any member, be subject to the censure of the Class.

6. That every member pay one penny weekly into the hands of the Treasurer, towards the incidental expenses; that the Treasurer's account be audited at least once a year, and if any balance remain in his hands, the same be transferred to the receipts of the Circuit. N. B.—This rule may be dispensed with where the payment would be inconvenient.

7. Any member absenting himself or herself three weeks in succession, without a sufficient reason, shall have the name discontinued from our lists.

8. All meetings of the Class be opened and closed with singing and prayer.

WILLIAM WILSON.
Yarmouth, Feb. 12, 1852.

"Too busy to freeze."

I have often thought of a beautifully simple illustration we met with, in one of our recent walks, of the benefit and happiness of useful and urgent occupation. It was a bright winter's morning; the crisp untrodden snow covered the scene around with its pure, brilliant whiteness. For some distance the little stream by the side of the road was completely frozen over; but as we approached nearer to the mill, there was a little fall across its narrow channel, down which the water, as though glad to break from beneath its icy covering, rushed, dancing and sparkling, and reflecting the bright rays of the sun,

"Happily, joyously, singing its way,
Through moss and pebbles, the living day."

As we stood looking at it, a dear companion said, "This water is too busy to freeze!" And thus it is with the useful Christian, actively devoted to the work of his blessed Lord and Master, whose service is perfect freedom; he is too busy to freeze—too busy to become cold and lifeless. Whilst diligently pursuing the path of duty, he catches fresh rays of light and strength from the bright shining of the sun of righteousness, and reflects new beams of grace, leading those who observe his cheerful, happy course, to glorify God in him.

If there be life in one professing to be His disciple, whose meat and drink it was to do the will of Him who sent him, who yet remains wrapped up in selfish indolence, it is only sufficient to make him sensible that his coldness, leading to useless regrets and unavailable complainings, tends to increase, as far as it is felt, a chilling influence.

"I delight to do thy will, O my God," was the language of our blessed Master; and unto us he says, "I have given you an example that ye should do as I have done." The apostle, who in "labour was more abundant" than his brethren, said, "To me to live is Christ;" and not many months since, I heard a devoted home missionary, whose sphere of labour had been a very arduous one, say, "If there be happiness to be found on earth, it is in being laboriously occupied in the service of Christ."

Here, then, is the conclusion of the matter if we would be happy, we must seek to be useful; not as any ground on which to found our hope of acceptance with God—our best services need the blood of sprinkling, for after we have done all, truly we must say, "We are unprofitable servants, we have done that which it was our duty to do." Those who have done most, feel most false. "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name, give glory." Under the precious teaching of the Holy Spirit, they feel their own utter weakness and worthlessness, and clinging to the cross they say, "We can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth us."

"All at it, and always at it."

When Wesley was once asked by what magic he had rendered his followers so efficient, he is said to have replied, that the great secret consisted in this, that they were "all at it, and always at it." Acting upon this principle, every new adherent was not only set at work, but kept at work. There was something found for every one to do, and such was the system of responsibility which was established, that they had to do it. Not one in all their ranks was suffered to remain idle in the vineyard. If there was but one talent, it was employed. The feeblest among them were not allowed to plead their incompetency to the task assigned them, and while the rich were required to give of their abundance, it was made the duty of the poor to aid the cause, at regular and brief intervals, out of their pittance. Giving was as much a system, as their meetings for preaching and for classes. And where there were talents, even of a very inferior order, they were brought into requisition. Their members, when called upon, prayed and exhorted—took the charge of classes—were appointed to circuits. And in this way many were induced into the ministry, who, when they began to preach, had a very limited command of language, and knew very little of the Bible; but by being *always at it*, their own minds were expanded, and their gifts increased.

For one, I am inclined to attach great importance to this motto of Wesley. We have praying members, working members, persevering members, official and unofficial; but it cannot in truth be said, that we are *all at it, and always at it*. If we go to our Sunday schools, it is but a small portion of the members of the church, that are capable of teaching, who engage in this delightful employment—and only a part of the youth, in connexion with our congregations, who are reaping its advantages. If we go to the week-day prayer-meeting or lecture—are all the members of the church there, or the half of them? And if scrutiny were made for the free-will offerings of the church, how many would be found on the list of delinquents—so that we are not all at it. Much less are we *always at it*. And it becomes us with deep humility, not only to confess, but to forsake our "sins of omission." O how much have we left undone! How faithless to our covenant vows! Upon how many does the spirit of deep slumber rest—forgetful that the night is far spent, and that the day is at hand. Reader, are you *at it*? Are you *always at it*?—*Watchman.*

"I am a Christian."

Luther tells us of a young disciple who used to repel all temptations with this exclamation, "Begone, I am a Christian." Young man, you wish to bear up against temptation. Be a Christian, and then you will have a shield by which to ward off all the darts of the wicked one.

Afflictions.

"I feel," says a writer, "that repeated afflictions come not as lightnings on the scathed tree, blasting it yet more; but as the strokes of the sculptor on the marble block, forming it to the image of life and loveliness."

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

TRADE OF ST. JOHN.—The number of vessels which arrived at this port during the last year amounted to 1528, measuring 282,567 tons.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Fredericton was held on Wednesday last, at which a series of resolutions were passed approving of an inter-colonial Railway, and of the scheme proposed by the Government for its construction.

A telegraphic despatch from Woodstock, N. B., states that a lumber camp on the Nackawick Stream has been destroyed by fire, and three young men named Brittain, Melvin, and Rockwell have been burnt to death.

THE RAILWAY IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Canada proposition has passed the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, 26 to 11.

Canada.

GAS FROM WATER.—We hear with pleasure that Mr. Aubin is succeeding a marcelite with his water gas apparatus, which has now been put up in many establishments, and been found to answer every purpose for which it was intended.

SABBATH LABOUR.—It having appeared by the evidence at the inquest, lately held on the bodies of the ten men killed at Burlington Heights, on the line of the Great Western Railroad, that some of the men had worked on the Sunday before, and on one or two Sundays previous, the Mayor has issued his Proclamation, enjoining the due observance of the Sabbath-day.

Cobourg or Victoria College, we learn, was never in a more prosperous condition than it is at present.—Cobourg Reformer.

It would appear that crime must be at a discount in the good town of Three Rivers, Canada East. The Court for the trial of Criminal cases opened on Monday 2nd instant, and closed the same day, there being no causes for trial inscribed on the roll.

AMERICA.

United States.

RAILROAD SWITCHES.—An Important Invention.—We understand that Mr. John Dempsey has invented a new style of switch, which promises to be of great value.

WIND AND CURRENT CHARTS.—A silent work of great importance and value, has been going on for a few years past, under the direction of Lieut Maury, of the National Observatory at Washington, aided by the personal efforts of numerous shipmasters in recording and communicating to him the results of their observations whilst traversing the ocean.

A woman in Philadelphia threw a quantity of oil of vitriol in the face of Mr. Lewis Bechler, of the firm of Dyer & Bechler, by which his right eye was burnt out entirely, and his left eye, nose, lips and mouth much injured.

A meeting has been held in Philadelphia to refuse the Pope's present of a block of marble for the Washington monument, but with what success is not stated.

Several horrible transactions have recently taken place in Philadelphia. On Friday a man ate of poisoned meat, from the effects of which he subsequently died.

A drunkard in Dearborn county, Ia, near Harrison, a short time ago drove his wife from home in a cold night. She took with her a young child and started to her neighbour's house.

Distressing Casualty.—A most heart-rending casualty, attended with loss of life, took place at Clare on the 14th ult. Two promising young children, daughters of Hilarie LeBlanc of that place, and nieces of A. Comeau, Esq. M.P.P., the one aged 8 and the other 10 years, left home at 10 o'clock in the morning, and sad to relate were both found frozen to death two hours after in an adjoining pond.—Chron.

Bear Killed.—Mr. W. Wisdom, Carpenter of this city, succeeded one day this week in killing an immense Bear in the vicinity of Porter's Lake; Bruin is said to have made a desperate resistance, but Mr. W. snally cleft his skull open with an axe.—Id.

The Committees on the Victoria and Sydney elections have confirmed the seats of Mr. John Munro and Mr. McQueen.

P. E. ISLAND.—Petitions have been presented to the Legislature, praying for bounties on mackerel and other fish.

At a meeting in Charlottetown, held to raise funds for the conversion of the Jews, the sum of £8 4s. was subscribed.

A dwelling house at Cascumpec, owned by Mr T. Metherell, has been totally consumed by fire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—On the 9th inst, for the edification of the scientific, two houses were burned upon the "Campo Mars," while one between them, and distant two or three feet, covered with a newly invented varnish, was proved non-combustible, and saved from destruction, although filled with material which was consumed by the flames, and the exterior enveloped during the conflagration of some twenty minutes, with an unbroken sheet of fire.

The inventor, a Creole, Señor Quesad, has obtained considerable reputation from the result, but I believe that he has combined the discoveres of two other persons, involving the material in varnish instead of paint, thereby making a decided improvement, as it can be brought to the protection of almost any article in a household without impairing beauty or utility.

GAS FOR BRAZIL.—A company in Glasgow, Scotland, has made a contract with the government of Brazil, for lighting the city of Rio de Janeiro for twenty-five years. The gas mains are to extend over thirty miles. The company are to pass 14,000 cubic feet of gas per hour and to light 1,800 lamps.

MEXICO.—The New Orleans papers are sanguine that Caravagal will subdue Matamoros, as he has now some six hundred Americans with him. It is said that important despatches have been received at Washington, probably having reference to the Tehuantepec treaty.

SERIOUS CHARGES, it is said, have been preferred against the Governor and Chief Justice of New Mexico.

THE CHILIAN REVOLUTION.—The Valparaiso correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, under date of Dec. 26, 1851, says the civil war which has agitated the country four months has been brought to a final issue.

FROM THE CAPE VERD ISLANDS.—Accounts from the Cape Verd Islands to Jan. 31, state that there has been a good deal of sickness at the Islands, especially at St. Andrews and St. Vincent.

At the latter place nearly three fourths of the population had died. At the former the deaths had been very great, and at last accounts the mortality was increasing.

The Islands had suffered greatly from gales and severe rain storms, many houses having been prostrated, and the crops destroyed to such an

extent as to leave scarcely enough for the inhabitants to subsist upon. They were living in mud hovels, which was one cause of the great mortality.

Captain Sir Edward Belcher has been appointed to the chief command of the next Arctic expedition.

Capt. Henry Kellet (1842) has been appointed to the Resolute as second in command.

The Earl of Dundonald has obtained a patent for "improvements" in sewers, drains, &c., and for making columns and vases. The substance patented is bitumen of various kinds, according to circumstances. The pipes are to be cast with one flat side. The Patentee proposes to use it for concrete, also for foundations without water.

The principal coin in circulation in California is fifty dollar gold pieces, which they call slugs. They are slug-gish—they hav'nt come this way yet.

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Advertisements.

FOR SALE!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER is authorized to sell by private contract the "Business Stand" in Kentville, at present occupied by himself.

THE Commissioners of Light Houses give Notice that in addition to the Beacon Light built and put in operation at Port Medway on the 1st November last, the undermentioned buildings have been completed and are also in operation, viz:—

- EDDY OR SANDPOINT LIGHT, a Beacon Light on Eddy or Sandpoint on the West side of the North entrance to the Strait of Canso, and is distinguished by Two White Lights horizontally placed 25 feet above sea level—rise and fall 6 feet.—The Building is square painted White with a Black diamond on the seaward side. The walls are of masonry and the roof is of iron. The Light nearly 200 fathoms from the Northwest of it is bold water, and good anchorage. The Tides are irregular and very rapid round the Point.

- ARICHA BEACON, A Beacon Light on Point Arichat on the East side of the Southern entrance to Arichat Harbour. The Building is square, painted White and shows a White Light 31 feet above sea level, rise and fall 6 feet. The point is bold to—and the following are the bearings of the principal Head Lands:—

- HORTON BLUFF LIGHT, A Beacon Light on Horton Bluff in the Basin of Mines 95 feet above sea level high water, (rise and fall 40 to 45 feet).

- Course to Boot Island, entrance of Cornwallis River, N 14° W

Signed J. P. MILLER, J. McNAB. Jan. 8, 1852.

AMERICAN Temperance Life Insurance Company, Capital \$100,000.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

MUTUAL COMPANY.

Incorporated by the State of Connecticut, and officially approved by the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

J. Burton, Agent for Nova Scotia.

For Life.

Ann. Prem.

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14 1 3 5

15 1 4 0

16 1 4 7

17 1 5 2

18 1 5 10

19 1 6 7

20 1 7 2

21 1 8 0

22 1 8 10

23 1 9 7

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25 1 11 7

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27 1 13 7

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52 3 19 10

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61 6 7 5

It is a well settled fact in the history of Life Insurance Companies that but twenty-five per cent. of their losses are traceable to the remote or direct influence of alcoholic stimulants upon the human system. Total abstinence, if insured in common with men who habitually use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, of course compelled to share in paying losses incurred by this practice. They do not insure them upon an equality with other men.

It is the design of our Company to insure none but temperance men, and to give them the full benefits of the temperance principles, both in the reduced rates of insurance and the full earnings of the Company, after deducting expenses. We have heretofore appended our table of rates. It will be seen that they are twenty-five per cent. lower than the rates of most mutual Companies. Our premiums are to be paid in cash, but if upon our present rates, it shall be found that abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, shall make a greater difference in the value of life, than we have estimated, the insured receive the full benefits of the temperance principles, and we propose paying all profits in cash annually after the usual fund of \$200,000 has accumulated.

In this Company those who are insured for life, and thus propose to share the profits of the business, not only have the same security furnished by the best conducted Mutual Companies, but they have the entire earnings of the Company on the low rates, after deducting expenses; and in addition to this, every dollar of the capital (\$100,000) is liable for the payment of losses. Thus, we believe, affords abundant security to the public, and presents decided advantages over any other Company in the country, for there is none to our knowledge, organized upon this plan.

OFFICERS: BARZILLAI HUDSON, President. TERTIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President. B. E. HALE, Secretary.

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Board of Correspondents—Hon. Thos. S. Williams, Hartford; Hon. Andrew T. Jud on, Judge of the U. S. Dist. Court of Conn.; Hon. Thomas Clark, Treasurer of Conn. Chancellor R. H. Walworth, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Hon. Neal Dow, Mayor of Portland, Me.; Gen. Moss Grant, Boston, Mass.; John A. Foote, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio; Edward C. Delevan, Esq., Albany, N. Y.; Hon. Salma, Hale, Keene, N. H.

MEMBER REFERENCE FOR HALIFAX, N. S.: ALEX. F. SAWYERS, M. D.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above valuable and popular Institution, for Nova Scotia, is now prepared to receive proposals for Insurance from any part of the Province, at his Office, No. 40 Bedford Row, Halifax, where Prospectuses, Blanks, and any further information can be obtained.

J. BURTON, Agent. N. B.—All applications by Post must be prepaid. Halifax, N. S., January 1, 1852.

NEW YEAR—1852. Extensive Sale of Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, &c. AT THE HALIFAX CLOTHING STORE, No. 4, ORDNANCE ROW, BY CHARLES B. NAYLOR.

COMMENCING this morning, and continuing daily until the whole of the large Stock now on hand may be disposed of—comprising upwards of 300 Yards of White, Blue, Green, Red, and other Colours, CHESTER JACKETS, TROUSERS and VESTS by the hundred, Shirts, Drawers, Gaiters, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, in fact every article necessary for Men's wear, together with a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Platts, Bayas, Warrants, &c.

A Full Assortment of FALLOES' TRIMMINGS. The whole of the above Stock is now offered for sale, either wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices for Cash, in order to make room for a new stock for the spring, and as economy is the order of the day, persons in want of any of the above articles would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Clothing of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in good style. January 3. Wes. & Ath. 119.

Fire Proof Building To Let. THE North Store in Acadia corner, adjoining the Subscriber's EARthenware Store, it being a first rate stand for business—rent moderate.

Also the new BRICK BUILDING in Marchington's Lane, suitable for a Grocery or a Warehouse for Storing Goods. For further information inquire of CIEVERDON & Co. Jan. 17.

Ex Steamer Canada from Paris via Liverpool. THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large assortment of Paper Weights, Alabaster Ornaments, melling Bottles, Porte Monies, Tooth and Nail Brushes.

Also—Oleophane, Almond Cream and Bandoline, at No. 139 Granville Street. ROBERT G. FRAGER. January 3.

PICKED UP. A MACKEREL NET, marked "H. K." The owner can have it by applying to Feb'y 7. JAMES SMITH, Sambro, Coat Cove.

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF



CHERRY AND LUNGWORT, FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and CONSUMPTION.

DO NOT NEGLECT IT. CONSUMPTION Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT.

The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated, and the case so utterly hopeless, as to have been pronounced by Physicians and friends, to be past all possibility of recovery, have been cured by this wonderful remedy, and are now as well and hearty as ever.

Its operation is mild, yet efficacious; it loosens the phlegm which clogs so much difficulty, relieves the cough, and assists nature to expel from the system all diseased matter by expectoration, producing a delightful breeze in the breathing and chest, and this, after the prescriptions of the very best medical men and the invention of kind and sorrowing friends and Nurses, have failed to give the smallest relief to the Consumptive sufferer.

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be infallible cures, but which have only proved palliatives, but this medicine is not only a palliative but a cure for ulcerated lungs. It contains no deleterious drugs, and one trial will prove its astonishing efficacy better than any assertions or certificates in curing Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs, such as Spitting of blood, coughs, pain in the side, night sweats, &c. &c.

About 1000 certificates of almost miraculous cures, performed by this medicine, from some of the first Doctors, Clergymen, and Merchants, have been sent us for this medicine, but the publication of them looks too much like queries [to] show them to any person, calling at our office. This medicine will speak for itself and enough in its own favor wherever it is tried.

CAUTION—This medicine is put up in a large bottle, and the name of Judson & Co., Proprietors, New York on the splendid wrapper around the bottle. All orders must be addressed to Comstock & Brother, No. 9 John Street, New York.

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colours the Hair, and not the Skin. This dye may be applied to the hair over night, turning the lightest RED or GREY HAIR to a dark brown, and by repeating a second night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, without the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or perfect black, with a positive assurance that the dye, if applied to the skin, will not colour it. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair.

These facts are warranted by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated Chemist, Dr. COMSTOCK, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and other works, and School Books, well known and widely celebrated by the public.

DEAFNESS.

Use DR. LARZETTE'S ACOTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and were subject to ear trumpet, have after using one or two bottles, thrown aside their trumpets, heard, and perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen, and even thirty years standing of deafness.

CARLETON'S Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle.

The changes of weather and season, with the change of use and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and various fluids of horses. It is at these times they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Hooves, Worms, Bots, &c. All of which will be prevented by giving one of these powders, and will cure when disease is advanced, if used in time. They purify the blood, remove all inflammation and fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do more work with the same feed. The action of these powders is direct upon all the secretory glands, and therefore has the same effect upon the Hooves, and all other Herby and animal diseases arising from or produced by a bad state of the blood, are speedily cured by them.

Remember and ask for CARLETON'S CONDITION POWDERS, and take no others.

FOR MALE AND FEMALE.

DR. LARZETTE'S JUNO CORDIAL, or Procreative Bixie, prescribed as an efficient restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, or Barrenness, and all irregularities of nature. It is all that it professes to be, viz: Nature's Great Restorative, and remedy for those in the married state without offspring. It is a certain cure for Seminal emissions, General Debility, Gleet, Weakness of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affections, Leucorrhoea or Whites. As an invigorating medicine it is unequalled. Also, a certain remedy for Indolent Consumption, Indigestion, loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, Female Weakness, Debility, &c. It is warranted to please the user in any of the above complaints, and is of priceless value to those without offspring.

Caution to be carefully read and remembered. A counterfeit of this celebrated Juno Cordial has lately been issued, having the name of LEVI JUDSON on the wrapper.

Remember that the counterfeiter has the name of Levi Judson on the wrapper, and the genuine has NOT his name on the wrapper. JUDSON & CO., No. 9, John St., N. York. Agents in America. Established in 1844.

CARLTON'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES, &c.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and in the private practice in our country by an immense number of individuals and families, first and most certainly for the cure of the PILES, and also extensively and effectually as to haemorrhoids unless where its effects are witnessed, externally in the following complaints:

For Dropsy—Treating extraordinary absorption at once. For Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours. Rheumatism—A cure of Chronic, giving immediate ease. Sore Throat—By Cantharids, Ulcers, or Colds. Group and Whooping Cough—Externally and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns. Curing in a few hours. Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or of long standing, and lever sores.

Its operation upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising and exception. The common remark of those who have used it in the Piles, is "It acts like a charm." It is warranted to please any person that will try it.

CAUTION—Never buy at less you find the true signature of Comstock & Brother, proprietors, on the wrapper of the genuine article. All of the above named articles are sold only in New York, by Comstock & Brother, No. 9 John St.

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

It may be procured from any of the following AGENTS: John Naylor, Esq., Halifax. Andrew Henderson, Esq., Annapolis. Daniel Moore, Esq., Keelville. William B. Troop, Esq., Wellville. Elder Samuel McKeown, Barrington. T. R. Patten, Esq., Liverpool. B. Fleet, Yarmouth.

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, on applying Mrs. BERTEAUX'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. I applied Mrs. BERTEAUX'S MEDICINE for a short time and was soon cured of every vestige of the disease. The thankfulness which I felt, on the long and painful disease being removed, was much more than tongue can express. After three years from the time when I used the Medicine, I was threatened with a relapse or return of the disease. I applied the Medicine and the disease disappeared. From that time to the present, I am perfectly free from all symptoms of Erysipelas or Salt Rheum. I therefore heartily recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, as a speedy and effectual remedy.

ANN S. WHELLOCK, Nictaux. August 5, 1847.

The following testimonial in favour of the efficacy of this remedy has been received from William Caldwell Esq., Mayor of the City of Halifax, and is published in the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted.

To John Naylor, Esq., Halifax. Sir, The cause of suffering humanity demands I think that every one who knows anything that will afford relief ought to make it public. Believing this to be the best, I hand you the following certificate of what has occurred under my notice, and you are at liberty to use it in any way you may think proper.

In March last my wife was attacked with that dreadful disease Erysipelas in her leg. It inflamed and swelled to an alarming size, causing excruciating pain, rendering it impossible for her to put her foot to the floor, and was fast advancing upwards. Her case was one painful to look upon. Having read in a newspaper of the beneficial results of Mrs. BERTEAUX'S remedy, I advised her to procure a bottle from you, which she did, and the effect was marvellous. In the short space of four hours, she was so relieved that she was both quite astonished. She continued to recover gradually, and in a few days was quite free, (and I believe and hope forever) from that dreadful disease.

W. CALDWELL. Nictaux, 22nd August, 1847.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to the public a sure and certain remedy for all kinds of RHEUMATISM, viz: Acute, Chronic, Inflammatory, &c. &c. also for BRADYCHIA, and Chronic pain in general.

Mrs. C. BERTEAUX, Nictaux. This is to certify, that last May I was afflicted with acute Rheumatic pain from my head to my feet. I suffered everything but death for four weeks. I tried many things—I employed a Doctor. But I grew worse and worse, so much, that it took four persons to hold me off the bed. I sent for Mrs. BERTEAUX, she came, and started with me a night—applied her medicine, and to my astonishment and joy, the next morning I could stand and walk, and in a few days I was able to go about my place.

SAMUEL MCCONNELL, Nictaux, 22nd August, 1847.

Sworn before me this 28th Sept. 1847. D. G. LANDERS, J. P. Jan 2. Wes. 130, Vol. 53.

1852. Staffordshire House. 1852. 500 Crates Earthenware.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their friends to the public in general to their extensive stock of EARTHENWARE, CHINA & GLASSWARE, which during the winter months they will dispose of, at unprecedented low prices, to make room for their spring goods. Country Merchants who are in the habit of getting their Goods in Sleighting time, would do well to give us a call. Our stock is replenished with every useful article for House keeping. No charge for Package or Packing.

CLEVERDON & Co. Jan. 17.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION. Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Precinct Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway. Sir—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the violence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills.

R. W. KIRKUS. AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walsh. Margaret McConnigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND TOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thom & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement. August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway. Sir—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

Sir—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day to see the same effect, should it be required, he resolved to try Holloway's Pills, and as a matter of hope he took the first dose, which gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will test great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit in support of it, should it be required.

Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the Goulburn Herald, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured by their use, of this distressing complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

- Ague, Female Irregularities, Sore Throat, Bilious Complaints, Fevers of all kinds, Stone or King's Evil, Flatulency, Piles, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Headaches, Indigestion, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms, all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c.

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

Sole Agents in Nova Scotia—Dr. Harding, Windsor Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg. T. R. Patten, Liverpool, N. T. (Top per, Cornwallis, Tucker & Smith, Truro, J. A. Jost, Guysborough. B. Cochran & Co., Newport. A. N. Patten, Horton. B. Legge, Mahone Bay. S. Falton & Co. Wallace, J. F. More, Colebrook. T. J. Jost, Sydney J. Matheson, Bras d'Or. P. Smith, Port Hood, Mrs. Thomson, Pictou. E. Stearns, Yarmouth.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Price in Nova Scotia is 1s. 9d., 4s., 6s., 10s., 15s., 20s., 30s., 40s., and 50s. each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

CHEBUCTO HOUSE. NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

Opposite Messrs. Wright & Grassie's Wharf. R. G. HALL, respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, in Town and Country, that he has opened the above Establishment, on his own account, where he will constantly have on hand articles of warranted quality, connected with the GENERAL GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS, which will be supplied at the lowest remunerative profit.

Family and Ship Stores. Country produce taken in exchange for goods, which will be supplied without advance on the usual retail price.

Articles from the Country received on consignment which will be disposed of (at a small per centage) to the best advantage; and the proceeds duly forwarded.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE Subscribers having taken into Co-partnership Mr. T. GEORGE R. ANDERSON, the business heretofore carried on by them, will, from this date, be conducted under the firm of BELL, ANDERSON & CO.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Commissioners of Light Houses give Notice that a Beacon or Harbour Light has been erected on Admiralty Head on the West side of the Entrance of Port Moresby, and is now in operation. The Building is square painted White with Black Square in the Centre of the forward sides—and shows a plain white Light forty-four feet above the sea level (rise and fall 6 feet) and will be visible in clear weather from Cape Lallave and Palmerston Bay Eastwardly, and Forward, until shut in by the main land westwardly. It stands within thirty fathoms of the shore which is bold to.

The following bearings by Compass are given to assist vessels making the Harbour. From the Light to the Outermost headland. Westerly 8 38 W. to Long Cove Breakers 8 17 W. to South-west Breaker 8 22 E. to South-east Frypan 8 00 E. Island & S.E. breaker in one 8 00 E.

The Islands and Ledges on the East side of Entrance are on line of these courses: From Light to Lallave Rock, N 72 E. to South point of Indian Island, N 77 E. to Cape Lallave over the point of Indian Island, N 76 E. Lat 44° 6' N—Lon. 154° 34' W. Variation 14° 48' W. Fortmedway, Nov. 1, 1851.

S. CUNARD, Commissioners of Light Houses. J. P. MILLER, JAS. McNAB, 3m.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress by a number of Mercantile gentlemen, to issue at an early day, A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

to be devoted to the strenuous advocacy of a reciprocity trade between the United States and the British North American Colonies—Increase of Railway and Steamboat communication between the two countries—the presentation of the resources of the Colonies to Capitalists in the United States—weekly review and prices current of American goods required in the colonial markets, and of Colonial produce &c. shipped to American ports—and all general Commercial intelligence touching the interests of the rapidly increasing trade between the two countries.

The Proprietors respectfully solicit from American and Colonial Correspondents, articles containing statistics of the trade between the States and the Colonies—the mines, minerals, timber, fisheries, agriculture, &c., of the Colonies—the manufactures, public institutions, schools, &c., of the States, and facts on all subjects connected with the reciprocal commerce of the two countries. Communications, POST PAID, to the "INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, BOSTON," (giving the editor, confidentially, the writers' names), will receive faithful attention. Boston, January 6, 1852. 131.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Founded 1843, Capital £100,000 Stg. Chief Office, 48 Moorgate Street, Bank, London.

THE following Important Benefits are offered by this Company: 1st. A return will be made for the surrender of whole term Policies (after payment of three annual premiums) of the full Office value.

2nd. A Person desirous of surrendering his Policy may receive, instead of a payment in cash, a new Policy for an equivalent sum, not subject to further payment of premiums, or a sum on attaining any given age of an equivalent value.

3rd. Credit given for one half the premiums upon whole term Policies for £400 and upwards for five years interest payable annually.

4th. Notices of assignment received and registered, and acknowledged if required.

5th. No claim disputed except in case of palpable fraud, an unintentional error will not vitiate a Policy.

6th. A Person desirous of surrendering his Policy may receive, instead of a payment in cash, a new Policy for an equivalent sum, not subject to further payment of premiums, or a sum on attaining any given age of an equivalent value.

7th. Advances are made on security of Policies of three years standing, to the full extent of their Office value at the time of the application.

The attention of the Public is requested to the above liberal terms of the STAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, the business of which is fast increasing. Pamphlets and all blanks supplied, and every information given on application to the Agent or Med. Examiner. R. S. BLACK, M.D. DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner. Agent. Jan. 17th, 1851.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. Bell & Black.

HEREBY offer a choice stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and coming seasons, comprising Welsh and Lancashire FLANNELS, Blue, Black and Fancy Wiggins and Beavers, Black and Fancy Cashmeres and Best Hosiery. A large assortment of COBBERGS, Delaines, and other stuff goods, White, Printed and GREY COTTONS, Various kinds of American Cotton and Woolen Manufactures.

White and Blue Cotton Warp and Cotton BATTING, Long and square SHAWLS in great variety, BLANKETS, Gala Plaids, Hosiery, Ladies' Muslin and Cape Collars, &c. &c. Agents Long Cloth and Lamb Wool Shirts, &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Oct. 18. Wm. C. Mes., & Guard.

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital \$185,000 Safely Invested. INSURE on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, &c., at the lowest rates of premium compatible with safety, and on all insurable lives at rates of premium far below that of any English or Scotch Company, and all Policy holders participate in the profits of the Company, which have hitherto amounted to 45 to 50 per cent. on the amount paid in, and divided annually.

Blanks, pamphlets and every information furnished by R. S. BLACK, Esq., M.D. DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregations in Halifax beg leave to apprise their friends that they are making preparations for holding a Bazaar early in the ensuing spring, to raise funds in aid of the New Wesleyan Chapel now in course of erection in Grafton Street. Contributions in money, or materials, or articles for sale are respectfully solicited and will be thankfully received. For particular information, reference can be had to any of the following Ladies, who will act as a Committee of Management:—Mrs. Evans, Mrs. McMurray, Mrs. Nordbeck, Mrs. Troop, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. E. Scott, Mrs. Mignowitz, Mrs. Starr, Mrs. Barr, Mrs. Frost, Miss Jones, Miss Crane, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Noyling and Mrs. Jones. Miss Crane, Secy.

the destitute—all persons of every state and circumstance are evidently cared for, and thus the prosperity of the whole is secured. In this country the light of divine truth shines forth, the God of Heaven is acknowledged, the sanctuaries of Christianity are opened, the freedom of the people is secured. Every individual is permitted to worship the Almighty according to the dictates of his own conscience, consequently, there are Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, Methodists, &c., all evincing their respect for the Supreme Being, and their desire to extend the Redeemer's kingdom. Here the Bible Society has many practical friends, Missionary Associations are in vigorous operation, Humane Institutions of every kind are encouraged. The Wesleyan Church above all is at present distinguishing itself in the midst of much opposition by its maintenance of scriptural doctrines, ministerial rights, and connexional principles. The whole machinery of this society is called into operation, particularly in Yorkshire, which has long been considered the heart of Methodism, while London has been acknowledged the head. Hence we have not only our private members of the Church, but Prayer Leaders, Class Leaders, Sabbath School Teachers, Local Preachers and Itinerant Ministers, all actively engaged in working out their own salvation, and in labouring to secure the salvation of others. A diversity of gifts, but the same Spirit. Some few of these burning and abiding lights we have had the pleasure of seeing with our eyes and hearing with our ears.—Dr. Clarke, Dr. Townley, Richard Watson, David Storer, &c. We cannot now forget their appearance, their spirit, their prayers, their sermons, their Missionary speeches and Society addresses. We imagine ourselves with them in the family circle, in the sick room, at the renewal of tickets, the quarterly love feasts, and in the great congregation, but, alas! their labours have ended. They served their generation, by the will of God, and, like David, are now enjoying their reward. Others have taken their places with whom we are less acquainted, but who are actuated by the same principle and spirit, and are now commendably pursuing the same object. Not the least conspicuous at the present day are the Revs. Dr. Bunting and Dr. R. Newton. May the Lord help us to drink deeply into the spirit of our fathers, to labour faithfully in the same cause, that finally we may meet those holy and useful men (with all who have died happy in the service), in the kingdom of God above.

MICHAEL PICKLES.
Annapolis, Feb'y 2, 1852.

For the Wesleyan
Parrishore Circuit.

REV. DOCTOR.—Being persuaded that those who pray for the peace of Jerusalem always read with pleasure communications respecting Zion's prosperity, I am happy in being able to furnish that class of the numerous readers of your excellent "Wesleyan" with a brief account of a very gracious revival of religion, with which we have lately been favoured at Lakelands.

This little Settlement may, with great propriety (under God) be called the property of Wesleyan Methodism. It is one of the many places visited by the Missionary of the Cross, in which the labourer is not very sure of his hire, and perhaps on that account neglected by many of the (so called) Servants of Christ; but here Methodism has sent her Missionaries, who in obedience to the command of the ever blessed Jesus, have gone out into the highways and hedges to compel them to come in.

More than twenty years have elapsed since the Gospel was first preached by one of our ministers to this scattered and comparatively destitute people, and from that period to the present, they have had occasional opportunities afforded them by the same, though the visits of my immediate predecessors were few and far between. Their lack of service was however efficiently supplied by good Brother John Lockhart, who has for some years past met them regularly once in four weeks.

At his instance we commenced a series of meetings there on the 3rd ult., which were continued three weeks with increasing interest; and we realized the fulfilment of that gracious promise,—"Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name he will give it you." The Lord the Spirit was eminently in our midst, to revive the Church, to reclaim the wanderers, and to set captive souls at liberty. Truly it was good to be there. I could frequently adopt the language of the Poet,—

"My willing soul would stay
In such a frame as this,
And sit and sing herself away
To everlasting bliss."

The Spirit's influence was so generally felt, that scarcely an unawakened sinner could be found in the congregations. Many sought the Lord with purpose of heart. Nor did they seek in vain, for while they who had power with God, wrestled with Him in their behalf, the burden of guilt was removed from the heart, and conscience of many, and they became reconciled to their offended God, through faith in the blood of His Son.

Forty-seven names have been added to our class paper, all of whom, except three or four, have professed to have obtained peace with God,

through our Lord Jesus Christ. Thus this moral, as well as natural "wilderness shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." Earnestly pray that God may carry on the good work, here commenced, in every part of this Circuit.

T. GARTZ.

Parrishore, March 1, 1852.

For the Wesleyan.

The Christian Visitor vs. Wesleyan Methodism.

In the Visitor of the 29th February there appears about as odd an article, in answer to my last on the above topic, as could possibly have come from the pen of a Patagonian Editor. There must be something in Phrenology.

Strangely enough he begins by irregularly attributing the castigations bestowed on him, to somebody whom he styles "the Rev. Superintendent." It is very pleasant to parents to hear it hinted that their children bear striking resemblance to noble specimens of humanity, especially when, as in this case, they are men of station, talent and piety. Thanks to the Visitor. After such a wonderful beginning, he proceeds to charge the gentleman singled out with cowardice, and as being ashamed of the annoying reproofs administered. But I wish to know of the Editor how long since he found out that writing over a fictitious signature displays either shame or want of valour? I had thought in my reveries on his one-sided extracts, and expressed sympathy for the self-styled Reformers, that he verily approved of, not only anonymous reproofs, but anonymous slanders. Methinks I hear one of them exclaim as he reads the Visitor, "Brother, brother, thus saying thou reproachest us also, for we wrote the fly sheets, and dared not say yes, or no, when the tyrannical Conference asked us if we knew who wrote them." "It was on account of our having written, printed and circulated, without our signature, that we were enabled to escape conviction, and defy the Conference." "We are martyrs for the privilege of attacking in the dark."

Having disposed of so much of the first conglomerate sentence, I may observe that the remainder consists of characteristic, but unmeaning sneers at the Editor of the "Wesleyan," and the Methodists; and as sneers can only be replied to pertinently by sneers, I leave them unanswered, confessing that the Editor can "sink" lower than your humble servant.

The next sentence is a challenge containing a dark insinuation that the Editor of the Wesleyan dare not publish anything on the difficulty with a few persons in Australia, and with a Missionary at Natal. Well, if the Editor of the Visitor thinks that it will be edifying to Churches remote from the scene of such occurrences, to read a history of the controversies between Ministers and people, we (with your leave, Mr. Editor) will make him the offer, that, if he will publish an impartial history of the controversy between a certain Pastor at Machias and his flock, of the controversy that divided the once flourishing Sackville Church, that separated the various Pastors of the Upper Sussex Church from the flock, all the known and recent controversies between the successive Pastors of St. Martin's Church and the flock, and of the cause that have sent adrift a considerable number of Pastors of his paragon system of "Church independence," to go from Church to Church, seeking employment and lifting collections, then we will give an impartial history of the difficulties he alludes to in his sapient challenge. If he fears to trust the Wesleyan, he may, with our free consent, publish the whole affair himself, provided that it be done impartially; so far are we from unwillingness that "any but a Methodist should allude to Wesleyan troubles."

The next sentence is an utterance from the Alpine pinnacle of Editorial dignity, about "Religious Liberty," and "Church independence," in which he assures his readers that "we intend to publish whatever authentic information we think may be of interest to our readers." To this, with profound submission, we can only say, be true to that avowed intention, and publish to the four winds whatever "authentic" information you can secure that will be interesting to your readers, but don't insult them by reiterating the tirades of enemies of Methodism, without giving the defence of the injured. At the same time, permit us to observe, that we, Methodists, only ask people of other Churches to let us settle our own affairs, just as we leave them to settle theirs. In this we humbly believe that we are only requiring genuine "Church independence," and true Religious Liberty; especially since any dissatisfied Methodist can go out from us in peace, unpersecuted by even an act of public expulsion; the parallel to which liberty no close communionist enjoys. Yea, the Wesleyan may freely commune with his brethren in Christ, of other Churches, at the table of the Lord Jesus, without exposing himself to Church censure and excommunication. Will the Pastor of the Close Communion Church in Portland give the same liberty to his flock? I trow not, unless with some dipped Church. I say dipped Church, because the Visitor's Editor and correspondents say, "it's wrong to transfer," yes, "concealing the truth;" nor can I say, immersed Church, for that would be a transfer—a Latin word Anglicized.

A word or two on the last sentence and I have done with the contents of the queer article.

Does the Visitor mean to say, that the Methodists ever persecuted or even sanctioned the persecution of any Anti-Pedo-Baptist for being such, by imprisonment or otherwise? If so we boldly defy him to name the case. On the contrary, did not the Wesleyan periodicals of England express deep sympathy with Mr. Oncken when persecuted in Denmark and Hamburg; one of its leading Ministers being on the Committee of the Evangelical Alliance that drew up the remonstrance to the authorities of the persecuting state.

And now let me make a few remarks on the course pursued by the Visitor towards Methodism. Let it be remembered, that in my previous letter the Visitor was charged plainly with antagonism to Methodism, a charge of a serious nature, and demanding a serious reply, apology, or defence; but instead of any such thing, we have a few unchristian insinuations, a few ungentlemanly sneers, and bold bravado; the meaning of which is, "I retract nothing, apologize for nothing, and what I have already done, I will do again; reckless whose character I injure, or whose feelings I wound." We say well, if you attack we shall defend, and your brethren must blame you, and not the Methodists, for all the wounds they get in the unseemly melee; for we boldly defy you to point to the instance in which we began the attack.

ONE OF THE WESLEYAN MILLIONS.

P. S.—I perceive in the Visitor of the 27th Feb., the barefaced assertion made by an agent of the Visitor, "that it is acknowledged by other Denominations to be the best edited paper in the Provinces." The Editor of the Visitor dare not give the name and locality of the agent that wrote it.

He also gives a professed extract from a Methodist clergyman (!) lauding him—modest—very. But he does not venture to tell us, that several Methodist Clergymen, who once took his paper, have thrown it up in disgust, and that the Methodist Clergyman is not in connection with the English Conference.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday-Morning, March 13, 1852.

We have devoted as much of our available space as possible, this week, to contributions from our respected Correspondents. Other communications received, stand over for future publications. We had prepared a reply to the gross and scurrilous attack made on us and Wesleyanism, by the Editor of the Christian Visitor, in his issue of the 5th inst., but this we have been likewise necessitated to postpone.

BRUNSWICK STREET CHURCH.

The Rev. J. McMURRAY has favoured us with the following account of the encouraging state of the cause in the Brunswick Street Church:—

It will be gratifying to many of the readers of your much esteemed Journal to know that the special services in the Brunswick Street Church, which have been held during the past four weeks, and which are yet in progress, have been blessed by "the Lord the Spirit," to the salvation and edification of many. For some weeks previous to the commencement of these services, we were favoured with encouraging tokens of the Divine presence and blessing in the public means of grace; and not a few of our members, quickened anew, were believingly looking for an effusion of the Holy Spirit upon our Church and congregations. From these indications of good we were led to hope that extra means would be attended with gracious results, and accordingly availed ourselves of the presence of the Brethren Davies and Churchill, who came to our assistance at our Missionary Anniversary, for holding the first week's services. Since then, meetings have been held every evening, and, for the greater part of the time, also in the afternoon of each day.

To the praise of God's glorious grace we have to say, that the presence of the Lord has been manifestly in our assemblies, powerfully operating upon many hearts, awakening them to a sense of their danger, while cheering instances of saving power have been given us daily for the last three weeks. In our Sabbath Schools, also, "times of refreshing" have been enjoyed. On Sabbath last a number of the children were in deep distress, and several of them professed to obtain peace with God. Out of the mouth of babes shall God's praise be perfected.

One very pleasing and important feature of the present gracious season, and one which is usually seen on such occasions, is that the Church

generally has been greatly revived therein. Many have been brought ardently to long for the blessing of entire sanctification, and several have taken hold of, and are rejoicing in its possession. A discourse, preached by our beloved Chairman, at an early period of the meetings, on "the great salvation," was particularly blessed in encouraging the Lord's people to look for this state of grace. We hope the number of witnesses for Christian holiness will be increased among us daily, so that the Church may be thereby the better fitted to honour the Lord, and labour in His cause.

Next week, we purpose, by God's blessing, removing the services to Argyle Street Church; and our prayer is, that that venerable building, so long hallowed as a house of God, and for so many years the scene of Divine manifestations, may be again made glorious by the shining forth of Him who dwelleth between the cherubim, and that hundreds may largely share in the blessings of covering and sanctifying grace.

"Oh, that all might catch the flame,
All partake the glorious bliss!"

Halifax, March 11, 1852.

We direct attention to the following communication from the pen of the Rev. H. PICKARD, A. M., on the projected establishment of a Branch Institution at Sackville, N. B., for the education of females; and bespeak for the enterprise a cordial and liberal support. The want of such an Institution has been confessedly for a long time seriously felt, by all classes of the community, and we do heartily rejoice, that steps are to be taken to supply it, by means calculated to give satisfaction and secure success:—

(For the Wesleyan.)

Plan for the Establishment of a Branch Institution for Females.

MR. EDITOR.—The term Branch Institution, which has been employed to designate the projected Academy for Females, taken in connection with the proposal to establish it in this place, may lead some persons to suppose that it is intended so to blend the working of the Branches as to have the youth of the two sexes associating together in their course of education here, as they do in very many of the most popular Academies of the United States. To guard against such a misapprehension of our design, we would distinctly state that no such union is contemplated. In the plan, which is before our friends, receive from them the requisite sanction to secure the establishment of the Branch Institution, there will be for it a distinct organization in both school and family. In view of this, a lot of land has been selected for its site, which is far enough away to be completely isolated from the Institution already in existence.

Some may be ready to inquire—Why not, then, select a site in some other place rather than in Sackville? To any one, who may be found really anxious for the establishment of such an Institution, but disposed to press this inquiry, a statement of the reasons, which led the Board of Trustees, after most careful deliberation, to the unanimous conclusion upon this point, will, we are confident, be perfectly satisfactory. Should circumstances hereafter seem to demand it, such a statement will doubtless be given.

I will not just now, Mr. Editor, intrude further upon your space, but will before concluding, express our thanks for the kindly editorial notice which, under date of the 14th ult., you gave to the measures by which it is believed the important object may be accomplished. We regard it as pledging the powerful influence of "The Wesleyan" in favour of our plan, and we shall, therefore, be encouraged to proceed in our efforts with yet increasing hope of success.

Yours, very truly,

H. PICKARD.

Wesleyan Academy,
Mount Allison, March 6, 1852.

For the Wesleyan.

May I avail myself of your columns to express my strong and unqualified disapprobation of certain attempts which are being made to sow distrust and dissension among the Wesleyans in the County of Cumberland, in conducting the election contest now going on there. The fact that two of the candidates, equally enjoying the confidence of the Wesleyan Church, of which they are members, are likely to be in political opposition at the hustings, has induced unscrupulous partisans on both sides, to endeavour to secure the suffrages of Wesleyans in favour of their respective political theories, by gross attacks, through the press and otherwise, upon the religious and moral character of each of those gentlemen. As the points at issue between the parties have no reference to the interests of Wesleyans, as such, this course of procedure is utterly unjustifiable. The Wesleyans exist for purposes far transcending in importance the objects aimed at by any political

party, and those who rightly appreciate their position and responsibilities, will not allow their christian unity to be marred by reason of any diversity of opinion upon political measures, or by the tactics of extreme partisans of either side.

Information has reached me from reliable sources, that in canvassing the County, my name has been freely used by some injudicious friends of each party. On the one side it has been alleged, that some recent votes of Mr. Fulton in the Assembly, which have given offence to some of his constituents, were the result of my advice and influence, and that I have endeavoured to dissuade Mr. DeWolfe from presenting himself as a candidate. On the other side, it has been stated that Mr. Fulton having forfeited my confidence, as a Wesleyan, I have induced Mr. DeWolfe to take the field in order to unseat him. To both these statements, and every thing of a kindred character, it is like due to those gentlemen and myself, and to the Wesleyan community whose peace is endangered, to give the most direct and positive contradiction. I never exchanged a word with Mr. Fulton on the matters referred to, until some days after the votes were given, and to this moment have not either to himself or any other person, expressed an opinion on the course he has pursued. Nor was I ever consulted either by Mr. DeWolfe or any of his friends on the advisableness of his appearing as a candidate. He and I have never communicated in any way on the subject.

In conclusion, permit me to say, that the uses made of my name and position can only reflect dishonour upon those who have been so recreant to truth as to put such reports in circulation. On any subject affecting Wesleyan interests, either of the gentlemen referred to would have my most implicit confidence, but with their political differences, while within constitutional limits, I have nothing to do; nor could any Wesleyan minister be a partizan in any election-contest; involving only questions of secular policy, without a gross violation of his solemn obligations, and without incurring, after proof and conviction, heavy disciplinary censure.

EPHRAIM EVANS.

Halifax, March 12, 1852.

Methodism in Toronto.

A short time ago we gave an interesting account of the progress of religion in the Richmond Street Church, Toronto. A Correspondent in the Christian Guardian of 18th ult., gives the following pleasing account of the work in connection with Rev. Mr. Caughy's labours:

I stated in the communication referred to above that 526 persons had professed to find some direct spiritual good, since the commencement of those special services; and since then the interest and solemnity of the meetings have been greatly on the increase, and the congregations very much enlarged, and especially on the evening of the Lord's-day, the church was literally crammed. The aisles, altar, and even the pulpit stairs were filled on both sides, and some hundreds had reluctantly to go away for want of room; though those inside were crowded so closely together,—perhaps not fewer than 2500 persons, most of whom listened with almost breathless attention to the great truths of the glorious gospel, delivered with such energy, and at the same time with such amazing simplicity, and in a style and manner peculiarly the speaker's own, and which would ill-befit any other minister to imitate. The attendance at the week evening services also, has been much larger the last two weeks than before, and especially the last week, the large and commodious church was so filled every night that it was not easy to find seats for all that came, and the prayer meetings have been crowded to excess; and many, night after night, with their families were obliged to go away because they could not obtain an entrance into the large lecture room. And thank God the penitents have thronged in large numbers to the benches, to receive the instructions and share an interest in the prayers of the Lord's people. Among the penitents or seekers of salvation, were to be seen the Sunday School pupil of ten or twelve years of age, kneeling beside the gray or bald-headed man of sixty or seventy years, and those of every age, between the child of ten and the man of seventy years of age, male and female. We have seen husband and wife, parents and children, brothers and sisters, kneel side by side, and sending up their prayers together, to the Throne of Grace. And we have seen, (and O blessed sight), parents give their children the kiss of welcome, as they have entered into the Kingdom of Heaven, or if you please the Kingdom of Grace; and husband and wife embrace each other, happy in the new relation in which they stood to him, who, when on earth said of those who were his,—Behold my brother and sister and mother.

There you might see the skeptic and infidel bowed at the penitent bench, and crying aloud for mercy; and thank God, some of these have stepped into the liberty of the children of God,—such liberty as all have who believe with the heart unto righteousness in the blood of Christ.—this work is so evidently of God, that we think a dog would scarcely dare to lift his head, or move

his tongue against it. The Ministers, Leaders, Stewards, and Local Preachers, have joined heart and hand, and have worked sweetly and harmoniously together, having but one object in view, the enlargement of the Redeemer's Kingdom; and blessed be God, the result is very encouraging. Since the 23rd of Nov. last, eleven weeks, the number professing to be justified is 457, and the number professing to have entered into that blessing, termed by our Saviour, in the 5th chapter of the Gospel according to Saint Matthew, pure in heart, amounts to 169; and those who have been restored from a backslidden state, to what David calls in the 51st Psalm, the joy of thy salvation, amount to 115; these three classes of persons, thus benefited by these special services, put together, amount to the pleasing number of 741. Hallelujah, all glory be to God!

St. Andrew's Church Sabbath School.

An eloquent and appropriate discourse was delivered on the evening of the last Lord's Day by the Rev. Dr. Richey in St. Andrew's Church, to a crowded and attentive audience, from Ephesians v. 25, 26, 27, in support of the Sabbath School connected with that congregation. In illustrating and recommending the important truths contained in this beautiful passage of Scripture, the Rev. Doctor explained at considerable length the distinguishing characteristics of the Church of Christ as a spiritual society, and then proceeded to unfold from the same sacred oracles, the love which the Saviour cherishes towards his Church; the stupendous manifestation which he has given of his strength and fervour of this affection, in giving himself for it; and the blessed effects and consequences of this offering in the present sanctification and the future felicity of the people of God. In explaining and enforcing the duties which the Church owes to her ministers and to society at large, the claims of the Sabbath School, as a most efficient instrument for the religious instruction of the rising generation, in a thoughtless and ungodly world, were prominently brought forward. This able discourse, delivered in a most solemn and earnest manner, evidently produced a deep and salutary impression upon the minds of the scholars and the whole audience.

Not the least pleasing feature in the service was the appearance of a Methodist Minister in a Presbyterian pulpit, co-operating in the same glorious cause with the stated Pastor of the congregation, advocating the same truths, and affording a practical illustration of that brotherly love which ought to distinguish all the ministers of the Gospel, and continue to prevail among all members of the Christian church.

A collection was made at the conclusion of the solemn service, in aid of the funds of the Sabbath School, amounting to £9 11s.—Colonist.

Fatal Result of Mormon Fanaticism.

During several successive days a number of men have been engaged in searching the Trent between Nottingham and Beeston for the purpose of finding the body of a young man named William Barnes, recently a resident in the last named place. Barnes having latterly distinguished himself as a zealous partizan of the Mormonites, who unhappily are becoming rather numerous in and around the county of Nottingham, had been elevated to the rank of a priest or prophet. In this capacity he was about to receive a couple of converts into the bosom of "the church" on Wednesday night, at ten o'clock. The "priest," the candidates, and a number of "brethren" approached the left bank of the Trent at the time named, the spot selected being in a place known as the Rye-fields, near Beeston. The converts, both young women, hesitated about going into the water, being fearful of danger, but Barnes bravely led the way, assuring them that no harm could befall the faithful. He had scarcely uttered some expression to this effect, and was stepping into the stream, which was unusually high and the current very strong, when in a moment he was carried off his legs and sunk directly. One of the "brethren" with him, who could swim well, plunged after the unfortunate man, but was unable to reach him, and his body has never been seen since. The enthusiasm of these wretched fanatics is astonishing. They are constantly engaged in making proselytes, and many families have already been induced by their agency to leave this neighbourhood for the Mormon settlement in California.—Watchman, Feb. 4.

REFORMATION IN DUBLIN.—A Romanist abjured the errors of Popery on Sunday, the 1st inst., under the spiritual direction of the Rev. Thomas Scott, and subsequently received the holy communion in St. Thomas's Church, the Venerable Archbishop Magee, &c., officiating.—Church and State Gazette.

CONVERTS FROM POPERY.—Last Sunday, (1st Feb.) in the Canonsgate Free Church (Rev. Mr. Nisbet's), the interesting spectacle was witnessed of five converts from Popery partaking for the first time of the Lord's Supper in connection with the Protestant Church. On the previous Thursday, they were publicly examined in the presence of the congregation on the cardinal truths of Christianity, and made a formal renunciation of the errors of Popery as contained in the creed of Pope Pius IV. The examination was highly satisfactory, and the whole scene produced a deep and we trust an abiding impression on all who had the privilege of witnessing it. We read of the "first fruits of Achaia unto Christ," and we hope that these may be the first fruits of a glorious harvest of souls, yet to be gathered from among the deluded victims of Popery in the crowded districts of our city.—Edinburgh Witness.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is to be held this year in Boston, to commence its sittings, we believe, on May 1st. Bishops Hedding, Waugh, Morris, Hamline, and Jones, in view of the near approach of the time appointed, have recommended the ministers and other members of the church to observe Friday, April 2nd., as a day of fasting and prayer.

Recipes.

CURE FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—Take 3 drachms of camphor gum, 3 do white beeswax, 3 do spermaceti, 2 ounces olive oil—put them together in a cup upon the stove, where they will melt slowly and form a white ointment in a few minutes. If the hands be affected, anoint them on going to bed, and put on a pair of gloves. A day or two will suffice to heal them.

YEAST.—The bitterness of yeast, which is often a cause of complaint, may be removed by straining it through bran, or by dipping a red-hot charcoal in it. But the most effectual and easily available remedy is to put the yeast in a large pan and cover it with spring or well water, changing it every three or four hours. The bran seems to impair the strength, and coal sometimes stains it, but the water purifies it in color and taste.

The mode of using water for keeping and purifying yeast, has been adopted by some of the best American housekeepers, with entire success. So says the Gardner's Chronicle.

APPLE BREAD.—Take two parts of flour to one part of apples, stewed; stir them quite warm into the flour; put in a little yeast, knead it without water, the fruit being quite sufficient. Let it remain in the pan to rise for twelve hours; then put it into small pans and bake it. It makes very light and palatable bread.

HOW TO MAKE CANDLES.—Candlewick, if steeped in lime and saltpetre, and dried in the sun, will give a clearer light, and be less apt to run.

Good candles may be made thus:—Melt together ten ounces of mutton tallow, a quarter of an ounce of camphor, four ounces of beeswax, and two ounces of alum; then run it into molds, or dip the candles. These candles furnish a beautiful light.

Interesting Extracts.

THE SELF-LAMPLIGHTER.—What won't ingenuity accomplish! Here we have says the New York Tribune, an invention by which lamps or candles may be lighted at any moment of time by a clock or a pull of a cord. If attached to an alarm clock, a light may be procured at any hour. In cases where people wish to rise at a certain usual time at night, all that is to be done is to set the clock and make the connection of the lamp-lighter "all right," and then, when the hour comes round, you have a lamp already lighted at the same time.—Certainly very convenient. When not desired to be connected with the clock, it can be attached to a cord, terminating in some place near the bed, like a bell-pull, so that it is only necessary to pull the cord, to produce a light previous to rising. It is designed also to be so attached to the bell handle of a front door, that pulling the bell instantly makes a light to see by in the hall, or any other part of the house. The inventor is Mr. Alexander Beudet of this city.

INGENIOUS APPLICATION OF GUTTA PERCHA.—A process for causing gutta percha to adhere firmly to the metallic structures necessary for the support of artificial teeth, and for preserving it from the friction of the tongue, has

been invented by Mr. Truman, of 23, Old Burlington-street, London, and is a matter of importance to many persons. By the method employed made use of are avoided, and the painful effects of the pressure of hard metals upon the gums removed, the elastic nature of gutta percha admitting of the closest contact with them without inconvenience. The substance is also colored by a contrivance which closely imitates the natural colour of the gums. The invention, though simple and without complexity, is perfectly efficacious, and answers the purpose for which it is intended completely.

THE CHOLERA.—A gentleman of professional honour, in order to prove that he could procure brandy of a strictly temperate landlady, at a fashionable resort on our bay the last season, assumed the symptoms of cholera, and with expressive sighs and groans, called to her for brandy. "Brandy!" she exclaimed. "I have none!" "What! none for puddings and pie?" exclaimed the honourable sufferer. "None," replied the heroine. "My puddings and pie never have the Cholera!"—N. E. Diadem.

A SCOTCH INVENTION.—Our ingenious townsman, Dr. Dewar, has invented a machine, at one end of which the reporter's short hand notes are placed, and at the other end of which, a few yards off, they are produced at the ordinary rate of speaking, in clear, bold, long-hand, ready for being put into the hands of the printer. An experiment made on Thursday night (including the speech of Mr. Arthur, slightly condensed, in our report of the Free Presbytery's meeting) was quite successful. To give an idea of the advantages that may be secured by this machine, we may mention that four columns of the type used for reports by the Times may be produced comfortably in a couple of hours by one reporter; whereas, under the present laborious and equibrous plan, nearly eight hours would be consumed in the task by an ordinary reporter.—Aberdeen Herald.

COST OF TELEGRAPHING OPERATIONS.—It is stated, in the February number of Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine, a valuable journal, that the extent of telegraphic lines in the U. States and Canada exceeds 12,000 miles, involving a capital of more than three millions of dollars. To work these lines costs annually 720 tons of zinc, worth \$57,000; more than a million pounds of nitric acid, worth \$117,000; and \$27,000 worth of mercury, besides a considerable value in sulphuric acid, &c. On the line from Pittsburg to Cincinnati alone, there were transmitted, in the year 1850, 361,559 paid dispatches, and the revenue received was \$73,278.

WATER POWER PRINTING PRESS.—The printing press of a daily paper in Boston, United States, is driven in a manner of which there is no example in any other city in the Republic. Through a two-inch lead pipe, a stream of Cochituate water is introduced into the meter, which only occupies twenty four square inches. The fall of water between the Boston reservoir and this meter is about 100 feet. This two-inch stream will discharge eighty gallons of water each minute, and in passing through the meter will give a motive power equal to what is called three-horse power. This is more than sufficient for driving the press. It is less hazardous than a steam engine, requires no attendance, and is always in readiness.

VALUE OF SEA-BIRDS.—Their quantity of down, which supplies the islanders with water bedding, and their fat, which is considered an efficacious remedy for wounds; their oil, which is preserved in large bunches of long bladders made of the stomach of the solan goose, render the sea birds more valuable to the inhabitants than the poultry tribe to us. The poor people of St. Kilda prize them so highly as to say proverbially, "Deprive us of the petrel and fulmar, and St. Kilda is no more."

RECORD OF GREATNESS.—One of the bricks brought from the ruins of Nineveh, besides the letters inscribed on it, is marked with the footsteps of a weasel, which must have run over the brick before it dried; so that the record of the existence of the mighty Assyrian King, and the dominative animal, has been stamped on the same piece of clay.

POCKET STOVES.—The Milwaukee Advertiser says that a gentleman of that city has invented a spirit stove, which, while only a foot square, will warm any ordinary sized room. It weighs less than ten pounds, is convenient for carriages, cars, and even small ones may be carried in one's pocket of a cold day, and, producing neither soot, smoke, nor ashes, might be made as ornamental a piece for personal use as a watch or breast-pin. It only consumes a pint of alcohol per day.

A MELANCHOLY FACT.—Opium is the most energetic of narcotics, and at the same time one of the most valuable of medicines; but the habitual use of it is infinitely more injurious to the health than ardent spirits are; and so notorious is this fact, that the subject has called forth the particular attention of the different insurance offices, who find that they have sustained considerable loss from, as well as that a new risk has been created by the enormous increase in the consumption of opium.

LOOK IN YOUR OLD BOOKS.—About seventeen years ago, a gentleman of Lynn purchased a lot of books at a sale, as he particularly wanted one of them, but the others he left unread on the shelves of his library. A few days since, however, his daughter took one of them down in order to read it, and discovered two £10 notes concealed between the leaves.

Family Circle.

Christian Homes.

The human being is like a delicate plant, and needs rest and nurture—needs permanency in its relations—cannot endure perpetual change. The moss will not grow upon the rolling stone or on the mountain top that is swept by never ceasing winds. The moving sands are an eternal desert; but give to these waste places quiet, and little by little, life lays hold upon them, gathers strength day by day, and in process of time the polished rock is clothed with a fruitful soil, the flinty sands are decomposed into richness, and the frightful desert smiles with living beauty.

Life needs permanency and rest. "Build ye houses," therefore, "and dwell in them," said Jehovah to the people of his love—"plant gardens and eat the fruit of them." His counsel to those whom he would preserve was, that they have permanent homes and enjoy the fruit of their own labours. The same great principles lie at the foundation of human prosperity in every age.

To every family then let me say—make your home pleasant, and let the delights of vanity go. Store your little private domain with reminiscences of the past—with mementoes of friendship and affection—with comforts for the body and with books and pictured histories, which shall prove a solace to the heart, and shall furnish an abundance of wholesome food and of delightful stimulus to the mind.

Look for your highest enjoyments in communion with God, in the society of good men and women, and of little children, in converse with the wise and holy dead, who are yet speaking, though invisible; in the service of your Father who is in heaven, and of your brethren and neighbours here on earth.

Have a home—a place of worship—a church to work with, and if you can, a circle of friends, whose natural tendencies, whose education, whose general habits and sympathies, so harmonize with your own, that you all have a mutual understanding and confidence. Be perfectly true to these friends through all changes. Never betray them. Never forget them. Never neglect them.

Establish yourselves in these permanent relations. In these hold fast. "Plant gardens for your soul to gather richness, and sweetness in; in whose cool grotooes you may find rest and pleasant shade—in whose private walks you may hold converse with those you honour; gardens that shall have the wholesome herb for you, when you are sick, and poor and miserable; that yield the fruit of entertainment and spiritual strength. The poorest of you is not so poor, but in this Christian land he may have such a garden; and the richest of you is not so rich, that he can afford to do without one.

Give over all these semi-barbarous notions of life, which place its enjoyment in show and vanity, in change and luxury. Take the Christian idea and act on that. Seek for permanency, for those quiet and enduring pleasures—the still and deep delights that are found in home, and in Christian labour; and in open and free communion with the good—in seeking for wisdom by practising it—for truth, by living up to its demands and for righteousness and its reward of eternal joy, in the manifold activities of the life divine.

Let your soul be at peace—heed not the ceaseless jar of a contentious world—regard not its stupid maxims, and its fanciful and wayward impertinence; the demands of fashion, and the examples of idle and simple minded persons, who for sheer want of something to do, and out of the morbid hunger of an empty heart, are making changes perpetually. "Build ye houses and dwell in them; plant ye gardens, and eat the fruit of them." We make great boast of our schools, and to hear some men talk, we should suppose them to be meat and drink, and wisdom, and wealth, and salvation.—But great and excellent as are the blessings of the education which these give, there is an institution older than the school, and to which it is in every sense subordinate. I mean the family—the home. He who

should raise the character of our homes will be a greater benefactor than any one who shall improve our schools merely. The moral principles, the sentiments of patriotism, the habits of order of disinterested sacrifice, the warm affections, the religious awe, the sacred convictions which are born and nurtured in a good home, constitute an education which is a thousand-fold more valuable than the mere knowledge imparted in a school. Look to your hearths and fire-sides; make your homes good—gardens of fruitfulness and beauty, and you will have wrought as excellent a work as it is permitted man to accomplish upon earth.

"Build ye houses and dwell in them; plant ye gardens and eat the fruit of them." Learn how to make your homes each a vineyard of God. It is worth the labour of a lifetime and to many of us it will cost as much. But the reward is richer than wealth, and more honourable than fame, and more blissful than pleasure; a reward worthy of our immortality and enduring as the truth and love of God, for a good Christian home is a vestibule opening into the eternal mansions of the Father's household in heaven.

The Family Altar.

"Family prayer," says Cecil, "may be made a vast engine of power to the whole domestic circle. It says there is a God, and inspires a reverence for his character. It proclaims a life to come, and points to the spirit land. It fixes the idea of responsibility in the mind, while it diffuses sympathy through the soul. It furnishes a judicious parent with an opportunity of glancing at faults, where direct admonition might be inexpedient. It greatly conduces to the maintenance of family government and order, while its spiritual advantages are invaluable."

General Miscellany.

Electricity in Diseases of the Heart.

Having tested electricity faithfully in different diseases of the heart, and with very great success, we deem it not improper to call the attention of both the profession and the people to its use. Diseases of this character are prevailing much, and if relief is not to be obtained in the application of this agent, we doubt if the sufferer can reasonably anticipate it at any source. For their encouragement, and the consideration of the profession, we will briefly cite a few from among many cases which have come under our observation, assuring the reader, that the name and address in each case shall be given to those who take sufficient interest in the subject to investigate the particulars.

Mrs. D—, of Charlestown, called on me in June 1848, with disease of the heart, with which she had been afflicted several years, and which for some months had been very troublesome. Excitement or exercise induced violent palpitation, and on falling asleep, which she could not do when reclining upon the left side, she would be suddenly aroused by a sense of suffocation and great distress. She was subjected to the electrical treatment for four weeks only, and permanently relieved.

Mr. C—, of Boston, about 36 years of age, was submitted to my treatment in May 1850, for a disease of the heart, of many years' standing. He was often seized with paroxysms so violent, that life was with much difficulty preserved. Medical aid had been often called at such times, and with no other success than to restore him to a state of consciousness, and to a realization of one of the most insufferable and alarming diseases with which mankind can be afflicted. At the time I first saw him, he was subject to spasmodic attacks of the heart, which was attended with convulsion of the whole system. Having been a sufferer for many years, and often informed that he could find no relief, he had given up all expectation of being restored.

From the first application of electricity he was much relieved; and with eight applications only, fully restored. He may now be seen in Boston, in the full enjoyment of health.

Mr. B—, in December, 1850, was suf-

fering from an affection of the heart which was much aggravated by exercise, and from which he had apprehended the most fearful consequences, as his father had been afflicted as he was, and instantly died from the disease. Electrical treatment was at once instituted, and with immediate relief. In one month, during which it was applied ten times, he was completely restored, and is now well.

Cases of this kind might be multiplied; but we have cited enough for our present purpose, which is to call attention to the subject, and afford encouragement to those who have been taught to believe, that for diseases of the heart there never can be a cure.

Electricity directly controls the circulation. It may be so applied by different means as to at once affect the action of the heart. An understanding application may be made at any time with perfect safety. In some cases, insulation is only advisable. In other instances, interrupted currents may be passed from the magnetic machine; and in other cases, uninterrupted currents, directly through the heart.

An electrical examination of the heart always detects a degree of tenderness or weakness not experienced by those in health. Such examination should always precede a direct application of an agent so active and immediate in its effects, as by too powerful an application, the most fatal results would follow.

One other suggestion may perhaps be proper. Diseases of this character should be attended in their earliest stages. There are always admonitory symptoms, which should lead at once to self-preservation. Perhaps in this more than in any other disease there is danger in delay, as it often so happens that the sufferer is able to keep about, and hardly thinks himself in danger until the very hour of his death, or even the very instant. With a sense of weakness and distress through the region of the heart with palpitation from slight effort or a little excitement, the sufferer should take counsel, and at once obtain relief. This may be done.—*Independent Medical Gazette.*

Moonlight in the Tropics.

There is something exceedingly romantic in the nights of the tropics. It is pleasant to sit on the landing place at the top of the flight of steps in front of Bluefields House, after night has spread her "purple wings" over the sky, or even to lie at full length on the smooth stones; it is a hard bed, but not a cold one for the thick flags, exposed to the burning sun during the day, become thoroughly heated, and retain a considerable degree of warmth till morning nearly comes again. The warmth of the flat stones is particularly pleasant, as the cool night breezes play over the face. The scene is favourable for meditation; the moon "walking in brightness," gradually climbing up to the very centre of the deep blue sky, sheds on the grassy sward, the beasts, lying down here and there, the fruit trees, the surrounding forest, and the glistening sea spread out in front, a soft but brilliant radiance unknown to the duller regions of the north. The babbling of the little rivulet, winning its seaward way over the rocks and pebbles, comes like distant music upon the ear, of which the bass is supplied by the roll of the surf falling on the sea-beach at measured intervals.—a low, hollow roar, protracted until it dies away along the sinuous shore, the memorial of a fierce but transitory seabreeze. But there are sweeter sounds than these. The mocking-bird takes his seat on the highest twig of the orange tree at my feet, and pours forth his rich and solemn gushes of melody, with such an earnestness as if his soul were in his song. A Tival from a neighbouring tree commences a similar strain, and now the two birds exert all their powers, each striving his utmost to outstrip the other, until the silence of the lonely night rings with bursts and swells, and tender cadences of melodious song. Here and there over the pasture, the intermittent green spark of the firefly flits along, at the edge of the bounding woods scores of twinkling lights are seen, appearing and disappearing in the most puzzling manner. Three or four bats are slightly winging along through the air,

now passing over the face of the vertical moon like tiny black specks, now darting through the narrow arch beneath the steps, and now flitting so close over head that one is tempted to essay their capture with an insect net. The light of the moon, however, though clearly revealing their course, is not powerful or precise enough for this, and the little nimble leather wings pursue their giddy play in security.

For Farmers.

Practical Agriculture.

Agriculture is the oldest of all the pursuits of man. Abel was a keeper of sheep, and Cain a tiller of the soil. It is one of the most honourable pursuits and one of the most useful. It is the most healthful, the most independent, scientific and erudite. A thorough farmer cannot be such without a knowledge of many sciences. The fore-castle hand on shipboard knows how to handle the sails, but he knows no more of the art of navigation than a tailor on his shop-board, or the physician in his laboratory. So a farmer may, by practice, learn how to handle the plough and the hoe, but a great deal more knowledge than this is included in the art of the husbandman. So much, that the man who knows it is truly a learned man.

Bulfinch caused on his statue to be inscribed, "a genius equal to the majesty of nature,"—"but," says a learned botanist, "a blade of grass was sufficient to confound his pretensions." A farmer may find a field of science in every plant on his broad acres, whether it is raised by his sweat and skill, or by the despised weed which he seeks to destroy. If he will master all the science of the old oak tree beside his barn, or the pig-weed beneath his feet, he will have a stock of learning that will forever afford him a fund of most agreeable contemplation, and at once enable him to improve his farm as it has not yet been improved. The whole vegetable economy furnishes matter for mental food vastly greater than its supply of corporeal nutriment, and not less agreeable.

The structure and function and uses of the vegetable world, what is known and what is unknown of it, can never fail to furnish either most pleasant knowledge or curious matter for research. But the science of vegetable physiology, enough in itself to make a wise man, is only one of many included in the thorough knowledge of agriculture. Geology, botany, and chemistry, all must be known, or let a man boast as he may of his knowledge or skill, a blade of grass is sufficient to confound his pretensions. This it is that makes the farmer's pursuit honourable, and if he produces enough for his consumption, no man is so independent and happy. And he is a most useful citizen to the State. No man, it has been said, is so useful, as he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before.

Most frequently a great error is committed by young men, who revolting from the labour of the farm, and seduced by the fancied road to luxury and wealth, which each dirty street of a city seems to their dazzled senses, quit the plow and resort to the counter, in the delusive dream that they have found the highway to wealth and ease. How many of such are there now in this city, in the decline of life, not only without the anticipated fortune, but destitute of a home.

Green-houses in Winter.

A writer in Downing's Horticulturist communicates the following important information respecting the treatment of plants in green-houses during winter.

"Very few persons appear to know the value of the sponge in the green-house. I mean for the purpose of washing the leaves of all those plants with leaves broad enough to admit of it. I took the hint five years ago from a neighbour, the most successful plant grower I have ever had the good fortune to know. His plants were always so especially fresh and healthy, that I was for a long time puzzled to understand his secret. But early one morning I caught him with a pail of water, slightly warm, by his side, sponging off the leaves of all his choice

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plants. I said to myself, 'I have it.' I did more; I went home and practised it. My plants soon showed, by their aspect, that I was not wrong in believing the real secret of my neighbour's success. They began to look brighter, healthier, and grow and bloom better than my utmost care had been able to make them do before. And now strangers always ask the same question when they see my plants, that I used to ask my neighbour. My answer is, 'use the sponge.' The pores of the leaf get filled with fine dust—and the plant chokes.—Spraying does not wholly remove it; the sponge does."

Preserving Sheep from Dogs.

Let me publish to the sheep-raising world, a remedy against the destruction of sheep by dogs, which was given me a short time since, by a highly respectable and valuable friend, himself an extensive wool-grower. It consists simply in placing on one sheep in every ten of the flock, a bell of the usual size for sheep. The reasoning of my friend is this: The instinct of the dog prompts him to do all his acts in a sly stealthy manner—his attacks upon sheep are most frequently made at night while they are at rest, and the sudden and simultaneous jingling of all the bells strikes terror to the dogs; they turn tails and leave the sheep, fearing the noise of the bells will lead to their exposure. The ratio of bells might be made to vary according to the size of the flock. The importance of sheep preservation from dogs, the writer hopes will claim for this communication an insertion in most of the papers of the Union, that a remedy so cheap and so simple may be fully tested.—*Rich. Whig.*

Try It.

To raise an orchard of grafted fruit without grafting! How can it be done? Select the kind of fruit you desire, then take a linen string and tie it as near the top as may be. Let it remain one year, then you have above the string one year's growth. Over the string will form a bulb; cut off just below and set in the ground, and from the bulb will start out roots, and soon trees of a dwarfish size will be seen growing under a burden of fruit.—*Exchange paper.*

Frozen Potatoes.

It is stated that if potatoes, when in a frozen state, are dropped one by one into boiling water, and cooked, the taste or the quality will be unimpaired by the freezing. In Chapin's Chemistry, it is recommended to sprinkle the frozen potatoes with slacked lime, so as to absorb the excess of moisture which forms beneath the skin when the tuber begins to thaw, and which would otherwise occasion decomposition.

Obituary Notices.

Miss Celeste Tupper, of Hillsburgh.

The late and much respected Miss CELESTE TUPPER, was the second daughter of Nathan Tupper, Esq., Hillsburgh. She was born August 3rd, 1836. At a very early period our departed sister evinced symptoms of a delicate constitution proceeding from a scrofulous diathesis, which seemed with her advancing years to develop itself in a tendency to pulmonary consumption. Her natural disposition was kind and amiable. When about eleven years of age she was led to seek the Lord, and we are happy to say, found him to the joy and salvation of her soul. From this memorable period, the religion of Jesus manifested itself in love to God and all mankind, and became the chief topic of her conversation; at a time too, when no religious excitement appeared in the community. Differing from most of her age, she was habitually serious, cheerful, and industrious; applying herself to the improvement of her mind, the cultivation of her voice, and such other useful employment as her exceedingly frail system would admit. At fourteen years of age it was evident that the disease was attacking her lungs, and that notwithstanding parental kindness, and medical skill, its progress daily increased. Being

apprised of her situation, she was not the least alarmed; while her physical strength declined, her confidence in God was increased, and the consolations of Israel to her were neither few nor small. Much of her time was spent in reading the Holy Scriptures and in prayer; when assaulted by the enemy of souls, she would flee to the Saviour for deliverance, and protection; when, immediately some kind and gracious promise would be sent to her aid. Prayer she highly valued, and frequently requested her friends to pray that she might be supported in the trying hour and coming conflict. Truly their prayers were heard and her expectations more than realized. Her affliction, though great and protracted, never produced a murmur or a sigh. When mention was made of her sufferings, she would immediately advert to the patience and sufferings of our Lord Jesus Christ for her; and also add, that those whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth. Within the past few months, it was clear that she was fast approaching the hour of her dissolution. Being asked by her father if her hope was firm, she replied, "My hope is full: Oh, glorious hope of immortality!" she frequently conversed with her parents about her end, and gathered much strength from their observations.—Being pious themselves, they not only knew how to sympathize with their beloved daughter in these trying circumstances, but were enabled to give her suitable advice, and often did they commend her to God in humble and earnest prayer. For every little attention that was paid her she manifested great gratitude, and observed to her father and mother that they would never have to regret a want of affection and attention to her, having done all that lay in their power. Her brother-in-law, Doctor Beckwith, did everything he could to mitigate her suffering; as it was impossible to arrest the progress of the disease. He continually urged upon her the propriety and importance of trusting in the Lord. Long will the writer remember the sympathy, kindness and prayers of the Dr. in her behalf. He truly watched over her by day and by night with the feelings of a relative and a Christian, who knows the value of the soul and the necessity of standing ready for eternity. As the messenger of death seemed to hurry along with more rapid strides, our esteemed sister was less afraid of his arrival. The Spirit of God strengthened her faith in a wonderful manner. She exclaimed to her mother—"I am not afraid to die. Praise the Lord, I feel stronger and stronger," and exhorted all around her to give their hearts to God. The Sabbath before she left the world, Satan made a vigorous attack upon her; and while she was evidently struggling with some inward conflict and seemed to have some depression of mind, out of the fulness of her heart she exclaimed, "Why art thou cast down, oh my soul and why art thou disquieted within me; hope thou in God for I shall yet praise thee, who art the health of my countenance and my God." This apparently last conflict with the enemy was soon over, her heart was again made to rejoice in God, and with her hands clasped and upraised to the Almighty, her face beaming with joy as if in a rapturous transport, she exclaimed—"Behold the glory of the Lord. The mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear him." When her eyes began to grow dim, and her tongue had nearly failed to give utterance to her thoughts, the pulse in her arm had ceased to beat, she attempted to say, "Jesus can make a dying bed soft as"—when her voice faltered and she raised her trembling feeble finger, pointing to the pillow to say the rest. Now, for a time all was still, every eye was fixed, each one was concluding the spirit had escaped. When to the surprise of all, she opened her eyes, looked those around her full in the face, and summoning her little remaining strength—exclaimed, with remarkable emphasis, "Oh! the glory of the Lord," and then added, "the mercy of the Lord endureth for ever," and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, Nov. 27th, 1851, in the sixteenth year of her age. The funeral took place the following Sabbath, was numerously attended and the occasion improved from the words of Solomon, "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy Youth."

M. PICKLES. Annapolis, March 4, 1852.

Mr. Thomas Croucher, of Peggy's Cove.

Died, at Peggy's Cove, on the 18th February, THOMAS CROUCHER, in the fifty-third year of his age,—about twenty-five of which he had been a member of the Methodist Church. In his early days there were no regularly organized Christian societies throughout the whole extent of St. Margaret's Bay, so that he grew up, as did the people generally in those days, ignorant of the things of God. As nearly as can be ascertained, the time when he became seriously concerned about the salvation of his soul, was about the period when the Rev. Robert Lusher, Wesleyan Minister, of Halifax, first visited the Bay. Under his ministry, a general religious awakening took place, the result of which was the organization of a Wesleyan Church. Mr. Croucher did not at once join the little band of Wesleyans, but sought christian instruction and consolation in the English Church, so called. Under the influence of an awakened conscience, he repaired to Halifax, in order to consult with the Rector of St. Paul's, afterwards Bishop of Nova Scotia, hoping thereby to find some ease to his soul. The result of that interview seems to have been not very satisfactory to his mind, for what reason I know not. It was, however, but a short time afterwards, when he united with the Methodist Society. The precise period when he found peace with God is not known. That there was such a period is certain, for to it he has often been heard to refer with manifest feelings of gratitude to God. It was while perusing the sacred page, that divine light, peace and love, first broke into his mind. One passage especially, which has afforded encouragement to many a contrite seeker of mercy, was applied with such power to his soul, that he never forgot it, viz: "A bruised reed will He not break; and the smoking flax will He not quench," &c.—Isaiah xlii. 3. To this event he referred while on his dying bed, observing that he was now, within a few yards of the spot, where he first knew the joys of pardoning love. His union with the Wesleyan Church brought against him no little persecution from those who thought,—and I fear still think,—that Methodism ought not to be tolerated. The design of this sketch is not to eulogize our departed friend. We do not present him as a faultless character. He had his failings, (and who has not?) which caused him many an hour of sorrow. He was sometimes overcome by a fretful disposition, which was, however, often irritated by trials, peculiar and severe. His pathway through life was exceedingly rugged. More than an ordinary share of difficulties he was called to endure, but in the midst of all, the great purpose of his life was manifest—the glory of God, and the salvation of his soul. His last illness was protracted, but not very painful. He literally wasted away, until life itself ebbed out. Several times I visited him, and always found him clinging to the cross of Christ. About a week before his death, he called his large family to his bedside, and exhorted them to attend to the important interests of their souls, assuring them, with great calmness, that he was going to heaven. His death has been of great spiritual benefit to his family, several of whom seem to be earnestly seeking the God of their fathers. His funeral was largely attended, comprising persons of all the denominations in the Bay, who were earnestly exhorted by the writer to be "also ready."

G. O. H.

Correspondence.

Rev. Mr. Pickles' Letter.

REV. AND DEAR DOCTOR,—However extensively we may travel, and whatever attractions different parts of the earth may possess, you know, there is a peculiar charm connected with the place of our nativity. Of this I have recently been reminded by the reception of a letter from Mr. Isaac Overend, an old friend—resident in the vicinity, where it fell to my lot first to breathe the vital air, where I was brought to the enjoyment of religion, and the Circuit from which I entered the Mission field. The writer is an aged, respectable, and influential office-bearer in the Wesleyan Church. For years he has been a regular and liberal supporter of all the funds of the Connexion, and for a long period

his house has been a home for the Wesleyan Ministers. The Circuit in which our esteemed friend resided is Keighley, in Yorkshire, (England,) probably not second to any in the District, and the chapels lately erected are within a short distance of each other. The one in Keighley will hold nearly two thousand persons, and is entirely free from debt. The Rev. Dr. Alder is Chairman of the District, and the Rev. George Jackson (who was once in these Provinces) is Secretary. Our correspondent commences by a reference to the death of his beloved wife, who was a mother in Israel, a woman pre-eminent for piety and devotedness to the cause of God. For nearly half a century she was a consistent, useful member of the Wesleyan Society, maintaining an unblemished character to the termination of her earthly existence. The writer says: "The messenger of death has lately visited our house and deprived me of my dear and much beloved partner. This is a source of great distress to my mind. I returned from Black Pools, (where I had spent twelve days,) on Saturday evening. On Sunday we had the Rev. Mr. Hughes to dinner, and she waited upon him without difficulty, and with great pleasure. On this occasion, my dear wife talked much about Heaven, which was shortly to be her home. After dinner we proceeded to the Chapel, returned home, took tea, went to the Sabbath School and two of the preachers came back with us at night. After supper three persons engaged in prayer. Mary seemed to be carried away in praise and prayer to God. At ten o'clock, we all retired to rest, with the exception of Mary, who according to a custom that she had attended to for years, repaired to her closet,—and often have I stood at the door with my heart much softened and my eyes bathed in tears by her devotional exercises. Her plan was every Saturday night to consecrate a portion of her time for private prayer, in behalf of those Ministers who were to preach unto them the succeeding Sabbath, that the Lord by his Spirit, would bless the word, to the conviction and conversion of souls. On Sunday evening, a little before twelve o'clock, my dear Mary complained of a pain in her side, which rapidly increased, and within fifteen minutes "the vital spark was gone." She was unable to say one word; but thanks be to God, my loss is her infinite and eternal gain. Her reward is Heaven. As to myself, I felt troubled, cast down, but not forsaken. I can yet say, "Bless the Lord for all His benefits." I have a good house to live in, plenty of money, all the comforts of life, many friends and not one enemy that I am aware of. Praise the Lord! all is well. I still retain the name of "Class Leader." At present we have twenty-nine steady members. Within the past year, four of our class have died in the faith and hope of the Gospel. Thank God for these living and dying witnesses to the truth of the Christian religion. You will be glad to hear that we have erected a School House at Sowd, forty-eight feet by thirty-six, in which are taught one hundred and fifty-eight children. We have got Calvin Chapel at Harkin Stone. We are doing well at our Chapel in Lower-town, congregation large, and this winter we have added sixty-five members to our society. At present we have a great work before us. Lately we have bought a piece of land to be attached to the Chapel. We are going to build a new School House upon it, forty-eight feet by thirty-nine, and the rest will be added to our grave-yard. There is a new Church and School House at Upper Town. At Marsh we have a place of worship, forty-eight feet by thirty-nine, well attended, with ninety-four members. At Haworth we have a new Chapel; at Lees, at Paper Mill Bridge, at Keighley, and at Steton, all in a prosperous condition, and, thanks be to God, we have not one hand lifted up for reform, on all the Circuit. We are also at peace among ourselves, and out of debt on the Circuit Books, that is with reference to the support of our Ministers. In addition to these we have a good money club, which every place on the Circuit is paying into, in order to liquidate the debts of our Chapels and School Houses. Were you at Lower Town now, you would be surprised to see the improvements that have been made since you left us."

The above extracts will show that the Divine Being is still honouring this section of His Church. The borders are being enlarged, and souls brought to the knowledge of the truth. Oh! that the number may be daily increased. The reading of the above letter has led to the following reflections. Although I have been twenty-four years away from the scenes of my youthful days, I yet feel a particular and lively interest in the happiness and prosperity of the people. Often do I, in imagination, pass through that part of Yorkshire that will ever be dear to me. I think of the majestic hills and deep valleys, the barren mountains and fertile plains, the stone walls and thorn hedges, the broad high-roads and narrow footpaths, the splendid palaces, and the humble cottages, the large towns and small villages, the spacious halls for commercial enterprise and the large temples for the worship of God, streets thronged with persons of business habits, factories of an enormous size presented to the eye in which the residents of the country are employed, colleges, academies, &c., in which to educate the rising generations, asylums for the lunatics, hospitals for the sick, and poor-houses for

SEALED TENDERS

WILL be received by the Editor of THE WESLEYAN, on the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock, for the erection of a BUILDING on the Lot adjoining the Wesleyan Chapel in Argyle Street.

TWO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA. THE CANADA COMPANY would suggest to parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia that the Western Section of Canada offers every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States.

The Settlers in Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, most abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Government and Canada Company.

The great success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country, by the success of many Settlers of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who have settled in many Townships, and by the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Lands from the Company.

The Canada Company's Lands are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for Sale Cash down. The plan of 1-5th Cash and Balance in Instalments being done upon.

The Rents, payable 1st February each Year, are upon the Interest, at six per Cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, no Money is required down; whilst upon the others, according to the value, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will free the Settler from further Calls, until the Second, Third or Fourth year of his Term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold; and of course, stopping payments of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money specified in the lease.

The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his Improvement and increased value of the Land, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold; the option being completely with the Settler.

A Discount of Two per Cent., will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year. The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the Settler's Savings Bank Account.

The direct trade now opening up between Upper Canada and Halifax presents facilities for cheap passage by the St. Lawrence to the Upper Lakes, in the vicinity of valuable lands open for settlers.

Printed Papers containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from the Rev. E. Evans, Halifax, of whose permission the Company avail themselves to refer inquiring parties to him, as a gentleman long resident in Western Canada, and who will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally.

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office. Toronto, C. W., April 5, 1851.

EX STEAMER EUROPA.

A Fresh supply of Soaps and Perfumery, Fats, Wind A Tor and Honey Soaps, Hendrie's genuine brown Windsor, Fats, fancy soaps in great variety Burton's and Pater's Sand Balls.

FOR SHAVING. Higge's Naval and Military, Fats, Almond Cream Transparent Tablets and sticks, Glycerine, assorted.

PERFUMERY. Bayle's Eau, Sognet, Hendrie's Roudelotta and Verbenas, Atkinson's Jockey Club.

Just Received per Steamer. BLACK and Coloured Velvet Bracelets, Grotchet Wool A Gift and Shewes, Pink Sarsnet Ribbons, Floss Silks, Best Brown Knitting Cotton, and other Goods.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. BY recent arrivals from England, Scotland, and the United States, the subscriber has completed his full assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICAL CASES, STETHOSCOPE, GLASSWARE, and all such articles as are usually kept in similar establishments, which he offers for sale at the lowest market price.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. NOW opening at the Store near the Ordnance Gate, a variety of FANCY GOODS, viz: Toy Trunks, Dessert do. Chimney Ornaments, Toilette Bottles, Figures in endless variety, Named and Exhibition Mugs, Crystal stands, Glass Dishes and Cake Stands, &c. suitable for CHRISTMAS PARTIES.

REMOVAL!!! CLEVERDON & CO. BEG to inform their friends and the Public in general, that they have removed to the Granite Building, known as Acadia Corner, nearly opposite Her Majesty's Ordnance Gate, where they are opening an extensive assortment of BATHING MACHINES, CHINA, GLASSWARE, suitable for City and Country Trade, which they will dispose of at their usual low prices.

NUGENT'S PEOPLE'S ALMANACK. is now ready for delivery. This annual contains much useful and interesting information in addition to Astronomical Calculations, Tide Tables, &c. &c. and will be found on examination, well worth the patronage of those for whose use it has been compiled.

BOARD AND LODGING. A FEW respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated on reasonable terms, at the residence of the Subscriber, Brunswick Terrace, opposite the Universalist Church.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—We regret to learn, by letters received last evening from Liverpool, that Capt. George C. Garrison, of the barque Perseverance, of this port, was carried overboard and drowned during a heavy gale on the 17th of January, 5 days after sailing hence for Liverpool.

Capt. Garrison was an estimable young man, and was held in high regard by all his acquaintances. His loss will be deeply affecting to his sorrowing friends, especially his widowed mother, whose principal support he had been for several years past. He was son of the late Capt. Sam. Garrison, of this city, and was in the twenty-fifth year of his age.—St. John, N. B., Courier, 6th.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—We understand that a number of young men, from different parts of the Province, intend to proceed to Portland on Tuesday morning next, by the Steamer Maid of Erin, on their way to California.—Jb.

The Quebec Gazette says—The government have been intensely active since the return of the delegates from Halifax. The Executive Council has met daily for some time, assembling at 2 p. m. and remaining in session till eleven o'clock, with the interval of an hour only at six. Many old claims and difficulties which had become venerable by their age and long standing on the books of the Council, have been finally disposed of, as one among the many fruits of this assiduous attention to business.

On the 17th ult. a Bill to incorporate the Newfoundland Steam Company was introduced in the N. F. House of Assembly, and read a first time.

The Pennsylvania Board of Canal Commissioners have adopted a resolution, that the locks on the several divisions of the Pennsylvania Canal shall be closed on every Saturday night at 12 o'clock, and remain closed until 12 o'clock on Sunday night, except for the passage of packet boats.

Mrs. Agnes Boyd, of Cincinnati, it is said, died of grief, a few days ago, in consequence of the decease of her husband. She was only 29 years of age, a lady of rare accomplishments, and the daughter of the Rev. Dr. George, of Philadelphia.

A gang of Philadelphia counterfeiters have been arrested at New York, who had been doing a large business in \$3 bills on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Rochester.

It is understood that Mr. Webster has received, by the Atlantic, dispatches of such a nature from the U. S. Minister at Paris, as required his immediate return to Washington.

Joaquin Guridego, of Cardenas, proposes in a letter to the New Orleans Courier, the construction of a floating sub-marine telegraph, from Cape Sable, in Florida, to Key West, and thence thence to Hicacos, Cuba. The distance from Cape Sable to Hicacos is 150 miles, and the cost of the wire is estimated at \$300,000.

A letter from Acapulco, Mexico, says the Baltimore Sun, makes serious charges against the American Consul at that port, particularly in relation to his conduct in regard to the seizure and sale of American vessels, some of which are said to have been unlawfully taken possession of, and sold at ruinous sacrifices.

Cholera still prevails to some extent at Savannah la Mar and Montego Bay. The new steamboats on the River St. John, N. B., are to be lighted by gas. The Austrian Government is demanding a tax of two hundred and seventy-five dollars from every full grown person emigrating to America.

We learn that the acting Qr. Master Sergt. of the Royal Sappers and Miners, who deserted last week with £300 belonging to an officer, has been arrested at Annapolis.—Chronicle.

We are glad to observe that the City Council have decided upon procuring an accurate plan of the Streets and Sewers of the City, setting forth the levels, &c. of the whole. The citizens are indebted, we believe, to Alderman Anderson for moving in this matter.—Chronicle.

The sitting members for the township of Sydney, C. B., and the County of Victoria, respectively, have been confirmed in their seats.—Sun.

A meeting of the Commissioners and Committee of the Nova Scotia Industrial Exhibition was held yesterday afternoon, at Dalhousie College, the Hon. the Chief Justice (President) in the chair—when the constitution was adopted, a Finance Committee appointed, and other arrangements settled. We understand that the exhibition will not take place until next year.—Her. 10

A barn, near Pier's Rope Walk, was consumed by fire on Tuesday evening last; supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The R. M. S. Levantine, Hunter,—for the safety of which there has been so much fear,—arrived last evening from Bermuda, after a protracted passage of 11 days. She left Bermuda for this port on the 29th ult., and had experienced strong winds ever since. On Wednesday, 3d inst, when within 250 miles of Halifax, broke her shaft. She was towed into this harbour by R. M. S. Osprey, which vessel left this port on Wednesday in search of her.—B. N. Am., 12th.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

The amount of property insured in London is estimated at three hundred millions of pounds. The Great Britain Steamer, which has been entirely repaired and refitted, as well as greatly enlarged, is intended to sail from Liverpool to New York, early in April next. The rates in regard to passengers have been fixed considerably lower than has hitherto been the steamer traffic across the Atlantic.

Hanrath, who was tried at the Arragh summer assizes of 1850 for the murder of Mr. Maul-eveer, and acquitted, subsequently emigrated to America, where he has lately died. He is stated to have made a full confession of guilt, and to have implicated several other parties in the matter.

The Windsor Castle, Lane of Battle Ship now building at Pembroke Dock Yard, England, when completed will be the largest ship in the world, and the most powerful battery afloat. She will be 240 feet in length between the perpendiculars, 60 feet extreme breadth, and will measure 3,759 tons. Her armament will comprise 130 guns of the heaviest calibre.

Two Turkish vessels, it is said, were lately wrecked in the harbour of Malta in an awful storm, and some other vessels were damaged and some abandoned. A Prussian bark was also dashed to pieces, and the crew perished.

A letter dated Milan, Feb. 4, says that Field Marshal Raskazy has granted permission to the resident Protestants to have the free exercise of their religious services until the determination of the minister for Religious Affairs shall have been made known on the subject.

A clause in the will of the late king of Prussia has come to light, forbidding the royal family to acquire any possessions whatsoever in foreign countries. This provision aims at forcing the family of Hohenzollern to look all its interests, and stake its whole fate on the welfare of Prussia.

The Calcutta Journals confirm the failure of Mackey's house for £200,000. The banker of Reschid Paeha, late Turkish Grand Vizier, has fled to Odessa, being indebted in the sum of 13,000,000 piastres to the Government, and 2,000,000 to other creditors.

Some operations have been performed lately at Vienna, by means of platina wire heated and hot, which has been found to sever the flesh with as much ease and celerity as a knife.—One great advantage offered by this method is the very slight effusion of blood caused by the wire as a dividing instrument.

Political executions, in Vienna, proceed as usual, and are advocated as necessary for the preservation of the public morals.

In the degradation of Merion, who attempted the Queen of Spain's life, from the presidency office, his delivery to the secular arm, and the very ceremonial of his execution, the forms of the old Inquisition were followed so far as the circumstances of the case permitted.

A slight relaxation of severities in Naples indicates a wavering of royal power, and is caught at by those who vainly hope for some amelioration of the condition of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies.

A Swedish merchant in London, Herr Kleman, has proposed to the Swedish Government to open a weekly communication by large Steamers, between Lowestoft and Gothenburg, touching at some Norwegian harbour. It is supposed that this offer will be accepted.

For the future Spain is to be divided into seven maritime districts. The population in the settled district of New South Wales, is 159,546, of which 87,044 are males, 72,536 females. In the squatter districts the population is 27,697; of which 13,240 are males, 14,457 females—making the total population of the colony 187,243.

The population of New South Wales, as to religious creed, is thus divided: Church of England 93,137; Church of Scotland 15,156; Wesleyan Methodists 10,008; other Protestants 6,472; Roman Catholics 76,899; Jews 979; other Persuasions 740.

The French press during the last ten years has given to the world 2,000 works of literature and art.

Numerous petitions praying for the abolition of the Liquor traffic, and otherwise affecting the interests of Temperance, have been presented to the House of Assembly.

A petition has also been presented from the citizens of Halifax, praying for aid to erect a Public Hospital.

The Treasurers of the Wesleyan Supernumeraries' and Ministers' Widows' Fund gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sums: Newport Circuit, £2 10 0 Halifax " (additional) 7 18 10

Letters and Monies Received. (See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.) Rev. H. Pope, Senr., (Jan. 31, 25s., March 10, 100s.), Rev. W. C. Beals (new sub.), Rev. R. A. Chesley (letter forwarded), Mr. H. Narraway, Pictou, (Vol. II, 10s.—new sub.), Mr. J. Campbell, (per do. Vol. II, 10s.), J. Ives, Esq. (per do. Vol. II, 10s.)

Marriages.

At Windsor, on the 9th Feb'y, by the Rev. W. Hall, Captain Thomas CURRY, to Miss Susanna LASKAWA.

At Montreal, on the 6th Jan., by the Rev. Thomas S. Crow, Mr. August ROSE, to Miss Ruth DOW, both of that place.

By the same on the 2nd ult. at Noel, Mr. Robert STEINER, to Miss Sarah Ann O'BRIEN, both of Douglas.

By the same on the 6th ult. Mr. James McDonnell, of Montreal, to Miss Margaret D O'BRIEN, of Noel.

At Locke's Island, by the Rev. James Parker, on the 8th ult, Danish SPOSEY Esq. of Wilmot, to Abigail daughter of Samuel LOCKE Esq.

At Boston Feb'y 25, Mr. Alvinger WOOD, to Miss Mary B HOLMES, both of Halifax.

At Rawdon, by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. William L. WOOD, to Miss Elizabeth COOMBE.

On Friday, 26th ult. by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. Thomas W. HARRIS, of Kentville, to Miss Mary H. POWERS, of Horton.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Joseph Peart, Mr. William GENTLE, of Middle Newquodoc, to Miss Lucy JANE STURLEY, of St Andrews.

At Manchester, County Guysborough, 17th ult. by the Rev. William McCarty, Mr. Jesse KERRISMAN, of New Harbour, to Miss Ruth COCHRAN, of the former place.

At Amherst, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. W. C. Hall, Mr. John Calvin LINDSEY, to Miss Mary Elizabeth daughter of Gilbert PRUDY Esq., all of the above places.

Deaths.

On Friday last, Eden Lennox, wife of Maurice HARTLEY, in the 47th year of her age.

At Liverpool on the 15th ult. Mr. James FRASER, son of the late Simon Fraser, leaving a widow and five children.

At Lower Granville, 24th ult. of Measles, Captain James WENZEL, in the 73rd year of his age.

At Antigonish, on Thursday 26th ult. John T. BHA, Esq., Barrister at Law, aged 73 years.

At Cape John, in the 15th year of his age, Donald McLEOD, a native of the Parish of Barvas, in the Island of Lewis, Scotland, who emigrated to this Province in the year 1803.

At Newquodoc, on Friday the 29th ult. Mrs. Jas. HIGGINS, senr., much and justly regretted.

On Tuesday evening, Susannah, second daughter of the late Mr. John FRASER, aged 19 years.

At New Orleans, 1st ult. John DUFF, Postser, aged 36 years, a native of Halifax.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED. SUNDAY, 7th.—Brig Sebring, Deane, Cienfuegos, to G. H. Starr; schrs Medway, Baldoon, Eastern Harbour; Mary Anne, McLeod, do.

MONDAY, 8th.—Brig Mande, Jones, Cienfuegos, 17 days, to T. C. Kincaid & Co. WEDNESDAY, 9th.—Brig Velocity, Burke, Cienfuegos, 23 days, to Geo H. Starr; brig Cygnus, Fox, Mayaguez, 25 days, to Fairbanks & Allison.

WEDNESDAY, 10th.—Schrs Margaret, Stirling, Philadelphia, 5 days from the Capes, to James Cochran. THURSDAY, 11th.—R. M. S. Levantine, Hunter, Bermuda, 34 days—Levantine made a good run to Bermuda, 6 days—she experienced very heavy weather. Left this port on the evening of the 21st, and arrived at Bermuda on the 24th, and left again on the 26th. On Wednesday 3d inst., when within 250 miles of Halifax, she broke her shaft, and has had strong northerly winds ever since.

CLEARED. March 5.—Jasper, Banks, Foreign West Indies, by W. B. Hamilton. March 7.—Brig Daniel Hignity, Coalfleet, St. Jago de Cuba, by W. J. Williams. March 8.—Brig Ranger, Parker, Kingston Jam, by G. R. Frith & Co. March 9.—Brig Victoria, Furnett, Kingston, Jam, by W. Pryor & Sons. March 11.—Barque Medora, Medina, Cuba—W. Pryor & Sons; schr Highland Maid, McLaurin, Boston, J & M Tabb.

MEMORANDA. Cienfuegos, 8th ult.—Brig Express, Frith, to sail for Philadelphia. New York, 29th ult.—Arrd schrs Stewart Campbell, O'Bryan, Halifax; brig Laura, Day, do. 29th ult.—arrd Steamship Glasgow, Craig, Halifax, 8 days. 1st inst.—arrd brig Arthur Leary, McNeil, St Domingo; brig Crescent, Port au Prince; schr Mary, Bond, Halifax; old brig Sarsnet, Patterson, do. 2nd—arrd—steamship Merlin, St. Thomas and Bermuda; schr by-philie, Walters, hence.

Philadelphia, 1st inst.—Old schrs Margaret, Sterling, Halifax; Indus, Day, do. At Pernambuco—no date—brg Eleanora, Nickerson, Philadelphia, and sailed 3rd Feb'y for Philadelphia. San Francisco, 26th January—Sd Barque Avogadro, Armstrong, Valparaiso.

Brig Cygnus, from Mayaguez, reports—left brig Rob Roy, Affleck, with loss of deck load; Fairy, Eaton, from Liverpool N S; Alameda, of Windsor, to sail for Philadelphia in 8 days.

By Tel.—Philadelphia, 9th inst—Arr brig Express, Frith, Cienfuegos. Bagged Isles, 7th inst—Arrd schr Orinoco, Trinidad—sold cargo at fair prices; no fish vessels in port when she sailed from Trinidad.

St. John, N. B., 2nd inst—Cfd brig Waltron, Davidson, Cardiff. Eastport, 6th inst—Arrd brig Grand Turk, Curry, Halifax, for St John N B. Schr Arisanta, from Liverpool, N S, arrived at Trinidad and sold cargo.

Brig Petrel, Crockett, from Halifax, for Porto Rico, put into St. Thomas, 11th February, in distress.