# WESLEYAN

To!. II.-No. 43.]

A FAMILY PAPER-DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, ETC.

[Whole No. 95

Ton Shillings per Annum. Half-Yearly in Advance.

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1851.

# Poetrn.

For the Wesleyan.

# THE SONG OF THE YEAR.

2ND. QUARTER-SUMMER.

I come with my voice 'mid the sultry hours, Whilst the sun shoots adown his hot rays; And the parched earth now is all thirsty and bound, Throughout the extent of the days:

The wearied hinds hie to some lonely retreat, To escape from the heated earth's tread; Where the songsters and insects o'ercome with the heat.

For a cool shady covert have fled.

I come with a voice, the tired mower to cheer, As he toils 'mid the tall mantling grass; And the dank heavy spires promisenously lay In a beautiful tangled green mass; Whilst the sun now his highest ascent

gained. And the atmosphere teeming with fire; And the birds and the beasts and the low creeping things,

To the covert and shade now retire.

How serious and thoughtful yonder ox now appear As he bends low to crop the green blade; And slowly and sanntering away see him hie, To the cool and delightful close shade: O'er burthen'd with heat see the weary worn herd. Reclining beneath the cool grove; And 'till the night's shadows again shall appear Determined again not to rove.

The flowers as old Sol his beams downward sheds Grow languid and pale in those rays; And shrink at the touch of the scoreling soft breeze, Which dries up their beauteons displays: Their heads lowly bending and cow'ring their pride, They bend 'neath the solar heat round; And naught of perfume or of scent issue forth O'er the garden the field or the mound.

The brooks and the rivulets shorn of their pride, Lay sluggish and torpid and foul; And none but the insects of poisonous caste Are seen round their margin to prowl: Whilst the ofchard's rich treasures are bending o'er

From the branch of you tall stately tree; Heavy laden with fruit of such delicate kind, Which the summer now scatters so free.

Mark the rustling and shaking of the full headed

grain. As it's fann'd by the Zephyr's low breath; And the wild fruit in plenteous stores by the walk Near the flower-covered spacious wild heath: Plenty shower'd by the kind hand who governs above,

Earth smiles in her liveried green; Whilst joyous hearts share in the bounteous stores, That abound 'mid the summer-glad scene.

# Christian Miscellany.

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

# The Oberlin of Prussia.

One Jaenike, pastor of the Bohemian spoke to them with the utmost meekness, and went away praying for them. Some time after one of these officers went to ask from this madman spiritual advice. Jaenike work of Christ for the salvation of sinners, Sunday he went to hear the pastor, concealing himself behind a pillar in the building; gregation so despised by the world. He symbol a mode of illustration and appealsoon became however, one of the most faithful members of his church, and used his in- soul, both sure and steadfast, and which fluence over his three companions with such entereth into that within the veil." the joy to see among the disciples of the must be appended to a cable, of sufficient God's countenance, a few frowns by the in- for the admission of any sins.

or

nt

m

st,

æ,

Saviour all the four officers who had so strength, and east into good holding ground. finite and eternal hallelujahs, so much are

every Sabbath, and almost every day in the veyancer of eternal salvation. week, in order to invoke the blessings of the Most High in behalf of his country. A little after the Prussians gained the victory of Gross-Beeren; and some officers who had met at a national festival having tried again to turn Jaenike into ridicule, a general said to them sharply, "The man whom you deride has contributed to gain the battle. He has prayed day and night, with his flock, to the God of battles. Who dares still abuse such a man? Is he not worthy on the contrary, to receive all honour for his piety, his "true stories" about others please. Where fidelity to the Lord, to the king, and to the is the mother who reads this Magazine, that country? May God long preserve such a devoted servant!'

Jaenike was also familiar with the Bible. and discovered in them new treasures. He passed parts of his nights in these excellent meditations. During the last year of his life, a pastor of Berlin passing before his house at a late hour perceived still a light at his window, and wished to see what he was doing. He found him sitting with a Hebrew Bible in his hand, and his face beaming with heavenly joy. "Ah, dear brother," said Jaenike to him, after the first salutations, "what an unfathomable depth each word of the Bible contains! I was just reflecting fitted? upon the rich and sublime meaning of the word Elohim, and I cannot leave off pondering it. What other occupation should I have -I, a poor and feeble old man-but to converse with my good Saviour, who has borne with me so meekly through all my sinful life, and who pardons me so kindly? I cannot enough read his holy word; and the more I search it, the greater the treasures I discover. It is only now, when I come to the close of my life, that I see clearly how ignorant I have been of the profound meaning of the Bible."

For the Wesleyan.

# Scripture Symbols.

BY REV. R. COONEY.

variety of emotions. "Weighing anchor," and "coming to an anchor," are transactions hardships to be encountered, and the second tells of the wonders seen by them "that go and loved prayer. After going through the down to the sea in ships, and that do business effecting details of their sickness and death, in great waters." The meteor flag of Eng- she added. "It is a great comfort to me to church in Berlin, met four military officers, land has been an object of national pride and think they have not gone among strangers! who followed him with scoffs and jeers, veneration for ages; but while this asserts for," said she "I have made them acquaint-"Ah! there is Jaenike! Jaenike the bigot, our naval supremacy-" the foul anchor."the fanatic! the mad Bohemian! Jaenike, "the anchor catted,"—"the anchor—a peak" Paul, and aff the Scripture saints." Her who would convert us all to his supersti- -in every way, the anchor represents our mind dwelt with pleasure on the delighted tions?" Instead of complaining, the pastor "MATCHLESS NAVY," and our "COMMERCIAL hours she had spent with them in this way, MARINE."

digging the first foundation of the city of ling with the spirits of those "just men made Antioch; and among the various symbols received him cordially, explained to him the and devices inscribed on the tombs of the early Christians, the anchor was the most and concluded by praying fervently for the conspicuous. This and a branch of palm, an Divine blessing on his soul. The young Olive wreath, and a lamp, with the words officer retired, much affected; and the next "ALPHA AND OMEGA." completed the decorations of their "narrow house." St. Paul describing " The Hope" by which a chrisfor he dared not appear openly in a contian believer is animated, makes this ancient Whittelsey's Magazine for Mothers. " Which hope we have as an anchor of the

grossly insulted him-a new proof that pa- Now-the hope of a Christian is the expectithe sorrows of the godly to be undervalued tience and charity are all-powerful to soften tation of future good—the anticipation of in respect of what is deposited for them in Jaenike was a man of prayer. He pass- tribute to his advantage and happiness .ed hours together before the Lord, present. This grace in full and vigorous operation blessed martyrs and confessors were asked ing to him his own wants and the wants of springs from a true and lively faith in the his brethren. Germany was then in a state promises of God, and passing through the of war and desolation. Prussia had been veil, it enters into heaven, and takes hold of invaded by the armies of Napoleon. The God as the author-of Christ as the purpious pastor assembled his flock three times chaser-and of the Holy Spirit as the con-

"The promised land from Pisgash's top, I now exult to see: My hope is full, O glorious hope, Of immortality."

# " Mother, Please tell Me a Story."

How many a mother has complied with this oft-repeated request until every page of incident in memory's annals has been thrice rehearsed to the eager listeners ! And yet they ask for more.

Next to "what mother did when a child," has not been thankful for the rich and almost exhaustless fund she has in hand, from which After having read the Scriptures many times, and of such variety as to be adapted to alshe may at any time draw stories " all true," he re-read them continually with new delight, most every peculiarity of character or circumstance incident to the family circle? Do our sons love tales of heroes? Where shall they look for examples of pure heroism but on the sacred page? Where for the truly pathetic, which, while it melts the tender heart, leaves upon it an impression in favor of goodness, of stern, unflinching integrity? And when does a mother ever enter into all the details of the sacred narrative, and draw out and enforce the truth it is designed to teach, without feeling her own heart bene-

But there is another reason, not often mentioned, why we should early make our children familiar with the character of those ancient worthies who, through faith and patience, now inherit the promises. They are the living—we and ours the dying. They now inhabit that "better country" which they sought, and which we, if indeed their followers, are now seeking as the eternal! to Jesus, then in the footsteps of His flock, but rejoice in his work, and praise his name Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob in the kingdom God is pleased to employ to give himself

of heaven. nance of a ship is calculated to awaken a reaved mother in India—the wife of a Ger- and his mission. Enlarge, sequences. The first speaks of perils and ligent children, between the ages of five and both himself, and them that hear him. ten years, I think, who had loved the Bible | Wesley. she added. " It is a great comfort to me to ed with Abraham, Moses, Samuel, David, and now, though gone from her embrace, she It is stated that an anchor was found on felt a sweet assurance that they were mingperfect," of whom they used to converse.

How many hours of anxious toil will parents cheerfully endure to prepare their children to occupy, for a few brief years, a respectable place in society! This is well. But how much more earnestly should we strive to fit them for a home and work among the redeemed, which will be eternal !- Mrs.

# The Godly in Eternity.

As moments are exceeded by eternity, effect that they too sought the peace which An anchor is designed to secure a ship in and the sighing of a man by the joys of an made him so happy; and Jaenike had at last a road-stead or harbour: to be of any use it angel, and a salutary frown by the light of enough to admit any sinner, but too narrow

something, the possession of which will con- the treasures of eternity. Their sorrows concerning their past sufferings and their present heavenly rest, and the sublime joys of their certain expectation, you should hear them glory in nothing but in the mercies of God and in the cross of Jesus Christ. Every chain is a ray of light, and every prison is a palace, and every loss is the purchase of a kingdom, and every affront in the cause of God is an eternal honour, and every day of sorrow is a thousand years of comfort, multiplied by a never ceasing numerationdays without nights, joys without sorrow, sanctity without sin, charity without stain, possession without fear, society without envyings, communication of joys without lessening; and they shall dwell in a blessed country, where an enemy never entered, and from whence a friend never went away.-Jeremy Taylor.

## Family Prayer.

A person of great quality was pleased to lodge a night, in my house. I durst not in vite him to my family prayer, and therefore for that time omitted it; thereby making a breach in a good custom, and giving Satan advantage to assault it. Yea, the loosening of such a link might have endangered the scattering of the chain.

Bold bashfulness, which durst offend God whilst it did fear man! Especially considering, that though my guest was never so high, yet, by the laws of hospitality, I was above him, whilst he was under my roof. Hereafter, whosoever cometh within the doors, shall be requested to come within the discipline of my house; if accepting my home-ly diet, he will not refuse my homely do-votion; and sitting at my table will he entreated to kneel down by it .- Fuller's Good Thoughts.

# Bigotry.

Be not content with not forbidding any home of ourselves and children. With what that cast out devils. It is well to go thus glorious company of patriarchs, prophets, and far; but do not stop here. If you will avoid apostles we hope soon to mingle, and to this all bigotry, go on. In every instance, whathonor and blessedness we would have our ever the instrument be, acknowledge the children aspire. First, we would lead them finger of God. And not only acknowlege, till redeemed from earth they sit down with with thanksgiving. Encourage whomsoever wholly up thereto. Speak well of him This well-known and necessary appurte- It was a beautiful remark made by a be- wheresoever you are. Defend his character man missionary—to one of the ladies of the can his sphere of action. Show him all American mission. In one week she was kindness in word and deed; and cease not fraught with interest, and replete with con- called to lay in the grave three levely, intel- to cry to God in his behalf, that he may save

# Choice Sayings.

St. Paul had three wishes, and they were all about Christ-that he might be found in Christ-that he might be with Christ-and that he might magnify Christ.—Luther.

If the way to herven be narrow, it is not long; and if the gate be straight it opens into endless life .- Beveridge.

A man may go to heaven without health, without riches, without honours, without learning, without friends; but he can never get there without Christ .- Dyer.

Stand upon the edge of this world ready to take wing, having your feet on earth, your eyes and heart in heaven .- Wesley.

Those who would go to heaven when they fie, must begin their heaven while they live.

Profession that is not attended with spiritual labour, cannot bring the soul to heaven.

# The Strait Gate.

The strait gate of the gospel is wide

(From Wes. Notices Newspaper for April 1851.) The Income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for 1850.

It is with no ordinary feelings of gratitude to God, and thankfulness to the friends of Missions, that the Committee are ena-THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE POUNDS, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, AND FOUR-

To the contributors at large, who have thus sustained the operations of the Society by their liberality, and to the Ministers and others who have publicly advocated the cause of their Society, the committee feel that their best thanks are due. Many of the Donations which have been sent, have been accompanied by the most gratifying expressions of attachment to the Mission work; many Subscriptions have been nobly continued, notwithstanding the exigenthe strong pressure of unusual claims in others. Many Collectors have persevered in their self-denying labours, under circumstances of great discouragement; and the Donors, Collectors, and Treasurers of the Christmas and New-Year's Juvenile Offerings of the Weslevan Missions have this year exceeded their former doings, the contributions from this source, received in time to be included in the account, amounting to the noble sum of Five Thousand Pounds, Nine Shillings, and Threepence. And though it was reasonably expected, considering the very extraordinary amount of Legacies received during the preceding year, in connection with the large amount of Special Donations then spontaneously offered, that the Aggregate Ordinary Contributions of 1850 would not fully equal those of 1849; they do, we believe, present an increase of more than £534 over the

Income of 1848. Gratifying to a high degree as are the facts now announced, the Committee are confident that a much larger amount, more nearly adequate to the wants of the Missions under the care of the Committee, might easily be raised. The great thing required for the accomplishment of this important end is-Information. If any godly mun saw a great work of grace in progress in his own neighbourhood, the ignorant instructed, the profligate reclaimed, sinners converted, the church enlarged, joy and happiness diffused around, and God glorified, would be not give, out of his plenty, or, if poor, out of his poverty, to maintain the agency by which such a work is carried on? Let him only see the work, let him see its progress and results, and its staim on him would be irresistible. No not in regard to the Missionaries and their consideration of indulgence, or of penury, would prevent his practical interest in it : tent. It is no wish of the Committee to "Let my right hand forget her cunning," appropriate to themselves the affectionate of the Poor Law Administration, are £59,801 to the roof of my mouth, if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy." But this work is as really going on by the agency of that the published letters of the Missiona-Missions among the most depraved and barbarous and idolatrous of men, as if we saw it with our own eyes. The African, and the American Indian, are enlightened by the Gospel. The Peejee Islanders are won from their cannibal propensities, and are living in holy love and joy. The Singhalese and Hindoos cast away their idols. God's word has free course and is glarified. In Jamaica alone Three Thousand Five Hundred persons have been received on trial, for Christian fellowship, since the awful visitation of the Cholera in October last! Let it be known that many thousand persons are every year added to the living church of Christ on earth, on the Mission Stations, to all the places of those who are removed to heaven! Let it be known that the enlargement of this great work depends on the united aid of the members of the Societies and Congregations; and where is the man, woman, or child, whose heart God has touched with His grace, who would not desire to contribute to wards it? It is in the multitude of those who do not yet reulally contribute to the support of Missions that we see, not any cause of despondency as to he enlargement of Christ's kingdom on earth, but a reasonable ground of hope for duty to take our full part of the conflict will fall short of 4 millions of families, and of £17,329.

its speedy and indefinite extension. We are inspired with the best anticipations for and against every form of antichrist which the future, by contemplating the vast number of good people yet to be brought for- slave and ruin the souls of men. "We, ward to the help of the work of Missions. then, as workers together with God, be-The world cannot remain us it is, when seech you also that ye receive not the grace there is so large a reserve of the army of of God in vain." the church militant still to be brought up John Brecham, to the help of the Lord, " to the help of the bled to report the Income of the Society Lord against the mighty." The great Head THOMAS FARMER. for 1850 to be ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR of the church alone knows all the good effected by His servants all over the world. JABEZ BUNTING. ) Some measure of it may be learned from ROBERT ALDER, the correspondence, at large, of all the ELIJAH HOOLE. Missionaries; to which few persons only can have access. A selection from this correspondence is published every month in the "Notices," and once a quarter in the "Quarterly Papers;" but these publications are not generally read. There is not one person in ten, in our Societies and Congregations, who regularly reads the "Missionary Notices" and "Quarterly Papers,"—the records of the labours and trials and successes of the men who are cies of the times, in many instances, and fulfilling the command of the Saviour, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature". Here, then, is a great work going on; and you are ignorant of its details! Or if you know them, you are letting others, who ought to be equally interested, remain in ignorance! The work is not seen; and from this cause, from the information of what is doing not being duly circulated,—the Missious, which millions. The principal charges and expenmight be enlarged, and rendered twice as useful, are restricted in their operations. expended to defray, are for Jails, Penitenti-There are many thousand persons connected with Methodism who do not give so and Town Officers, including Police, repair much as one penny a week, throughout the of roads and bridges; with various other year towards the support of the Missions. purposes of a local description. Supposing, There are many such persons connected with almost every Society and every chapel. to amount only to 18 millions, this sum ad-They do not subscribe, because they do ded to the 52 millions of general revenue, not know the good that is done. Now, the from duties &c., as seen already, will give object of this address will be accomplished, the sum of 70 millions. It may here be reif all such persons will procure the "Mis- marked, that a large proportion, probably sionary Notices," and read them. There the larger of the 18 millions of local taxes ought to be a large sale of this instructive is paid by the labouring classes, certainly and interesting publication. All persons much the larger by these and the middle who desire to know the work which God is classes combined. Here, again, the nobility now carrying on in many countries, should and other aristocracy have the great pecunibuy and read the "Notices," and preserve them with the Covers, which contain useful information, for future reference. And It may further be remarked, that it would every Collector is earnestly advised to be- appear from statements contained in one of gin afresh to lend the "Notices," not only to the penny-a-week subscribers, but also to those who do not subscribe. Let the "Notices" be read, and information of the state and work of the Missions be diffused among those who fear and love God, and the Missions will be supported and enlarged.

It has been said, that Contributions are given in sympathy with the Committee, and work. This is not true, to any great exsympathy which should be directed to the Missionaries. The Committee, therefore, earnestly reiterate their recommendation, ries be universally read; and they have then no fear but that adequate means will be provided for sending out the men now ready to go, and for their support in the prosecurion of the work of God to which they are devoted. The Mission-work cannot afford to lose any of its old friends and supporters; and it can justly claim in addition to these, that all persons connected with the Methodist Societies and congregationshould read the information which is published, and should become regular subscribers to its Funds. Should this object be to any great extent accomplished, by the united efforts of Ministers and Officers and Collectors, and by the kind acquiescence of every one who reads this address, there will be a glorious augmentation of the work of Missions, many dark places of the earth will soon be be visited by the light of the Gospel, and the glorified and exalted Saviour will " see of the travail of His soul, and will be satisfied."

We would bear in prayerful remembrance the other Missionary Societies who are coworkers with us in this great enterprise. We heartily wish them "God-speed;" but we would not be less mindful of our own average of 6 to a family, these 23 millions 60 thousand, -25,563 paupers, at the cost

against idolatry, Popery, and scepticism; now seeks to obtain ascendancy, and en-

President of the JOHN SCOTT.

Conference. General Treasurers. General Secretaries.

# Correspondence.

JUDGE MARSHALL'S LETTERS. (Continued from Atheretism of the 30th ult.)

TOWN AND COUNTY RATES. The next head of taxation which may be

mentioned, is of a local description; comprising the town and county rates. It is not easy to ascertain the exact amount of all these, but from the most correct information afforded on the subject, -especially, as seen above, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who states them at 13 millions, but which estimate as he admits, does not include tolls, and some other similar items,-it would appear, that the whole amount of these local taxes, including tolls, and the other items alluded to, cannot be less than from 18 to 20 ses which these local taxes are raised and aries, Bridewells, Lunatic Asylums, County then, all these local taxes, including the tolls ary advantage over all the other orders, though so far better able to bear the charge. the authorities on the subject now in my possession, that in some parts of the United Kingdom, if not in others, or in all, as indeed in every other country, there have been, to say the least, great extravagances and abuses. The following, mentioned by one of those authorities, seem to be instances of the kind. " Prisons, have had expended upon them sums beyond all conception in extravagance. The Reading Jail, costing £220 per prisoner, Millbank £500 per prisoner York, enlarged at the prodigious expense of £1,200 per prisoner. Among the charges mistresses; Chaplains £59,431; Medical Officers, £124,532, and even nurses £2161."

# POOR RATES.

The next department, or species of taxation, which presents itself for examination the agricultural parishes and districts of that and remark, is the rating for the relief of country, the poor's rates, in the years above paupers. On this important and harrassing mentioned, were from 5s up to 10s and 12s subject, there is, probably, at the present time, more general dissatisfaction and complaining, in the United Kingdom, than regarding any other part of the load of taxation. The probable number of pampers throughout the Kingdom, has already been stated in a previous letter, at about three millions: the actual number in England and Wales and Scotland, in 1848, having been 2,104,182, as appeared by a return made to the House of Commons. It is not probable that the number in those three countries is less at the present time; and the proportion in Ireland being added, will doubtless make up the full number of three millions. The whole annual expense of the relief or support of this enormous multitude, is estimated from public returns, and on other good authority, at about 12 millions sterling.— If all the rest of the population, being about 23 millions, were actually rate-payers, the amount might not seem to be very oppressive, but it is greatly different. Taking the

moreover, large numbers of the population, who themselves are not public paupers, yet from poverty and other circumstances, cannot, or do not pay any such ates. It has been estimated, and is stated in one valid authority, in my possession, that there are in England, about 21 million of houses, on whose rentals the cost for the relief of parperism is levied. Suppose that in Ireland and Scotland, there are one million of houses assessed in like manner, the whole number, throughout the Kingdom, will be 31 million of houses and rental, to bear and defray the 12 millions of pounds, already stated as the whole public expense for the relief of penperism. If it could be equalized or averaged in this way, according to the number and rental of houses, the burthen would not be so great, in a large majority of cases, but such is not, and cannot be done. In some of the agricultural parts, and even in many of the smaller towns, the poor's rates are comparatively low, while in most of the larger towns, especially in the manufacturing cities, as well as in some of the agricultural towns, and districts, the rates are extremely and oppressively high. They vary, of course, in all parishes and places, according to the number of paupers, and the number of the population liable to the rates. From information I received, it appears that the rates are assessed, in general, if not invariably, on two thirds of the rental. The first precise or authentic information I received, as to the extent and pressure of the taxation for pauperism, was in the town of Sunderland, in the county of Durham. Being on a visit there, in the autumn of 1848, I was informed by a respectable house-holder, that their poor tax was then at the rate of 19s in the pound. assessed on the two thirds of the rent. According to this, where a rent was £60 the assessment would be on £40 of it, and would. at such rate of 19s amount to £38. I was very particular in enquiring of him as to this point so that there might be no misapprehension or mistake. In proof of the correctness of the statement, I may mention, that upwards of a year afterwards, I was again in the same town; and one of the persons who kept the temperance hotel where I lodged, informed me, that their rent was £24, and that their poor's rate for the year, amounted to about £13, and their other rates and taxes to about £7, making £20 in all, or nearly as much as the whole rent. In the summer of 1848, being in the City of Leicester, which contains a population of about 60 thousand, a large manufacturer there, and who was one of the Board of Guardians, or Commissioners of the poor, informed me, that they were then daily relieving, from the poor's funds, from 12 to 14 thousand persons; and that the poor rates, amounted to about 16s. in the pound, on the two thirds of the rental. In Bolton, in Lancashire in the Autumn of 1849, the poor's rates, as I was credibly informed, were 10s. in the pound, on "rack rent," that is, on the whole amount of rent paid. In the large town of Nottingham, in 1848, the same rates were from 123 bd to 158 in the bound, on the two thirds of the rental. Other similar instances might be given, as to England, but these may suffice, to give some view of the force of the pressure. Even in some of 6d in the pound, assessed on the two thirds of rent. A return made to Parliament, in pursuance of a motion for the purpose, shows the number of paupers relieved, and the expenditure for their relief, in the following cities and towns, respectively, during the six months which ended the 25th of March 1848, namely-In Bolton 16,004 paupers, at a cost of £12,689, (the whole population of the town being about 60 thousand) in Bradford, about the same population in all, 39,759 paupers-or nearly two thirds of the population,-at a cost of £17,126; in Halifax,-about 30 thousand of a population in all-17,950 paupers, at a cost of £8,869; in Leeds,-population about 120 thousand-19,951 paupers,—cost £15,034; in Liverpool,-population about 300 thousand 27,982 paupers, at £33,323; Manchesterpopulation about 400 thousand,-paupers 94,702, at £44,910; in Nottingham,—population about 90 thousand,-9,232 paupers, at £11,451; in Stockport.—population about

probable, stil as in Englan formation wi has increased in consequen for their rel mented. Ac the Board of that the sum land, in the not exceed 1st of Febru ing an incres In the year W. L. L. 133.9 vest, of £ was 2541.3: ed with the and, as com of February ig rease, a ve place, within

gow, the av

vear. as follo

io £138,500

In several

land, the po

But little. pauperism of pressive tax: as these sub known. In Newry, in in which div less pauper! southern an formed by th stacing, that for the poor. p and, and riod of time dil not know male from t probably, he in a month c ry, is only a that time, a about 600 r Union or V could not ac ber were bil the town. There can

maay abuses

working of t

ted King lon ation under cara-ed and ther humoro sitions and s the works I afford some tent of such Rev. Mr. St since, ridicu Metropolis; that the occa gave rise to Voung-wear servant girl vided, they peets of a fa not retrenel. live on the c gets a ticket ciety," she wants baby supply her. he goes to th He is eighte out of the School;" fre distressed, to ciety;" and he attains to he remains for nothing, journeyman. is before his own age. I round of cha precarious, ! wears in the always save he again has and parish g parish associ lent societies the comforta ly. He com income of pa

from the par

ment, by the

Prentice.hip

In several of the cities and towns of Scot- parish, with an allowance of five shillings a land, the poor's rates have been, and it is week. In this uniform alternation of volunprobable, still are, nearly, if not quite as high tary and compulsory relief, he draws towards as in England. The following statistical in- the close of his mendicant existence: before formation will show, how rapidly pauperism leaving the world, he might perhaps return that increased in some of those places, and, thanks to the public. He has been born for the Holy Ghost;" ere he were competent to be in consequence, how the burthen of taxation nothing; he has been nursed for nothing; "a minister and a witness" unto the Gentiles for their relief, has also been rapidly aug- he has been clothed for nothing; he has been "to open their eyes and to turn them from darkmented. According to the annual Report of educated for nothing; he has been put out in ness to light, and from the power of Satan unto thus: "Wherefore, brethren, look ye out among the Board of supervision for 1848, it appears, the world for nothing; he has had medicine that the sum expended on the poor in Scot- and medical attendance for nothing; and he land, in the year ending 1st of January, d.d has had his children also born, nursed clothed, not exceed £171,042. In the year ending fed, educated, established, and physicked for 1st of February 1846, it was £295,232, being an increase in ten years, of £124,190. for which he can stand indebted to society, In the year ending 14th of May 1847, it and that is, his burial! He dies a parish vest, of £138,683. In the year 1849, it was 2541.334, being an increase, as compared with the preceding year, of £110,419, and, as compared with the year ending 1st of February 1846, of £249,102. Of this large in rease, a very considerable proportion took white, within the city and suburbs of Glasgow, the assessment having risen, in one year, as follows-from £44,016 in 1845-6, instance. io £138,500 in 1848-9.

But little, need, here, be said, as to the pagperism of Ireland, and the consequent oppressive taxation for its alieviation or relief. as these subjects are, generally, so very well known. In the summer of 1849, being in Newry, in the northern part of the Island. in which division of it, there is always much less pauperism and destitution, than in the southern and western divisions, I was informed by the gentleman with whom I was staying, that he had just then been assessed for the poor, at the rate of 1s 8d in the pound, and on my asking him, for what period of time it had been made, he said, he did not know; that such assessments were made from time to time, as needed, and that, probably, he might be rated a further sum, in a month or so. The population of Newry, is only about 10,000, and there were at that time, as the gentleman informed me, about 600 paupers receiving relief, at the Union or Workhouse, and as the premises could not accommodate all of them, a number were billetted, for lodging, at houses in

the town. There can be no doubt as to there being many abuses, and much imposition in the working of the poor law system, in the United Kingdom, by which the pressure of taxation under it, is much, and shamefully increated and aggravated. The following, rather humorous, but also humiliating suppositions and statements, contained in one of the works I have frequently quoted, may afford some idea, as to the nature and extent of such impositions and abuses-" The Rev. Mr. Stone, of Spitalfields, several years since, ridiculed the fictitious charity of the Metropolis; and it is a cause for sorrow, that the occasion has not yet ceased, which gave rise to his humour. He supposes a young-weaver of twenty-two, marrying a servant girl of nineteen; they have not pro- personal instruction of their Divine Master. vided, they do not provide, against the prospeets of a family. They do not toil, they do not retrench; they reside in London, and live on the charitable institutions. The wife gets a ticket for the "Royal Maternity Society," she is delivered for nothing; she wants baby linen, the "Benevolent Society" supply her. The child must be vaccinated, he goes to the "Hospital for Vaccination." He is eighteen months old, "he must be got out of the way," he goes to the "Infant School;" from thence he proceeds, being distressed, to the "Educational Clothing Society;" and the "Sunday Schools:" thence he attains to the "Clothing Charity Schools;" he remains five years. He is apprenticed for nothing, to a weaver; he becomes a journeyman. The example of his parents is before his eyes; he marries a girl of his own age. His child passes the ancestral round of charities; his own work becomes precarious, but his father's family was for wears in the same circumstances; and was always saved by charity; to charity, then, he again has recourse. Parish gifts of coal, and parish gifts of bread, are at his disposal; parish associations; soup societies; benevolent societies, pension societies, all fostering the comfortable luxury of living gratuitously. He comes at length to the more fixed from the parish register; proves his settle-philippium proposed the plate question to him, holding up their hands."—Archideap Potter's and instructions of his superiors in the Church, ment, by the charity school indenture of appropriate the family on the sound of the parish register; proves his settle-philippium proposed the plate question to him, holding up their hands."—Archideap Potter's and instructions of his superiors in the Church, and particularly, the advice of senior Ministers, provided have been unable to have.

The brothee mergionest 2 Convinction. And fourth, he should zerously labour for "fruit" income of parish relief: he begs an extract

nothing! There is but one good office more, was £433.915, being an increase in one pauper, and at the expense of the parish, he is provided with shroud, coffin, pall, and burial-ground; a party of paupers, from the workhouse, bear his body to the grave, and Stone adds, that he wishes it to be particularly understood, that in thus describing the operation of charity, in his district, he is giving an ordinary and not an extraordinary

### For the Wesleyan The Christian Church.

No. I.

WHAT IS A CALL TO THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY?

God's method of enlightening the world is by preaching the Gospel, and in order to this, he has instituted and designs to continue a Gospel min-

istry in the world unto the end of time.

Of the Call of the first Christian Ministers who were termed Apostles, St. Matthew says, chap. x, 1. " And when he had called unto him his twelve ! disciples, he gave them power against unclean spirits, to east them out, and to heal all manner of sickness, and all manner of disease." St. Mark. chap, iii, 13-14-" And he goeth up into a mountain, and calleth unto him whom he would and to refate every heresy, and silence every infidel they came unto him. And he ordained twelve, and gainsayer. that they should be with him and that he might send them forth to preach." St. Luke, chap, vi. 13—"And when it was day, he called *unto him* Church for its Ministers to have talents if they do his disciples, and of thus he also that his disciples, and of them he chose twelve, whom | not employ them; or knowledge if they will not | he named Apostles."

Here was their call, a simple injunction of the Redeemer to leave their former employment and to do the work he had assigned to them. That work was five fold. 1. To "preach saying the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." 2. "To head the sick." 3. "Cleanse the lepers." 4. "Raise the dead." 5. "Cast out devils." At first their "filled with the labours were local, for the instructions they received were: "Go not in the way of the Gentiles, and into any city of the Samaritans enter ye not: but go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel." Their commission was afterwards renewed, and extended to the whole human race-"Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel

to every creature."—Mark, xvi, 15.

In order to quality them for the duties of this their most important and universal mission, peculiar and special qualifications were indispensably necessary; and these qualifications were three in number.

1. A competent knowledge of the Gospel they were to preach. This they received under the

2. A sanctified influence of that Gospel in their hearts. This they received on the day of Penteeost, for they "were all filled with the Holy Ghost." -Acts ii, 4.

3. A sufficient knowledge of those languages in which they were to preach. This they received at the same time, for they "began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utter-

Thus called, thus qualified, and thus sanctified the enemies of Christianity fled before them the hearers of the Go pel were " pricked in their hearts." Believers in the Gospel "received remission of sins, and the gift of the Holy Ghost; while the Christian Church was organized and edified : " And the Word of God increased, and the number of the disciples multiplied in Jerusa- dence of his call to the work. lem greatly: and a great company of the priests were obedient to the faith."

From the above we learn that in the call of the Apostles there were three great principles constantly apparent: Grace, Gifts, and Fruit: and as Christianity like its author is unchangeable the requisites for the Christian Ministry are still precisely the same.

Independently then of any impression on the mind of the individual, that he is called to preach the Gospel; there must be evidence,

I. That he has grace. That is, his soul must be converted to God. No matter what titles a man may have, or with what authority he is endowed, if he is not converted: that is, if he has not experienced a change of heart, God has not called him to the work of the ministry. Saul of Tarsus, notwithstanding his great natural talents. and his profoundly erudite found, yet had the

given him any think like a satisfactory answer .-- praise was in all the Churches," is said to have humbled; it must be said of him, "behold he with their grace:" t. e., with their contributions. prayeth;" he must " wash away his sins, calling | But the vote of the members was not sufficient upon the name of the Lord," and be "filled with | without the sanction and appointment of its Min-God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and inheritance among them which are sanctified by faith that is in me."-Acts xxvi, 18. this business. Unconverted Ministers have been the bane of the Church.

Not only must religion be obtained by the Christian Minister to qualify him for his work, but he must retain it, he must live under its constant influence, and its savour must be felt in all his ministrations. All the writers of the New Testament were evidently in the enjoyment of personal religion when they penned their respecive epistles. When Paul wrote his epistle to a party of paupers are his mourners." "Mr. the Romans, he said: "Being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." When he wrote to the Ephesians he used similar language: "In whom we have redemption through his blood the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace." The Apostle Peter, 2 Eph. i, 4, speaking of his own experience, says: "Having escaped the corruption that is in the world through lust;" while with peculiar emphasis, John declares: " Beloved now are we the sons of God."

II. The second evidence of a call to the work of the ministry, is proper ministerial talent, and gids for the work. The Apostle Paul says, a Bishop must be apt to teach." The word "didaktikon" is explained as "well qualified" and "willing to teach." Here then first, the mental qualifications of the Minister are referred to: he must be qualified for the task; he must have a general knowledge of men and things, and as religion is that which he has to teach, he should understand it well: he should have a thorough 2. The Holy Spirit commanded "Simeon,"

impart it to others. Christ requires of his Ministers that they should be faithful and zealous, ever ready to instruct the ignorant: yea, to "preach the word; be instant in season; out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long-suffering

The Apostles as we have seen were not only filled with the Holy Ghost," but they were personally instructed in the doctrines, they were to preach by the Redeemer himself; and their history, as given in the Acts of the Apostles, shews the intensity of their zeal. The great Apostle lostrines of Christianity.

Apoilos, although a man of powerful eloquence and "mighty in the Scriptures,"-a convert to the preaching of John the Baptist-and one who was "fervent in the Spirit," and who "spake and taught diligently the things of the Lord, knowing only the baptism of John,"-even this distinguished person after he became a Christian had to be instructed, preparatory to his preaching the of the Gentiles, nevertheless received his Chris- whom God has called into the ministry, employe feetly." Acts xviii. 26.

or edify the Chur h; and God has not called such | not always equal; yet in every case where God an one into a ministerial effice. "It pleased God has called a man to the work of the Ministry to save them that helieve." " by the coolishness of some good will follow his labours, and some souls preaching." Lut as an embeat comment for hes will be converted to God: in some instances, at said, not by " foul'd preaching." Talents are essential to constitute the Christian Minister, not should the return always be considered as one evi- are our epistle, written in our hearts, known and

III. The third evidence of a Minister's call is the approbation of the Church. This approbation should be both of the members of the Church. and of its Ministers or Pastors. In the primitive Church, all its official members, before they entered into the duties of their office, had the suffrages of the Church. The appointment of exhorters and subordinate Christian teachers had the vote of the Church, for we read, Acta xiv. 23-" And when they had ordained them Elders in every Church, and had prayed with fasting. they commended them to the Lord on whom they believed." The word " Cheirotonia " rendered ordained signifies according to Parkhurst. "To elect or choose a person to an office by lifting up of hands." "Cheirotonia" was a term used among the Athenians in reference to the anpointment of their magistrates who were appoint ed by the people in a "lawful assembly, by

He must himself first be awakened to a sense of been chosen " Cheirotonetheis," that is, "elechis condition; his own proud heart must first be by lifting up the hands," to travel with us

> isters. In the appointment of the seven Deacons, Acts vi. 2-" The twelve called the multitude of the disciples unto them," and addressed them you seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, whom we may appoint over

Here the first movement or election was with the Church; but in making the choice, they were to keep the two great requisites in view; namely, conversion and qualification :- " men full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom."

The Church called the "multitude" "chose seven men, and set them before the Apostles." Here the authority of the members terminated; the appointment was with the Apostles - for "they," the Apostles, "prayed" and laid their hands on them. 6 v.

The ordination of Barnabas and Saul is a remarkable case in point. The conversion of Saul wes a notable fact; and of Barnabas it is said, Acts xi. 24, " He was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith." Nevertheless they must both be appointed and set apart in the regular way for the great work of preaching the Gospel to the Gentiles An interesting account of this is found in the beginning of the thirteenth chapter of Acts, where in v. 1, we learn, there were five persons who were simply called " Prophets and Teachers;" these five persons were, "Barnabas," "Simeon," "Lucius," "Manaen," and "Saul." V. 2., "As they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them."

From this we see, 1. That the "Holy Ghost" had "called" them to a "work," more extensive than that in which they were then engaged. and very extensive knowledge of the Bible; be eius" and "Manaen" to separate and set them acquainted with all its facts, and have a clear un- apart to that work. 3. That "they," Simeon, derstanding of all its doctrines, so as to be able Lucius, and Manaen, "fasted and prayed;" (in satisfactorily to answer every penitent inquirer, which doubtless the whole Church joined) then "laid their hands on them and sent them away."

Thus these distinguished Ministers, Barnabas and Paul, besides being called of God and possessing the required gifts, had also the special approbation of the Church and its Ministers: and that any Church be Apostolical, the Ministers thereof must be called of God; they must have the sanction of the Church, and be properly set apart to the work, "with the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery." 1 Tim. iv. 14. IV. The fourth evidence of the ministerial call

is, Fruit. By the fruit of a Minister's labour is meant his success in the conversion of souls to God, or in the edification of his Church. When Saul of Tarsus was called into the work of the ministry, he was told by the Head of the Church that his work among the Gentiles was, (See Acts xxvi. 18) " To open their eyes," that is, to inof the Gentiles after his conversion, "was certain struct them in the knowledge of the true God lays with the disciples which were at Damascus;" and in the great truths of the glorious Gospel; to doubtless receiving instruction from them, in the turn them from darkness to light," from heathenism to Christianity; "from the power of Salan unto God," from the thraidom of sin, to the liberty of the children of God; "that they may receive forgiveness of sins," pardon for all their past transgressions; "and inheritance among them which are sanctified by faith that is in me. To produce effects like these, the Apostles laboured, and preached, and suffered and died. And they did not labour in vain, for vast multi-Gospel; and it is remarkable that this man, who tudes through their instrumentality were enlightseems to be scarcely inferior to The Great Apostie | ened and converted to God; and every man tian instruction from two private individuals, and all his talents and bends all his energies to proone of his instructors was a female. for we read, duce the same results. And the same results do Aquila and Priscilla-took bim unto them, and still follow the labours of the faithful Christian expounded nato him the way of God none per- Minister. True it is that the success of the faithful Minister is never commensurate with his An ignorant man cannot justrue the ignorant wishes, and the success of different Ministers is least, he will be enabled to say, " For the seal of my Apostleship are ye in the Lord;" or, " Ye read of all men.

Thus Grace, Gifts, the Approbation of The Church, and Fruits, are necessary to constitute a scriptural call to the work of the ministry.

For without the first, "Grace," a man is moally unfit for the work; without the second, Gifts." he is mentally incompetent; without the third, his way would be "hedged up with thorns;" and without the fourth, "Fruit," he would labour in vain, and spend his strength for nought.

The youth who thinks himself called to preach the Gospel should not only seek a sense of pardoning mercy, but a large measure of personal religion and divine influence, for he should be full of the Holy Chost." Second, let him seek to have his mind well stored with knowledge, particularly with scriptural knowledge; for he should be "full of wisdom." Third, he should carefully and prayerfully watch the leadings of Divine Providence, and respectfully receive the advice and instructions of his superiors in the Church, and particularly, the advice of senior Ministers. Third, he should carefully

REVD, AND

the goodness to

If one or more of the above requisites are wanting, he should pause before he rushes into a work so momentous, lest he should run without being sent: but if they continue, let them all take courage, for his way will be made plain before him; and to such a one, the Apostle's instruction to Timothy is applicable, "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."

Philologos.

# Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan.

REV. AND DEAR SIR, -One of the most interesting departments of your valuable paper, is that devoted to religious biography, and is one that is sure to be read with interest by sorrowing relatives and friends. Should you deem the following observations relative to a beloved sister, suitable for "The Wesleyan," its early insertion will greatly oblige, sir. Yours truly,

WILLIAM CROSCOMBE.

1. Mrs. PHEER ANN HARRISON, wife of Henry Harrison, Esq., of Maccan, in this county, was the daughter of Mr. Jacob Chipman, of An-She was brought to a saving knowledge of God, at a protracted meeting held at Maccan in the year 1843, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Christopher Lockhart. Although we have no particular record of the religious exercises of her mind, pre-vious to this blessed change, yet is evident, that she feared the Lord from her youth, and ever manifested a pleasure in the ordinances of God's house, and in the society of God's people. Her husband was made partaker of the grace of God at the same time with herself, and both offered up themselves in public baptism at the same time, in the Maccan Chapel, and there entered into that union with the Church of God, which was "never to be broken off again—to all eternity."

Their beloved children shared largely in their

affectionate solicitude, and were presented, in the appropriate ordinance of baptism, to Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me,

and forbid them not.

Being thus made happy in the pardoning love of God, these Christian pilgrims set out together for the heavenly Canaan, resolving to watch over one another in love, and endeavour to promote each other's spiritual welfare while in this wilderness world. About two years after this happy event, Mrs. H. was brought very low on a bed of affliction. Her mind, however, was kept in a state of perfect peace and serenity, having no desire for life or death, but to be found doing or suffering the will of her blessed Saviour. She was raised up in answer to prayer, and again cheerfully went on her course of Christian, and domestic duty, striving to the utmost of her power to make those of her household happy and comfortable. Her natural disposition was amiable and cheerful, and when sauctified by the grace of God, was eminently calculated to endear her to all that had the pleasure of her ac-

Mrs. Harrison was not of a strong constitution at best, and being suddenly left without a servant early in the winter, she too's a severe cold, which settled on the lungs, and terminated her valuable life, to the great grief of her bereaved husband and infant family. How mysterious are the ways of God! surely they are past finding out by

short-sighted mortals.

In reviewing the last few moments of our dear sister's sojourn on earth, I can do little more than then she had been a consistent member of the glance at some of the most prominent features of Wesleyan Church, and adorned the doctrine of her religious experience. I had the privilege of God her Saviour. About a month before she visiting her very early in her affliction, and saw in what manner she met the premonitory warning. All was calm, humble and dignified. "I am in the Lord's hand," she said-"He will do with me as seemeth him good." I rejoice to say that her state of grace was far before that of the generality of Christian professors that I have een called to visit. Most of them, I fear, will be found in a measure "slumbering or sleeping' when the intimation is given, "Behold, the Bridegroom cometh." Such, however, was not strong confidence in a present Saviour—

"Labour is rest and pain is sweet opportunity of visiting her, and always found it a blessing to my own soul. Several of her friends visited her during the period referred to, and all bear the same delightful testimony of the grace of God manifested in her. To one beloved brother she said, "I have had two severe afflictions before this, but I did not feel them as I now do. Then I felt some wish to live for the sake of my dear family, but now my will is so fully swallowed up in the will of God, that I feel as happy and comfortable in this affliction, as if I were able to go about my ordinary duties." Thus— " Patience had its perfect work." Oh! what a victory for a dying mother to be able thus to express herself in view of leaving a most affectionate husband and five infant children! Such wonders grace can do.

We now approach a crisis in her case to which her friends had been looking forward with intense anxiety. As her female friends began to afraid to see a person die. I think I shall not return.

in the humbler sphere in which he now moves. survive this struggle-but I am not afraid of death don't you leave me if you see I am dying.

The Lord was pleased to bring her through this trying hour and to afford her the opportunity of testifying of his goodness for a few hours longer. Early on Sabbath morning, March 2nd, she awoke her husband and assured him that she was dying, and after making a few remarks on family matters, proceeded to prepare his mind for the approaching trial. She spoke in the most delightful manner of the consolations which the religion of Jesus now afforded her, and then proceeded in a solemn and affectionate manner to address her family and friends with reference to their eternal interests, charging them (especially her class-mates) to meet her in heaven, which she felt confident would be the case.

It was my privilege to see her about ten o'clock that morning. She spoke in a humble and confident manner of the goodness of the Lord to her, and of her prospects of the heavenly inheritance, assuring me that she had no fear, except some apprehension that she should lose her reason. I advised her not to think upon the subject, but to leave herself wholly in the hands of the Lord. This was a most blessed interview; I could scarcely realize the fact that she was dying, she appeared so tranquil, or I should rather say cheerful and happy, that it appeared to me for a moment unlike a death-bed scene.

After the morning service I again repaired to the chamber where this child of God was to encounter the last enemy. Oh! how changed her appearance in that short time. She had endured three dreadful paroxysms of pain and was evidently fast approaching her eternal rest. She said she did not think she could endure another such shock, and requested me to pray that the

Lord would take her to Himself.

After I had left the room she desired that I should return to baptize her new-born infant, which I cheerfully did. She named him for myself in token of her gratitude (as she expressed it) for the attentions I had shown her during her affliction—a more solemn and affecting scene I never witnessed, and shall not soon forget. After I had left her she requested her husband to assist her in singing-"I'll praise my Maker while I've breath" &c. I saw her again after the services of the day, and found her struggling with the "monster Death," surely it was a mighty combat; but grace was all sufficient, and Christ was with her in the furnace, though so intensely heaten. A little after midnight the conflict terminated, and we doubt not she entered into the joy of her Lord; being in the 40th year of her To our dear sister death is gain-eternal gain! but ts her afflicted family how great and irreparable the loss! Next to her bereaved husband none feels it more sensibly than old Mr. Harris-now in his eighty-ninth year, and to whom she has manifested the kindness of a daughter.

On the Wednesday following her death, her mortal remains were committed to the silent tomb-amid the tears and friendly expressions of a concourse of her neighbours—to await the last trumpet's solemn sound. The occasion was improved from 1st Thess. iv. 18-16. "Let us not sorrow as those without hope for them which

sleep in Jesus." Amherst, April 24, 1851.

2. Died, at the residence of her sister, Mrs Charles Wright, Liverpool,—EUNICE, widow of the late John R. BOYER of Halifax, in the 59th year of her age. Her conversion to God took place at the time when Halifax was visited with that most malignant scourge, the cholera. Since Weslevan Church, and adorned the doctrine of exchanged "mortality for life" she partook of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and realized the trut's of her Saviour's statement - "my flesh is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed;" and though she had to suffer much and long under the chastising hand of her heavenly Father, vet she felt that the Son of God was with her in the furnace, and delighted to repeat over the follow-

"Labour is rest and pain is sweet For thou my God art here."

Death to her had long ceased to be clad in terror; she desired to depart and be with Christ which is far better, knowing that she had a building of God, an house not made with hands. eternal in the heavens. A few moments before the earthly house of her tabernacle fell, she said, I am going home." Her affectionate sister, Mrs. Wright said, "I hope to meet you in heaven,"—" yes, yes," was her reply, and then she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. "Even so them also which sleep in Jesus shall

God bring with him."—1 Thess. iv, 14. RICHARD WEDDALL.

Liverpool, April 9th, 1851.

The Temperance Telegraph published at St. John N. B., has come to us in a new and improved form and dress. It is a very neat and useful paper, and we hope the efforts of the assemble she called one of them to her and said spirited proprietor to gratify the taste of the -" You have seen people die. You are not public will receive a corresponding remunerative

# THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, May 3, 1851.

### CHRISTIAN AGGRESSIVENESS.

CHRISTIANITY is not only a remedial scheme. designed to recover man from his lapsed condition and to restore him to holiness and happiness throughout the entire period of his never-ceasing existence, but, as a system of purity and truth, it is essentially and necessarily opposed to sin and error in every form. That opposition cannot be quiescently defensive only—this were to manifest on its part a consciousnesss of innate imperfection. It presents itself on the arena of conflict clothed with all the dreaded attributes of incessant, omnipotent power and activity. Its Foun-DER came into our world on his high and holy mission as the Redeemer of man for the avowed object of destroying the works of the devil.-Whilst on earth he uncompromisingly maintained the warfare, and gave no quarter to the malignant foe. His whole history was a development of the principle of opposition; and after his departure to the regions of celestial purity, the war was continued by those who acted under his command. Never were heroic fortitude, courage, and action more strikingly displayed by men, than they were by the primitive champions of the Cross. They counted no trial too great, no suffering too intense, no sacrifice too severe, in the maintenance and extension of the cause they

The example both of Christ and his Apostles is left on the inspired record for the admonition, guide, and imitation of the men of this generation. With that example before them, pusillanimity in the cause of God, of Truth and Holiness is unseemly and criminal. Patience to endure the scoffs of ungodly men, and even the severest forms of torture which diabolical cunning could invent, or satanic malice could prompt, and demonized human power could execute - courage to confront the mightiest armies of the foedauntless bravery in turning "the battle to the gate," and persevering in demonstrations of hostility to the powers of darkness, whether found in the spirit-form of infernal fiends or in the more palpable form of human antigonists,-are precisely the graces and acts, which the example of THE CRUCIFIED and of THE APOSTOLIC MAR-TYRS should inspire and call into vigorous

They who imagine that the only or principal attitude of Christianity is to maintain a defensive position, greatly err. Their conceptions of its great design are meagre indeed-altogether unworthy of its true spirit and ultimate destiny .-In the time of danger, when the enemy is marshalling his forces, and proudly defying the hosts of the living God, when he is putting forth unwonted efforts to extend his unboly dominion, and place his galling yoke on the neck of Nations. when nothing less than the recovery of the world to his anti-christian and dangerous power will satisfy his lordly ambition, he, who would prove recreant to the sovereign claims of Truth and Righteousness, occupy neutral ground, or timidly shrink from playing the man, from acting the part of a true Christian, deserves the name of coward, and to wear the stigma on his forehead.

Let this, then, be our answer to those who enquire into the reasons of our opposition to the papal system. Conscience has claims paramount to all others. The truth of God imperatively requires opposition to error. The honour due to Christ as the "one Mediator between God and men" cannot be divided with priests and bishops. The sufficiency of Sacred Scripture cannot be conceded to the vain assumptions of Tradition.-The prerogative to forgive sin cannot be yielded to erring man. The worship of the true God cannot be given to angels and saints. The mother of Christ, according to the flesh, cannot be exalted to an equality with the Divine Son. The keys of heaven cannot be transferred from Him "who openeth and no man shutteth, and shutteth and no man openeth," to the hands of Peter. The human doctrine of justification by the merit of works cannot be substituted for the Divine doctrine of justification by faith in Christ. The erection of a store-house of merits from the supposed supererogatory works of "miserable sinners" and "unprofitable servants" cannot be allowed to compensate for the delinquences of notorious offenders. The creation of an imaginary Purgatory, over the flames of which a privileged order of men are said to hold uncontrolled power, previous year.

cannot be permitted for the purpose of tyrannising over conscience, and, through the fears of the living and the horrors of the dying, to supply exhausted coffers and maintain the dread power and influence of the Church.

On all the points, to which we have here briefly referred, the papal Church has adopted fundamental errors, and therefore is found in direct antagonism to the Scriptures of Truth. All who entertain supreme regard to The Word of God must oppose her dangerous errors. They cannot with impunity occupy a neutral position in this controversy with Anti-Christ. " He that is not with me is against me," says Christ, "If we deny Him, he will deny us," says the Apostle. " Come out of her, my people," says a voice from heaven, "that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues. For her sins have reached unto heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities." These admonitions and commands no christian man is at liberty to reject. They point out his duty, and it is at his peril if he disobey. Better to lose wife with a clear conscience and the approbation of heaven than to live and be found fighting against God.

In a scriptural and justifiable sense, Christianity, then, is a system of aggression-of hostility against sin and error. Nor can it be divested of this essential characteristic. Surrounding itself with accumulated power, it will continue, as ages roll onward, to wage the "holy war," until Paganism, Mahomedanism, Popery, and every other system of superstition and false religion, by which men are now held in bondage, shall be totally subverted and destroyed, and its benign throne shall be established in every heart of man. For Christ "must reign, till he hath put all enemies under his feet."

NOVA SCOTIA BIBLE SOCIETY.

The thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of this honoured Institution was held in the Temperance Hall in this City on Tuesday evening. The attendance was numerous and highly respectable, evincing a suitable appreciation of the object of the Society, the universal diffusion of the word of God, without note or comment.

The Chair was occupied by the Hon. J. W. Johnston, who, after the opening devotional exercises had been conducted by the Rev. J. Scott. introduced the business by a brief and appropriate address. An able report was read by the Secretary, S. L. Shannon Esq., which presented a synopsis of the operations of the Parent Society, and of the Nova Scotia Branch, during the past year. This document was fraught with matter highly interesting and encouraging. A series of Resolutions were brought forward and adopted, after effective addresses by their respective movers and seconders. The number of resolutions rendered it incumbent on some of the speakers to compress their observations within such limits as perhaps impaired the effect which might have been produced by more expansion of thought and sentiment.

If we may be permitted to discriminate where all were so good, we may refer to the address from the Rev. Drs. Twining, and Crawley, Rev. Mr. Maturin, and Mr. Isaac Smith, the travelling agent of the N. S. Society, as being well-adapted to edify, and excite to continued exertion in this great and benevolent movement. As we hope to be enabled shortly to lay before our readers an abstract of the Report, we shall not at present extend our observations, except to state the gratifying facts that the receipts and issues of the Society are steadily augmenting, and that the Parent Society, with its wonted liberality, has appropriated £100 sterling for the coming year toward the continual employment of the travelling agent, the result of whose past zealons and indefatigable exertions now presents sixty-seven Auxiliaries, Branches, and Associations in the Province of Nova Scotia, promoting in their respective localities the distribution of the Holy

To be friends of evangelical truth and Protestant unity, it was gratifying to see on the platform the Clergy of the Episcopal Church, the Church of Scotland, the Free Church, the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, the Wesleyan Church, and the Baptist Church, manifesting in deed and in word their essential oneness in Christ, and their veneration for his revealed and saving truth. "Union is strength."

'The public collection in aid of the Society's funds was £11 2s. 0d., being in advance of the

Deeds of Chap Property on yo rect statement o names of succes the date of their formation as ma Meeting the pro throughout the

In the next r to be able to lay at the recent se rating the respe for defective De prove useful pro nient creation a Church purpose careful attentio others concerne Yours, truly,

Halifax, Ap

Protestan Foremost, po in order of tim

strations which

the noble assen

evening. The

had several opp declaration of mencement of ment nearly six casion the un views was such from those in largely and t most other loca who, consequer special forms of to be hated" demonstration to have surpas kind in that composed the of the speaki which blended different religion politics into en pression of the preserve unim every Protesta Wesleyan Met mons were HEALD, Esq., ence-the first public man-to general Prote the principles those principl further delay. voice, and the and intelligence fore Easter. some respects monstration of had some of t nection with t the invitation t ings, but the 1 the first of a p some honourat the country or siding.

too, has just giv noble room at seldom been l date, by some pressed to wit ings, which w champion of I chelsea. The not contain a which are divi mere party po here every dis fluence of eve ised, and the f bined and abso object. Our readers meeting at Fr

The great n

of the Church address subsec above three 1 the Church, members of Majesty has Canterbury. Secretary, tra deration of hi and the suff Wales, and e will unite " it ercise of their

the purity and

at which an ac

REVD. AND DEAR BRETHREN,-You will have the goodness to bring to the District Meeting the Deeds of Chapels, Parsonage Houses, or other Property on your respective Circuits, with a correct statement of the Debts, Income, &c., and the names of successors to the original Trustees, with the date of their appointment, and such other information as may be necessary to place before the Meeting the present state of our Church property throughout the Province.

In the next number of The Wesleyan, I hope to be able to lay before you a copy of an Act passed at the recent session of the Legislature, incorporating the respective Trusts, providing remedies for defective Deeds, and making what I trust will prove useful provisions for the future more convement creation and perpetuation of Trusts for our Church purposes. To the Act I beg to call your careful attention, and that of the Trustees and others concerned. I am, Rev. and Dear Brethren, Yours, truly,

EPHRAIM EVANS. Halifax, April 30, 1851.

### Protestant Movements of the Week.

Foremost, pechaps not less in importance than in order of time, amongst the anti-papal demonstrations which have marked the week, has been the noble assemblage at Hastings on Wednesday evening. The inhabitants of that borough have had several opportunities afforded them for the declaration of their sentiments, since the commencement of the Protestant defensive movement nearly six months ago; and on every oceasion the unmistakeable expression of their views was such as might naturally be expected from these in whose vicinity Poperv is more largely and undisguisedly developed than in most other localities in the south of England, and who, consequently, can testify that like the other special forms of "vice" referred to by the poet,
"to be hated" it "needs but to be seen." The demonstration of Wednesday, however, a pears to have surpassed all former movements of the kind in that vicinity, in the numbers which composed the assemblage, the practical character. of the speaking, and the hearty enthusiasm which blended together the diverse elements of different religious creeds and all shades of party politics into one ananimous and energetic expression of the determination of the whole to preserve unimpaired the liberties enjoyed by every Protestant subject of the British Crown. Wesleyan Methodism and the House of Commons were worthily represented by James has five fred of their brethren from Cxford to the magnet, during the last five months 10,000 Heald, Esq., in whose speech we notice a refer- Varican, besides a number from Cambridge not tracts were character, and nearly 600 copies ence—the first we have observed made by a yet ascounised. Eight pervents we count this of the Hely Scriptures were sold. public man-to the London organization of a general Protestant Defence Association. We be said about mere ritual execuses are too little, hope to see that united bod, agreed upon The doctrine of sacramental grace lies at the the principles of its League, and putting bottom of every excess, and to scuffle with surthose principles out in action, without much plices and candlesticks. a miserable weste of those principles out in action, without much further delay. The country ought to hear its voice, and the great organs of public opinion and intelligence, to disseminate its Manifesto, before Easter. The Hastings meeting, itself, is in some respects hardly to be considered as a demonstration of local feeling merely, as, not only had some of the speakers no more direct connection with the locality than that arising from the invitation to attend and assist at the proceed- war of opposing principles. The believer in salings, but the meeting itself is, we believe, but vation by fait's can yield nothing to him who on Tuesday evening last about 6 o'clock, the first of a projected series, which will shortly preaches and acts upon the contrary do friend of the usual senous of o'clock. the first of a projected series, which will shortly preaches and acts upon the contrary do from of the statement hazarded by salvation by sacraments, any more than MARTIN in Parliament Lord John Russell's Min some honourable gentlemen, that the leeling of the country on the papal question was rast sub- derstanding with CLEMENT VIII. or ALUMAN-

siding. The great metropolitan borough of Lambeth, too, has just given forth a glorious interance. The noble room at the Horns, though packed as it had seldom been before, was unable to accommodate, by some thousands of multitudes who pressed to witness and take part in the proceedings, which were presided over by the veteran champion of Protestant tieth, the Earl of Winnot contain a borough, the constituency of Church holding evan sedeal doctrines in her ar- disappearing. which are divided more widely on questions of ticles, and offering spiritual worship where she is mere party politics, than that of Lambeth , yet not currented, with the Church which she has here every discordant note was hushed, the influence of every antagonistic element neutral-tchristian. The folly of apostolical succession ised, and the feelings and energies of all com- may have led them into the greater felly of laybined and absorbed in their one great and grand

object. Our readers will not have forgotten the noble meeting at Freemasons' Hall in December last, at which an address to the Queen, from the laity of the Church of England was agreed on. The address subsequently received thr signatures of above three hundred thousand lay members of the Church, including some hundreds of the the whole question of ritual to a more affair of members of both Houses of Parliament. Her prudence, take up common ground with doors.

Majesty has just written to the Archbishop of who regard the Church of Englass, as identi-Canterbury, through the medium of the Home cal with the Church of Rome. When about will unite "in the endeavour, by a judicious exit by be un lerstood why so many advocates of ability and uprightness as a magistrate, having the recise of their authority and influence, to uphold it of Charch of England in their first outers against the purity and simply and control of their authority and influence, to uphold it of the recipient and simply an the purity and simplicity of the faith and worship I gal aggression treated it only as an att tup es of his fellow townsmen.

To the Wesleyan Ministers of the N. S. District. of our Reformed Church, and to reconcile dif- ou their own hierarchy, and coldly overlooked the ferences among its members injurious to its peace higher motives which ought to have nerved them

The caution which it is necessary to observe in wording of all such documents emanating from the Sovereign, causes the Royal letter to be ed from this category. This address, then, like couched in general terms; but it impossible to many other doings which have been prompted by deny that Her Majesty, by the course she has external influence, turns out to be powerless; and adopted in the original address, endorses the sen- if it can be possibly turned to any good account timents which it contained relative to the Tract- at all, it will be by deepening the conviction of arian teaching and practises prevailing so largely Christians of every denomination that the battle in the Established Church. of the document, with her Majesty's letter from those who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sinceriwhich we have quoted, is in purport, an fajunc- ty, and have courage enough to place the intion that immediate attention be paid to its terests of his kingdom in advance of every other paid to its prayer.

Though not exactly falling under the designation of the "Protestant movements" which have marked the week, the movements-not simply toward, but-to Rome, of certain parties who once were called Protestant, cannot be considered out of place here. No less than seven clearymen of the Establishment, in or near Leeds, and some twelve or fifteen lay members of their some parts of this country :congregations,-alas! for the congregations of whom such men are the teachers,—publicly re-nounced "the faith once delivered to the saints," and proclaimed their adoption of the idolatry and superstition of the apostate church whose God is the Pope, in a body, on Thursday last, in that town. More lately still, the elder brother of the Bishop of Oxford, is stated to have similarly | ted in the bonds of church-fellowship. fallen; and on Sunday last, Archdeacon Manning, his Lordship's brother-in-law, under went, at the Romish Cathedral, in Lambeth, the rites of Watchman, April 9th.

# The Episcopal Address.

TWENTY-Four Right Reverend Prelates. those of Baths and Wells, Exeter, Hereford, and Ma achester, not being of the number, -have at length spoken on one part of the Tractarian herehave been expected from such a body, they have are engaged on the Lor 's day, in going two addressed the Clergy of the two provinces of Canterbury and York concerning "the introduct the inhabitants on the great affairs of the tion of ritual observances exceeding those in common use." So far good. The innovators 'eserve a far more severe criticism than can be found in this document, and even if so criticised their zeal might rather have been fanned up into a more intense fervour. Men who will hazard a child's "temporal life" by having it half undressed in church and drenching it in water, rather than suffer any uncertainty as to the communication of spiritual life by an insufficient quantity of that element are not to be deterred by the centle dissussives of their Bishops from prosecuting the rapid coreer which must now have lel a fresh week. As such a time, the best things that can | time. But there is no apparent disposition in and other parts to which our labours extend, the Archbishops and Bishops to discountenance that fundamental error. Not a syllable have they written which could give umbrage to those who hold it, while they acknowledge themselves to have regarded the entire controversy as one that should be settled by "mutual concessions." Now, there can be no mutual concession in LUTHER could have entered into a friently un-DER VI.; and if the notion of such conce sions Protestant Church in England. But now, in gression. addition to this proclaimed indifference to the Colonial questions, of great magnitude and imessential doctains of the Gospel, the Prelates pertance, have been recently discussed in both Chappoint the hopes of any who might have ex- Houses of Parliament. The tone in which the pected better things, by acknowledging an "n - discussions have been conducted has been for the Coubted identity of the Courch before and ofer most part of an elevated kind. The indifference the Reformation," an undoubted identity of p of the general public on each matters is gradually heretofore denounced as idolatrous and antiing down to their Clergy a Romish premiss, and advising them to argue on to a Remish conclusion, and so far the defectiveness of their encyclical may be brought under the shade of an apology; but it is impossible to repress a feeling of own regret at seeing the heads of what was once a house Reformed Church first utter counsels no less doubtful then their silence, and then, reducing

to such a method of resistance as would have engaged the union of all moderate men,-extremely coclesiastical politicians, as ever, being exempt-The transmission of the Reformation is to be fought over again by consideration.—11.

# Good News from Germany.

The German correspondent of "The Evangelical Christendom" gives, in a recent number, the following gratifying statement of the progress of Evangelical religion in

At Stolzenberg, near Konigsberg, in Prusin, there has been, during the last eighteen months, such an outpouring of the Holy Spi- they will be ordered to call at Holyhead in going rit accompanying the preaching of the Gospel, that one hundred and thirty sinners were converted to Christ, who are now uni-

At Memel, Elbing, Stettie, and other places along the Baltic, we meet with much dress of the army. It is in contemplation to susueces of and nothing is wanting but a greatinitiation into the same communion.—London | er number of devoted men, to gather in the precious sheaves ripe for the harvest.

At Hemberg we continue to enjoy much encoun rement. Upwards of eighty converts have been added there during the present year; and the clurch is increasing its England to be paid off efforts among all classes to stread the Gos-With the courtesy and gravity which might pel of Christ. Not less than forty brothren and two, from house to house, to speak with salvation of the soul, to supply them with to come and hear the Gospel.

Around Hamberg we have twelve preaching stations, which are regularly supplied; and two colp rieurs are constantly engaged in the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, both on the land, and on the water among triumphs in the Municipal Elections recently held or searcen. Our Female Missionary Union is also actively engaged in labouring for the iritual good of our citizens. By this manna, during the last five months 10,000

As now, the sol liers of the Schleswig-Holstein-arroy, 2,000 New Testaments have been recently sold. In Hanover, Hesse, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, East Friedand, we meet with much encouragement.

# Summary of News.

# BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Stenmer Ningara arrived at this port

still maint med their position, the are well anstained on the Papal Aggression Bill, and on the assessed takes Bill they had a majority of 73 Alhad been admitted by the fathers of the En dish most all the Bishops had issued arculars, expres-Reformation, certainly we should have had no sing a firm determination to resist the Papal Ag-

Wah the expansion of our cuto malempire licroo, hout the world, the home sympathies, so to speak, have largely increased; and the day, we suspect, is not doctant, when public opine n will be as concentrated on the well doing of the colonies as on that of the mother country

The duties on Foreiga Timber have been reduced one half

The Government have narrowly escaped defeat on a moti - of Mr. D'Ismeli in favour of land i ne Government majority in a crowded v 13

h Parliament had adjourned for the Easter Holidays, and would re assemble on the 25th, when the Income Tax Bill would be read second time. The 5th May was appointed for the further consideration of the Papal Aggression

Mr. Rashton, the well known stipendiary ma Secretary, transmitting the address for the consideration of his Grace, the Archbishop of Yesk, and the suffragan Bishops of England and Wales, and expressing her conviction that they had resented as a calumny. Henceforth there had resented as his will have a converted that they had resented as a calumny. Henceforth the conviction that they had resented as a calumny.

The Liverpool Courier announces that Capt Matthews, late of the Great Western, and City of Glasgow, has accepted the command of the steamship Great Britain, which is expected to resume her trips across the Atlantic in the course of a few months.

The Great Exhibition is to be opened by Her Majesty in state, on the 1st of May-the public to be excluded until the ceremony is over. There will be 30,000 troops within 5 miles of Hyde

The schism in the Established Church is widening. The Bishop of Exeter proposes the convening of a "Diocean Synod." The Goteham question is the foundation of the difficulty.

Lady Franklin is again fitting out the " Prince Albert" for a voyage to the Arctic, in search of the missing expedition.

Lord Londonderry, it is said, has been endea-youring to induce the President of France to release Abdel Kader. The official return of the revenue for the quar-

ter ending April 5th shows an increase over the same quarter of 1550 of £283,051; surplus revenue in hand £2,779,619.

Government is determined to change the present route of the British Mail-packets to and from the United States. The packets will not out and coming home, for the purpose of receiving and landing the mails.

Subscriptions are being actively raised for the establishment of a tribunal of commerce in

Great alterations will shortly take place in the a frock-coat of the same colour, and the " bobtailed" coats of the heavy cavalryby a full-skirted one.

It is in contemplation, says the Morning Herald, to reduce the naval forces in the Mediterranean from five sail of the line to four sail of the line. Her Majesty's ship Caledonia, 120, is ordered to

The accounts from all parts of Ireland show that emigration is still proceeding on a vast scale

The British forces had obtained a decisive vic-tory over the Kaffirs at Kat River, still there was little prospect of a speedy termination of the war. Trade is dull in France. Wheat is still lower in the agricultural districts. Raw Silk has re-Scriptures and tracts, and to encourage them | ceded in price. The Assembly has granted 200,-000 francs to celebrate the anniversary of the Republic. The Press favourable to the Ministry, urges a presentation of petitions for a revision of the Constitution. The President has changed many of the judicial functionaries in the departments. The Conservatives have gained signal

> in Chaleauroux, Indre, and the Aube. The Berlin Ministerial paper states, that besides England and France, Russia, too, has remonstrated against the Austrian annexation scheme. Russia has likewise desired that all the German States should acceed to the Frankfort Diet.

It is stated that the Austrian Government is inclined to accede to the Frankfort Diet.

The Government demands from Sardinia, passage for its troops in case of a rupture in France.

Russia is expected to evacuate the Danubian principalities on the 27th inst. An insurrection, headed by the Duke of Saldanha, broke out at Cintra - insurgents 5000

Negociations have been entered into between Austria, Tuscany, and the States of the Church, for the construction of a railway between Rome and Vienna, which will give an uninterrupted

railway communication from Rome to Bologna. Austria will undertake this line, provided the projected line from Bologna to Rome, Ancona, and St. Umbrin is given up. By this means, the harbours of Trieste and Leghorn will undertake the transport of goods to the Roman States, from the railway communication with Northern and Midland provinces.

Letters from Trieste state that the formation of an Austrian flect greatly occupies the attention of the Emperor. It is currently reported that Austria line offered to purchase the whole of the German firet

The last steamer arrived at Marreilles from Alexandria brings the rumour of a for midable insurgection having taken place in the province of Sensar, in Egypt. The troops of the Viceroy are reported to have been deleated by the insur-Fresh troops had been ordered to the theatre of the insurrection.

The insurrection in Bosnia is nearly quelled. Immense damage has been done in Sicily by a ate storm.

Some disturbances still continue in Turkish contin.

A French Company has obtained a contract from the Poutifical Government for lighting Rome with gas. On the 30th olt. the Pope performed the cere-

mony of the benediction of the Golden Rose in the Chapel of the Vatican.

India remains undisturbed. A skirmish had iken place at Burrow, in the mountains near Kohat, between some robber hordes and a Punpaub regiment, in which the former were defeated and driven back.

From China the accounts state that the murderers of Decusta had been taken. Four piratical junks had been captured.

A conspiracy had been discovered in Nepaul, he object of which was to murder General Jung Bahador. The general is a favourite of the army, whom the conspisators endeavoured to gain

If one or more of the above requisites are wanting, he should pause before he rushes into a work so momentous, lest he should run without being sent: but if they continue, let them all take courage, for his way will be made plain before him; and to such a one, the Apostle's instruction to Timothy is applicable, "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." Philologos.

# Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan.

REV. AND DEAR SIR, -One of the most interesting departments of your valuable paper, is that devoted to religious biography, and is one that is sure to be read with interest by sorrowing relatives and friends. Should you deem the following observations relative to a beloved sister, suitable for "The Wesleyan," its early insertion will greatly oblige, sir. Yours truly,

WILLIAM CROSCOMBE.

1. Mrs. PHEPE ANN HARRISON, wife of Henry Harrison, Esq., of Maccan, in this county, was the daughter of Mr. Jacob Chipman, of An-napolis. She was brought to a saving knowledge of God, at a protracted meeting held at Maccan in the year 1843, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Christopher Lockhart. Although we have no particular record of the religious exercises of her mind, previous to this blessed change, yet is evident, that she feared the Lord from her youth, and ever manifested a pleasure in the ordinances of God's house, and in the society of God's people. Her husband was made partaker of the grace of God at the same time with herself, and both offered up themselves in public baptism at the same time.in the Maccan Chapel, and there entered into that union with the Church of God, which was "never to be broken off again—to all eternity."

Their beloved children shared largely in their

affectionate solicitude, and were presented, in the appropriate ordinance of baptism, to Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not."

Being thus made happy in the pardoning love of God, these Christian pilgrims set out together for the heavenly Canaan, resolving to watch over one another in love, and endeavour to promote each other's spiritual welfare while in this wilderness world. About two years after this happy event, Mrs. H. was brought very low on a bed of affliction. Her mind, however, was kept in a state of perfect peace and serenity, having no desire for life or death, but to be found doing or suffering the will of her blessed Saviour. She was raised up in answer to prayer, and again cheerfully went on her course of Christian, and domestic duty, striving to the utmost of her pow-er to make those of her household happy and comfortable. Her natural disposition was amiable and cheerful, and when sauctified by the grace of God, was eminently calculated to en-dear her to all that had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Mrs. Harrison was not of a strong constitution at best, and being suddenly left without a servant early in the winter, she took a severe cold, which settled on the lungs, and terminated her valuable life, to the great grief of her bereaved husband and infant family. How mysterious are the ways of God! surely they are past finding out by short-sighted mortals.

In reviewing the last few moments of our dear sister's sojourn on earth, I can do little more than then she had been a consistent member of the lance at some of the most prominent features of her religious experience. I had the privilege of visiting her very early in her affliction, and saw in what manner she met the premonitory warning. All was calm, humble and dignified. "I am in the Lord's hand," she said—"He will do with me as seemeth him good." I rejoice to say that her state of grace was far before that of the generality of Christian professors that I have been called to visit. Most of them, I fear, will be found in a measure "slumbering or sleeping' ing lines of the Poet's—making at the sai when the intimation is given, "Behold, the Bridegroom cometh." Such, however, was not the case with our late sister. I embraced every "Labour is rest and pain is sweet For thou my God art here." opportunity of visiting her, and always found it a blessing to my own soul. Several of her friends visited her during the period referred to, and all bear the same delightful testimony of the grace of God manifested in her. To one beloved brother she said, "I have had two severe afflictions before this, but I did not feel them as I now do. Then I felt some wish to live for the sake of my dear family, but now my will is so fally swallowed up in the will of God, that I feel as happy and comfortable in this affliction, as if I were able to go about my ordinary duties." Thus-" Patience had its perfect work." Oh! what a victory for a dying mother to be able thus to express herself in view of leaving a most affectionate husband and five infant children! Such wonders grace can do.

We now approach a crisis in her case to which her friends had been looking forward with intense anxiety. As her female friends began to - You have seen people die. You are not public will receive a corresponding remunerative afraid to see a person die. I think I shall not return.

in the humbler sphere in which he now moves. survive this struggle-but I am not afraid of death don't you leave me if you see I am dying.

The Lord was pleased to bring her through this trying hour and to afford her the opportunity of testifying of his goodness for a few hours longer. Early on Sabbath morning, March 2nd, she awoke her husband and assured him that she was dying, and after making a few remarks on family matters, proceeded to prepare his mind for the approaching trial. She spoke in the most delightful manner of the consolations which the religion of Jesus now afforded her, and then proceeded in a solemn and affectionate manner to address her family and friends with reference to their eternal interests, charging them (especially her class-mates) to meet her in heaven, which she felt confident would be the case.

It was my privilege to see her about ten o'clock that morning. She spoke in a humble and confident manner of the goodness of the Lord to her, and of her prospects of the heavenly inheritance assuring me that she had no fear, except some apprehension that she should lose her reason. I advised her not to think upon the subject, but to leave herself wholly in the hands of the Lord. This was a most blessed interview; I could scarcely realize the fact that she was dying, she appeared so tranquil, or I should rather say cheerful and happy, that it appeared to me for a moment unlike a death-bed scene.

After the morning service I again repaired to the chamber where this child of God was to encounter the last enemy. Oh! how changed her appearance in that short time. She had endured three dreadful paroxysms of pain and was evidently fast approaching her eternal rest. She said she did not think she could endure another such shock, and requested me to pray that the Lord would take her to Himself.

After I had left the room she desired that I should return to baptize her new-born infant, which I cheerfully did. She named him for myself in token of her gratitude (as she expressed it) for the attentions I had shown her during her affliction—a more solemn and affecting scene l never witnessed, and shall not soon forget. After had left her she requested her husband to assist her in singing—" I'll praise my Maker while I've breath" &c. I saw her again after the services of the day, and found her struggling with the monster Death," surely it was a mighty combat; but grace was all sufficient, and Christ was with her in the furnace, though so intensely heaten. A little after midnight the conflict terminated, and we doubt not she entered into the joy of her Lord; being in the 40th year of her To our dear sister death is gain-eternal gain! but ts her afflicted family how great and irreparable the loss! Next to her bereaved husband none feels it more sensibly than old Mr. Harris-now in his eighty-ninth year, and to whom she has manifested the kindness of a daughter.

On the Wednesday following her death, her mortal remains were committed to the silent tomb-amid the tears and friendly expressions of a concourse of her neighbours—to await the last trumpet's solemn sound. The occasion was improved from 1st Thess. iv. 18-16. "Let us not sorrow as those without hope for them which sleep in Jesus.'

Amherst, April 24, 1851.

2. Died, at the residence of her sister, Mrs Charles Wright, Liverpool,—EUNICE, widow of the late John R. BOYER of Halifax, in the 59th year of her age. Her conversion to God took place at the time when Halifax was visited with that most malignant scourge, the cholera. Since Wesleyan Church, and adorned the doctrine of recreant to the sovereign claims of Truth and God her Saviour. About a month before she Righteousness, occupy neutral ground, or timidly exchanged "mortality for life" she partook of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and realized the trut's of her Saviour's statement - "my flesh is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed;" and though she had to suffer much and long under the chastising hand of her heavenly Father, yet she felt that the Son of God was with her in the furnace, and delighted to repeat over the following lines of the Poet's-making at the same time a slight alteration of a word, dictated by her

"Labour is rest and pain is sweet For thou my God art here."

Death to her had long ceased to be clad in terror; she desired to depart and be with Christ which is far better, knowing that she had a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. A few moments before the earthly house of her tabernacle fell, she said, 'I am going home." Her affectionate sister. Mrs. Wright said, "I hope to meet you in heaven,"—"yes, yes," was her reply, and then she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

"Even so them also which sleep in Jesus shall God bring with him."—1 Thess. iv, 14. RICHARD WEDDALL.

Liverpool, April 9th, 1851.

The Temperance Telegraph published at St. John N. B., has come to us in a new and improved form and dress. It is a very neat and useful paper, and we hope the efforts of the assemble she called one of them to her and said spirited proprietor to gratify the taste of the

# THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, May 3, 1851.

### CHRISTIAN AGGRESSIVENESS.

CHRISTIANITY is not only a remedial scheme. designed to recover man from his lapsed condition and to restore him to holiness and happiness throughout the entire period of his never-ceasing existence, but, as a system of purity and truth, it is essentially and necessarily opposed to sin and error in every form. That opposition cannot be quiescently defensive only-this were to manifest on its part a consciousnesss of innate imperfection. It presents itself on the arena of conflict clothed with all the dreaded attributes of incessant, omnipotent power and activity. Its Foun-DER came into our world on his high and holy mission as the Redeemer of man for the avowed object of destroying the works of the devil-Whilst on earth he uncompromisingly maintained the warfare, and gave no quarter to the malignant foe. His whole history was a development of the principle of opposition; and after his departure to the regions of celestial purity, the war was continued by those who acted under his command. Never were heroic fortitude, courage, and action more strikingly displayed by men, than they were by the primitive champions of the Cross. They counted no trial too great, no suffering too intense, no sacrifice too severe. in the maintenance and extension of the cause they had espoused.

The example both of Christ and his Apostles is left on the inspired record for the admonition, guide, and imitation of the men of this generation. With that example before them, pusillanimity in the cause of God, of Truth and Holiness is unseemly and criminal. Patience to endure the scoffs of ungodly men, and even the severest forms of torture which diabolical cunning could invent, or satanic malice could prompt, and demonized human power could execute - courage to confront the mightiest armies of the foedauntless bravery in turning "the battle to the gate," and persevering in demonstrations of hostility to the powers of darkness, whether found in the spirit-form of infernal fiends or in the more palpable form of human antigonists,-are precisely the graces and acts, which the example of THE CRUCIFIED and of THE APOSTOLIC MAR-TYRS should inspire and call into vigorous

They who imagine that the only or principal attitude of Christianity is to maintain a defensive position, greatly err. Their conceptions of its great design are meagre indeed-altogether unworthy of its true spirit and ultimate destiny .-In the time of danger, when the enemy is marshalling his forces, and proudly defying the hosts of the living God, when he is putting forth unwonted efforts to extend his unboly dominion, and place his galling voke on the neck of Nations. when nothing less than the recovery of the world to his anti-christian and dangerous power will satisfy his lordly ambition, he, who would prove shrink from playing the man, from acting the part of a true Christian, deserves the name of coward, and to wear the stigma on his forehead.

Let this, then, be our answer to those who enquire into the reasons of our opposition to the papal system. Conscience has claims paramount to all others. The truth of God imperatively requires opposition to error. The honour due to Christ as the "one Mediator between God and men" cannot be divided with priests and bishops. The sufficiency of Sacred Scripture cannot be conceded to the vain assumptions of Tradition .-The prerogative to forgive sin cannot be yielded to erring man. The worship of the true God cannot be given to angels and saints. The mother of Christ, according to the flesh, cannot be exalted to an equality with the Divine Son. The keys of heaven cannot be transferred from Him "who openeth and no man shutteth, and shutteth and no man openeth," to the hands of Peter. The human doctrine of justification by the merit of works cannot be substituted for the Divine doctrine of justification by faith in Christ. The erection of a store-house of merits from the supposed supererogatory works of "miserable sinners" and "unprofitable servants" cannot be allowed to compensate for the delinquences of nctorious offenders. The creation of an imaginary Purgatory, over the flames of which a privileged order of men are said to hold uncontrolled power, previous year.

cannot be permitted for the purpose of tyrannising over conscience, and, through the fears of the living and the horrors of the dying, to supply exhausted coffers and maintain the dread power and influence of the Church.

On all the points, to which we have here briefly referred, the papal Church has adopted fundamental errors, and therefore is found in direct antagonism to the Scriptures of Truth. All who entertain supreme regard to The Word of God must oppose her dangerous errors. They cannot with impunity occupy a neutral position in this controversy with Anti-Christ. " He that is not with me is against me," says Christ, "If we deny Him, he will deny us," says the Apostle. Come out of her, my people," says a voice from heaven, "that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues. For her sins have reached unto heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities." These admonitions and commands no christian man is at liberty to reject. They point out his duty, and it is at his peril if he disobey. Better to lose life with a clear conscience and the approbation of heaven than to live and be found fighting against God.

In a scriptural and justifiable sense, Christianity, then, is a system of aggression-of hostility against sin and error. Nor can it be divested of this essential characteristic. Surrounding itself with accumulated power, it will continue, as ages roll onward, to wage the "holy war," until Paganism, Mahomedanism, Popery, and every other system of superstition and false religion, by which men are now held in bondage, shall be totally subverted and destroyed, and its benign throne shall be established in every heart of man. For Christ "must reign, till he hath put all enemies under his feet."

# NOVA SCOTIA BIBLE SOCIETY.

The thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of this honoured Institution was held in the Temperance Hall in this City on Tuesday evening. The attendance was numerous and highly respectable, evincing a suitable appreciation of the object of the Society, the universal diffusion of the word of God, without note or comment.

The Chair was occupied by the Hon. J. W. Johnston, who, after the opening devotional exercises had been conducted by the Rev. J. Scott, introduced the business by a brief and appropriate address. An able report was read by the Secretary, S. L. Shannon Esq., which presented a synopsis of the operations of the Parent Society, and of the Nova Scotia Branch, during the past year. This document was fraught with matter highly interesting and encouraging. A series of Resolutions were brought forward and adopted, after effective addresses by their respective movers and seconders. The number of resolutions rendered it incumbent on some of the speakers to compress their observations within such limits as perhaps impaired the effect which might have been produced by more expansion of thought and sentiment.

If we may be permitted to discriminate where all were so good, we may refer to the addres from the Rev. Drs. Twining, and Crawley, Rev. Mr. Maturin, and Mr. Isaac Smith, the travelling agent of the N. S. Society, as being well-adapted to edify, and excite to continued exertion in this great and benevolent movement. As we hope to be enabled shortly to lay before our readers an abstract of the Report, we shall not at present extend our observations, except to state the gratifying facts that the receipts and issues of the Society are steadily augmenting, and that the Parent Society, with its wonted liberality, has appropriated £100 sterling for the coming year toward the continual employment of the travelling agent, the result of whose past zealons and indefatigable exertions now presents sixty-seven Auxiliaries, Branches, and Associations in the Province of Nova Scotia, promoting in their respective localities the distribution of the Holy

To be friends of evangelical truth and Protestant unity, it was gratifying to see on the platform the Clergy of the Episcopal Church, the Church of Scotland, the Free Church, the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, the Wesleyan Church, and the Baptist Church, manifesting in deed and in word their essential oneness in Christ, and their veneration for his revealed and saving truth. "Union is strength."

The public collection in aid of the Society's funds was £11°2s. 0d., being in advance of the

rect statemer names of suc the date of th formation as Meeting the throughout th

1851.

To the Wesle

the goodness

Deeds of Cl

Property on

REVD. AN

In the nex to be able to l at the recent rating the res for defective prove useful 1 nient creation Church purp careful atten others concer Yours, truly,

Halifax, 1

Protesta

Foremost, in order of strations whi the noble ass evening. Th had several o declaration of mencement o ment nearly casion the views was su from those in largely and most other los who, consequ special forms to be hated demonstratio to have surp kind in tha composed the of the speal which blende different relig polities into pression of th preserve uni every Protes Wesleyan M mons were HEALD, Esq. ence-the fir public mangeneral Pro hope to see the principle those princip further delay voice, and th and intelliger fore Easter. some respect monstration o had some of nection with the invitation ings, but the

the country of siding. The great too, has just g noble room at seldom been date, by son pressed to wi ings, which v champion of chelsea. Th not contain which are div mere party pe here every di fluence of eve ised, and the bined and abs object. Our reader

the first of a

test the correc

some honoura

meeting at Fi at which an a of the Chnrel address subse above three the Church, members of Majesty has Canterbury. Secretary, tra deration of hi and the suf Wales, and e will unite " it ercise of their the purity and

To the Wesleyan Ministers of the N. S. District.

REVD, AND DEAR BRETHREN,-You will have the goodness to bring to the District Meeting the Deeds of Chapels, Parsonage Houses, or other Property on your respective Circuits, with a correct statement of the Debts, Income, &c., and the names of successors to the original Trustees, with the date of their appointment, and such other information as may be necessary to place before the Meeting the present state of our Church property throughout the Province.

In the next number of The Wesleyan, I hope to be able to lay before you a copy of an Act passed at the recent session of the Legislature, incorporating the respective Trusts, providing remedies prove useful provisions for the future more convemient creation and perpetuation of Trusts for our Church purposes. To the Act I beg to call your careful attention, and that of the Trustees and others concerned. I am, Rev. and Dear Brethren, Yours, truly.

EPHRAIM EVANS. Halifax, April 30, 1851.

### Protestant Movements of the Week.

Foremost, pechaps not less in importance than in order of time, amongst the anti-papal demonstrations which have marked he week, has been the noble assemblage at Hastings on Wednesday evening. The inhabitants of that borough have had several opportunities afforded them for the declaration of their sentiments, since the commencement of the Protestant defensive movement nearly six months ago; and on every occasion the unmistakeable expression of their views was such as might naturally be expected from those in whose vicinity Popery is more largely and undisgnisedly developed than in most other localities in the south of England, and who, consequently, can testify that like the other special forms of "vice" referred to by the poet, "to be hated" it "needs but to be seen." The demonstration of Wednesday, however, a pears mon use." So far goods The innovators deserve to have surpassed all former movements of the a far more severe criticism than can be found in composed the assemblage, the practical character of the speaking, and the hearty enthusiasm intense fervour. Men who will hazard a child's which blended together the diverse elements of different religious creeds and all shades of party church and drembing it in water, rather than politics into one ananimous and energetic expression of the determination of the whole to of spiritual life by an insufficient quantity of that preserve unimpaired the liberties enjoyed by element are not to be deterred by the gentle disevery Protestant subject of the British Crown. sussives of their Bishops from prosecuting the Wesleyan Methodism and the House of Commons were worthily represented by James hundred of their brethren from Cxfor! to the HEALD, Esq., in whose speech we notice a refer- Vatican, besides a number from Cambridge not ence—the first we have observed made by a yet ascentined. Eight perverts we count this of the Hely Scriptures were sold. public man-to the London organization of a general Protestant Defence Association. We be said about mere ritual excesses are too little, hope to see that united body agreed upon the principles of its League, and putting bottom of every excess, and to scuffle with surthose principles out in action, without much plices and candlesticks a miserable waste of further delay." The country ought to hear its voice, and the great organs of public opinion the Archbishops and Bizhops to discountenance and intelligence, to disseminate its Manifesto, be-that fundamental error. Not a syllable have fore Easter. The Hastings meeting, itself, is in some respects hardly to be considered as a demonstration of local feeling merely, as, not only had some of the speakers no more direct connection with the locality than that arising from Now, there can be no mutual concession in a the invitation to attend and assist at the proceed- war of opposing principles. The believer in salings, but the meeting itself is, we believe, but vation by faith can yield nothing to him who the first of a projected series, which will shortly preaches and acts upon the contrary doctrine of the first of a projected series, which will shortly preaches and acts upon the contrary dodress. Of test the correctness of the statement hazarded by salvation by sacraments, any more than Martin In Parliament Lord John Russell's Min the country on the papal question was fast sub-derstanding with CLEMENT VIII. or ALLMAN-still maintained their position, they are well sus-

The great metropolitan borough of Lambeth, too, has just given forth a glorious utterance. The noble room at the Horns, though packed as it had Protestant Church in England. But now, in gression. seldom been before, was unable to accommo- addition to this proclaimed indifference to the Colonial questions, of great magnitude and imdate, by some thousands of multitudes who essential doctrine of the Gospel, the Prelates portance, have been recently discussed in both pressed to witness and take part in the proceedings, which were presided over by the veteran | pected better things, by acknowledging an "vo- discussions have been conducted has been for the chelsea. The United Kingdom probably does, the Reformation," an undoubted identity of a of the general public of each matters is gradually not contain a borough, the constituency of Church holding evan social doctrines in her ar- distinct public on which the expansion of our colo which are divided more widely on questions of ticles, and offering spiritual worship where she is mere party politics, than that of Lambeth , yet not currupted, with the Church which she has pathies, so to speak, have largely increased, and here every discordant note was hushed, the in- heretofore denounced as idolatrous and antifluence of every antagonistic element neutral- christian. The folly of apostolical succession of the colonies as on that of the mother country ised, and the feelings and energies of all com- may have led them into the greater felly of laybined and absorbed in their one great and grand object.

Our readers will not have forgotten the noble meeting at Freemasons' Hall in December last, at which an address to the Queen, from the laity of the Church of England was agreed on. The address subsequently received thr signatures of above three hundred thousand lay members of doubtful than their silence, and then, reducing the Church, including some hundreds of the the whole question of ritual to a more affair of members of both Houses of Parliament. Her prudence, take up common ground with those the further consideration of the Papal Aggression Majesty has just written to the Archbishop of who regard the Church of England, as sidentially through the medium of the Home call with the Church of Rome. When alleyed Mc Rushton, the well known stopendiary managements. Secretary, transmitting the address for the consideration of his Grace; the Archbichop of York, and the suffragan Bisboss of England and Wales, and expressing her conviction that they will prove that the suffragan Bisboss of England and the suffragan Bisboss are suffra will unite " in the endeavour, by a judicious exercise of their authority and influence, to uphold to Church of England in their first outers a suinst prendered into deservedly popular among all classthe purity and simplicity of the faith and worship 1 qual aggression treated it only as an attack up les of his fellow townsmen.

of our Reformed Church, and to reconcile dif- ou their own hierarchy, and coldly overlooked the and usefulness.

The caution which it is necessary to observe in wording of all such documents emanating from the Sovereign, causes the Royal letter to be couched in general terms; but it impossible to deny that Her Majesty, by the course she has adopted in the original address, endorses the sentiments which it contained relative to the Tractarian teaching and practises prevailing so largely The transmission in the Established Church. of the document, with her Majesty's letter from which we have quoted, is in purport, an fajunction that immediate attention be paid to its paid to its prayer.

Though not exactly falling under the designation of the "Protestant movements" which have for defective Deeds, and making what I trust will marked the week, the movements-not simply toward, but-to Rome, of certain parties who once were called Protestant, cannot be considered out of place here. No less than seven clergymen of the Establishment, in or near Leeds, and some twelve or fitteen lay members of their congregations,-ala.! for the congregations of whom such men are the teachers,—publicly re-nounced "the faith once delivered to the saints." and proclaimed their adoption of the idolatry and superstition of the apostate church whose God is the Pope, in a body, on Thursday last, in that town. More lately still, the elder brother of the Bishop of Oxford, is stated to have similarly | ted in the bonds of church-fellowship. fallen: and on Sunday last, Archdeacon Manning, his Lordship's brother-in-law, under went, at the Romish Cathedral, in Lambeth, the rites of initiation into the same communion.-London Watchman, April 9th.

# The Episcopal Address.

TWENTY-Fo IR Right Reverend Prelates, those of Baths and Wells, Exeter, Hereford, and Manchester, not being of the number, -have at length spoken on one part of the Tractarian here-With the courtesy and gravity which might have been expected from such a body, they have addressed the Clergy of the two provinces of Canterbury and York concerning "the introduction of ritual observances exceeding those in comkind in that vicinity, in the numbers which this document, and even if so criticised their zeal might rather have been fanned up into a more "temporal life" by having it half undressed in suffer any uncertainty as to the communication rapid career which must now have lel a fresh week. At such a time, the best things that can The doctrine of sacramental grace lies at the time. Dut there is no apparent disposition in they written which could give umbrage to those who hold it, while they acknowledge themselves to have regarded the entire controversy as one that should be settled by "mutual concessions." Coubted identity of the Church before and after most part of an elevated kind. The indifference ing down to their Clergy a Romish premiss, and advising them to argue on to a Romish cenclusion, and so far the defectiveness of their encyclical may be brought under the shade of an apo on a motion of Mr. D'Israeli in favour of land 7 logy; but it is impossible to repress a feeling of own regret at seeing the heads of what was once a house Reformed Church first utter counsels no less

ferences among its members injurious to its peace higher motives which ought to have nerved them to such a method of resistance as would have engaged the union of all moderate men,-extremeecclesiastical politicians, as ever, being exempted from this category. This address, then, like many other doings which have been prompted by external influence, turns out to be powerless; and if it can be possibly turned to any good account at all, it will be by deepening the conviction of Christians of every denomination that the battle of the Reformation is to be fought over again by those who love the Lord JESUS CHEIST in sincerity, and have courage enough to place the interests of his kingdom in advance of every other consideration.—Ib.

# Good News from Germany.

The German correspondent of "The Evangelical Christendom" gives, in a recent number, the following gratifying statement of the progress of Evangelical religion in some parts of this country :-

At Stolzenberg, near Konigsberg, in Prussin, there has been, during the last eighteen months, such an outpouring of the Holy Spirit accompanying the preaching of the Gospel, that one hundred and thirty sinners were converted to Christ, who are now uni-

At Memel, Elbing, Stettin, and other places along the Baltic, we meet with much dress of the army. It is in contemplation to susueces; and nothing is wanting but a greater number of devoted men, to gather in the precious sheaves ripe for the harvest.

At Humberg we continue to enjoy much encount gement. Upwards of eighty converts have been added there during the present year; and the clurch is increasing its efforts among all classes, to spread the Gospel of Christ. Not less than forty brethren are engaged on the Lor "s day in going two and two, from house to house, to speak with the inhabitants on the great affairs of the salvation of the soul, to supply them with Scriptures and tracts, and to encourage them

to come and hear the Gospel. Around Hamberg we have twelve preaching stations, which are regularly supplied; and two colp rieurs are constantly engaged in the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, both on the land, and on the water among our searach. Our Female Missionary Union is also actively engaged in labouring for the spiritual god of our citizens. By this means, during the last five months 10,000 tracts were circulated, and nearly 600 copies

Among the sol liers of the Schleswig-Holstein-army, 2,000 New Testaments have been recently sold. In Hanover, Hesse, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, East Friesland, and other parts to which our labours extend, we meet with much encouragement.

# Summary of News.

# BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer Ningara arrived at this port on Tuesday evening last about 6 o'clock. We

DER VI.; and if the notion of such conce.sions assessed taxes Bill they had a majority of 73 Alhad been admitted by the fathers of the En dish most all the Busheps had issued circulars, expres-Reformation, certainly we should have had no sing a firm determination to resist the Papal Ag-

disappoint the hopes of any who might have ex- Houses of Parhament. The tone in which the malempire throughout the world, the home sym opinion will be as concentrated on the well doing itsel?

The duties on Foreign Timber have been reduced one half

The Government have narrowly escaped defeat he Government majority in a crowded

aly 13 h Parliament had adjourned for the Easter Holdays, and would re assemble on the 28th, when the Income Tax dill would be read

The Liverpool Courier announces that Capt, Matthews, late of the Great Western, and City of Glasgow, has accepted the command of the steamship Great Britain, which is expected to resume her trips across the Atlantic in the course of a few months

The Great Exhibition is to be opened by Her Majesty in state, on the 1st of May—the public to be excluded until the ceremony is over. There will be 30,000 troops within 5 miles of Hyde

The schism in the Established Church is widening. The Bishop of Exeter proposes the convening of a "Diocean Synod." The Goteham question is the foundation of the difficulty. Lady Franklin is again fitting out the " Prince

Albert" for a voyage to the Arctic, in search e the missing expedition.

Lord Londonderry, it is said, has been endeavouring to induce the President of France to re-

lease Abdel Kader. The official return of the revenue for the quarter ending April 5th shows an increase over the same quarter of 1850 of £283,051; surplus revenue in hand £2,779,619.

Government is determined to change the present route of the British Mail-packets to and from the United States. The packets will not discontinue running from and to they will be ordered to call at Holyhead in going out and coming home, for the purpose of receiving and landing the mails.

Subscriptions are being actively raised for the establishment of a tribunal of

Great alterations will shortly take place in the a frock-coat of the same colour, and the " bobtailcoats of the heavy cavalryby a full-skirted one.

It is in contemplation, says the Morning Herald, to reduce the naval forces in the Mediterranean from five sail of the line to four sail of the line. Her Majesty's ship Caledonia, 120, is ordered to England to be paid off.

The accounts from all parts of Ireland show that emigration is still proceeding on a vast

The British forces had obtained a decisive vic-tory over the Kaffirs at Kat River, still there was little prospect of a speedy termination of the war. Trade is dull in France. Wheat is still lower in the agricultural districts. Raw Silk has receded in price. The Assembly has granted 200,-000 francs to celebrate the anniversary of the Republic. The Press favourable to the Ministry, urges a presentation of petitions for a revision of the Constitution. The President has changed many of the judicial functionaries in the departments. The Conservatives have gained signal triumphs in the Municipal Elections recently held in Chalentroux, Indre, and the Aube. The Berlin Ministerial paper states, that besides

England and France, Russia, too, has remonstrated against the Austrian anuexation scheme. Russia has likewise desired that all the German States should acceed to the Frankfort Diet.

It is stated that the Austrian Government is nclined to accede to the Frankfort Diet.

The Government demands from Sardinia, passage for its troops in case of a rupture in France

Russia is expected to evacuate the Danubian principalities on the 27th inst. An insurrection, headed by the Duke of Sal-

danha, broke out at Cintra - insurgents 5000 Negociations have been entered into between

Austria, Tuscany, and the States of the Church, for the construction of a railway between Rome and Vienna, which will give an uninterrupted railway communication from Rome to Bologna, Austria will undertake this line, provided the

projected line from Bologna to Rome, Ancona, and St. Umbria is given up. By this means, the harbours of Trieste and Leghorn will undertake the transport of goods to the Roman States, from the railway communication with Northern and Midland provinces.

Letters from Trieste state that the formation of an Austrian fleet greatly occupies the attention of the Emperor. It is currently reported that Austria has offered to purchase the whole of the German fleet

The last steamer arrived at Marreilles from Alexandria brings the rumouf of a formidable in-Senaar, in Egypt. The troops of the Viceroy are reported to have been defeated by the insur-Fresh troops had been ordered to the theatre of the insurrection.

The insurrection in Bosnia is nearly quelled. Immense damage has been done in Sicily by a

Some disturbances still continue in Turkish Trontin.

A French Company has obtained a contract from the Poutifical Government for lighting Rome with gas.

On the 30th olt. the Pope performed the ceremany of the benediction of the Golden Rose in the Chapel of the Vatican.

India remains undisturbed. A skirmish had isen place at Burrow, in the mountains near Kohat, between some robber hordes and a Punsub regiment, in which the former were defeated and driven back.

From China the accounts state that the murdeers of Decusta had been taken. Four piratical junks had been captured.

A conspiracy had been discovered in Nepaul, he object of which was to murder General Jung Bahador. The general is a favourite of the army, whom the conspirators endeavoured to gain

LOSS OF THE PACKET SCHR. " EAGLE."-The Yarmouth Herald furnishes further particulars of the loss of the Eagle, with all on board! She sailed from Boston 13th inst., with the wind at North, and was seen next day by a vessel which put back to Salem, about 60 miles S. E. of Cape Ann. She was then lying to under close reefed foresail, gale blowing from the eastward. On the 18th she drifted on shore near Truro, Cape Cod, dismasted and deck stove in. The dead body of a man was found in the cabin. She must have capsized during the gale, when all on board must have perished.

The following is a list of the passengers and erew, so far as can at present be ascertained : J H Collins, of the firm of Kettle and Collins of Boston, son in-law of Hon. Jas. Bond-leaves a widow; John Cann, jr., (brother of the master)leaves a widow and six children; William Burton, (son of the Rev. Wm. Burton; Lemuel Cooke and James Cooke, (seas of Caleb Cooke, Esq.); David Longstoff, George Porter; Robert leaves a widow and shild; Oliver and his wife, (Miemace); lorael Cann, master-leaves a widow; lease Sullivan-leaves a widow and children; Zebina Wyman (son of Mr. Israel Wyman ; Henry Patten, (son of Mr. Jonathan Pat-John Forbs (coloured) steward-leaves a family. In all 15 persons—and all, with two or three exceptions belonging to Yarmouth—active industrious men in the prime and vigour of life. The catastrophe has brought anguish the most poignant to many a bosom, and occasioned universal sorrow in Yarmouth.

The Eagle was a splendid new Packet of over 100 tons burthen, built expressly for the Boston route, and was on her first voyage. She was owned by Messrs. John Cann & Son. The junior Partner of the firm--who was well known as a Packet master on this route, and a man of no ordinary energy of character-was among the unfortunate passengers on board the ill-fated vessel. We understand there was no insurance on vessel or cargo.

THE PRESERVERY .- We learn from the Eastern Chronicle that a meeting was held in Prince St. Church, Pictou, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of preparing a call for a clergyman to officiate in the place of their late lamented pastor, the Rev. John MccKinlay. The Moderator, Rev. George Patterson, preached an appropriate discourse from 1 Tim. i. 11. After the services the business of the day was proceeded with, when an unanimous call was given to the Rev. James Bayne, of Londonderry. The Presbytery of meet at Pictou this day, when commissioners from the congregation will attend to prosecute the call

The two men who were taken up last winter for presenting a forged check for payment at the Halifax Bank, were yesterday brought up for trial. One of them, named ----, who had merely been made use of by the principal, was cleared. The other, Burnes, in whose possession a number of forged checks were found, was convicted, and will receive four years in the Provin cial Penitentiary .- Colonist, 24th ult.

GALLART CONDUCT-RESCUE OF THREE MEN -The British schooner Caledonia, Capt. Rick, from Digby, N. S., arrived at Marblehead yes terday morning. On the 19th inst, in lat. 43:45; lon. \$7:52, the Caledonia fell in with and overhauled the wreck of the Jesse Carter of Halifax, in a sinking condition, having been driven of the coast in the late gale; took off three men, viz: Solomon Hicks, William Clifford and James Thomas. Took one man from the wreck on the 18th, and the weather being very rough and a heavy sea running, the C. laid by the wreck till next morning and succeeded in rescuing the other two from their perilous situation. vessel had no provisions on board. Captain Rice and his crew deserve great credit for their gallant conduct in resouing these three men from a horrible death .- . Imersean paper.

# COLONIAL.

# New Brunswick

REPORT OF THE FIRMERIES OF THE BAY OF FUNDY .- We have received a copy of Mr. Per ley's Report on the Fisheries of the Bay of Fondy. printed by order of the House of Assembly, by the Queen's Printer, in a neat cetavo volume of

176 pages. The Report commences with a description of the Island of Grand Manan and its fisheries, after which Campo Bello, West Isles, and the coast to St. John, are noticed, as also the fisheries which formerly existed in the River St. Croix. but which it appears have been nearly destroyed by the erection of mill dame without fishways. After a description of the valuable fisheries in this harbour, and a brief but spirited and graphic notice of the St. John and its tributaries, the coast is traced up eastwardly to the head of Cumberland Bay, thence around Chignecto to the Basin of Minas, and so down the Nova Scotia shere to Brier Island, where Mr. Perley terminated his enquiries. The local and topographical descriptions, are followed by some general observations on the cure of fish, and by a chapter on the markets for fish in foreign countries, and the duties and restrictions which exist in the various countries of Europe and America, to prevent the sale of British fish. This information is most interesting and valuable, and could not have been obtained without much expense and trouble; we sliall endeavour to republish it very shortly, when our columns are less crowded.

are granted in the United States to fishing ves- as one of the same kind some years ago. About sels, is given on official authority; and this part four acres of land began to move all at once, carof the Report will serve to correct many erroneous impressions which have hitherto existed on this subject. The fishery bounties of the Americans are much more restricted than we had supposed, being confined to vessels engaged in the deepsea cod-fishery only, and limited to \$360 on each ressel, the crew of which must not receive any wages, but only a share of the eatch. With the American bounty system there appears to exist a thoroughly organized system of frauds, the Yankee fishermen being altogether too sharp for the Treasury Department.

Annexed to the Report, Mr. Perley publishes a Catalogue, (in part) of the fishes of New Bruns. wick and Nova Scotis, in which he classes, according to the modern arrangement of Baron Cuvier, and describes such fishes of these Colonies as he has himself seen and bandled, amounting in the whole to sixteen families, comprising thirtwo general, and fifty-five species of fish. We look upon this Catalogue as a very valuable pertion of the Report. It gives the scientific and also the most popular names of our various fishes, and bears throughout evident marks of its being no hasty production, but the result of observations continued through a long series of

The Report is interpersed with valuable letters, from many well known persons, respecting the fisheries in their several localities, among which we notice some interesting remarks from Mr. John Alexander, of Campo Bello; Mr. John Sandall, of this City; and the Rev. Mr. Gauv. reau, of Memramcook, respecting the Shad fishery of the Peticodiac. Among other valuable documents in the Appendix is an exceedingly interesting letter from the Hon. Mr. Fairbanks, of Halifax, respecting the deep sea fisheries.

In collecting information as to the fisheries generally, Mr. Perley appears to have been at great pains to get precise statistical information as to the present extent and value of our fisheris in the Bay of Fundy, which is given in each case in a tabelar form. From these tables we learn, that at Grand Manan there are 24 fishing vessels, with 291 men, and 94 boats with 282 men, besides herring weirs, the produce of all which, last year, is stated at £12,000. At Campo Bello, there are II vessels with 52 men, 50 boats with 100 men, and 21 weirs employing 100 men, the catch of which in 1850 amounted in value to £9,825. At West Isles and along the coast to Lepreau, there are 27 vessels with 176 men, 200 boats with 500 men, and 7 weirs, employing 35 men, the value of the catch of which last year amounted to £12,254. In this Harbour, the catch of fish is stated on the authority of Mr. John Sandall, at 32,000 salmon at 5s, each, 14,000 barrels of Gaspereau, at 15s each, and the Shud-fibery for the season at £1,500, making a total of £20,000, which we consider to be rather under, than overstated. Cumberland Bay, there are 213 boats engaged in the Shad fishery, with 520 men; the catch last season was 4,1000 barrels of Shad, valued at £4.=00.

If to these amounts be added the value of other fisheries on the coast between Point Lepreau, and Cape Enrage, which are not included in the tables, the present value of the fisheries of the Bay of Fundy, on the New Brunswick side, will be found to exceed considerably the sum of £60,000 per annum.

We have not space at present to notice the fisheries on the Nova Scotia Shore, nor many features in this Report which possess great in terest, and a vast amount of information which should be generally disseminated, as of much practical value .- St. John Courier, April 26.

THE ARRIVALS - During the week, upwards of thirty vessels have arrived in our Harbour from foreign ports, the most of them being of a large size. Several sargoes of spring goods have also come to hand from Great Britain, which will time to come. The Harbour now presents a very animated appearance with so many large vessels, besides the number of handsome new ones now fitting out, and it is generally expected that there will be some improvement in this City during the ensuing summer, as compared with the three last years.

The amount of Revenue collected at the Trea-

sury Office, yesterday, was about £2700 -16.

NEW STEAMER .- A handsome steamer called the Union, was launched on Saturday last, at Carleton. She was built for the River trade. with a very light draughs of water, and will probably be employed between Fredericton and Woodstock. The Union was built by Win. Dow, Jr., for F. W. Hatheway, Esq. and others, is 123 tons in all, and 136 feet in length, aloft. This pretty little steamer gives promise of being very fast, and will be a great accommodation to the community .- 16.

THE WEATHER, since the beginning of the week, has set in quite spring-like, and is now clear and delightful, which is a most agreeable change after the cold easterly winds, that prevailed during the last fortnight, accompanied as they were with rain and snow. We must yet expect some chilly weather, however, until after the freshet, which is now running quite strong.

# Canada.

The Provincial Parliament of Canada is actually called for the depatch of business for the 20th of May.

LAND SLIDE .- On Thursday, the 10th of April, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a con-

The manner in which allowances, or bounties, Leon, near Quebec, in the same neighbourhood and there will be many others opened this sumrying along a house and the family within. The slide being stopped for an instant in its progress, the family had time to rush from the house, which a moment after disappeared from before them, to be engulfed in the masses of earth. No person was lost, and the inhabitants of the parish turned out with celerity and constructed for the unfortunate family another house to protect them from the inclement weather.

> A CATASTROPHE.-The Yamaska is a river that runs through the French Seignories, on the cest side of the River St. Lawrence, and about twenty miles below Montreal it has broken its banks. About seventy-two acres have fallen in, entrying with them three houses, out-houses, with the cattle and horses in them. One woman and two shild en were drowned. The husband of this women has gone mad with fear, and a number of other persons have been injured. The habitans of the immediate neighbourhood have lost three or four thousand cords of wood and those who live on the banks of a neighbouring river have lost as much more, in consequence of the rise of the water. The debouching of the water over the country has done considerable damage in consequence of its violence.

### Prince Edward Island.

A pension list has been created by the Levislaare of the Island The Attorney General and Colonial Secretary each receive £200 per annum. All the wilderness lands of the Island are to be taxed at the rate of one farthing per acre per annum.

The House of Assembly has passed resolutions requesting the Government to institute investigations into charges of peculation against the Secretary. The charges are not defined.

### West Indies.

The Cholera has disappeared from all parts of Jamaica, except Montego Bay. A public meeting has been held at Kingston, and a committee appointed to draw up a memorial to the Home Government, for the purpose of inducing the re-establishing of the Mul Communication with the Island. The estimates required for the current year amount to £244,000, of which £30,-870 goes to the clergy of the Patablished Church and £16,700 in payment of the Judiciary

At Demerara the weather continued favourable, and large crops were anticipated. Heavy rain storms have occurred at Berbice. Quarantine regulations were to be enforced at Georgetown against vessels coming from Cayenne, where the yellow fever is said to prevail; also against those from Martinique, at which place the small pox is raging.

The town of Castries, Island of St. Lucia, has been incorperated.

BARBADOES .- The weather at Barbadoes up to the 23th ule, continued completely dry, occasionally unfavourable for sugar-making. crop of sugar progresses, and 14,000 hads had already been manufactured, which may be taken as two-fifths of the expected yield. The young cane crop is fully established, and should the usual April showers prove favourable, important results are anticipated. The provision crops have been taken out, and the price of every kind is considerably enhanced. The epidemic of skin disease continued in the shape of varioloid - many persons were suffering from Mumps. Vaccination has been extensively practised, -a vast increase of trade is reported,-large importations and prosperous times may be expected, while sagar is selling.

# UNITED STATES.

Notice to Mariners. - Notice has been given by the several Collectors of Customs throughout the United States, that on or before the let of May next, all buoys along the coast, or in the bays, harbours, sounds channels, shall be coloured and numbered, so that passing up the coast or sounds, or entering the bays, harbours or channels, red buoys with even numbers shall be placed on the starboard hand; black buoys with uneven numbers on the port hand, and buoys with red and black stripes on either hand. Buoys in channel ways to be colored with alternate white and perpendicular stripes.

The late freshet in Alabama has proved most disastrous all along the rivers.

RISK OF RENTS IN NEW YORK .- According to the Daily Book, there is a general rise in rents in New York. Stores that rented a few years ago for \$500, now bring \$1,300 and \$1,400 per annum; and those that rented in 1846 and '47, for \$1,000, now bring \$2,000.

Immigrants .- Seventeen thousand two hundred and ninety siz immigrants arrived at New York last week !

A fire in Navada City, on the 12th, destroyed one hundred and fifty houses, involving a loss of \$1,000,000. The fire raged from 1 till 74 o'clock Wednesday morning. The flames were only stayed by having no more material to devour.— One life lost. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR .- There are now sixsiderable land slide took place in the parish of St I teen mines in the vicinity of Ontonagon River, I + Union Whig.

mer. The success of the companies is great: w thout a single exception, the veins are giving satisfactory returns for the amount expended. Stocks are rising very fast, and the people are getting excited as they were some four years ago; yet the business is done on a good foundations .-No mines are now worked on credit. Every thing is enormously dear. Mess pork, \$18a 20 : flour, 9; beef, 16; corn meal, 7; no butter or dried apples. Sugar, rice, fish, or lard, council be bought at any price. Wages are also very high; 200 men could be employed if they were there. Labourers get from \$14 to \$26 and found,

TREESMAPH SPRED. - It has been ascermined that the transmission of intelligence by the telegraph is at the rate of 13,000 fulles per second -Rapid as this velocity seems, it is about 15 times stower than that of light, and more than 15 times slower than that of electricity from the electrical machine.

Skill in Farming .- Skill adds more to the profits of farming than hard work. In the aricle of butter for instance, the same outlay is sequired, or nearly the same, to make a handsed pounds of poor butter as would be required to make a hundred pounds of that which is good --But, when the two articles are marketed, there may be five or six dollars of goor extra prefit in the pocket of the skillful dairyman. portance of scientific knowledge is real zed by those who have found such benefit as is mored above in nearly every department of their labour.

A HUNDRED YEARS Ago -A hundred years ago, a German monar, h reigned over these United States-then colonies of Great Britain-and on the whole earth, with the exception of Switzerland, there was not a single republic of any pretensions. A hundred years ago, the French blies floated over Quebec, P tisburg, and New Orleans. A hundred years ago, the old French monarchy existed-the Bastile reared its accursed towers-and Louis XV. dailed with intemons wantons, squandered his suljects' money, and blasphemed in his own person the name of man. Fifty years ago, the name of Napoleon was still comparatively unknown. Fifty years ago, cotton mills had, as it were, just been invented; and railroads, locomotives, and magnetic telegraphs had not been dreamed of. Fig years ago, were scarcely five millions of people to the United States, and Ohio was almost as much of a wilderness as Oregon is now. Fifty years ago, Washington had just died, Jeffers in was still hying, and Clay, Webster, and Calhoun were names as yet unknown to fame.

CATHERINE II .- When Pallos the celebrated naturalist, offered his collection of minerals to the Russian Government, he demanded, after calculating its value, the sum of 10,000 rubles -Catherine herself inspected it, and taking the letter which Mr. Pallas, had addressed to the Government, wrote on the margin in reply, " Mr. Pallas is a learned mmeralogist, but a bad calculator; we direct that he receive the sum of 20,000 rubles for his collection.

INVENTION OF A NEW POWER PRINTING PERSS. -Mr. Lucins T Guernsay, of Montpelier, an experienced and ingenious printer, at present the Foreman of the Christian Messenger, has invented and brought into successful operation a power printing press, which, with less than half the cost, promises all the results of the great power presses now used in publishing our largest class of country papers. It occupies scarcely more room than a bedstead, and is propelled by a wheel hung like a grindstone at its side, and turned nearly as easily. We visited the office where it was in operation the other day in company with a skilful machinist, and after looking on a while and seeing it throw off the fairly printed sheets at the rate of 800 per hour, we both came to the conclusion, that if it could be made to do all this with"its present imperiect and roughly made gearing appliances, that, with perfect machinery it could not prove otherwise than triumphantly successful as well as a most useful invention .-Monspelier Vt. Freman.

EXTENSIVE CAVERN IN MANCHESTER, (Vt)-A large and singularly beautiful cave was discovered in Manchester on the 7th instant, by a party of young men engaged in a bunting excussion. The cave, is situated upon the southern extremity of the Equinox mountain, about half way from the base to the summit. On examining the entrance, the party found that it led, by a gradual descent of about thirty feet, into a spacious apartment, measuring thirty six feet in length, twenty seven feet in breadth, and thirteen feet in height, and having a bottom as level and almost as smooth as a floor. From this room a narrow passage, through which we made our way with great difficulty, brought us into an apartment for exceeding the former both in extent and magnificence. The most prominent objects which met our eyes in this second room were three colossal pillars, twenty feet in height and fifteen feet in circumference, of spectral whiteness, and smooth as polished marble. In the third room we found considerable quantities of iron and lead, together with a kind of ore resembling silver. Not to weary your readers with further details, we pursued our way about a quarter of a mile, passing through no less than nine spartments, until we found ourselves upon the brink of a precipice. On throwing down a large stone a faint splash was returned, after an interval of several seconds, from which we inferred the existence of a pond of water at the bottom of the abyss. The exploration of the cavern has been pursued no further. The whole, as far as our examination extended, and with the exception of the water just mentioned, is perfectly dry

AED TEUSS

1851.

M. HE proved princ that one thir with a host of the bowels of closs, such as so sire Air pil enteltation d the Pit of the Away of the Wenkness, the Lower E Indies, de. d
The great
indicat, but
port, dec.,—v
neutly calcul
M. Henne ed by most very highly waigh but a stone of the l

M. Herber maich are co improved. He will nis He will am These instru-and Support cliest, stoop Chugh; in al 4.was; in al Vytes, Weak came where in non the Hen of Shortness; pand well; is predisposed t acknown or co 110, dec. &c. 4 Aff the alon sale and ret Augus Street

DW-OLVER Ib Scales er Parbanks' W the weighing William Doy

MINU

la secorda

18 OLD DR. J The Subsc tor the sale of vince, and inverse afficted we afficted we afficted we aparilla is knowe, before the agents of i To be had b effail, at mod

OTT'S BR
reference t
latenumber of
A few year finction, for food for inval-e-mied. Hosp should always ract, greats, be things ordinat the Brown is s Who use it as a vantage over t stated that dur were continua stracks of chol of the same fa We cannot vot to mind the have been free And it has bee mking cod liv Pagetable oil i Mielasi, taken meats, to have sharts of the pe while to determ becu secure in Mott's Brom omaderable particul wincer, it has r n, and the d

Bellius.

IFE AND

La has been ap Lars inschance and having pre Milactory proof The Institute flux he is now parks at moders for Life Portours, and if a tarned. The C \$205,000, well se very large and a ng 1st October In the Life D ng ist October, Companies of le The benefit of it sparent, and it is Society, ins year is profits ye then pavable, w Companies and chars of which the Agent has fearlievery neces in Examiner's to insure are invited to the search into the s them every info RUPCS S. BLAC flat Company. Halliax, 15th

# Advertisements.

### . AUDOMINAL SUPPORTERS. TRUSSES, INHALING TUBES, &C.

M. HERBERT is now manufacturing ABDOMI-NAL SUPPORTERS on the latest and most im-proved principles. It has been assected by a Medical Gen-tlem in of the largest experience in Palmonary Complains them in of the largest experience in Palmonary Complyints that one third of the cases of Pulmonary Communition, with a host of other diseases, originate in the failing of the bowels caused by the relaxation of the Abdomina Muscles, such as :— Weakness and Lioss of Voice and Disease, as the Air pipes Shore Breath and Wheezing Breathing, radpitation of the Heart, Sinking feeling, and AH Gone at the Pit of the Stomach, Diseases of the Liver, breaking away of the Bowels themselves, Piles, Gravel, Pals and Weakness, threstening Diseases of the Spine, Swelling of the Lower Extrematics, with various diseases possible to Jadles, Arc. &c.

Latter, &c. &c.
The greatest number of these diseases cannot be cared

The greatest number of these diseases cannot be cared infamile, but in general may be sured sold, abdumins, support, e.,—which aid the above Supporters are pre-eminently calculated to afford.

M. Hanns T's Abdomins' supporters have been inspected by most of the Medical Gentlemen of Halifax, and sere highly approved of by all who examined them. They waigh but a few ounces—allow the most unisstrained action of the body—whilst the only feeling produced by chem is that of support and confort.

M. Herbert is also insulational Ructural Tausess, which are constructed on principles the most modern and improved.

He will nise keep on hand Valvulas Innaling Teens These instruments are valuable auxiliaries to the Braces and Supporters, for all Centractions of the Chest.—first and Supporters, for all Contractions of the Chest.—flat client, stooping chest, pains in the chest; in cases of Changh; in all cases after Plearley or definament in of the fasses; in all cases of Asthma; in all cases of Loss of Ngles, Weak Voice, Hourseness and Weak Throat; in all cases where the Besset-bone or Ribs contract or initidown arounts the Heart, and prevent his free action; in all cases of finances, and when the chest does not expand well; in the cases of all persons who are in any way, gred is possed to discussed Longs by latinty talut, or dong acknown or confinement in bed; in many cases of Dyspeposa, dea. &c. &c. &c.

At the allove with Herbert's Ludies', Gentlemen's and ambidren's Cheer Expansive BRACKS, are formule wholesde and retail at M. Herbert's Establishment, No. 6

Angliax, Aug. 24, 1850.

### EXTRACT FROM

MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL. Parbanks' Wharf, are acknowledged as Public Scales for Partbanks' Wharf, are acknowledged as Public Scales for the weigning of Hay, and all other articles, and that Mr. William Doyle be sworn weigher for said scales.

(A true copy.)

JAMES S CLARKE, City Clerk.

October 31, 1850.

In secondance with the foregoing Resolution, Mr. WIL-

JAMES S. CLARKE.

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

from time to time.

To be had by wholesale in cases of 2 dozen each, or by cresil, at moderate prices, at the Jerusalem Warehouse.

Sane 18, 1859.

DANIEL STARR.

MOTTS BROMA. The following observations having its reference to the preparation of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, appeared in a landameber of the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, and appeared to the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, and appeared to the lostou Medical Journal of Broma, and appeared to the lostou Med

of the Medical Falculty of this and the legislation of all classes of extagance; it has received the approbation of all classes of extagances.—It is held to be an article of standard reputation, and the demand for it is constantly increasing.

It is also the property of Bellius.

IFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Undersigned I has been appointed Agent for the "Tasston Motual Lyra Insurance Companant of Terrors," United States, and having previously to taking the Agency, received sat forfactory proof of the good standing and respectability of the Institution, he begs to inform the public generally flux he is now prepared to issue Policies for eligible fire takes at moderate rates of premium, and to receive proposities at moderate rates of premium, and to receive proposities for Life Policies, which will be forwarded to the Directors, and if accepted, Policies will be immediately returned. The Capital stock of the Trenton Mutual is now \$205,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortagre on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks—and is doing a terry large and as yet from it commencement in 1847, a year successful business.

In the Life D-partment they issued the first year, end

In the Life D partment they issued the first year, end ag 1st October, 1849, 957 Policies—a number which very few Co. npanies of long standing ever reached in the same time. The benefit of the mutual system in Life Assurance is very general, and is most favourable to all Policy holders in his Society, inasmuch as they receive a portion of each year's profits yearly, being deducted from the Premiums then pavable, which are lower than any of the English Gonpanies and not subject to stamp duty—all the particulars of which are fully set forth in the Pamphlets which the Agent has for distribution, who furnishes all Blanks and every necessary information, together with the Medisel Examiner's Certificate gratis. All persons intending to insure are invited to call on the Agent, who will give these avery information. them every information.

Rupcs S. Black, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for make immediate payment to DANIEL STARR, Ageut. April 5. let Company. Hailiax, 15th June. nl.

### YOU MAY BE CURED YET HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterioo Taveri, Coatham, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 28th, 1848.

To Professor Holloway, Siz.-For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines. I was so bad as not to be able to walk. I

and Rhenmatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines. I was so had as not to be able to walk. I had tried doctoring and medicines of every kind, but all to no avail, indeed I daily got worse, and felt that I most shortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in the paper I take in, I thought I would give them a trial. I did so. I rubbed the Ontment in as directed, and kept tablings leaves to the parts thickly spread with it, and took the Filis night and moraing. In three weeks I was enabled to walk about for an hour or two in the day with exick, and in seven weeks I could go any where without one. I am now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been attending to my business more than seven mouths, without any symptoms of the return of my old complaint.

Besides my case of Rheamathe Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Cintment will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman, living near me, had had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some diyour Pills and Ointment, which soundly healed if when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honour to serve my country for twenty-live years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years a corporal. I was two years in the Peniusular Wur, and was at the Battle of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd September, 1883. The Commanding Officer at that time, was Coloned Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Honourable Henry Baring.

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF TWENTI-ONE YEARS' STANDING.

CURE OF A DAD LEG OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS' STANDING. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Bruck, Blacksmith, Exemouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1846.

To Professor Holloway.

Six.—With picasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for 21 years with a bed leg, which vielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted, at different times, every medical man of eminence in this part of the country, but all to no purpose. I was frequently unable to work; and the ain and agony I often endured no one can tell. My leg is now as sound as ever it was in my life by means of your Pills and Ontment, which I purchased from Mr. I. Davidson, Druggist, Bor wick-upon-Tweed, who knows my case well, and will, I am sure, be happy to certify with me, if necessary, as to the truth of this wonderful cure.

(Signed) To Professor Holloway.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED Extract of a Letter from Mr Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Falkirk, August 13th, 1848.

To Professor Holloway, To Professor Holloway,

Sia,—I was superintending, about six months ago, the erection of one of our Railway Bridges, and by the fall of a large stone my right foot was seriously bruised, which ultimately got so bad, that I was advised to go to Edinburgh to consult some of the eminent Surgeons, which I did, and was told that in order to save my foot, two of my toes must be taken off. In despair, I returned home to invert the malenched prove to my wife, intending to my toes must be taken off. In despair, I returned nome to impart the melancholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation, it was then a thought struck me to try your valuable Ohtment and Pills, which I did, and was by their means in three weeks enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at this time my toos are perfectly INVED SMITH JENKINS. OLIVER SMITH JENKINS (Signed)

AN EXTRAORDINABLY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE AN EXTRAORDINARY CURR OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE

On the 21st July, 1848, the Editor of the "Mofussifite" Newspaper, published in India, inserted the following Editorial article in his paper. "We know for a fact, that it olloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manuer upon the constitution, as an eccentric Coolie, celled Eliza, employed in our I-stablishment, was affected with myriads of Kingworms, which defied all the Meerut Doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he was under ground; we tried." Holloway' upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin. The effect was miraculous."

The Pills should in most of the foll	be used conjointly owing cases:—	with the Ointm
Bad Legs, Bad Breasts. Burns, Burns, Burions, Biteof Moschetoes and Sandflies, Coco-Bay, Childains, Childains, Chapped-hands,	Cancers, Contracted and Stiff-Joints, Elephantsasis, Fistulas, Goat, Glandular swell ings, Lumbago, Piles,	Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore throats, Skin Diseases, Scurvy, Sore licads, Tamours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws

Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp. The same words are woven in the Water mark of the direction papers, that accompany each

# JOHN HAYS,

# MELODIAN MANUFACTURER,

Has removed to 125, Barrington Street, & few doors South of St. Paul's Church,

# HALIFAX, N. S.

A VARIETY of Music Books, Music Paper, and Musical Instruments, kept constantly on hand All kinds of Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired at the shortest notice.

the shortest notice.

Instruments emi from the country will be promptly repuired—carefully packed—und returned by advised conveysances; charges as m. derate as if the parties were present and Every description of second-hand Musical Instrument when in near manufactures in the passes. nents taken in part payment for new ones. Halitax, March 1, 1851. 66. Wes. & Ath. 12 ms. ea

# NOTICE.

NOTECES.

IN consequence of the death of our senior Partner, Mr. Benjemin E. Black, it becomes necessary that the business corducted under the Firm of Black & Brothers, should be closed at the carliest possible period. We have to call upon all persons having claims either against the Estate of the late Benjamin E. Black or the Firm, to present the same for adjustment; and upon all such as may be indebted either by Bond, Mortgage, Note, or otherwise, to aske immediate payment to

BLACE & BROTHERS.

for Erysipelas.

TO THE PUBLIC.

An Effectual and Never-fulling Cure

THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medical cineflot the care of Envarences, and Environs of the Skin, which has not only immediate is relieved on who have used it, but effectuately cared them. She is destrous that those who are afficied with what, in many cases of that dusane, is considered incurable, and that all who are suffering from its attack, in cy have the benefit of the worder to power of that A. O. of this Medicine, and removing all diseases of Environments of the Month of the colored to the Medicine, and removing all diseases of Environments of the tollowing.

27 It may be procused from any of the tollowing

John Naylor, Esq., Haltinx.
Andrew Hendesson, E.q., Annapolis.
Daniel More, Esq., Kentville.
William H. Troop, Esq., Welfville.
Elder Samuel McKeown, Barrington.
T. Z. Patillo Foer, Livergon. T. R. Patillo, Esqr , Liverpool.

Of persons who were suffering from severe attack of Bry-sizeles, who had tried the many remedies which are us-ually prescribed from which they found no raisef; but on applying Mus. Bantaux a Manician were effectually

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with the Erspipelas, or the Seit Rheum, as the Doctors cell it, for ten years. My hande were frequently so discovered, that I could make no use of them. I employed several physiciaus, but to no purpose as my suffering only increased—I applied Mrs. Exarxux's Medicina for a short time and was soon cured of every vestige of the disease. The thank-I applied Mrs. Exaraux's Manician for a short time and was soon cured of every vestige of the disease. The thank-folioga, which lieft, on the long and painful dyname being removed, was much more than tougue on express. After three years from the time when I used the Medician, was threatened with a relapse or return of the disease. I applied the Medician and the disease disappeared. From that time to the present, I am perfectly free from all symptoms of Erysipelas or Sait Rheum. I therefore heartily recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, as a speedy and effectual remedy.

ANN S. WHEELOCK, Nistana.

# August 5, 1847.

This is to certify that my wife was attacked with Erysipelas in the face. I applied Mrs. Harraux's Manietas, and the first application stopped its progress; and, continuing to use the medicine, in less that a week my wife was quite well.

ELIAS GRIMES, Wilmet. May 1st., 1848.

Wilmot, May 15, 1859. This is to certify that my son was severely afflicted with the Erystpelse in his leg last summer, so badly that for scarce is slept for five successive nights. I these procured some of Mrs. BERTAUK'S MEDICINE, and applied it, and in

the course of one week, the boy was well; and I verily be beve if I had not used the above Medicine. that he would have lost his life WILLIAM GORDON.

Sworn before me, Thomas C. Wherlock, Esq. May 16, 1850.

Annapolis, January 8rd, 1851.

This is to certify that my daughter about a year ago had a very severe attack of Erystpelas in her head and face, so much so that there was left no hope of life. Medical aid was called, but the word was, that all was over as the dreadtid disease had overspread the brain, and she was raving distracted. In this extremity I had accidently heard of Mrs. Berraux's Manorine. I went and jot a small phial, and proceeded to apply it as directed; and almost instanciancously the discase was arrested from further progress, and, in a few days, the swelling was gone, and her as tural colour returned, and she is now alive and well.

March 5, 1851

William McEWAN

Westerna & Athannium Research

March 5, 1851 Wilberteum, 6 mos. en.

# Star Life Insurance Company.

NOVA SCOTIANS and other Residence of the Province, who contemplate Insuring their Lines let the vince, who contemplate Insuring their Lines let the benefit of those depending on them, or Lives of others indefited to them, ask nequests to take Notice, that the next division of profits in the above Institution will be unde at their Oilke 44, Moorgate Girest, London, at the close of the year 1953. It will therefore be greatly to the abvantace of those who intend to Insure in it, to dead so privious to 30th November in the present Feer 1853, in order that they may come in at said division for their stake of profits for the three years, otherwise they will know to wait until 1858 for equiliar participation,—and it is expected at said Division the profits will be equal to, if not greater than those in 1648, when there was Sixty—Two per cent, on the premium paid in three years asided, as a bours to the Policies—the Lakeet Monte ever given by any Company having Agencies here. All persons will do well to consider that Life and Health are both uncertain; consequently delays are dangerous?

All necessary Bianks, Paminhelm, and every information formished grain, by the Society's Agent or Medical Ex-OVA SCOTIANS and other Rustments of this Pro-

March 19

# WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

# CLEVERDON & CO.

CLEVERBON & COLOR OF TWEET OF TWEET OF THE BUILDING STORM OF THE STORM

# MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.

X "More Castle" from London, and "Mic-Mac" from Glasgow, the Subscriber has completed his Fall Sup ply of Daune Medicines, Persuases, Hausman, &c., of the heat quality, and at low rates. Also on hand... A large supply of very superfor Medicinals. Also on hend—A large report.
COD-LIVER OIL, wholesals or retail.
ROBERT G FRASER.

CONSTIPATION, Indigention, Nervousness, Nauses, and Sickness during Pregnancy, and under all circumstables, on land and at sea, actidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrihoidal affections, billious and liver compinite, palpination of the heart, derangement of the kidneys and biadder, asimma, dropay, scrothia, dability, phrelysis depression of spirits, &c., effectually and permanently removed by DU BARRYS REVZ\_LENTA ARABICA 5 OOD, without inconvenience, mediciale, or expense, as it saves other more cosily remedies. It has the highest approach of the control stuart de Decles; the Venerable Archedescon Alexander Stuart, of Ross; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. dingham, R. N., Captain Andrews, R. N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barriated at Law, King's College, Cambridge; the Rev. Charlest Kerr, Winslow, Bucks; and 50,000 ether well-known individuals who have sent the discoverers and importers, Individuals who have sent to find the sent individuals and sent individuals and sent individuals and sent individuals and individual

142, Granville Street, Agent for Nova Scatta Jany. 4, 1054.

### LONDON PAINTS.

700 KEGS Best London WHITE LEAD, Black, Yellow, Green and other PAINTS, coate PUTTY, 20 barrels Lumpblack,

26 casts ( Rew & Boiled Linesed OIL, 50 case | Rew & Boiled Linesed OIL, 54 cases Poland Starch, 4 Fig BLUE,

B cases INDIGO,
Just received per Charlotte & More Castle from London
For sale by
Oct. 10. 6m.

### LADIES

### ELASTIC CHEST EXPANDING STAYS HERBERT'S ORIGINAL MANUFACTURE

THE very favourable manner in which the CHEST EXPANDING BRACES, manufactured by the Sussons Ban have been received, and the benefit many persons have stated they have derived from their use, has induced him to give much attention to remove one inconvenients occasionally alleged by Ladies to the Braces, that the were insufficient to make their dreases att well, and he now offers the CHEST EXPANDING STAYS as an argicle well calculated to remove, this objection altogether they embrace all that is essential in Stays to make the Breus sit well, with expansion of the Chest and support of the Fpine

The attention of Laties is respectfully invited to the M. HERBERR.

Halfet and 24, 1886.

IMPROVED

DELIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES.

I TERRORATrespectrally informs Redical Gentletures and has now on hand MPROVED OBLIQUE ISGUINAL TRUSSES, a coording to the construction of P.
P. Tenic, Requ., F. L. S., Surgeon to the Leeds General
Informery, and which are so highly spoken of in the Medical Gazette, Februscy L. 1850. For the information of
those who cannot refer to the above work, it may be obsted, that these Traces consist of "an elastic elect girdle,
a pad of verying form, according to kind of hernin, and aspiral spring noting directly on the pad; elements which
existing in vertices traceschered force, "The "mide of attentionation of the construction of size." The "mide of attention
ment to two the operal and the pad readers any other functions unnecessary. An uniform pressure throughout the
whole extent of the pad is thus obtained; and the opiral,
acting as a universal joint, allows the girdle to adapt itself
to the verying movements of the body without distorbing
the pad"

A tell description of these involvable Trances cannot be OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES

the pnd."

A full description of these involuable Transes cannot be given in an advertisement; but it may be stated that they have been shown to several of the most distinguished Medical Practitioners of this City, who have expressed their aqualified approval of them.

For sale at low prices at M. Herbert's Establishment No. 6 Argyle Street. A liberal discount made to Whyle sie purchasers.

Oct. 26, 1856.

# COMFORT AND ECONOM

TUST received at No. 22, Walth St., two doors from the clow. Sank, a tew of entirely new invention of STOVES, intended for pariors,—they are very handsome and said to the most communical stares in use. Also—a tew Cooks og Stoves of first rate gind and quality, to which me races in the gity can tentify.

J. & E. LONGAED. ome in the dity can testify.

### LANGLEY'S ANTTRILIOUS, APERIENT PILES

# TOR Dyspecinia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints I Headache, Vertigo or Gildiness, Nausea, habitual Continuous, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be tuken as all times, by both sease, with perfect safety, three Pila cannot be excelled; their milding of the continuous of their milding of the continuous of the continuous of their milding of the continuous of their milding of their mild of their milding o

perfect unfety.) three Pills cannot be excelled; their mild yet effectual operation and the obsence of Colonical and all Mercental preparations render it unnecessary to address any restraint in dist—the pursuit of business, assertion, 4c.

2. Hold Wholessle and Retail at LANGLEV'S DRUM-

STORE, failts Street, & et. Stick Building South of Per-vince Building, where niso may be obtained Genuine Bri-tick Drugs and Medicines, Leeches, Perfumery, Seeds, Spiof the Bret quality.

FANCY SOAPS & PERFUMERY. TIME SUBSCRIBER offers his present extensive stockes

I FARCE SOAP & PHASUMERY, at very reduced prices.

AM. 25.

ROBT. G. FRASER.

# BUICK WILEAT MEAL.

PEW hege and boxes (25 lb. each) fresh ground, for W. M. HARRINGTON.

# HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &4

Belling off at Reduced Prices

No. GRANVILLE STREET.

MISS SMITH announces that she will for a lew weeks
It sell off at greatly reduced prices her stock of Stall Manufacture, plant and fancy, Books, in great variety, Rodu
Paren, &c. &c. &c. &s. Bargains may be had —Terms Cash
Match 8.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCO-TO 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. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Gormand and the beathy climate, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Gormand 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 Netives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who have attled, in many Townships;—and by the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have attled, in many Townships;—and by the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have attled, are offered by way of Lease for Ten Ye.; or set Sale Cash down. The plan of 1-5th Cash and Balance in Instalments, being done away with.

The Rents, payable 1st February each Year, are about the Interest, at six per Cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Year, are about the Interest, at six per Cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Year, are about the Interest, at six per Cent., upon the Cash Price of the Cash, one, Two, or Trace Year, Rest. Land to paid in advance, but these payments will free the E for from firster Cells, until the Second, Third or Found year of his Term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to him the right of converting

ther Calls, until the Second, Inive or Found year of the Term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course, sto pring per yments of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paving the purchase Money specified in the Lease.

The Lease has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his Improvements and increased very 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 an-ipated payment of the purchase Money for every unex-ed year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year. The seec has also secured to him the benefit of the Settler's

Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the Settler's Saving 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.

respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada g nerally. Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office, Toronto, C. W., April 5, 1851. April 26.

REVALENTA ABABICA. THETY THOUSAND CURES WITHOUT MEDICINS HAVE
I BEEN EFFECTED BY DU BAZEY'S REVALENTA ABABICA
FOOD.—"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation,
indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great
misery, and which no medicine could reprove or relieve,
have been effectually enough by Du Barryle, Parallers Act indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could repove or relieve, have been effectually cared by Du Barry's Revalenta Aribica Food in a very short time. W. R. Reeves, Po. I Anthony, Tiverton." "Bight years' dysnepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant hid consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's delicious health-restoring food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk." "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Burry's health-restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon, of Ross, Skibbereen." "59 years indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthmu, cough, constipution, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, has been removed by Du Barry's excellent food. Maria Jolly Wortham, Ling, near Diss, Norfolk." Copies of tee'imonials of 50,000 cures (including those of Lord Stuart de Decies, Major-General Thomas King, Drs. Ure, Chortland, and Harvey) gratis. In canisters, with full instructions, Ilb., 3s. 6d; 2lb., 54. 86; 5b, 13s. 9d; 12lb., 27s. 6d.; super-refined quality, 5lb., 27s. 6d.; 10lb, 41s. 3d. Du Barry's Pulmonic Bonbons, a nice, safe, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all affections of the bargs, throat; and voice; are of unrivalled excellence. In boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. Du Barry & Co., 127, New Boad-street, London. Genuine only with Du Barry's signature. For Cale in Halifax by JOHN NAYLOR.

General Agent for Nova Scotia.

April 26. The Unrivalled Summer Medicine Dr. S. Townsend's Extract of SARSAPAPILLA,

WHICH assertion is endorsed by the following Test WHICH assertion is endorsed by the honowing assert monial from Rev. James Brattie, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, 18th July, 1850.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I feel it to be both a duty and a privilege to say, that for several Summero past I have used your preparation of Sarsparilla in my family with the happiest effects. Yours, etc.,

JAMES BEATTIE.

Halifax, January 2nd. 1851.

MR. SAMUEL STORY, Junr.,
DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you that I had an opportunity of perceiving the good effect derived from the use of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Carapartile, on Mrs. Rebecca Robinson, of Shelburne, who was considered in a decline, She having a severe Cough, with symptoms of Asthma.—

She took large quantities of CoD LIVER Oll, but without any benefit derived from it; at my request she was induced to try your valuable Saraparilla, and am happy to say with great success. She has taken five Bottles, and is now able to go about her house as usual, before taking it she was confined to her bed and not expected to live.

Your obedt. servit.,

JOSEPH WALTERS.

WITNESS: Patrick Caufield, City Constable.

April 5. 6mos. 91—116.

FRESH SEEDS! CARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, in great variety, timported from the same eminent house in London—the SEEDS from which have given so much satisfaction in former years, are now for sale at

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE.

a few houses South of the Province Building. Hollis Street Wesleyan Day School, Halifax.

Wesleyam Pay School, Ralifax.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs respectually to intimate to the Public generally, and to the Parents of the children attending the Institution, that he has engaged an Usher for the School, who will enter on his duties by the first of May. A favourable opportunity is afforded to Parents for encolling the names of their children in any of the Classes of the Institution. New Classes are about to be formed, of which a Synopsis together with the proposed branches of study will be given at an early period, so that a complete system of Practical Education may be worked out, and with which both Parents and Children may become acquainted. may become acquainted. April 26, 1851. ALEX. SIMPSON REID.

POTATOE SEED. A Superior new early sort, far superior to any yet known, from T. Roy's Nursery, Aberdeen. For sale by R. G. FRASER,

139 Granville Street. April 26.

PRIME CIGARS.

DIRECT from Havana—32,000 first quality CIGARS, choice brands, now for sale by W. M. Harrington, with some very fine Regalias, five years old, Manual Ameres. Also—A further supply of Lump Tobacco, Twin Brothers. April 19. Bedford Row.

NEW GOODS. CITY HAT STORE & LIVERPOOL HOUSE. No. 12, GRANVILLE STREET.

THE Stock of this Establishment having during the past 1 Season, been greatly reduced to make room for extensive importations, will now present the advantages of an almost entirely

NEW ASSORTMENT.

carefully selected on the best terms, in the principal mar carefully selected on the best terms, in the principal markets of Great Britain, now opening—received per Liemag, Guejerat, and Moro Castle—Long and equare Shawus, in newest styles; Dress Guops, in all the leading materials—in Delaines and Printed Muslins, which will be found worthy of special attention, comprising an extensive variety of new and beautiful patterns.

Plain and Fancy Gingham, Furnitures and Fancy Regattas; Linens, Lawns, Holland, Osnaburghs, Canvas, Ducks

Grey and White COTTONS, Cotton Warp.

Black and colors of trleans, Coburgs, Crapes and Paramettas, Docakins, Drills, Flaunels; Bonnets, Childrens' Straw Hats; Morcens, Carpettings.

A general assortment of Haberdushery, Trimmings, and A general assortment of Haberdushery, Frimmings, and small Ware... Gentlemen's London and Paris Hats, Children's Fancy

Which are offered wholesale and retail, on favourable

P. S.—The remainder of stock ner Prince Arthur, Standard, and Scentre. W. J. COLEMAN & CO. P. S. - Inc. dard, and Sceptre. Wes. & Ath. 3 ins.

Per " America." J. B. BENNETT & CO.,

Have received by above Steamer,—

24 & 44 black and col'd. Glaci Sifks,

White and col'd. B. met Sifks and Satins,
Black Watered and Emboss'd ditto,
Ribbons, Laces, Edgings and Blonds,
Worked Muslin Trimonings, Collars and Chemisetts,
Ladiez and Gentlemen's Neck Tres, Sick and Cambric

Handkerchiefs.

24 & 5-4 Printed Delaines, & , & c.,
Their Spring Stock shortly expected per Moro Castle
from London, Micmac from Glasgow, Prince' Arthur,
Standard, Goojerat and Sceptre from Liverpool.

April 19

April 19

FISHING TACKLE. To be had at the Subscriber's No. 6, Granville-Street.

A N extensive assortment of superior quality Salmon an Trout FLIES, adapted for the season, RODS of every description, in great variety,

Superior Gut, in banks; Casting Lines, REELS; Fly Books, An assortment of Salmon and Trout Limerick HOOKS, Basket and Landing Nets, Gutted Hooks, &c. &c. &c.
PETER NORDBECK.

lm. CHEBUCTO HOUSE.

NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE. NO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET, Opposite Messrs. Creighton & Grassie's Wharf

D G. HALLS respectfully intimates to bis friends and the public generally, in Town and Country, that he has opened the above Establishment, of his own account, where he will constantly have on hard articles of varianted quality, connected with the General Grocery and Provision Business, which will be supplied at the lowest remunerative profit. remunerative profit.

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

prices.
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.

April 19. (93) W.s. & Athe. 12 n cs. (17)

TURKEY PULL'D FIGS. A nother lot of those fine Pull'd Figs, in hoves and quart A Drums. For Sale by W. M. HARRÉNGTON

HEALTH, ECONOMY & CONVENIENCE. BAKING POWDER.

Miking BREAD without YEAST-end in consid erchly viss time.

THIS POWDER answers also for Ten Cakes, Buckwheat Cakes, Plum and other Puddings, Pustry, &c. &c. Sold in naclett.—4d. e.ch.—at LANGLEY'S David roas, it offices tyware also may be chained.—Spices Esser. 28, [8] c. Gelatine. &c. &c. of the interference of the control Esto os, Is', c, Gelatine, &c. &c. of the best quality, and at lew prices.

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

which much A beer received at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street

SPECTACLES.

Spectroks display ev'n the distant star To those the unassisted, cannot see afar; Those who see not when to an object close, Obtain good sight from "Spectacles on nose. You that have leeble eyes, through age or care, Need Speciacles to make your optics clear.

TUST RECEIVED, a splendid assortment of Si ECTAe) CLES—Concave and Convex, blue, green, and wholens, mounted in gold, silver, steel, and tortolso-sael frames. From such an extensive variety of superior diopof imperient vision, ladies and gentlemen, young and aged, scholars, artiz us, and all others may provide themselves with glasses that will relieve their affliction, at a cost corresponding with their circumstances, from pounds down responding with their circumstances, from pounds down to pence. Also, EYE GLASSES, double and single, which can be recommended in the same terms as above.
Sale by PETER NORDBECK. April 19.

Items.

We perceive by a meeting of Railroad Direcors in St. Louis, that it is in contemplation so to unite the different railroad lines between that certain cure for incipient CONSUMITION ASTHMA, city and New York, as to make them within LIVER COMPLAINT, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and all city and New York, as to make them within forty-eight hours' reach.

Gen. Praguy, a distinguished Hungarian commander, and compatriot of the gallant and renowned Kossuth, has arrived at Galvestown, with a few other Hungarian exiles. He intends to settle in Texas.

The sword worn by Napoleon at the battle of Marengo has been purchased by Nicholas of Russia for \$32,000. The emperor has already a large collection of relics of the great soldier.

Earl Dundonald has attained the rank of Admiral of the Blue, by the death of Admiral Sir Edward Hamilton.

Ohio wine has been refused a place in the crystal palace at the World's Exhibition.

At New Orleans, a Mrs. Doran was burning a compound of bees' wax, sulphur, and onion seed, and holding her face over it for the tooth-ache, when she inhaled too much of it, and expired

forward, and nothing but severe drought can prevent favourable harvests.

MALICIOUS STABBING.-A man by the name of Hutchison was stabbed by another of the name of Paul Pillon, in an affray which took place between them on Saturday night last in this town. Several wounds were inflicted upon the upper part of his body, but he is considered to be in a dangerous situation. We believe the quarrel originated in a drunken brawl, and is but another example of the evil of intemperance. The perpetrator was fully committed to jail on Monday ast, by Thomas McGrae, Esq., to take his trial at the ensuing Assizes—Kent Advertiser.

A COLD WATER TOWN.—The N. Y. Tribune

well says that Springport, Cayuga Co., is a town a man might be proud to live in. Though it has long been settled, and has about 2,000 inhabitants. yet there is not a pauper nor a grog-shop within its borders. The overseer of the poor, (Mr. P. B. We 1) is empower to root out the rum traffic, as a a part of bis anti-pauperizing duties: but there being no longer either grog-shops nor application for charity, "his occupation's gone." The town collector has just been to the county treasurer to pay the town taxes for the year, having collected and returned every farthing a week before the time allowed bim had expired.-Buffalo Christian Advocate,

EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—An old man by the name of Dougherty, was found dead vesterday morning in the vicinity of the old market, in this city. It appears that the deceased, habitually addicted to intemperance, had been drinking late on Monday night, and had either fellen or lain down on his way home, in which position he was discovered lifeless the next morning.—Hamilton

To Our argument against legally authorizing the R. C. Priests to celebrate marriages under the Bishop's "Dispensation," without previous publication, &c., was, that such legal sanction would concede to them a power denied to Protestant Ministers, and afford great facilities for proselyting to the Church of Rome, opening at the same time a wide door for clandestine alliances. We illustrated the subject by as delicate a reference to an event of comparatively recent occurrence, as cumstances would allow,—one which assured y did not a grire our aid to give it notoriety among our citizens. We have reason to believe that our statement of the material facts of the case was substantially true. Jesuitical paragraphs may be drawn up with (suppose!) consummate cunning, but the sophistry is too palpable to impose on intelligent minds. The infallible Church must be screened. We understand the force of this principle as held and taught by certain dignitaries. In is case 'will no .co. The truth is out, and no prepared or dictated "remarks" can turn aside its shorp and penetrating edge. For the present we forbear further references.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED. Capt. Thomas Coffin, Jr., Barrington (10s.),

Rev. R. Shepherd (60s.), Rev. Wm. Allen (2 sub.), Rev. R. A. Crane (1 sub.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SHELBURNE: We regret the circumstance remedy. Such things will occasionally take place. Application should be made to the Post Office Department.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. THE GPSAT REMEDY FOR

> CONSUMPTION. And the best medicine known to

man for Asthma of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Cowghs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, Pains, and Weakness in the Side, Breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION!

The greater the value of any discovery, the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men, who, like the drone in the hive, have neither the ability nor inclination to provide for themselves, but thrive and luxuriate upon the earnings of the deserving. Now that this preparation is well known to be a more similar affections, than any other remedy ever known, there will be, and NOW ARE found those so villanously wicked as to concoct a spurious, and perhaps a poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the distance Balsam. This is to caution dealers and the public generally against purchasing any other than HAVING THE WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF I. BUTTS on the wrapper. The rest merely imitate the names of the original, while they pos-

sess none of its virtues. Originally prepared by Williams and Co., Philadelphia, now prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by his agents

throughout the country.

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

# Marriages.

At West Brook, on the 22nd inst., by the Revd. Wm. roscombe, DAVID, fourth son of Deacon Taylor, to Miss AMELIA FULLERTON.

same day, at West Brook, by the same, Mr. The wheat crop in northwestern Ohio is in a On the 4th of April, at Aylesford, by the Rev. R. Stepherd, Mr. Thomas Jenes to Miss Renecca Ben-

On the 8th of April, at Aylesford, by the same, Mr. Charles D. Nichols to Miss Louisa Parmer. On the 12th of April, at Aylo, ford, by the same, Mr. Ambrose Nichols to Miss Sarah Palmer, all of Ay-

At Cambridge, Mass., on the 2nd ult, Mr S W DAB-NEY, of Fayal, Azores, to Mi.s HARBET W. (daughter of the late Professor) Webster, of C. It is stated that, on the conviction of her father, this young lady, who had for some time been be rothed to Mr D., the brother of her sister's husband, absolved him from his engagement, which, however, with a manfiness that did him honour, he would not accept. They are with Mrs Webster, about making a visit to her birth-place, Bayal, where her elder daughter resides.

On the 14th ult, by the Rev R Cooney, Mr RICHARD MAKNING, to Miss MARGALET HOYTZ, both of St John,

At St Margaret's Bay, on the 29th alt, by the Rev'd. G O Huestis, George Frair, of Chester, to Xancy A. LAMBERT, of the first named place. TO A MERT DE CARLE TT-T'

# Deaths.

At Rusholme, Toronto, the residence of her brother. after a few hours' illness, on the 4th inst, Mary, wife of J Fennings Taylor, Jr, Esquire, and daughter of G T Denison, Esq, aged 32 years.

# Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

FEIDAY, April 25.—brigt Mary, Jones, Cienfuegos, 16days, to T.C. Kinneau; schrs Siren, Boucher, Turks Island, 25 days, to Hugh Lyle; Emerald, Knowles, Boston, 8 days, to Carman & Wright; Atalanta, Acker, Shell ame, to John Strachan; Ornament, Hopkins, Bar rington 10 hours, to W H Kudolf; Emerald, Clements,

SATURDAY, 26.—Am brigt Eolus, Moore, Baltimore, 6 days, to Carman and Wright; schr Marmer, Coast-

wise, SUNDAY, 27.—brig Hannah, Grigory, Liverpool, 32 days, to Oxley & Co; brigt Maria, Boudrot, NewYerli, 12 days, bound to Newfoundland—lost foremast in the gale of the 15th; schrs Mary Elizabeth, Lenoir, New York, 11 days, to S Cunard & Co and others; Perseverance, Curry, Beston, 4½ days, to C D Hunter and others; Am solir Ino, Nickerson, Philadelphia, to Jas Cochran;

MONDAY, 28.—R M steamship Ospray, Hunter, Bermuda, 4 days, to S Cunard & Co; Revenue schr During, Darby, Sable Island, 18 hours; schrs Expert, Day, Poston, 5 days, to J & M Tobin; Margaret Ann, Tho mas, Arichat, to Deblois & Merkel: Pietou Packet, Cur-

ry, Picton.

TUESDAY, 29.—R M steamship Falcon, Corbin, Newfoundland, 3 days, to S Cunard & Co; French Mail
schr E L Parkhurst, Duquesnal, St Pierre, N F., to D
Starr; R M steamship Nagoru, Leiteb Liverpool, GB.,
10 days—7 passe cers for Halifax, 41 for Boston.

WEDNESDAY, 80 .- H M steamer Bickenhead, Capt Salmon, 19 days from Plymouth, with detachments of Artillery, &c.; fell in with a large quantity of ice. Barque Prince Arthur, Jolly, 20 days from Liverpool, to Black & Brothers. Schr Mary and Charles, Lauri way, from Sydney, reports a good deal of ice on the

THUESDAY, May 1—Schrs Charles, Whipple, Saint John, NB; Margaret, Muggah, Sydney—fell in with large quantities of ice; Eliza Ann, from Baltimore. Brigt Otter returned from sea on account of head winds.

CLEARED.

April 25-sehrs Victoria, Doat, Kingston, Jam-T Polton; Voltager, Watt, Miramichi—J & M Tobin; Odessa, Card, St John's, NF,—J Adams.

April 26-brigs Commerce, Curtis, Jamaica-Fair-banks & Allisons; Indus, Day, New York-W H

Radelf.

April 28—brigt Otter, Wallace, Trinidad, by Salter & Wainwright; schr Resident, Young, New York, by Fairbanks & Allisons.

April 29—brigis Plato, Lawrence, Porto Rice, by J. Strachan; Tiberius, Brown, West Indies, by Salter and Twining; schrs Mary Ann, Cook, Newfoundland, by Fairbanks & Allisons; Enterprise, McVean, Souris, D. E. L. L. D. E. C. L. D. E. L. D. E. C. L. D. E. L. D. E. C. L. D. E. C. L. D. E. L. D Fairbanks & Alliso P.E.I., by J.B. Fay.

MEMORANDA.

The steamer Falcon reports having been 61 days go ing to Newfoundland—experienced very heavy weather.
About one half of the Sealers had returned, all with full

Liverpool, G.B., April 10th-sl'd Edward, Kalff, for Halifax; 12th-Sceptre, do; 13th-Integrity, do; 16th -Mary, do, -эыгу, do, Cadiz, April t2th—sl'd Redwing, for Halifax. St John's, NF, April 26th—sl'd schr Marguret,0'Dell,

for Halifax. Quelec, April 25th-arr'd ship Toronto, 34 days from Liverpool—the first arrival from sea.
Boston, April 28th—The sehr George Pryor, from Ha-

lifax, arrived here on Friday last with loss of deck load. The British schr Laura, of and from New Edinburgh, NS., arrived at Salem on the 20th inst—reports had first officer washed overboard on the 16th—also lost part of

deck load and main boom.

Revenue schr Daring brought up the captain and crew of the Prussian brig Gustava, captain Bickman, from Matanzas, cargo sugar, honey, cigars, bound to Antwerp-went ashore at Sable Island 8th April. Ves-Antwerp—went asnore at Sable Island 8th April. Vessel and cargo total loss. Also the captain and crew of brig Science, of Newfoundland, from Matangas, cargo molasses, bound to Newfoundland—went ashore at Sable Island 11th February—vessel and cargo total loss.

British schr Caledonia, at Marble Head, reports—on the 18th inst fall in with the schriber of the 18th inst fall in with the schriber of the 18th inst fall in with the schriber of the 18th inst fall in with the schriber of the schrib

the 18th inst fell in with the wreck of fishing schr Jessie, Carter, of Halifax, and took off three men, Wm Clifford, James Thomas, and Solomon Stack—the schr being in a sinking condition, had to lay by two days to Vo!. 11.- No

Ten Shillin Half-Year

THE 0 In Paed. Li (in Greek) the Church. It is the apostles) a may have bee give some imp

Gu W An

Th Th Th Th Th Th Th

> Ev Ot

No

He

Ch We need a !

A fragn times led t Pakenham rying thro ble, the pr ed at the t that many entire vol read of a s which cor young mai the way fo the Crucif instance of recently n of Mick H published Gregg. 1 tive pages learn that county of farm, to w

> and for se An event, his charac his positio been Papi and indee of the cou He was a larly to hi fession, ar had the a looked up Mick I

ceeded.

tinued to

before he of God. house by time in ru belonged