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Poetry.

APRIL.

Capricious month of smiles and tears!
There's beauty in thy varied reign:
Emblem of being's hopes and fears—
Its hours of joy and days of pain.
A false inconstant scene is thine:
Changeful with light and shadow deep—
Out-tunes thy clouds with pure sunshine
Are pain—then in gloom they sleep.
Yet is there gladness in thy hours,
I'll follow of a brighter scene—
Though fragrant guide to buds and flowers,
To meadows fresh and pastures green!
For, as thy days grow few and brief,
The radiant looks of spring appear—
With swelling glow, and opening leaf,
To deck the morning of the year.
Yes, though thy light is checkered oft
With drifted showers of sorrowing rain—
Yet balmy airs and breezes soft
Are lingering richly in thy train:
And for thy ebbing guests will come
The lay of the rejoicing bird,
That tries his new and brightening plume—
Mid the void sky's recesses heard.
And soon the many clouds that hang
Their solemn drapery o'er the sky,
Will pass, in shadowy folds, away—
Lo! mark them now!—they break—they fly;
And over earth, in one broad smile,
Looks forth the glorious eye of day—
While hill, and vale, and ocean isle,
Are laughing in the breath of May.
Type of existence! mayst thou be
The emblem of the Christian's race—
Through all whose trials we may see
The sunshine of unending grace.
The calm that heaven-unkindled eye,
The faith that mounts on ardent wing,
That looks beyond the e'er-arching sky
To heaven's undimmed and golden spring.
A.M.

Christian Miscellany.

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

On Sympathy.

Sympathy is one of the most refined pleasures of our nature—we call it pleasure, although it is akin to pain; for its disinterestedness, ennobling character, and beneficial effects, cannot but render it, with all its anxieties, a source of gratification. It frequently produces a depth of feeling equal to that occasioned by personal sorrow; but there is an essential difference in the influence it exerts on the mind. Severe affliction renders the sufferer dejected and inactive, and deprives him of that mental energy by which he might rise above the presence of his grief, or devise means of extricating himself from his trouble. Enfeebled in body, and weary in mind, he waits till the hand of time, that robbed him of his comforts, shall heal the wound which it has inflicted. But sympathy will be up and doing, and the stronger the attachment, and the deeper the distress, the more energy will be put forth to remove the evil. Hope mingles with our regrets, and as thought after thought arises in our mind, till we fancy we can restore to the object of our pity his former enjoyment, or provide a substitute for it, there is a generous glow and elevation of feeling which makes us happy even while we are sad.—Perhaps this may not inaptly furnish an illustration of that seeming paradox, "the joy of grief."

But though sympathy is a refined pleasure, the exercise of it is not restricted to any particular class of persons. It is open to all, and the various modes in which it is exhibited by different individuals form no bad criterion of their respective characters. Of course, we speak only of sincere sympathy, or at least what we believe to be such.

One person will tell you that he is sorry for your misfortune, with a bluntness that opens the wound afresh, and aggravates where it designs to soothe. All for which you can feel grateful to such an one is the intention.

Another, with peculiar tact and delicacy of feeling, will drop one consoling remark after another, not alien to, yet bearing but indirectly on, the occasion of sorrow, until the mind is wiled away as if by fascination into another train of thought, and returns not again to the same poignant contemplation of its own grief.

A third will listen with unwearied attention and interest to the recital of your troubles, leading you to empty your heart of its grief, eliciting a disclosure of all the bitter ingredients which fill your cup, and as it were, drinking of it with you,—ay, to the very dregs.

A fourth, of a more cheerful and sanguine turn of mind, will show you the bright side of your lot,—for there always is a bright side—will point out every circumstance connected with your affliction, or direct your thoughts to that course of conduct which is most likely to prove conducive to your future comfort and happiness, and stimulate you to its adoption.

While sympathy, to possess any real value, must be a spontaneous feeling of the heart, let it not be deemed altogether useless in a world offering such frequent opportunities for its exercise, to cultivate as an art the manner of expressing it. It will not necessarily be the less sincere for this, any more than courtesy is less real for being shown in conformity with the rules of politeness. If we look at the varieties of individual character, and the diversified trials of human life, it will be obvious that every mode of manifesting our sympathy may occasionally be employed with advantage. To participate with some—to divert the minds of others from their grief—to soothe—to cheer—to advise—to stimulate—to encourage, these are our means—our resources, but to use them appropriately will not be the result of mere chance; it will be accorded to those only who meditate long and deeply on the subject. We must look within, and learn the thousand springs of feeling and action that are there, before we shall be fully qualified to minister to the necessities of others. The key of our own hearts will unlock in any more, and procure us admittance into the otherwise impenetrable recesses of the human mind. We must observe, too, the result of our past efforts, how far they have been successful, or where-in they have failed, and gathering practical wisdom from our experience, go forth to make fresh advances in the course we have marked out for ourselves.

Hitherto we have spoken of sympathy only as it is manifested in words and directed to the mind; but there is a sphere of operation for the hand as well as the heart; there are many occasions requiring our kind offices to alleviate bodily affliction which should not be overlooked. These may sometimes involve a sacrifice of feeling and personal comfort; but we must not for this reason shrink from the performance of them. It is not sensibility, but selfishness, that leads us to avoid witnessing sufferings which we could in any degree mitigate by our presence and aid.

But it is to the Christian that we look for the brightest and loveliest exhibitions of this virtue; and he too has access to a richer mine, from whose inexhaustible treasures he may bring consolation adapted to every case. There are seasons and sources of affliction so deep that no human sympathy can reach it, and the heart that feels can alone know its own bitterness; in such cases, ordinary comforters will, like Job's friends, be constrained to sit down in silence, because they see that their grief is very great. Here the Christian stands on vantage ground, for while the mourner points in despair to the wreck of all his earthly pleasures and hopes, he can lead out his thoughts to a better state of existence, in which there will be no cause of disquietude, where the pleasures will be everlasting and the hopes unyielding, and there will be no change save that of passing from glory to glory. He can speak of One who was tempted in all points, and

is still touched with a feeling of our infirmities, and if He deign to say to the contending elements of the mind, as once he did when on earth, to the winds and the waves, "Peace, be still!" immediately there will be a great calm.

My reader, has the house of mourning any attractions for you? Do you often bend your footsteps thither? And desiring to go in the very spirit of Him, "Whose heart overflows with tenderness;" do you seek to pour balm into the wounds of suffering humanity?—and if so, do you not find the truth of the declaration—that "it is better"—better for yourself "to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting?"

The Mother's Last Lesson.

"Will you please teach me my verse; mamma, and then kiss me, and bid me good night?" said little Roger L., as he opened the door and peeped cautiously into the chamber of his sick mother; "I am very sleepy, but no one has heard me say my prayers."

Mrs. L. was very ill—indeed, her attendants believed her to be dying. She sat propped up with her pillows, and struggling for breath: her lips were white; her eyes were growing dull and glazed. She was a widow, and little Roger was her only—her darling child. Every night he had been in the habit of coming into her room, and sitting in her lap, or kneeling by her side whilst she repeated passages from God's holy word or related to him stories of the wise and good men spoken of in its pages.

"Hush!" said a lady who was watching beside her couch. "Your dear mother is too ill to hear you to-night!" As she said this she came forward, and laid her hand gently upon his arm, and she would lead him from the room. Roger began to sob as if his heart would break.

"I cannot go to bed without saying my prayers—indeed I cannot."

The ear of the dying mother caught the sound. Although she had been nearly insensible to everything transpiring around her, the sobs of her darling roused her stupor, and turning to a friend, she desired her to bring her little son and lay him on her bosom. Her request was granted, and the child's rosy cheek and golden head nestled beside the pale and cold face of his dying mother.

"Roger, my son, my darling child," said the dying woman, "repeat this verse after me, and never forget it: 'When my father and mother forsake me, the Lord will take me up.'" The child repeated it two or three times distinctly, and said his little prayer.—Then he kissed the cold, almost rigid features before him, and went quiet to his little couch. The next morning he sought, as usual, his mother, but he found her still and cold.

This was her last lesson. He has never forgotten it—he probably never will. He has grown to be a man—a good man, and now occupies a post of much honor and profit in Massachusetts. I never could look upon him without thinking about the faith so beautifully exhibited by his dying mother.

The Creed of St. Patrick.

A short time ago the first stone of a Protestant church was laid in the valley of Dunlewy, situate twenty miles northwest of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal, adjoining the extensive estate of Lord Geo. Hill. A highly respectable company assembled on the occasion to witness the ceremony. At the conclusion of the prayers the Rev. Geo. D. Doudney addressed a very large assemblage of the peasantry in the Irish language. During the prayers the people were attentive and respectful; but the moment they heard the first word in their own dear tongue it was as though a current of electricity passed through them all. Many who were sitting or lying down instantly rose and rushed forward to hear every accent; and although they evidently did not relish the idea

of parting with their patron saint, yet every countenance was lighted up with animation during the delivery of the address, a translation of which we subjoin:

"My dear people and neighbours—I know you all love and honour St. Patrick, I love and honour him too! You love him because you think his religion and faith were the same as yours, and I love him because I think his faith was the same as mine. You think St. Patrick was a Roman Catholic, I know from his writings he was a Protestant. The oldest piece of writing in the sweet Irish tongue is called St. Patrick's armour or breastplate. It is a prayer or hymn written when St. Patrick was going to Tara, to preach before the kings and nobles of Ireland, and at that time all the great people of Ireland were Pagans, and he greatly feared he should be killed at Tara. Now, if St. Patrick had been a Roman Catholic, is it possible he could have written such a prayer at a time of such great trouble, and not once mention the Virgin Mary in it? Yet we find there is not one word in the whole prayer addressed to any but to God alone. He does not ask the help of the Virgin Mary. Hear the prayer of St. Patrick—'At Tara, to-day, the strength of God pilot me—the power of God preserve me—may the wisdom of God instruct me—the eye of God watch over me—the ear of God hear me—the word of God give me sweet talk—the hand of God defend me—the way of God guide me; Christ be with me—Christ before me—Christ after me—Christ in me—Christ under me—Christ over me—Christ on my right hand—Christ on my left hand—Christ on this side—Christ on that side—Christ at my back—Christ in the heart of every one to whom I speak—Christ in the mouth of every one who speaks to me—Christ in the eye of every person who looks upon me—Christ in the ear of every person who hears me at Tara to-day.' Now this is the doctrine and faith of St. Patrick, and not one word is there in it about the Virgin Mary, and this is the faith of Protestants. Now, therefore I say, St. Patrick was a Protestant, and this is the doctrine which, by God's help, we hope to preach to you in Dunlewy Church. God bless you all."—*Irish Paper.*

Too Late.

Once the godly Jeremiah Hallock, yearning over his impatient hearers, spoke to this effect: "Think of a fatal and mortal disease raging among us. Only one physician in all the country understands and can cure it. He never undertook a case committed to his hands without success. He offers his services to all, without money and without price. You find yourself seized with the sure symptoms of the disease, while many are dead, and many are dying around you. You send a messenger with all haste to a seaport to call him. Your messenger, driving day and night, arrives, and all out of breath, asks, 'Where is the physician?' Forthwith he receives answer, 'He has just sailed for England; you are too late.' The plague of sin is upon you, my impatient hearers. It does its work fast, and when finished, it bringeth forth death. Apply to Christ, the only physician; apply in season, apply now: for how many, by a brief delay, have found themselves for ever too late. A dying queen once exclaimed, 'A kingdom for a minute of time—a kingdom for a minute of time!' The price was too small, and the prayer was not heard. Take care, dying sinners, lest with life's last sands running, you call when the Lord will not answer!"—*American Messenger.*

Dancing.

It was a true and forcible remark made of dancing, that "if it does sometimes make us more graceful, it much more frequently makes us graceless."

Missionary Intelligence.

(From Wes. Notices Newspaper, March 1851.)

Wesleyan Missions in Southern Africa.

(Concluded.)

D'URBAN, FORT-PEDDIE—Extract of a Letter from the Rev. George Chapman, dated Graham's-Town, October 21st, 1850.

Sunday, 13th.—This has been a day of joy and wonder. In consequence of the long continued and extremely severe drought from the effects of which much cattle had already died, and famine began to look the people in the face, the grass being burnt up, the springs most of them dry, and the corn failing to spring up, or, if springing up, withered in a day,—we agreed, at the Teacher's Meeting on Friday last, to set apart this day as a day of humiliation and prayer, and that at all the out-Stations connected with the Circuit, united supplications should be made for rain. At five A. M., many of the people assembled in the chapel. The morning was cloudy, and a light mist moistened the atmosphere. At a quarter before eleven, A. M., I conducted service at the Post. At noon, the day was clear and hot; the natives had spent the whole morning in prayer. At half-past one, P. M., we met in the chapel. A large company had assembled, exclusively natives. I addressed them on God's promise to Israel, (Deut. xi. 13—15,) and directed them to consider the multiplied sins of their fellow-countrymen, together with their own unfaithfulness and offences; and then referred them to Jer. v. 23—25, and pointed out, that as then, so now, iniquity on their part would turn away God's blessing from them. Many wept, and were bowed down greatly. I then requested two of the Leaders to pray; and while they called upon God, the Divine Presence overshadowed the assembly: the men trembled, the women wept aloud, until at length the cry of all rose as the voice of one, drowning the voice of him who in prayer was then telling to Him who reads the heart the sins and misery, the wants and woes, of the congregation. Amidst the cries and groans of humbled souls, God answered from above; for, while some were beginning to rejoice, the sound of not distant thunder mingled strangely with the wailings and supplications of the humbled multitude. We sang, and prayed, confessing sins, pleading for personal mercy, and asking for providential interposition; the deep feeling of the people seeming momentarily to increase in intensity; some on their knees, many prostrate, calling upon God, and others, with streaming eyes, and uplifted hands, looking up to Him who only could answer. The deep-toned thunder again rolled over us, and in a moment the "clouds poured down fatness." The voice of the congregation was all but lost in the sound of the abundant rain, which now fell heavily on the slated roof of our sanctuary. Our prayers were turned into praise; but many still wept over their sins, and seemed, on this solemn, but joyous, occasion, anew to dedicate themselves to God. At half-past four the meeting broke up, in order that those who had come from a distance might have the opportunity of returning home by day-light. At five, the meeting was re-opened, and God was again present to bless. Spiritual benefits were conferred; while much rain also continued to fall in the course of the evening.

The people, both Christian and Heathen, see and acknowledge the hand of God in this day's mercies. May the impressions produced be lastingly beneficial!

Family Circle.

The Poor Boy and the Wallet.

A lad was proceeding to his uncle's to petition him for aid for a sick sister and her children, when he found a wallet containing fifty dollars. The aid was refused, and the distressed family were pinched for want. The boy revealed the fortune to his mother, but expressed a doubt about using any portion of the money. His mother confirmed the doubt, and they resolved not to use it. The pocket-book was advertised, and the

owner found. Being a man of wealth, upon learning the history of the family, he presented the fifty dollars to the sick mother and took the boy into his service, and he became one of the most successful merchants in Ohio. Honesty always brings its reward to the mind, if not to the pocket.

Profiting by Reading the Bible.

A very little girl, who often read her Bible, gave proof that she understood her obligation to obey its precepts. One day she came to her mother, much pleased, to show her some fruit which had been given her. The mother said the friend was very kind in having given her so much. "Yes," said the child, "very indeed; and she gave me more than this, but I have given some away." The mother inquired to whom she had given some; when she answered, "To a girl who pushes me off the path, and makes faces at me." On being asked why she had given to her, she replied, "Because I thought it would make her know that I wished to be kind to her, and she will not, perhaps, be rude and unkind to me again." How admirably did she thus obey the command to "overcome evil with good!"

The Master and the Apprentice.

A gentleman, one day conversing with a watchmaker upon the dishonest practices of persons in his way of business, was thus addressed by him: "Sir, I served my apprenticeship with a man who did not fear God, and who, consequently, was not very scrupulous in the charges which he made to his customers. He used frequently to call me a fool and tell me I should die in a workhouse, when, in his absence, I used to make such charges as appeared to me fair and honest. In course of time I set up in business for myself, and have been so successful as never to have wanted a shilling, whilst my master, who used to reproach me for my honesty, became so reduced in circumstances as to apply to me for a couple of guineas, and did at length himself die in a workhouse."

A Little More.

"When I was a lad," says one, "an old gentleman took some trouble to teach me some little knowledge of the world. With this view I remember he once asked me when a man was rich enough? I replied, When he has a thousand pounds. He said, No.—Two thousand? No.—Ten thousand? No.—Twenty thousand? No.—A hundred thousand? which I thought would settle the business; but he still continuing to say No, I gave it up, and confessed I could not tell, but begged he would inform me. He gravely said, When he has a little more than he has, and that is never! If he acquires one thousand, he wishes to have two thousand; then five, then ten, then twenty, then fifty, from that his riches would amount to a hundred thousand, and so on till he had grasped the whole world; after which he would look about him, like Alexander, for other worlds to possess."

Signs.

When I see a boy in haste to spend every penny as soon as he gets it, I think it a sign that he will be a spendthrift.

When I see a boy hoarding up his pennies, and unwilling to part with them for any purpose, I think it a sign that he will be a miser.

When I see a boy or girl always looking out for himself or herself, and disliking to share good things with others, I think it a sign that the child will grow up a very selfish person.

Biography.

For the Wesleyan.

Memoir of Mrs. Amalia Eliza Chesley,

WIFE OF THOMAS M. CHESLEY, OF GRANVILLE, WHO DIED OF FEVER, NOV. 6TH, 1850.

By her Husband.

Mrs. Chesley was the eldest daughter of Mr. Elisha Bishop, and Elizabeth, his wife, of Round Hill, Annapolis. Like most persons who have their birth in this highly favoured part of Christendom, she became early acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Bible. By the example of

her beloved parents, she also early learned the propriety of attending, as often as opportunity would permit, the public worship of Almighty God. And, like most persons favourably circumstanced, the light of gospel truth gradually dawned upon her mind; until she became fully convinced of the truth and reality of personal religion. By those means she also discovered that personal religion could only be properly and savingly experienced through the medium of conversion to God; by repenting and forsaking sin—by experiencing the "new birth"—and by endeavouring to "love God with all her mind, soul, and strength." Though she had thus early become acquainted, in theory, with those all-important truths, she deferred seeking an experimental knowledge of them for some years; apparently forgetting, like most young persons, that her eternal interests were being placed in imminent jeopardy by thus procrastinating. Happily, however, the Holy Spirit never ceased his convincing operations on her mind. At length when she was about twenty five years of age, a protracted meeting was appointed to be held near her parents' residence, by the Rev. John Chase, then pastor of the Baptist church at Bridgetown. Those appointed religious services, the deceased very properly concluded, would afford her a very favourable opportunity to enter in earnest upon the pursuit of personal religion; and to seek that change of heart and renewal of her moral nature which she was so fully convinced she must experience ere she could be in a state of favour with God. To cite her own language, "She thought if she missed this opportunity of being converted to God, she might never be, and thus lose her soul." As is the case with most of those who have been reared, amid the full blaze of Gospel light, it shone with increasing power upon her mind, until conviction of the "exceeding sinfulness of sin" became complete, and the stern necessity of heartfelt repentance equally clear. In this state of mind the deceased entered upon, and put into practice a holy determination to be on the side of the Lord Jesus and his humble followers—to seek at his hand the forgiveness of her sins, and the conscious enjoyment of his favour; and in this state of mind she attended the religious services referred to. It graciously pleased the head of the Church to own and bless the labours of his servant, and those who laboured with him on this occasion. A number of persons were convinced of the necessity of at once seeking the Lord; and, faithful to her determination, the deceased publicly evidenced the state of her mind, and publicly embraced an opportunity afforded, of obtaining the prayers of God's people in her behalf. Their prayers and her own were graciously heard of the Lord; and before the conclusion of the services she experienced the blessed Spirit to witness to her mind that she "was born of God." Her heart was filled with hallowed love, and she witnessed before the public congregation the cheering truth.

Having become a member of the Wesleyan church, she began diligently to use the means of grace so freely afforded her. From the public worship and the class meeting she seldom absented herself, unless unavoidable circumstances prevented her attendance. And like most, if not all of the members of the Wesleyan church, who are regular in their attendance at the class meeting; she experienced much spiritual good therefrom. Her mind was naturally of a very reserved cast, hence she felt a natural diffidence to speak, in a somewhat public manner, of her personal religious feelings and experience. But happily, a strong sense of duty, coupled with the assistance of divine grace; enabled her in a considerable degree, to overcome this; and the writer has sometimes felt much gratitude to God, and a hallowed pleasure, when observing how freely and readily she gave attendance on this peculiarly valuable means of grace. And her consequent steady advancement in the divine life was clearly manifest to her pious class leader; who referred to the pleasing fact in private conversation with a near friend of the deceased, not many weeks before her illness and death.

Her attention to the all-important duty of private prayer was constant and regular; so much so, that we are persuaded she did not

probably suffer a day of her life, after her marriage, to pass without this sacred exercise. On the performance of it she placed the utmost importance. Indeed she was persuaded that the Saviour's love could not be enjoyed by her, nor his blessed presence hereafter, without it. Only a few days before she was smitten with the fatal disease which terminated her life, remarking on its importance, she expressed her fear that many persons lost their religion, and missed heaven by negligence and inattention to this primary christian duty. And in a farewell address to a beloved brother who stood by her death bed she urged his immediate attention to this duty, and observed with emphasis,—"What would I do now if I had neglected it."

From the period of her reception into the Wesleyan Church, she was a regular contributor to our Mission fund; and regularly, with only one exception, attended the anniversary missionary meetings; and which were to her occasions of much pleasure. To this matter she referred with pleasing and grateful recollections on her deathbed; and at the same time referred her husband to a certain drawer in her bureau, for money to be used to discharge her last annual subscription.

From the time of her conversion to God, which was in the spring of 1842 to the time of her illness and death she thus steadily pursued "the even tenor of her way." While she conscientiously cultivated a spirit of love and christian charity towards all other branches of the flock of Christ, she felt a glowing attachment to the doctrines, discipline, and institutions of Methodism. Towards the missionaries who had resided on the circuit, and others of their Brethren who had visited her house; she without exception cherished the warmest regard and friendship, "esteeming them very highly for their work's sake." Her religious feelings were seldom ecstatic. Her piety was of a steady, fixed, and unwavering character; and we believe that few persons have passed through life, and away from life more peacefully, and more tranquilly.

On the 21st of October, 1850, she was suddenly smitten with the fatal Fever, which, in the Providence of God, terminated her mortal life on the seventeenth day after the attack. Knowing the strong tendency of her disorder to produce mental derangement, the writer purposely refrained, however disposed to the contrary, from conversing very frequently with her on the religious state of her mind; judging it more prudent merely to recommend her, from time to time, to keep her mind steadfastly fixed on God her Saviour. This she expressed her determination to do. To her beloved minister she stated, that "she had committed herself entirely into the hands of the Lord." Thus she left the event with Him who is "too wise to err, and too good to be unkind." During the first twelve days of her illness, her skilful Physicians encouraged her and her sorrowing friends that she would recover. But, although she had not so stated, we believe she felt a strong conviction that the Lord had determined otherwise. On the eleventh day after the attack she with the utmost composure expressed her conviction that she would soon be removed from all she held dear on earth, adding, that she felt fully assured that her spirit would be forever happy with the Lord. She then requested that I would summon the members of the family that she might bid them all a final farewell. This occasioned a scene which was deeply affecting to witness. The countenance of the departing one, though pallid with mortal sickness, was indicative of the heaven-born peace which reigned within. To her sympathising minister, the Rev. A. McNutt, she expressed the clearest testimony of her happiness in God. During the latter days of her illness, she spoke but seldom. She calmly and without a struggle sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, on Wednesday, October 6th, 1850, in the 34th year of her age.

The Rev. A. McNutt improved the occasion of her death from Rev. xxi. 13—"Blessed are the dead," &c., being assisted in the solemn services by the Rev. J. Ring, and the Rev. M. Pickles, who addressed a large and deeply attentive audience in the Granville Centenary Chapel, where the deceased was accustomed to attend.

Whatever view especially the present consequences and results, the deeply injurious which deface another form and its debasing any in every direct relations and in of it, from such heinous and in those of infer partially corrupted moral feelings once for use whom it is corrects him to a so true it is, the arrangements of merciful Providence or a variety or follow, even principles of truth the crime of 1 or less affliction injurious, to the needed by far as by various interests. At every criminal large, through ample; and, disturbance of the weakening of the expenses prehesion, p criminal offer taxation, the virtuous, are the idle, the as in various readily be su

It is a standing the moral, and been greatly dom, since t tury, yet cri countries, in even rapidly riod, and pa crime and d down to the fact, of the i liely and rep Judges, as w other legal f the Kingdom palpable pr truth on the the number ed and conv ate increase circumstanc Kingdom, e and juvenile every view future natio therefore, a lent, should increased e removal of are produc

In proce exposition treated of, throughout propriately variety of subject of their sever unhappily ation and ties were ally inform tent of cri tain, and s appropriat being in t population county of assizes we repairing three Jud Kingdom.

Correspondence.

JUDGE MARSHALL'S LETTERS.

(Continued from Adversum of the 9th inst.)

On Crime in general, and Juvenile Crime and Depravity.

Whatever view we take of these subjects, especially the latter, whether in reference to present consequences, or future prospects and results, they are, undoubtedly, the most deeply injurious of all the manifold evils which deface and afflict society. Like every other form and source of evil, crime diffuses its debasing and deadly influences and effects, in every direction, and throughout all the relations and interests of life. Every species of it, from such offences as are of the most heinous and malignant description, down to those of inferior turpitude, always, either partially corrupts, or utterly destroys the moral feelings, and the character, and influence for usefulness, of the individual by whom it is committed, and unavoidably subjects him to a variety of temporal afflictions; so true it is, that even in this life, by the arrangements of an infinitely wise as well as merciful Providence, a just retribution, in one or a variety of forms, is made to attend, or follow, every violation of the eternal principles of truth and righteousness. Again, the crime of the individual is always more or less afflicting, and generally otherwise injurious, to those with whom he stands connected by family and kindred ties, as well as by various other associations, feelings, and interests. And, further, the perpetration of every criminal act, is an injury to society at large, through the influence of the evil example; and, in many instances, by the disturbance of the peace of the community, the weakening of public security and confidence, the expenses necessarily attending the apprehension, prosecution, and punishment of criminal offenders; whereby, in the way of taxation, the industrious, the peaceable and virtuous, are made to suffer for the acts of the idle, the depraved, and guilty,—as well as in various other respects, which will readily be suggested.

It is a melancholy truth, that notwithstanding the means and agencies of religious, moral, and benevolent descriptions, have been greatly multiplied in the United Kingdom, since the beginning of the present century, yet crime, in general, has in the same countries, in a far greater proportion, and even rapidly, increased during the same period, and particularly female and juvenile crime and depravity, within recent years, down to the present time. This alarming fact, of the increase of crime, has been publicly and repeatedly declared, by the highest Judges, as well as many of the judicial and other legal functionaries, in various parts of the Kingdom. There is, indeed, the most palpable proof, that such is the saddening truth on the subject, in the great increase of the number of criminal offenders, apprehended and convicted, far beyond the proportionate increase of population. These afflictive circumstances in the social condition of the Kingdom, especially the increase of female and juvenile crime, and depravity, are, in every view they present, most ominous of future national calamity and danger; and, therefore, should be aroused and stimulated to increased exertions, for the suppression and removal of the causes through which they are produced and extended.

In proceeding to something like a detailed exposition of the evils, here intended to be treated of, the extent of crime in general, throughout the Kingdom, may first, be appropriately given, as made apparent from a variety of sources and proofs; and then, the subject of juvenile crime, and depravity, in their several principal forms, will, as they unhappily demand, require a special examination and exposure. Some few opportunities were afforded me, of becoming personally informed, as to the prevalence and extent of crime in certain parts of Great Britain, and some of their results will now be appropriately offered. In the year 1848, being in the town of Coventry, containing a population of only about 30,000, in the small county of Warwick,—I ascertained, that the assizes were then being held there, and on repairing to the judicial halls, I found that three Judges, of the highest Courts in the Kingdom, were sitting at the same time, on

separate tribunals, for the trials of causes, the chief proportion of which, I believe, were of criminal descriptions. I may here remark, that Coventry is not the shire or county town, but Warwick, where the principal assizes for the county are held. During the hour or two which I spent in the Court, chiefly in the principal one, in which Lord Chief Justice Wilke was presiding, the Grand Jury presented about a score or upwards of indictments, and towards the close of the sitting for the day, I saw the dock as closely filled, as seemed at all possible, with prisoners for arraignment, all of whom, most probably, had been charged by indictments presented on the same day. A large proportion of them were youthful persons. In the same year, at one of the assizes for Derby, which also is comparatively but a small county, and of limited population, one of the Judges declared, that there were more criminal cases before the Court, than had ever previously been known. Being in the town of Stafford, which contains only about 10 or 12 thousand inhabitants, and the county itself, being but of moderate population,—I observed that the prison buildings, in the town, were very extensive, and, on enquiry was informed, that they covered about four acres, and that an average of about 500 persons were generally confined in them, the principal proportion of whom were under criminal charges. In a report by one of the Judges of Assize, to the Secretary of State, for the Home Department, made in the year 1849, as given in one of the leading public Journals, it is stated, that during the three years immediately preceding, crime, in Yorkshire, had increased about *thirteen per cent.* over previous years; and the Report stated, that to all appearance, it was still further increased, during that year of 1849. Similar statements as to the increase of crime, were made in the same year of 1849, by the Coroner of Bolton, in Lancashire, who publicly declared, in his official capacity, that in the seven years from 1832, to 1839, there had been, in all, 47,455 summary convictions, in Bolton, for various offences; but that in the seven succeeding years, down to 1846, they amounted to 64,899, being an increase of 7,444 over the number in the seven preceding years. He further stated, that there had been an increase of such convictions, of $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. in 1848, over the number in 1847; and that in 1849, crimes were still on the increase.

In a Report made in the year 1849, by an authorized public Commissioner, for enquiring into the social condition of the working classes in the town of Hull, is the following clause:—"On reference to the annual criminal returns, compiled by the superintendent of police in Hull,—and with copies of which since their first issue in 1836, I have been favoured by that public officer,—I find, that from the 1st of January 1836, to the 30th December 1848, no less than 32,755 persons were taken into custody, within the borough, the number in the latter, being more than double that of the former year, viz.—3,700 and 1,809 respectively. The same returns furnish some other very startling facts. In 1836, the number of persons committed for trial, was 61; in 1848 it was 217; the number convicted and sentenced in 1836, was 54; in 1848 it was 156. Here, then, is evidence of a most alarming increase of crime. Nor must the increase be imputed to the lighter classes of offences. Twelve years ago, the number of persons charged with drunkenness was 981, and in 1848—thanks to the Temperance Societies—the number had decreased to 646. I am aware that the gross return of prisoners for 1848 was largely augmented, by an extraordinary influx of vagrants; but still any one who will take the trouble to contrast the earlier and later criminal returns for the borough, will see, that not only are more offences committed, but that they are of a worse character." In the "Age and its Architects," is the following statement—"A few years since, it was found in Glasgow, that while population was advancing about *seven per cent.* serious crime had increased *five hundred per cent.*; while, over the whole country, crime had increased, in twenty-four years, more than *thirty fold.*"

On this point, of the extent of crime in the Kingdom, the following facts are given, and remarks made, in a Work, on which full reliance may be placed.—From the First Report of the Constabulary Force

Commissioners, it appears, that the number of commitments to prison, for all manner of offences, in England and Wales, (including the cases summarily disposed of, and those sent for trial,) exceeds 100,000 annually; but as this number only relates to the cases of punishment, or of prosecution, it will be obvious, that it gives no idea of the actual amount of crime perpetrated; for every one must know, from experience, that considerably more crimes are committed than are brought under the notice of the law. From the report above referred to, for example, we learn, that in the thirty-three years, ending 1837, not less than 275,175 forged notes, for various sums, were presented at the Bank of England, being on the average, 8338 annually; while the number of convictions for offering and forging the same, with every other species of forgery, was only 1677, or 50 annually; being one conviction for every 165 crimes of the above description that were committed! It further appears from the same report, that of one hundred felonies committed within the Stafford Union, in one year, *nineteen* only were prosecuted. In another place it was stated to the Commissioners, that not a fifth part of the crimes that were committed were made public, which seems to be accounted for, by the dread that people are under in the rural districts, lest further depredations should be committed upon their property, out of revenge for informing. The Commissioners mention the case of a farmer having had one of his horses stabbed, because he had merely accused a man of stealing a pig. The effect of this upon the farmers, is, say they, that if they see or catch a thief at his depredations, they dare not, in many instances, proceed against him. Hence, it will be seen that the actual amount of crime must be appalling. The Constabulary Force Commissioners have estimated it at *six hundred thousand* crimes, annually; but a little reflection upon the nature of their own report must convince every one, that were that number *doubled*, it would be far nearer, and not at all beyond the truth; for one of the prisoners, whose confessions they have given, specifies not less than *thirty* crimes, without intimating that number to include the whole which he and a companion committed in one excursion, without being at all brought to justice. Another prisoner states in the same report,—I supported myself partly by labour, and partly by crime, for many years; and, again, he says—*twenty-two* years elapsed, from my entering upon a course of crime, to the period of my first apprehension. In the same prison were two others, whose criminal career had proceeded for upwards of *twenty* years; two, *twenty*, four, *twelve*, six, *ten*, and so on, without a single interference of the law, the average duration of each prisoner's career of depredation, before his first imprisonment, being in the above jail, *five* years; and in the metropolis about *two* years and a half. If we calculate, then, on *twelve hundred thousand*, as the aggregate of crimes committed in England and Wales, we think we shall be within the bounds of truth."

Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan.

We have had several deaths lately on the Bridgetown Circuit, notices of which I will thank you to give in your paper.

1. The first is that of Mr. JOHN KENT, who died suddenly having left the Chapel at four o'clock, P. M., and at eleven was dead; but though thus suddenly called he was found prepared. He had been a member of our Church for some years.

2. The second is Mrs. DOUGLAS A. CLARK, the beloved wife of Mr. John Clark. She experienced religion about a year since, and after having been married to her now disconsolate husband nearly six months, she happily fell asleep in Jesus, leaving a blessed assurance behind that she has gone to be with her Lord.

3. The third is the late Mrs. EXPERIENCE DELONG, relict of the late Simon Delong of Hanly Mountains, in the 91st year of her age, *fifty-seven* of which she had been a most consistent member of the Wesleyan Church. She had been confined to her bed principally for the last four years with great bodily infirmity; but her mind was perfectly calm and collected; when at last, death came, he found her ready. When one of her daughters informed her that she was dying, her reply was—"praise the Lord,"—and then added, "I have fought the good fight," &c., &c., desiring that her funeral sermon might be

preached from that passage, a request which was complied with. A large congregation of her relations and friends listened with deep attention, and we hope with profit. Sister Delong had long been in the habit of entertaining the Methodist Ministers at her house. Among those whom she often spoke of were Rev. Messrs. Black, John and James Mann, Wm. Sutcliffe, Bennet, Knowlan, and several of the elder preachers now in these Districts have shared in the hospitality of that kind family. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Bridgetown, March, 25th. A. McNUTT.

4. Died on the 17th ult., at Weymouth, in the County of Digby, after a protracted illness, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Robert Harkinson Esq., leaving a husband and ten children to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and mother; also a large circle of friends who deeply lament the rent thus made in their society; but they mourn not as those without hope.

Our beloved sister had been a member of the Methodist Society during the space of six years; and by her life and conversation adorned the doctrine of God her Saviour. Some years previously to uniting with the people of God, she experienced the consolation of religion under the ministry of the Rev. F. Bent, and, as soon as practicable after the formation of the Society at Weymouth, she cast in her lot among the people of her choice—rejoicing that, through their instrumentality, she had been brought out of darkness into the glorious light and liberty of the Gospel. While health continued, no trivial matters were allowed to interfere with her attendance on the public means of grace; and rarely, if ever, was she absent from the house of God, thus testifying by her example as well as experience, that she gloried in the Cross of her Redeemer. To those who live contiguous to temples made with hands, where they may, at stated times, attend on the ministry of the Word of Truth without inconvenience, there is no great amount of self-denial required; but, in her case, being remotely situated from the house of God, the sacrifice of domestic comfort and personal toil, shows the deep interest she took in the services of the sanctuary, and that from her heart she could say—"This people shall be my people, and their God my God." It may be said with truth—she was one of the excellent of the earth; the law of kindness dwelt on her lips, and her truly Christian and benevolent disposition greatly endeared her to all the flock of Christ.

In the inscrutable arrangement of a gracious, but mysterious providence, she was prevented, by the loss of speech, from testifying her hope in the atonement; yet that hope was "like an anchor cast within the veil—sure and steadfast."

About twelve months prior to her death, our sister was prostrated from comparative good health, by an attack of paralysis, from which time she lost the power of speech, and never afterwards recovered. During some days preceding her dissolution, she lay in a state of insensibility, having suffered much from frequent convulsions, thus exemplifying that "whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth," and that the way to the Kingdom is through "much tribulation." But, while our beloved sister was called to pass through the "furnace of affliction"—deprived of the power of speech, and unable to speak of the comforts of religion—there can be no doubt but she felt that God was near to cheer her with His presence, and that, had she been able to articulate, she would have testified of her resignation to her sorrowing family and friends in the language of the Apostle—"For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain."

W. P.

Weymouth, 24 April, 1851.

5. Died in Cornwallis, on the 28th December, AMELIA, daughter of the late Rev. William Elder, of Cape Breton, in the 36th year of her age. A large circle of relatives and friends will deeply deplore the premature departure of this amiable, talented and deservedly esteemed young lady. For some months a rapidly wasting consumption plainly indicated her lamented dissolution. Miss Elder was among the first to anticipate an early death as the certain issue; and she now directed the whole of her well cultivated mind to a preparation to meet the last enemy in the triumph of faith. Though it afforded Miss E. much pleasure to refer to an early period of her life for her first religious impressions and enjoyments, and she could turn with satisfaction to other periods when she enjoyed profitable communion with God, even amidst life's unsatisfying pastimes, yet nothing but the present assurance of a Saviour's love could afford the peace she desired, and a daily supply of spiritual food could alone satisfy her soul's hungering after righteousness. In the latter part of her illness especially, Miss E. enjoyed a calm and peaceful assurance of a happy immortality, and with that perfect "love which casteth out fear" awaited her Lord's coming. She died as all Christians desire to die, as a poor sinner resting on the Saviour. "Tell my friends," said she "that I die a monument of grace, a poor sinner, but Jesus died for sinners. He is all my trust." Miss E. was a young lady whose talents and education well qualified her to fill a large sphere of usefulness and influence; hence, in her death, society has sustained an irreparable loss.—*Community* called.

Missionary Intelligence.

(From *Wes. Notices Newspaper*, March 1851.)

Wesleyan Missions in Southern Africa.

(Concluded.)

D'URBAN, FORT-PEDDIE—*Extract of a Letter from the Rev. George Chapman, dated Graham's Town, October 21st, 1850.*

Sunday, 13th.—This has been a day of joy and wonder. In consequence of the long continued and extremely severe drought from the effects of which much cattle had already died, and famine began to look the people in the face, the grass being burnt up, the springs most of them dry, and the corn failing to spring up, or, if springing up, withered in a day,—we agreed, at the Teacher's Meeting on Friday last, to set apart this day as a day of humiliation and prayer, and that at all the out-Stations connected with the Circuit, united supplications should be made for rain. At five A. M., many of the people assembled in the chapel. The morning was cloudy, and a light mist moistened the atmosphere. At a quarter before eleven, A. M., I conducted service at the Post. At noon, the day was clear and hot; the natives had spent the whole morning in prayer. At half-past one, P. M., we met in the chapel. A large company had assembled, exclusively natives. I addressed them on God's promise to Israel, (Deut. xi. 13—15), and directed them to consider the multiplied sins of their fellow-countrymen, together with their own unfaithfulness and offences; and then referred them to Jer. v. 23—25, and pointed out, that as then, so now, iniquity on their part would turn away God's blessing from them. Many wept, and were bowed down greatly. I then requested two of the Leaders to pray; and while they called upon God, the Divine Presence overshadowed the assembly: the men trembled, the women wept aloud, until at length the cry of all rose as the voice of one, drowning the voice of him who in prayer was then telling to Him who reads the heart the sins and misery, the wants and woes, of the congregation. Amidst the cries and groans of humbled souls, God answered from above; for, while some were beginning to rejoice, the sound of not distant thunder mingled strangely with the wailings and supplications of the humbled multitude. We sang, and prayed, confessing sins, pleading for personal mercy, and asking for providential interposition; the deep feeling of the people seeming momentarily to increase in intensity; some on their knees, many prostrate, calling upon God, and others, with streaming eyes, and uplifted hands, looking up to Him who only could answer. The deep-toned thunder again rolled over us, and in a moment the "clouds poured down fatness." The voice of the congregation was all but lost in the sound of the abundant rain, which now fell heavily on the slated roof of our sanctuary. Our prayers were turned into praise; but many still wept over their sins, and assem- on this solemn, but joyous, occasion, anew to dedicate themselves to God. At half-past four the meeting broke up, in order that those who had come from a distance might have the opportunity of returning home by day-light. At five, the meeting was re-opened, and God was again present to bless. Spiritual benefits were conferred; while much rain also continued to fall in the course of the evening.

The people, both Christian and Heathen, see and acknowledge the hand of God in this day's mercies. May the impressions produced be lastingly beneficial!

Family Circle.

The Poor Boy and the Wallet.

A lad was proceeding to his uncle's to petition him for aid for a sick sister and her children, when he found a wallet containing fifty dollars. The aid was refused, and the distressed family were pinched for want. The boy revealed the fortune to his mother, but expressed a doubt about using any portion of the money. His mother confirmed the doubt, and they resolved not to use it. The pocket-book was advertised, and the

owner found. Being a man of wealth, upon learning the history of the family, he presented the fifty dollars to the sick mother and took the boy into his service, and he became one of the most successful merchants in Ohio. Honesty always brings its reward to the mind, if not to the pocket.

Profiting by Reading the Bible.

A very little girl, who often read her Bible, gave proof that she understood her obligation to obey its precepts. One day she came to her mother, much pleased, to show her some fruit which had been given her. The mother said the friend was very kind in having given her so much. "Yes," said the child, "very indeed; and she gave me more than this, but I have given some away." The mother inquired to whom she had given some; when she answered, "To a girl who pushes me off the path, and makes faces at me." On being asked why she had given to her, she replied, "Because I thought it would make her know that I wished to be kind to her, and she will not, perhaps, be rude and unkind to me again." How admirably did she thus obey the command to "overcome evil with good!"

The Master and the Apprentice.

A gentleman, one day conversing with a watchmaker upon the dishonest practices of persons in his way of business, was thus addressed by him: "Sir, I served my apprenticeship with a man who did not fear God, and who, consequently, was not very scrupulous in the charges which he made to his customers. He used frequently to call me a fool and tell me I should die in a workhouse, when, in his absence, I used to make such charges as appeared to me fair and honest. In course of time I set up in business for myself, and have been so successful as never to have wanted a shilling, whilst my master, who used to reproach me for my honesty, became so reduced in circumstances as to apply to me for a couple of guineas, and did at length himself die in a workhouse."

A Little More.

"When I was a lad," says one, "an old gentleman took some trouble to teach me some little knowledge of the world. With this view I remember he once asked me when a man was rich enough? I replied, When he has a thousand pounds. He said, No.—Two thousand? No.—Ten thousand? No.—Twenty thousand? No.—A hundred thousand? which I thought would settle the business; but he still continuing to say No, I gave it up, and confessed I could not tell, but begged he would inform me. He gravely said, When he has a little more than he has, and that is never! If he acquires one thousand, he wishes to have two thousand; then five, then ten, then twenty, then fifty; from that his riches would amount to a hundred thousand, and so on till he had grasped the whole world; after which he would look about him, like Alexander, for other worlds to possess."

Signs.

When I see a boy in haste to spend every penny as soon as he gets it, I think it a sign that he will be a spendthrift.

When I see a boy hoarding up his pennies, and unwilling to part with them for any purpose, I think it a sign that he will be a miser.

When I see a boy or girl always looking out for himself or herself, and desiring to share good things with others, I think it a sign that the child will grow up a very selfish person.

Biography.

For the *Wesleyan*.

Memoir of Mrs. Amella Eliza Chesley,

WIFE OF THOMAS M. CHESLEY, OF GRANVILLE, WHO DIED OF FEVER, NOV. 6TH, 1850.

By her Husband.

Mrs. Chesley was the eldest daughter of Mr. Elisha Bishop, and Elizabeth, his wife, of Round Hill, Annapolis. Like most persons who have their birth in this highly favoured part of Christendom, she became early acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Bible. By the example of

her beloved parents, she also early learned the propriety of attending, as often as opportunity would permit, the public worship of Almighty God. And, like most persons favourably circumstanced, the light of gospel truth gradually dawned upon her mind; until she became fully convinced of the truth and reality of personal religion. By those means she also discovered that personal religion could only be properly and savingly experienced through the medium of conversion to God; by repenting and forsaking sin—by experiencing the "new birth"—and by endeavouring to "love God with all her mind, soul, and strength." Though she had thus early become acquainted, in theory, with those all-important truths, she deferred seeking an experimental knowledge of them for some years; apparently forgetting, like most young persons, that her eternal interests were being placed in imminent jeopardy by thus procrastinating. Happily, however, the Holy Spirit never ceased his convincing operations on her mind. At length when she was about twenty five years of age, a protracted meeting was appointed to be held near her parents' residence, by the Rev. John Chase, then pastor of the Baptist church at Bridgetown. Those appointed religious services, the deceased very properly concluded, would afford her a very favourable opportunity to enter in earnest upon the pursuit of personal religion; and to seek that change of heart and renewal of her moral nature which she was so fully convinced she must experience ere she could be in a state of favour with God. To cite her own language, "She thought if she missed this opportunity of being converted to God, she might never be, and thus lose her soul." As is the case with most of those who have been reared, amid the full blaze of Gospel light, it shone with increasing power upon her mind, until conviction of the "exceeding sinfulness of sin" became complete, and the stern necessity of heartfelt repentance equally clear. In this state of mind the deceased entered upon, and put into practice a holy determination to be on the side of the Lord Jesus and his humble followers—to seek at his hand the forgiveness of her sins, and the conscious enjoyment of his favour; and in this state of mind she attended the religious services referred to. It graciously pleased the head of the Church to own and bless the labours of his servant, and those who laboured with him on this occasion. A number of persons were convinced of the necessity of at once seeking the Lord; and, faithful to her determination, the deceased publicly evidenced the state of her mind, and publicly embraced an opportunity afforded, of obtaining the prayers of God's people in her behalf. Their prayers and her own were graciously heard of the Lord; and before the conclusion of the services she experienced the blessed Spirit to witness to her mind that she "was born of God." Her heart was filled with hallowed love, and she witnessed before the public congregation the cheering truth.

Having become a member of the Wesleyan church, she began diligently to use the means of grace so freely afforded her. From the public worship and the class meeting she seldom absented herself, unless unavoidable circumstances prevented her attendance. And like most, if not all of the members of the Wesleyan church, who are regular in their attendance at the class meeting; she experienced much spiritual good therefrom. Her mind was naturally of a very reserved cast, hence she felt a natural diffidence to speak, in a somewhat public manner, of her personal religious feelings and experience. But happily, a strong sense of duty, coupled with the assistance of divine grace; enabled her in a considerable degree, to overcome this; and the writer has sometimes felt much gratitude to God, and a hallowed pleasure, when observing how freely and readily she gave attendance on this peculiarly valuable means of grace. And her consequent steady advancement in the divine life was clearly manifest to her pious class leader; who referred to the pleasing fact in private conversation with a near friend of the deceased, not many weeks before her illness and death.

Her attention to the all-important duty of private prayer was constant and regular; so much so, that we are persuaded she did not

probably suffer a day of her life, after her marriage, to pass without this sacred exercise. On the performance of it she placed the utmost importance. Indeed she was persuaded that the Saviour's love could not be enjoyed by her, nor his blessed presence hereafter, without it. Only a few days before she was smitten with the fatal disease which terminated her life, remarking on its importance, she expressed her fear that many persons lost their religion, and missed heaven by negligence and inattention to this primary christian duty. And in a farewell address to a beloved brother who stood by her death bed she urged his immediate attention to this duty, and observed with emphasis,—"What would I do now if I had neglected it."

From the period of her reception into the Wesleyan Church, she was a regular contributor to our Mission fund; and regularly, with only one exception, attended the anniversary missionary meetings; and which were to her occasions of much pleasure. To this matter she referred with pleasing and grateful recollections on her deathbed; and at the same time referred her husband to a certain drawer in her bureau, for money to be used to discharge her last annual subscription.

From the time of her conversion to God, which was in the spring of 1842 to the time of her illness and death she thus steadily pursued "the even tenor of her way." While she conscientiously cultivated a spirit of love and christian charity towards all other branches of the flock of Christ, she felt a glowing attachment to the doctrines, discipline, and institutions of Methodism. Towards the missionaries who had resided on the circuit, and others of their Brethren who had visited her house; she without exception cherished the warmest regard and friendship, "esteeming them very highly for their work's sake." Her religious feelings were seldom ecstatic. Her piety was of a steady, fixed, and unwavering character; and we believe that few persons have passed through life, and away from life more peacefully, and more tranquilly.

On the 21st of October, 1850, she was suddenly smitten with the fatal fever, which, in the Providence of God, terminated her mortal life on the seventeenth day after the attack. Knowing the strong tendency of her disorder to produce mental derangement, the writer purposely refrained, however disposed to the contrary, from conversing very frequently with her on the religious state of her mind; judging it more prudent merely to recommend her, from time to time, to keep her mind steadfastly fixed on God her Saviour. This she expressed her determination to do. To her beloved minister she stated, that "she had committed herself entirely into the hands of the Lord." Thus she left the event with Him who is "too wise to err, and too good to be unkind." During the first twelve days of her illness, her skilful Physicians encouraged her and her sorrowing friends that she would recover. But, although she had not so stated, we believe she felt a strong conviction that the Lord had determined otherwise. On the eleventh day after the attack she with the utmost composure expressed her conviction that she would soon be removed from all she held dear on earth, adding, that she felt fully assured that her spirit would be forever happy with the Lord. She then requested that I would summon the members of the family that she might bid them all a final farewell. This occasioned a scene which was deeply affecting to witness. The countenance of the departing one, though pallid with mortal sickness, was indicative of the heaven-born peace which reigned within. To her sympathising minister, the Rev. A. McNutt, she expressed the clearest testimony of her happiness in God. During the latter days of her illness, she spoke but seldom. She calmly and without a struggle sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, on Wednesday, October 6th, 1850, in the 34th year of her age.

The Rev. A. McNutt improved the occasion of her death from Rev. xxi. 13—"Blessed are the dead," &c., being assisted in the solemn services by the Rev. J. Ring, and the Rev. M. Pickles, who addressed a large and deeply attentive audience in the Granville Centenary Chapel, where the deceased was accustomed to attend.

(Continued.)
On Crims in g

Whatever vi especially the present consequ and results, the deeply injuri which deface a other form and its debasing an in every direct relations and ir of it, from suc heinous and in those of infer partially corru moral feelings once for use whom it is cot jects him to a so true it is, t rangements of merciful Prov one or a varie or follow, even ciples of trut the crime of t or less afflicti jurious, to the acted by fan as by various interests. At every crimina large, through ample; and, turbance of tl weakening of the expenses prehension, p criminal offer taxation, the virtuous, are the idle, the as in variou readily be su

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In proce exposition treated of, throughout propriety variety of s subject of, their sever unhappily nation and ties were a ally inform tent of cri tain, and s appropriat being in tl population county of assizes we repairing three Jud, Kingdom,

Correspondence.

JUDGE MARSHALL'S LETTERS.

(Continued from Address of the 9th inst.)

On Crime in general, and Juvenile Crime and Depravity.

Whatever view we take of these subjects, especially the latter, whether in reference to present consequences, or future prospects and results, they are, undoubtedly, the most deeply injurious of all the manifold evils which deface and afflict society. Like every other form and source of evil, crime diffuses its debasing and deadly influences and effects, in every direction, and throughout all the relations and interests of life. Every species of it, from such offences as are of the most heinous and malignant description, down to those of inferior turpitude, always, either partially corrupts, or utterly destroys the moral feelings, and the character, and influence for usefulness, of the individual by whom it is committed, and unavoidably subjects him to a variety of temporal afflictions; so true it is, that even in this life, by the arrangements of an infinitely wise as well as merciful Providence, a just retribution, in one or a variety of forms, is made to attend, or follow, every violation of the eternal principles of truth and righteousness. Again, the crime of the individual is always more or less afflicting, and generally otherwise injurious, to those with whom he stands connected by family and kindred ties, as well as by various other associations, feelings, and interests. And, further, the perpetration of every criminal act, is an injury to society at large, through the influence of the evil example; and, in many instances, by the disturbance of the peace of the community, the weakening of public security and confidence, the expenses necessarily attending the apprehension, prosecution, and punishment of criminal offenders; whereby, in the way of taxation, the industrious, the peaceable and virtuous, are made to suffer for the acts of the idle, the depraved, and guilty,—as well as in various other respects, which will readily be suggested.

It is a melancholy truth, that notwithstanding the means and agencies of religious, moral, and benevolent descriptions, have been greatly multiplied in the United Kingdom, since the beginning of the present century, yet crime, in general, has in the same countries, in a far greater proportion, and even rapidly, increased during the same period, and particularly female and juvenile crime and depravity, within recent years, down to the present time. This alarming fact, of the increase of crime, has been publicly and repeatedly declared, by the highest Judges, as well as many of the judicial and other legal functionaries, in various parts of the Kingdom. There is, indeed, the most palpable proof, that such is the saddening truth on the subject, in the great increase of the number of criminal offenders, apprehended and convicted, far beyond the proportionate increase of population. These afflictive circumstances in the social condition of the Kingdom, especially the increase of female and juvenile crime, and depravity, are, in every view they present, most ominous of future national calamity and danger; and, therefore, all the truly patriotic and benevolent, should be aroused and stimulated to increased exertions, for the suppression and removal of the causes through which they are produced and extended.

In proceeding to something like a detailed exposition of the evils, here intended to be treated of, the extent of crime in general, throughout the Kingdom, may first, be appropriately given, as made apparent from a variety of sources and proofs; and then, the subject of juvenile crime, and depravity, in their several principal forms, will, as they unhappily demand, require a special examination and exposure. Some few opportunities were afforded me, of becoming personally informed, as to the prevalence and extent of crime in certain parts of Great Britain, and some of their results will now be appropriately offered. In the year 1848, being in the town of Coventry, containing a population of only about 30,000, in the small county of Warwick,—I ascertained, that the assizes were then being held there, and on repairing to the judicial halls, I found that three Judges, of the highest Courts in the Kingdom, were sitting at the same time, on

separate tribunals, for the trials of causes, the chief proportion of which, I believe, were of criminal descriptions. I may here remark, that Coventry is not the shire or county town, but Warwick, where the principal assizes for the county are held. During the hour or two which I spent in the Court, chiefly in the principal one, in which Lord Chief Justice Wille was presiding, the Grand Jury presented about a score or upwards of indictments, and towards the close of the sitting for the day, I saw the dock as closely filled, as seemed at all possible, with prisoners for arraignment, all of whom, most probably, had been charged by indictments presented on the same day. A large proportion of them were youthful persons. In the same year, at one of the assizes for Derby, which also is comparatively but a small county, and of limited population, one of the Judges declared, that there were more criminal cases before the Court, than had ever previously been known. Being in the town of Stafford, which contains only about 10 or 12 thousand inhabitants, and the county itself, being but of moderate population,—I observed that the prison buildings, in the town, were very extensive, and, on enquiry was informed, that they covered about four acres, and that an average of about 500 persons were generally confined in them, the principal proportion of whom were under criminal charges. In a report by one of the Judges of Assize, to the Secretary of State, for the Home Department, made in the year 1849, as given in one of the leading public Journals, it is stated, that during the three years immediately preceding, crime, in Yorkshire, had increased about thirteen per cent. over previous years; and the Report stated, that to all appearance, it was still further increased, during that year of 1849. Similar statements as to the increase of crime, were made in the same year of 1849, by the Coroner of Bolton, in Lancashire, who publicly declared, in his official capacity, that in the seven years from 1832, to 1839, there had been, in all, 47,455 summary convictions, in Bolton, for various offences; but that in the seven succeeding years, down to 1846, they amounted to 64,899, being an increase of 7,444 over the number in the seven preceding years. He further stated, that there had been an increase of such convictions, of 5½ per cent. in 1848, over the number in 1847; and that in 1849, crimes were still on the increase.

In a Report made in the year 1849, by an authorized public Commissioner, for enquiring into the social condition of the working classes in the town of Hull, is the following clause—“On reference to the annual criminal returns, compiled by the superintendent of police in Hull,—and with copies of which since their first issue in 1836, I have been favoured by that public officer,—I find, that from the 1st of January 1836, to the 30th December 1848, no less than 32,755 persons were taken into custody, within the borough, the number in the latter, being more than double that of the former year, viz.—3,700 and 1,809 respectively. The same returns furnish some other very startling facts. In 1836, the number of persons committed for trial, was 64; in 1848 it was 217; the number convicted and sentenced in 1836, was 54; in 1848 it was 156. Here, then, is evidence of a most alarming increase of crime. Nor must the increase be imputed to the lighter classes of offences. Twelve years ago, the number of persons charged with drunkenness was 981, and in 1848—thanks to the Temperance Societies—the number had decreased to 616. I am aware that the gross return of prisoners for 1848 was largely augmented, by an extraordinary influx of vagrants; but still any one who will take the trouble to contrast the earlier and later criminal returns for the borough, will see, that not only are more offences committed, but that they are of a worse character.” In the “Age and its Architects,” is the following statement—“A few years since, it was found in Glasgow, that while population was advancing about seventy per cent, serious crime had increased five hundred per cent; while, over the whole country, crime had increased, in twenty-four years, more than thirty fold.”

On this point, of the extent of crime in the Kingdom, the following facts are given, and remarks made, in a Work, on which full reliance may be placed—“From the First Report of the Constabulary Force

Commissioners, it appears, that the number of commitments to prison, for all manner of offences, in England and Wales, (including the cases summarily disposed of, and those sent for trial,) exceeds 100,000 annually; but as this number only relates to the cases of punishment, or of prosecution; it will be obvious, that it gives no idea of the actual amount of crime perpetrated; for every one must know, from experience, that considerably more crimes are committed than are brought under the notice of the law. From the report above referred to, for example, we learn, that in the thirty-three years, ending 1837, not less than 275,175 forged notes, for various sums, were presented at the Bank of England, being on the average, 8338 annually; while the number of convictions for offering and forging the same, with every other species of forgery, was only 1677, or 50 annually; being one conviction for every 165 crimes of the above description that were committed! It further appears from the same report, that of one hundred felonies committed within the Sleaford Union, in one year, nineteen only were prosecuted. In another place it was stated to the Commissioners, that not a fifth part of the crimes that were committed were made public, which seems to be accounted for, by the dread that people are under in the rural districts, lest further depredations should be committed upon their property, out of revenge for informing. The Commissioners mention the case of a farmer having had one of his horses stabbed, because he had merely accused a man of stealing a pig. The effect of this upon the farmers, is, say they, that if they see or catch a thief at his depredations, they dare not, in many instances, proceed against him. Hence, it will be seen that the actual amount of crime must be appalling. “The Constabulary Force Commissioners” have estimated it at six hundred thousand crimes, annually; but a little reflection upon the nature of their own report must convince every one, that were that number doubled, it would be far nearer, and not at all beyond the truth; for one of the prisoners, whose confessions they have given, specifies not less than thirty crimes, without intimating that number to include the whole which he and a companion committed in one excursion, without being at all brought to justice. Another prisoner states in the same report,—“I supported myself partly by labour, and partly by crime, for many years, and, again, he says—“twenty-two years elapsed, from my entering upon a course of crime, to the period of my first apprehension.” In the same prison were two others, whose criminal career had proceeded for upwards of twenty years; two, twenty-four, twelve, six, ten, and so on, without a single interference of the law, the average duration of each prisoner's career of depredation, before his first imprisonment, being in the above jail, five years; and in the metropolis about two years and a half. If we calculate, then, on twelve hundred thousand, as the aggregate of crimes committed in England and Wales, we think we shall be within the bounds of truth.”

Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan.

We have had several deaths lately on the Bridgetown Circuit, notices of which I will thank you to give in your paper.

1. The first is that of Mr. JOHN KENT, who died suddenly having left the Chapel at four o'clock, P. M., and at eleven was dead; but though thus suddenly called he was found prepared. He had been a member of our Church for some years.

2. The second is Mrs DORCAS A. CLARK, the beloved wife of Mr. John Clark. She experienced religion about a year since, and after having been married to her now disconsolate husband nearly six months, she happily fell asleep in Jesus, leaving a blessed assurance behind that she has gone to be with her Lord.

3. The third is the late Mrs. EXPERIENCE DELONG, relict of the late Simon Delong of Hanly Mountains, in the 91st year of her age, fifty-seven of which she had been a most consistent member of the Wesleyan Church. She had been confined to her bed principally for the last four years with great bodily infirmity; but her mind was perfectly calm and collected; when at last, death came, he found her ready. When one of her daughters informed her that she was dying, her reply was—“praise the Lord,”—and then added, “I have fought the good fight,” &c. &c., desiring that her funeral sermon might be

preached from that passage, a request which was complied with. A large congregation of her relations and friends listened with deep attention, and we hope with profit. Sister Delong had long been in the habit of entertaining the Methodist Ministers at her house. Among those whom she often spoke of were Rev. Messrs. Black, John and James Mann, Wm. Sutcliffe, Bennet, Knowlan, and several of the elder preachers now in these Districts have shared in the hospitality of that kind family. “Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.”
Bridgetown, March, 25th. A. McNUTT.

4. Died on the 17th ult., at Weymouth, in the County of Digby, after a protracted illness, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Robert Harkinson Esqr., leaving a husband and ten children to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and mother; also a large circle of friends who deeply lament the rent thus made in their society; but they mourn not as those without hope.

Our beloved sister had been a member of the Methodist Society during the space of six years; and by her life and conversation adorned the doctrine of God her Saviour. Some years previously to uniting with the people of God, she experienced the consolation of religion under the ministry of the Rev. F. Bent, and, as soon as practicable after the formation of the Society at Weymouth, she cast in her lot among the people of her choice—rejoicing that, through their instrumentality, she had been brought out of darkness into the glorious light and liberty of the Gospel. While health continued, no trivial matters were allowed to interfere with her attendance on the public means of grace; and rarely, if ever, was she absent from the house of God, thus testifying by her example as well as experience, that she gloried in the Cross of her Redeemer. To those who live contiguous to temples made with hands, where they may, at stated times, attend on the ministry of the Word of Truth without inconvenience, there is no great amount of self-denial required; but, in her case, being remotely situated from the house of God, the sacrifice of domestic comfort and personal toil, shows the deep interest she took in the services of the sanctuary, and that from her heart she could say—“This people shall be my people, and their God my God.” It may be said with truth—she was one of the excellent of the earth; the law of kindness dwelt on her lips, and her truly Christian and benevolent disposition greatly endeared her to all the flock of Christ.

In the inscrutable arrangement of a gracious, but mysterious providence, she was prevented, by the loss of speech, from testifying her hope in the atonement; yet that hope was “like an anchor cast within the veil—sure and steadfast.”

About twelve months prior to her death, our sister was prostrated from comparative good health, by an attack of paralysis, from which time she lost the power of speech, and never afterwards recovered. During some days preceding her dissolution, she lay in a state of insensibility, having suffered much from frequent convulsions, thus exemplifying that “whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth,” and that the way to the Kingdom is through “much tribulation.” But, while our beloved sister was called to pass through the “furnace of affliction”—deprived of the power of speech, and unable to speak of the comforts of religion—there can be no doubt but she felt that God was near to cheer her with His presence, and that, had she been able to articulate, she would have testified of her resignation to her sorrowing family and friends in the language of the Apostle—“For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain.”
W. P.

Weymouth, 2d April, 1851.

5. Died in Cornwallis, on the 28th December, AMELIA, daughter of the late Rev. William Elder, of Cape Breton, in the 36th year of her age. A large circle of relatives and friends will deeply deplore the premature departure of this amiable, talented and deservedly esteemed young lady. For some months a rapidly wasting consumption plainly indicated her lamented dissolution. Miss Elder was among the first to anticipate an early death as the certain issue; and she now directed the whole of her well cultivated mind to a preparation to meet the last enemy in the triumph of faith. Though it afforded Miss E. much pleasure to refer to an early period of her life for her first religious impressions and enjoyments, and she could turn with satisfaction to other periods when she enjoyed profitable communion with God, even amidst life's unsatisfying pastimes, yet nothing but the present assurance of a Saviour's love could afford the peace she desired, and a daily supply of spiritual food could alone satisfy her soul's hungering after righteousness! In the latter part of her illness especially, Miss E. enjoyed a calm and peaceful assurance of a happy immortality, and with that perfect “love which casteth out fear” awaited her Lord's coming. She died as all christians desire to die, as a poor sinner resting on the Saviour. “Tell my friends,” said she “that I die a monument of grace, a poor sinner, but Jesus died for sinners. He is all my trust.” Miss E. was a young lady whose talents and education well qualified her to fill a large sphere of usefulness and influence; hence, in her death, society has sustained an irreparable loss.—Communicated.

Wesleyana.

For the Wesleyan.

Here Wesleyana, or Thoughts on Methodism.

No. VIII.

Five men, since the death of Wesley, have particularly distinguished themselves among the Methodists by their learning or writings. There are many men in the Wesleyan Ministry now living, eminent for knowledge and literary labours: but the five spoken of are numbered with the dead—they are ADAM CLARKE, JOSEPH BENSON, RICHARD WATSON, WILBUR FISK, and the younger RICHARD TREFFRY.

Of these, for comprehensive acquirements, ADAM CLARKE ranks first. Born in the North of Ireland of respectable parentage, he obtained in boyhood the rudiments of a liberal education. Early devoted to trade, he was prevented from obtaining the advantage of a thorough scholastic training. While yet a youth, he was pressed by Wesley into the work of preaching the Gospel; and thenceforth through weariness and toil and in the stirring scenes of an active life of itinerant labour, he separated himself, and intermeddled with all wisdom until he had won for himself a world-wide reputation for patient research and multifarious learning. Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, Syriac, French, Spanish, Italian and German, were all familiar to him; and they all poured forth their precious treasures at his feet. His knowledge of Sacred Philology and of the great works in Theology was vast and profound. His Commentary on the Sacred Writings will long remain a monument of astonishing acquirements consecrated to the highest of all services. The writer believes that of all Commentaries extant in the English language on the Divine Revelation, Adam Clarke's brings to the elucidation of the sacred text the greatest amount of various learning. In the esteem and reverence of American divines especially he is yearly taking a higher place. Clarke was a very lovable man, with a character of transparent truthfulness and simplicity, and a heart of tender benevolence. Had his youth and early manhood spent in the pursuit of learning only, within the space of unlimited supplies of books, he would have been, in respect to knowledge, the Man of his Age; and as it was, take him for all in all, he had perhaps no superior among his contemporaries.

JOSEPH BENSON was a well-educated man who attained to high eminence as a successful preacher of the Gospel, and as the author of a judicious Commentary on the Old and New Testament. He was a man of deep piety and singular devotedness to his Master's work; and his memory is blessed. By his ministerial and literary labours he has laid the Methodist Church under many obligations to enshrine his name in her most grateful recollections.

RICHARD WATSON—clarum et venerabile nomen—redolent of genius, of lofty thought and dignified eloquence. Richard Watson is the Bossuet of Methodism. In youth his education was limited; and several of its years were spent in manual labour. Provisionally conducted to the sacred office, his earliest efforts gave promise of future excellence; and the ripe fruitfulness of his mature age more than redeemed the rich promise of his youth. In Watson's mental constitution strength and beauty were harmoniously blended. He rose with ease to the higher regions of thought; and he marshalled the evidences of truth with a mastery native only to the skillful and profound logician. He was endowed with the rare gift of being able to throw around the severe abstractions of truth the hues and drapery of a tasteful imagination. He attained to respectable scholarship: but it is for power of intellect, wide range of thought, and beauty and brilliancy of imagination, and not for mere knowledge of facts that Richard Watson is the greatest mind of Methodism. A few of his sermons, carefully prepared by himself for the press, are probably equal in style and thought to any pulpit performance of modern times. His Institutes are at least upon a level with any work of the same class in systematic Theology. Had a more impassioned temperament given fire and vivacity to his great powers he would have rivalled Hall and Chalmers as a pulpit orator. But there was a serenity of depth in him that forbade all passion. A fragment of a work upon which death found him engaged in the plenitude of mature strength, gives proof that if life had been permitted for the realization of his noble conceptions his fame would have been still greater than it is.

WILBUR FISK is an honoured name in American Methodism. He graduated at one of the most respectable of the American Universities.—He is the author of several works of merit; and was a highly popular and successful preacher.—He is chiefly known, however, as the great patron of learning in the denomination of which he was so valued a member. He extended and deepened the desire for mental training and for the diffusion of education, that, since his death, hath wrought astonishing results among the Methodists of the United States. The influence of his life and labours for the diffusion of sanctified learning, and the propagation of the Gospel, will long

be held in cherished remembrance, and for generations to come be productive of inconceivable good. He was President of the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut, and in that high office rendered invaluable services.

RICHARD TREFFRY, Junr., son of a useful Minister and writer of the same name, was cut off in early manhood. Learned and of considerable genius, at least of high talent, he wrote, during a long and depressing illness which terminated in death, several works which have obtained a deservedly wide circulation. There was something Watsonian in his mould of intellect.—His productions are written in a chaste and agreeable style; and evince original thought, acuteness of reasoning and diligent research. Had a long and healthy life been accorded to this gifted man he would doubtless have performed great things for Christ and his Church. He who giveth every good and perfect gift saw fit to shorten the struggle of life and recall to Heaven the servant who might have been more distinguished on earth. ERASMUS.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, April 12, 1851.

THE PARAMOUNT CLAIMS OF DIVINE TRUTH.

Truth is of that nature that it cannot sympathize or fraternize with error. Its claims on supremacy are stern and inflexible. Were it otherwise it would prove itself to be unworthy of its celestial origin and ultimate destiny. It comes with all the majesty of divine authority and demands universal homage. Its challenges on unreserved admission to the understandings and hearts of men are sustained by awful sanctions—refusal subjects to fearful penalties. Unnumbered blessings attend on cordial acceptance—a hearty welcome ensures the smiles and friendship of its unswerving patron—the God of truth. He consults his own happiness and security, who, at all hazards, buys the truth and sells it not. He is an enemy to himself, the greatest opponent of his own interests, who fails to make the purchase, and cowardly shrinks from enduring the imposed sacrifice. Error puts on a deceptive garb, and allures only to destroy. Of all errors, those in religious matters, are the most fatal, the most to be dreaded. Yet man is naturally prone to error and averse from truth. Submission to the grace of God is necessary to correct the fatal tendency of nature and give a new and right bias to the mind. The only means of reclamation are, in many instances, scornfully rejected, and vain and unsubdued men ruinously lean to their own understandings and take refuge in the exposed citadel of their own self-sufficiency. Truth received would make them free—but rejecting this potent emancipator, they remain in bondage to their own perverse wills, and sin. The religion of the heart they spurn—a religion appealing to sense and passion they readily embrace. They are in danger of becoming not unwilling dupes of cunning and deceitful men, who are pledged to support and extend an ecclesiastical system, whose foundation is error, and whose superstructure is reared by human device. The true friend of his race will endeavour by all legitimate means to recover such from the snare into which they have fallen; and we know of no more effectual way to accomplish this God-like object than to call them to that pure fountain of Truth, the Oracles of God, inspired by His Spirit and confirmed by the sacrificial blood of Christ. In the radiance of this emanation from Heaven, error appears in all its native hideousness and deformity—whilst Truth makes her appearance in robes of celestial light, her face smiling with heavenly beauty, her eye fixed on the throne of the Eternal, her heart pulsating with love to man, and her hand stretched out to invite the return of the erring, and guide them to the paths of peace, purity, and safety.

THE BLESSINGS OF THE REFORMATION.

We cannot too frequently recur to the blessings of the Reformation as manifested in England, whilst Romanists are so active in their vain endeavours to disparage that blessed work of God. This age is called to witness the Papal hosts congregated to pray for England's conversion to the Roman faith—an event, which, if realized, would exercise the most disastrous influence on every momentous interest of the empire. The God of Truth has, we believe, no such calamity in reversion for our nation, as the superseding of evangelical Protestantism by the obstructive dogmas of Popery. Whilst Protestants are faithful to God, in their adherence to

his cause, God will preserve them from the open and secret machinations of the emissaries of that Church which inculcates the Christian duty of anathematizing from the altar, at set times, and amid professedly devotional exercises, all denominations of Christian people who are without her pale. On the blessings of the Reformation, the Rev. I. J. BLUNT concludes his "Sketch of the Reformation in England" with the following just and appropriate remarks:—

"To the Reformation we owe it, that a knowledge of religion has kept pace in the country with other knowledge; and that, in the general advance of science, and the general appetite for enquiry, this paramount principle of all has been placed in a position to require nothing but a fair field and no favour, in order to assert its just pretensions. We are here embarrassed by no dogmas of corrupt and unenlightened times, still riveted upon our reluctant acceptance by an idea of papal or synodical infallibility; but stand with the Bible in our hands, prepared to abide by the doctrines we can discover in it, because furnished with evidences of its truth (thanks to the Reformation for this also!) which appeal to the understanding, and to the understanding only; so that no man competently acquainted with them need shrink from the encounter of the infidel; or feel, for a moment, that his faith is put to shame by his philosophy. Infidelity there may be in the country, for there will ever be men who will not trouble themselves to examine the grounds of their religion, and men who will not dare to do it; but how far more intense would it have been, and more dangerous, had the spirit of the times been, in other respects, what it is, and the REFORMATION yet to come, religion yet to be exonerated of weights which sunk it heretofore in this country, and still sink it in countries around us; enquiry to be resisted in an age of curiosity; opinions to be bolstered up (for they may not be retracted) in an age of incredulity; and pageants to be addressed to the senses, instead of arguments to the reason, in an age which, at least, calls itself profound! As it is, we have nothing to conceal; nothing to evade; nothing to impose: the reasonableness, as well as righteousness, of our reformed faith recommends it; and whatever may be the shocks it may have to sustain from scoffs, and doubts, and clamour, and licentiousness, and seditious tongues, and an abused press, it will itself, we doubt not, prevail against them all, and save, too (as we trust), the nation which has cherished it, from the terrible evils, both moral, social, and political, that come of a heart of unbelief."

A GROSS AND LIBELLOUS CALUMNY.

In urging on the Legislature, whilst framing the clauses of the Marriage Bill, the necessity of carefully guarding against exempting Roman Catholic Priests from the requirement of procuring a License from the Government, or of publishing Banns, before celebrating marriage—a requirement demanded under penalty of Ministers of all Protestant denominations—we, in a recent number, assigned as a cogent reason, that the Popish Bishop had in some instances granted a "Dispensation," by which his Priests were ecclesiastically authorized to perform the ceremony without such License or publication, and thereby the law was defeated and the money which should have gone into the public treasury was diverted from its legal course, or put into the pocket of the Bishop. This declaration a writer in the last Recorder, styling himself "CLERICUS," whom from his signature we suppose to be one of the Romish Priests of this City, takes upon himself to pronounce "a gross and libellous calumny." In sustentation of his impeachment he asserts—

"1. That no money has ever been paid at St. Mary's for a Dispensation in Banns of Marriage."
"2. That the 'Romish Bishop' has been always most rigid in exacting the publication of Banns."

"3. That instances of Dispensation have been extremely rare, and that they are not granted unless in those very peculiar circumstances in which the reputation of individuals, the honour of families, or some other grave and weighty reason, render such Dispensation imperative upon the conscience of the Ecclesiastical Superior, both by the Gospel law of charity, and the wise Canons of the Catholic Church."

These "grave and weighty reasons," we submit, do not invalidate, but fully support our allegation. In every case where banns are not published, the law requires a License to be procured for which a certain sum of money is to be paid to the proper officer. But in those instances in which "Dispensations" have been procured, banns have not been published, nor have Licenses been obtained. It is therefore clear as day that, if the money has not gone into the pocket of the Bishop, which we put only as one part of the alternative, the revenue has been defrauded, which was the other part of the alternative stated.—We did not say that both the revenue was robbed and the Bishop pocketed the money; but we said, and say still, that every "Dispensation" granted to perform the ceremony of marriage

without publication of Banns, does in reality defraud the revenue of a certain sum of money, which every person married by a Protestant Minister without publication of Banns is required to pay; and if the Bishop charge for such "Dispensation" the money which should have gone into the treasury, is put into his own pocket.—The parties who procure such favours know whether they pay for them or not.

Any person, with one eye half open, can perceive that the second and third of the "grave and weighty reasons" of Clericus involve a palpable contradiction.

"The 'Romish Bishop' has been always most rigid in exacting Banns—"

And yet

"Instances of Dispensation have been extremely rare."

That is, in English, the Romish Bishop has been and has not been "always most rigid in exacting the Publication of Banns!" If the Romish Bishop has "always" been so exacting, and if this rigid exacting be the undeviating rule by which he truly designed to govern himself for the future, pray, what was the ground of objection urged by the Hon. President of the Council to that clause of the Marriage Bill which required either a License or the Publication of Banns? Eyen from the confession of Clericus, it appears, that "Dispensations," superseding the publication of Banns, have been granted by the Romish Bishop, which is precisely what we alleged: and yet, this Clericus has very gravely and very consistently declared our statement to be "a gross and libellous calumny!"

Nor are the material facts which we stated relative to the "Protestant young Lady"—whose reputation, by the way, we hesitate not to say, Clericus, by his italic insinuation, has wantonly assailed—denied by this volunteer defender of an act for the performance of which a Protestant Minister would be justly stigmatised forever by those who appreciate the sanctities of social life and admit the claims of parental guardianship.—It appears from Clericus that the "baptism," a point immaterial to our former argument, "took place in open Church, in daylight, several days previous to her marriage." Was that Church St. Mary's? Was it not the secluded Church in the distant Cemetery? When the young lady took a walk there, was she previously aware that the object of getting her to that out of the way Church was her "baptism" and initiation into the Roman communion? Whilst the object was carefully concealed from her, was not the plot arranged with the connivance of the Romish Priest? Were not two old women the principal, if not all, the witnesses of her baptism? Let Clericus answer these questions as truth will compel him to do, and then we shall the better judge of the "honourable" conduct of certain parties in this affair.

But at what hour of night did the marriage take place? Had "banns" been previously published on three successive Sundays or holidays as the law required? On these material points Clericus is silent! And is he aware that a protestant Clergyman was applied to in this case to marry without License or publication of banns and very properly refused? And was it not only because the Romish Bishop or some of his Priests dared to set the law of the land at defiance, that such an act was performed in this City, as on the part of the officiating Priest, outraged every principle of common decorum and propriety? And if legal sanction had been given for the exercise of this high handed dispensing power, where is the protestant family that might not have its peace and happiness ruthlessly invaded without a moment's warning by clandestine alliances?

The case of the "real Protestant Lady" to which Clericus so pathetically alludes, requires us merely to state, that had not the Romish Priests of this City held out an inducement which no Protestant Minister could conscientiously offer, it is more than probable that Clericus would not have had the opportunity of giving such a "shameful version" of it. He lauds the "Romish Clergy at St. Mary's" for their disinterested and Christian advice" which "saved her from great peril." But how came she in that "peril,"—who held out the inducement—who promised to perform the ceremony without either license or publication of banns,—and was it not after such inducement had been given, that—finding the sole condition, on which the "sacrament" of marriage would be administered, was her renunciation of Protestantism and her bap-

rism and enter with a moral l nantly refused an imperious of the little s lous agents of nion, will pu and as far as those ecclesia- ical boasting faith. We e improper fee ing to that co of the infalli judge the Pa as to fundame of the pure fi faith of Rom soul's eternal The tirade cos within the and the mar husbands or with the posi later in this e in matrimony to suspect th the time all craftfulness we hereby fo his proof to We admir point. He s to the Weste insertion." concluding p fair specimen to make any to quote b der "The Ed that the Qu tholists at St was immul hear that a the Editor t be a falseho Truly, Cl for two reas leyan never has attribut has been tol own conscie leyan has no tion—and th ther of "ju party implic end to poi diate contra curiosity to alleged agai cation, and l cocted simp will gain ve incentive fa of criminal was as far and we tak dealing in e the guilty p can so bem Innocence from the gr None s Clericus. cation we b friend hanc in which tl Mary's are The date o 29th, in wl a "Necess then before viously clai were conc is called " we suppose doings of e impression a similar re to lie unde in prevent schemes as times been Clericus r dress?" Lord John emanation

fism and entrance into the Popish Church—she, with a moral heroism worthy of all praise, indignantly refused compliance with the proselyting and imperious demand? We hope this exposure of the little schemes practised by the unscrupulous agents of Rome to allure into that communion, will put Protestant females on their guard, and as far as our influence extends, will deprive those ecclesiastics of one ground of their periodical boasting of converts made to the Roman faith. We express this hope, not because of any improper feeling towards the individuals belonging to that communion, but because, in the light of the infallible Word of God, we cannot but judge the Papal Church to be essentially fallen as to fundamental verities, and the abandonment of the pure faith of Protestantism for the corrupt faith of Rome to be extremely hazardous to the soul's eternal happiness and safety.

The tirade respecting mixed marriages, alliances within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity, and the marriage union of parties when their husbands or wives were still living, we dismiss with the positive denial that any Wesleyan Minister in this city has ever joined parties together in matrimony, when he knew or even had cause to suspect that their husbands or wives were at the time alive; and if *Clericus* questions the truthfulness of the matter of our contradiction, we hereby fearlessly challenge him to produce his proof to the contrary.

We admire the cautiousness of *Clericus* on one point. He says he would have sent his "lines to the *Wesleyan*, but that he despaired of their insertion." Well might he fear a refusal, if the concluding paragraph of his communication be a fair specimen of his regard to truth. Guilt ought to make any man a coward. We are not afraid to quote his unfounded and malicious slander.

The Editor boldly stated a short time since, that the Queen was never prayed for by the Catholics at St. Mary's; and though the odious lie was immediately contradicted, I could never hear that a sense of justice or fair play induced the Editor to retract what was so well known to be a falsehood, &c.

Truly, *Clericus* never heard of such retraction for two reasons. 1st. The Editor of *The Wesleyan* never made the statement which *Clericus* has attributed to him, so that if an "odious lie" has been told, *Clericus* had better examine his own conscience. 2nd. The Editor of *The Wesleyan* has never seen such immediate contradiction—and therefore if there has been a want either of "justice" or "fair play," *Clericus* is the party implicated. Will this gentleman condescend to point out the paper in which that immediate contradiction appeared? We have some curiosity to see it. The fact is, the "odious lie" alleged against us by this writer is a pure fabrication, and looks very much as if it had been concocted simply to answer a purpose. But *Clericus* will gain very little credit for this exercise of his inventive faculty. When he penned those "lines" of crimination, he knew that his impeachment was as far from truth as are the poles asunder; and we take the liberty of reminding him, that dealing in conscious falsehood is injurious only to the guilty party, who, to defend a corrupt system, can so demean himself as to have recourse to it. Innocence, as in our case, has nothing to fear from the grossest misrepresentation.

None so Blind as those who Won't See!

Clericus in the *Recorder*, on whose communication we have elsewhere adverted, says "a friend handed him a Paper called the *Wesleyan*, in which the Romish Bishop and Clergy of St. Mary's are abused in rather unsparing terms."—The date of our paper to which he refers is March 29th, in which we published what was evidently a "Necessary Caution" on the Marriage Bill then before the Legislature, so far as the previously claimed exemptions of the Romish Clergy were concerned. Our plain statement of facts is called "abuse" by this sensitive writer; and we suppose our farther exposure of the small doings of certain parties published in this day's impression, will secure for us the application of a similar reproachful term. We are very willing to lie under this odium, if we can be instrumental in preventing the repetition of such proselyting schemes as, it appears, the "Clergy" have sometimes been carrying on in the dark. But has *Clericus* read Bishop Walsh's "Past-oral Address?" That, of course, has no real abuse of Lord John Russell, and of Protestantism! That emanation of a noble mind exhibits no indication

of deadly hostility to the hated protestant religion! The super-intensive baldry with which that "Lenten Address" abounds is all fair and right—perfectly free from every taint of falsehood and calumny—justly merited, and in the highest degree worthy of the christian character and charitable disposition of one who claims to be a chief shepherd of the flock of Christ! If, in defence of truth, and the exposure of error, the claims of that usurping and exclusive Church which acknowledges the Pope as its head, have been unceremoniously set aside, *Clericus* has to thank the intemperate zeal of the author of the "Past-oral Letter" as the immediate cause. After reading that inflammatory document, intelligent Roman Catholics have stated, that the Bishop must expect to be "hauled over the coals." He threw the fire-brand into the camp of protestantism, an act, the rashness of which, as we have before intimated, will be long remembered throughout the Province, but not to the credit of the head which meditated it, or the hand that executed it.

Post-Office Money-Orders.

The arrangement, by which money-orders can be obtained at one Post-Office on another is attended with many benefits to those who wish to remit small sums to their friends or agents in different localities. The practice prevails in the Mother Country, and has been introduced into the Postal arrangements of Canada. We hope a similar measure may be found connected with the Postal management of this Province and those adjoining. Provincialists have long felt the need of such a regulation. For want of it much inconvenience has been sustained, especially when persons have been desirous of remitting smaller sums than those for which they could obtain drafts, or when they have been unable to transmit specie by private hand. We do not recollect having seen a reference to this point in any published account which has come under our notice respecting the new Postal affairs of this Province. If no provision has been made for post-money-orders in our law, the measure we think may be secured if proper means be used, as the propriety and great utility of it must commend themselves to every intelligent mind. We hope our cotemporaries will not overlook this important subject when treating of Postal affairs.

Correspondent writes:—"Your paper maintains its popularity, and I am happy to have it in my power to extend the circulation of it now and then. I am particularly pleased with your treatment of the Romish controversy."

Another Correspondent says:—"The able manner in which *The Wesleyan* has taken up the papal controversy gives great satisfaction in this quarter."

Rev. R. A. Chesley, of Potticordie, under date of April 5th, states:—"We have nothing new since my last, except the addition of eight to the Church, and the probability of as many more existing in their lot with us. We have solemn and interesting meetings, and can say: The best of all is, God is with us."

We are glad to hear that at Tenby Cape, Maitland Circuit, Mr. Church has given land for a new Wesleyan Church, and that subscription-lists have been opened, and arrangements made to get out the frame. Let our friends in that locality be encouraged to proceed in their praiseworthy effort to erect a Church for the worship of Almighty God.

The letter of *EXAMINER*, published in our last, has been very favourably received by our readers in the City. We have others from the same well qualified correspondent on our file; and hope he will be induced to extend his series at least to the end of this volume, and to as much longer a period afterwards as he may feel disposed to do. He cannot use his pen in a better cause and to better effect.

The Legislature for this Session was closed with the usual formalities on Monday last. His Excellency's Speech will be found on the last page.

Mr. Henry's Motion for postponing further action on the Railway question until after the arrival of the Delegate from England was carried in the house. It is doubtful whether the present house will be again summoned to consider this subject; the probability is it will be dissolved, and a new election will take place, when the constituencies will have an opportunity of passing judgment on the respective schemes which have divided the opinions of the present House.

The opinion seems to be generally entertained that the Legislature of New Brunswick is opposed to the line of Railway determined on by the Home Government. The subject of the Railroad, which has engrossed so much of public opinion, seems, so far as Nova Scotia is concerned, to be involved in greater perplexity than ever. It will require no ordinary degree of sagacity and prudence on the part of public men to enable them to steer clear of the difficulties which beset the subject on every hand. We hope they may be found equal to the duty devolved upon them.

The Provincial Secretary is expected in the R. M. Steamer now on her way from Liverpool to this port.—Probably she will arrive about Wednesday next.

A reward of Twenty pounds has been offered by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to any person or persons who shall apprehend Donald Beaton, for the murder of John MacRae, committed at Baddeck in the Island of C.B., and cause him to be lodged in any one of Her Majesty's Gaols in this Province.—Description of Donald Beaton—age, about 28 years; height, 5 feet 6½ inches; hair, dark brown; whiskers, sandy; speaks good English; dark complexion; very round shoulders, and short neck.

We acknowledge the courtesy of the Royal Gazette Office in forwarding portions of the printed Correspondence on the Railway.

The first three numbers of the "Newfoundland Guardian and Christian Intelligencer," a monthly Magazine, published at St. John's, Newfoundland, by Mr. Joseph Woods, Courier Office. p. 24 each—price 6d per month, or, 5s. 6d. per annum. We hope this effort to diffuse information on religious subjects will meet with suitable success.

The prospects of the Seal fishery in Newfoundland, according to late accounts, seem to be very encouraging.

At a Meeting of the Provincial Commissioners for the "London Industrial Exhibition," held at Halifax, April 9th, 1851, it was unanimously resolved: That the thanks of the Commissioners are due to the Hon. Samuel Cunard, proprietor and agent of the line of Royal Mail Steamers bearing his name, for his liberal and generous assistance in forwarding to Liverpool, G. B., free of expense, the whole of the Nova Scotia contribution to the "World's Fair," amounting in all to 43 packages, whereby a saving to the Province of £150, or thereabouts, has been effected. And further resolved that the thanks of the Board be tendered to James F. Avery, Esq., M. D., for the gratuitous use of a Warehouse for the reception of the articles, previous to their shipment.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Outram, Junr., delivered a very interesting lecture at the Athenaeum of the Sons of Temperance, on the constituent elements of Water. The properties of Carbon and Hydrogen were illustrated by a number of very satisfactory experiments. At the close of the lecture, Mr. Paine's light was exhibited, and its illuminating power proved to be derived from the turpentine, through which the hydrogen was passed.

The lecture drew forth several important inquiries, which were promptly responded to by the scientific lecturer, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, we doubt not, felt themselves amply repaid for their walk through the rain and fog, to the Temperance Hall.—*Colonist*, 10th.

We are informed that the Hon. Samuel Cunard, now in England, has contributed £100 to the Industrial Exhibition Fund.—*Id.*

High Tone of Popery.

We should like to know among all the organs of the sects and denominations of Christians, where we can find the expression of such audacious threats as follow. The article is an extract from *The Tablet*, a papal organ. If the Romanist Journals are in the habit of such insolence as this, we cannot wonder at the excitement in England:—

"You are only at the beginning of your perplexity. The Pope will speak more loudly than ever, and what is more, he will be listened to. He will turn over your musty acts of Parliament with finger and thumb, scrutinizing them with a most irreverent audacity, examining those which concern him; and when he has found these, rejecting some and tolerating others, with as much freedom as you use, when you handle oranges in a shop, selecting the soft and sweet, contemptuously rejecting the sour and rotten. And then—oh dreadful thought—he will insist upon being obeyed. The very statutes of Exeter Hall must erect themselves in horror at the bare idea of such a thing. What? The Bill was read three times in Parliament; it was twice passed—engrossed on parchment—garnished with a waxen appendage by way of seal—and had over it, pronounced by royal lips, the mysterious words and creative fiat, *La reine la vent*. The Queen wills it; her lords will it; her commons will it. What does it want to complete the perfect fashion of a law? Nothing of solemnity; nothing of force which the imperial sceptre of this kingdom could give, is wanting to it. But, truly it may want the sanction of religion. The Pope snuffs disdainfully at it; an Italian priest will have none of it; it trenches upon his rights, or rather upon his duties; it violates the integrity of those interests which he is set to guard; and, therefore, commons, lords, Queen, wax, parchment, and all, avail it very little. You may call it law, if you please; you may note it on your roll; you may print it in the yearly volume of your statutes; but, before long, you will have to repeal or alter it, in order to secure the sanction of a foreign potentate, without which it has not, in the end, the value of a tenpenny nail."

Summary of News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We are indebted to Mr. Keefer for a copy of the *Boston Courier* of the 4th inst., containing

the news from Europe ex U. S. M. S. *Baltic* at New York, 3rd inst, after a very short run of little less than 12 days from Liverpool. Trade was very steady with much confidence on the part of dealers. Prices had ceased to decline, but buyers were cautious. The uncertain state of the ministry had been injurious to business generally. It is asserted that if government measures were satisfactorily adjusted, trade would become brisker than for a long period past. Cotton had advanced 4d. Iron is dull. Coffee not in demand. Molasses, Demerara, 14s. per cwt. Provisions brisk at full prices. Bread stuffs in better demand, with 6d. per bbl. advance for Am. and Canada flour. Corn, fair enquiry, 6d. per qtr. advance. Wool in good demand. Freights inactive. Passengers by no means lively for the season. No material change in the money market.

ENGLAND.—The British Parliament is engaged upon the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, to the exclusion of all other business, so that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not come forward with the promised new Budget. It seems generally admitted that Lord Palmerston will soon resign the office of Secretary of Foreign affairs. He has given a grand entertainment to the American Minister and lady.

The Queen it is said will distribute the prizes of the Crystal Palace Exhibition. The committee at Lloyd's, propose to admit free into the merchants' room, during the Exhibition, all foreigners introduced by its Agents or by British Ministers, Consuls and Bankers.

IRELAND.—In the event of a dissolution of Parliament, it is stated that Sir William Somerville will be created a Peer of the United Kingdom.

Potatoes are likely to be raised to a far greater extent in Ireland this year than on any year since the disastrous blight in 1846.

FRANCE.—The bill for continuing the National Guards in their actual state, until the adoption of the organized law, was on Saturday night adopted by a large majority.

The *Moniteur* publishes the convention of extradition concluded on 25th August, 1850, between France and Spain.

At Lyons 7000 or 8000 Socialists assembled at the funeral of a brother, and although they uttered no cries, nor disturbed the public peace in any way openly, General Castellane issued a proclamation limiting to 300 the number of persons who can be present at any future interment.

PARIS, Thursday, March 20. The news from the Provinces concerning the great progress of Socialism cause uneasiness to the government.—The most remote rural districts are affected, and the peasantry are going over in large numbers to the Red Republicans. Nothing positive is known respecting the formation of a permanent Cabinet. The funds were dull. Railway shares were active and advancing.

ITALY.—The following letter from Bologna, dated Feb. 28, says:—Peter and Dominic Machiaville, have been condemned to death, and others to the galleys—all for political motives. The first sentence was executed on 22nd February, at the castle of St. Peter, with regard to Donato Machiaville. Peter died in Prison.

A furious skirmish took place in Rome a few days ago, between the native troops and a body of French soldiers, occasioned by the latter having quizzed the former about their habiliments.—In this as well as in similar skirmishes, the inferiority of the French in hand to hand combat is as evident as their superiority in discipline and military tactics.

The Milan official Gazette of the 16th ult., publishes a long article contradicting the report of a considerable augmentation of the Austrian Army in Italy.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, March 12.—Obstacles have again been thrown in the way of a Council of the Empire. The designated members are opposed to the policy of the Cabinet.

PRUSSIA.—The ministerial organs express their belief that in a note which was lately sent from St. Petersburg to Vienna, the Russian cabinet protested against the annexation of the non-German provinces in Austria.

It is stated that the Holstein fortress of Rendsburg will be claimed by the Germanic Confederation, and converted into an arsenal.

TURKEY.—A letter from Constantinople, bearing no date, appears in the *Wesleyan Gazette* of the 17th instant, which states that a conspiracy had been discovered to poison the Sultan. At the bottom of it is his own brother, assisted by some members of the Ulema. The plan was to corrupt the Sultan's doctor, who was to mix poison in his medicine for a considerable sum of money. The medical attendant revealed the plot. The chief conspirators fled. Several parties concerned in the scheme were apprehended and put to death. But this news "wants confirmation."

The insurrection in Bosnia is still far from being quelled. According to latest advices from Zara of the 4th of March, the insurgents had attacked the Szaszkier, who defeated them.

It seems that though orders had been sent to Kutaya to set Gen. Dembinski at liberty, the General had not yet arrived at Constantinople.

Emir Beehi, the old Prince of Mount Lebanon, has just died at Constantinople, aged 94.

The Porte has declared the island of Samos in a state of siege, because the Samians refused absolutely to accept, as their Governor, M. Comenios, whom they considered as devoted to the former Prince of Samos, the protege of Sir Stratford Canning, who is universally detested.—*Chronicle*

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

Mr. Gray's Resolution for a joint Address to the Crown, refusing Earl Grey's terms for aiding the Great Trunk Railway from Halifax to Quebec, and praying Her Majesty to assent to the Railway Facility Bills, passed during the present session, came up for discussion.

A very animated debate followed, which lasted until 4 o'clock, when it was agreed that the Resolutions should stand over till to-morrow. Much opposition was manifested to renewing the pledges of 1849 and '50, in favour of the Great Trunk line to Quebec. The arguments advanced were, that the offers had been rejected by the Home Government, and consequently that the bargain was null and void; besides they had enough else now on their shoulders, without thinking of the Quebec line. It was also objected to apply to the Hon. Mr. Mowbray for a guarantee on the Facility Bills, on the ground that it would not only be useless, but humiliating, and injurious to our credit in England.—New Brunswick, April 5th.

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—We stated in our last our doubts if the Bill before the Legislative Council for rendering that body elective, would pass at the present session, and the event has proved the correctness of our supposition. After a most able and luminous debate, in which great talent was displayed on both sides, the Bill was rejected on Wednesday, by a vote of ten against seven.—St. John Courier, 5th.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—James Travis, and Henry G. Simonds, Esquires, to be Sitting Magistrates at the Portland Police Office, under the provisions of the Act passed in the present Session.

Ebenezer L. Barpe to be a Coroner in Queen's County.

Charles Simonds, Junior, and Drs. David R. Carter, and Joseph S. Waterhouse, to be additional Trustees for the Rosignouche Grammar School.

John H. Harding to be Commissioner of Buoy and Beacons at Shippegan, in the Room of Hugh A. Caie, left the place.

Charles Johnston, Esquire to be High Sheriff for the City and County of St. John; and William Bayard, Esquire, M. L., to be Coroner for the same for the ensuing year.

[The Sheriffs for the several Counties have been re-appointed to office for the ensuing year.]

GREAT ROAD SUPERVISORS.—Robert S. Matthew, from St. John to Hayward Mills, and from Bellisle to St. John; John Jordan—St. John to Quaco; John Anderson—St. John to St. Andrews; Edward Simonds—Fredericton to St. John, via Nepesip; John Jordan, Junior—King's County line to St. John.

Canada.

The Committee of the Toronto Reformation Society at its last meeting adopted the following resolution:

Resolved.—That this Committee deem it an object of great importance to the temperance cause throughout the world, that Mr. Gough, the world-renowned lecturer, should be in London during the international Exhibition of Arts and Sciences, and that the Secretary be empowered to communicate on the subject with the Secretary of the principal Temperance Association in London; that he also inform Mr. Gough of the same, to hold himself in readiness for an invitation from England, and use any other means that may seem desirable to accomplish the end proposed.

On Thursday last, the Suspension Bridge at Queenston was tested in the presence of a large concourse of people. There were thirteen wagons loaded with stone and sand passing from each side, and met in the centre at the same time, besides about one hundred persons on foot and on horseback. No accident occurred, and certificates of its stability were granted.—Toronto Ch. Guardian, March 19th.

QUEBEC.—The number of vessels that arrived at Quebec during the last year was 1379—436, 379 tons. Of these 96 vessels were Foreign. As compared with the vessels arrived at the Port, (St. John, N. B.) a statement of which we gave last week, it appears that we have upwards of 600 arrivals more than at Quebec, although the amount of tonnage arrived there exceeds that at this Port by about 176,000 tons. The number of Emigrants arrived at Quebec last year was 32, 292.—St. John Courier.

We learn that a farmer, named Charles Patterson, of Nelson, Megantic, having gone to the house of one Carroll, an unlicensed spirit dealer in Inverness, to procure spirits for a Bee, got intoxicated, fell into a row, was severely beaten, and afterwards set out for home, but not arriving there, was gone in search of by a man named Johnston, whom he intended to have met, and was next morning found lying dead upon the snow, about half way between Mr. Lloyd's Mills and his own house, with a liquor jar broken in pieces beside him. Whether he was followed and killed or in what particular way he met his death has not yet been learned. But whether he was killed by drink or blows, unlicensed grog-shops should not be tolerated in any civilized country, and we trust the government will do their utmost to put them down.—Quebec Morning Chronicle, March 28th.

It is stated that the Canadian Government has resolved to close the Welland Canal against American vessels. This measure is well understood to be retaliatory against the United States Government and the State of New York, in con-

sequence of the former not granting a reciprocity of trade, and the latter shutting out the Canadians from the use of Lake Champlain and Champlain Canal. It will inflict a serious blow on the trade and commerce of the lakes.

OSWEGO, March 31.—Vessels are daily arriving from and departing for the upper lakes through the Welland canal—at this port the best evidence that it is not closed to American vessels.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAIL-ROAD.—We learn that a meeting of the Directors of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company was held yesterday afternoon, at which the deliberations which had been going on for some time, on the failure of Messrs. Black, Wood & Company in fulfilling the terms of their contract, were brought to a close. Messrs. Black & Wood were bound to have had at a certain quantity of the road in running order, by the beginning of November last, but were far behind in that engagement, and, as we heard yesterday, the Directors have resolved to protest against them in consequence. We understand also, that the Directors have resolved to cancel the existing contract, having power to do so by the terms of one of its clauses.—Gazette.

THROUGH LINES OF STEAMBOATS.—Messrs. Hooker and Holton are to establish a Through Line of Steamers again from Montreal to Hamilton, and to place four first-class boats on the route. Messrs. McPherson & Crane are also to continue theirs, and place on the line two boats for passengers and light freight, along with three others for freight, all of the first class.—Gazette.

In many parts of the country an astonishing change is manifesting itself in the ideas and deportment of the French Canadians, with reference to their spiritual guides. In such matters as seigniorial tenure, tythes, and the interference of priests with politics, the people seem quite ready to think and speak for themselves, whether the priests like it or not. Public meetings are being held in many parts of the country, where such matters as these are discussed, and in the county of Huntingdon we notice that Father Chiniquy, who brought his eloquence to bear on the meeting, came off with anything but flying colours. This affair is humourously reported in Saturday's Herald. If the French Canadians continue to hold meetings, and pass resolutions upon public matters, as they have been doing this winter, the effects on the intelligence and independence of the people, must soon be obvious.—Montreal Witness.

The Toronto Correspondent of the Quebec Canadian says: "We have a strange Mayor here.—He neither drinks nor dances. He also makes war against the taverns, as he does against the second mortal sin of his catechism. He has shut up no fewer than 158; leaving still, however, 200."

West Indies.

A DERELICT VESSEL.—On Saturday last, the American Schooner 'Henry Lea,' of Brandywine, Delaware, which was found, on the 15th inst., abandoned at sea, arrived off the West End of these Islands in charge of Capt. R. M. Staples and was piloted into Ely's Harbour, where she now lies. The following particulars are furnished by Capt. Staples:—"On Saturday the 15th inst., in lat 35 45, in long 73 30, at 9 a. m., the Am. Steamer Empire City, Capt. Wilson, from New York bound to Chagres, discovered a wreck.—At 10 a. m., having come up with her, Capt. W. sent his mate and a passenger on board her to discover what she was. On returning they reported her to be the Scher. Henry Lea, of Brandywine, Delaware, abandoned, with about 15 tons of water in her hold, and ballasted with coal and mud. Capt. Wilson having ordered her to be burnt, Capt. Staples, a passenger in the E. C., begged to be allowed to take charge of her, and endeavoured to carry her into some port in the United States. Permission having been granted him, he with a man and boy, were placed on board. He found her mainmast gone about 15 ft from the head; the fore-topmast broken off; the jib boom alongside chafing the hull very much; the main boom broken in two, and one end working a hole through the deck; her fore-sail, main-sail, main gaff-top-sail on deck, much damaged. Her hatches were off, and the water was getting into her hold; the pump-gear and every article from her cabin and fore-castle was removed. It was evident that she had been previously fallen in with and stripped, subsequently to being abandoned. From the circumstance of a Bill of Lading having been found on board, signed 'Livingston Smith,' and dated Philadelphia, January 30th, 1851, for a cargo of coals for New York, together with a Bill of Parcels, dated New York, February 21, 1851, it is presumed that the vessel was returning to Philadelphia from New York. The H. L. is a new, well finished, and handsome vessel; and, when discovered, had evidently been abandoned but a short time. This vessel comes within the jurisdiction of the Vice-Admiralty Court of these Islands, but no adjudication will take place until information be received from her owner.—Bermudian, March 26th.

Vice Admiral the Right Hon. the Earl of Dundonald arrived here on Sunday last, in his Flag Ship, the 'Wellfleet,' from a cruise amongst the West India Islands.—lb.

From the Bermuda Boyal Gazette, April 1.—By the Merlin, we have our customary files of West India Papers, from which we have gleaned a few items of interest.

Doctors Gaven and Laidlaw, two gentlemen of the highest reputation, who have been sent out to the West Indies by the Imperial Government, for the purpose of obtaining information on

the subject of sanatory reformation and improvement, have addressed two Letters to the Board of Health of Barbadoes,—in which Island they were at the date of our latest advices—on the subject of the prevention and cure of that destructive malady, cholera.

We have been kindly favoured with Jamaica Papers to the 15th ultimo, and we are glad to perceive, as a proof of the Cholera being nearly extinct in that Island, that there is no report of the disease in the Papers, between the 6th and the 15th.

A meeting had taken place at St. Croix, to petition the Government for compensation for their slaves emancipated in 1-48, and protection for their produce in Denmark—the Danish Diet having authorised the admission of rum from any Colony free of duty.

A fire recently occurred at H. M. Depot for Coals, at New Town, Jamaica, which destroyed three stores containing coal and the residence of the Purser lately in charge of the Victualling Depot. The loss is estimated at £6000. The cause of the fire is said to be from the patented coals having ignited from combustion.

The excess of Revenue in the Colony of Demerara will, it is thought, at the termination of the financial year, (1st July, 1851,) fall little short of \$250,000. Reductions in the duties on Shipping arriving in the Colony and on importations are contemplated.

\$6,900-08 have been subscribed by Barbados to the relief of the destitute sufferers by Cholera at Jamaica and their families; of which \$2199-08 were collected in the Churches.

The St. Lucia Palladium informs us of a grand civic event—the Incorporation of the Town, now the City, of Castries; with its Mayor, Council, &c., &c., on which occasion His Excellency Lieut. Governor Darling pronounced an eloquent oration.

H. M. Steamer of War Inflexible, Comr. Dyke, arrived here on the 11th inst., from Demerara, where she had been ordered to undergo a quarantine of 40 days, having stopped at this Island, which the authorities of Demerara deem an infected port, on her voyage from Jamaica, with companies of the 2d West India Regiment; but her Commander preferred, in his judgment, to return here than to undergo quarantine.—Barbados Paper.

Edwin, son of Richard T. Greenidge, Esq., Church Warden of Bridgetown, a young gentleman, whose fine talents and estimable character gave promise of the greatest comfort to his parents, fell into a cistern of boiling returns, in the Distillery House, on the 12th inst., which caused his death, after about twenty hours of excruciating agony.—Barbados Paper, March 15.

The Mission of H. M. Sloop Helena, Captain the Honble. M. de Courcy, to Porto Rico, by direction of Admiral the Earl of Dundonald—to which we alluded some time since—has been, we learn, unsuccessful, as none of the parties said, to have been illegally taken from Tobago and sold into Slavery in that Island, some 33 years ago, could be traced. The fact of the sudden disappearance of the persons named, is in the memory of many of the inhabitants of Tobago.—One of the parties, said to have been stolen by Capt. Libby in the 'Lilla,' is thus described in the late Lieut. Governor Grime's despatch:—"Mrs. Chiche was a person of great respectability, the daughter of the late Mr. William Smith, Provost Marshall of this Island, and was educated from an early age in England. She married first, Lieut. Halliday, of the 1st Royal Regiment, by whom she had one daughter, Mrs. Frances Mitchell, now residing in Bristol; after the death of Mrs. Halliday she married Mr. Chiche, by whom she had one child, Margaret, who was the infant with her in the 'Lilla.' Miss Betsey Chiche, her sister-in-law, was highly educated, and is described as being very fair, but was peculiarly remarkable from her stature; being full six feet in height; a circumstance that may facilitate the discovery of the party."

The Cumberland, 70, Captain Seymour, flag of Vice Admiral Sir George F. Seymour, K. C. B., appointed to succeed the Earl Dundonald, on this station, was to sail from Portsmouth on the 21st ult.

Sir George was prevented sailing as early as he intended by indisposition. Lady Seymour and Family came out with Sir George.

We are much pleased to learn that Wm. D. Jeans, Esq., Secretary to Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, G. C. B., is to be Secretary to Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour, the newly appointed Naval Commander-in-Chief on the West India and North American Station. Mr. Jeans has already filled this responsible and important office under two successive Admirals, and with what credit this new appointment speaks most gratifyingly.

H. M. SHIPS.—The Persian, Commander Bulman, and the Sappho, Capt. Hon. A. A. Cochran, may be expected here in about a fortnight; the Alarm, Captain Ramsay, about the 1st of May. These vessels, we understand, will proceed hence to the Northward for the protection of the Fisheries.

JAMAICA.—The House of Assembly of this Island passed a measure on the 13th ult., by a large majority reducing the Governor's Salary from £7000 to £5000—the reduction to take effect with the present Governor, and not to be deferred until the appointment of his successor. The question of a reduction on Salaries has been made the test between the Government and the opposition, and it now appears that the latter have carried their point. It now remains to be seen whether

Earl Grey will sanction this reduction of the salary of his relative Sir Charles Grey, as in the event of his refusal, a determined stand will likely be taken by the House, which has been recently elected, and therefore may be said to represent the views of the people.

IN GRENADA, the weather during the middle of February had been very boisterous which retarded the shipping of Sugar; but the planters were in excellent spirits—calculating on a successful harvest. The duty on imports for the month of January amounted to £1,502 11s. 3d., and the tonnage duty to £140 11s.—whilst the total amount in the public chest on the 31st was £5,563 8s. 1d.

A Bill for establishing a Court of Appeal in Grenada was proclaimed on the 13th February.

The Legislature of Nassau, N. P., have voted £1000 sterling, for four years, to any steamer which in virtue of that consideration, will carry and bring the mails for that Island to and from New York.

The Papers state that Mr. Barkly, the present Governor of British Guiana is to be recalled and that Mr. Walker the present Secretary of that Colony, is to supply his place.

Lord Harris the Lt. Governor of Trinidad, will, it is stated, leave that Island for England in June next.

UNITED STATES.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.—The Executive Committee of this Railway in the State of Maine, have presented a petition to the Legislature of Massachusetts, praying for aid to their enterprise by an appropriation of a portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands in that State. The grounds of the application are that the opening of so important a channel of intercourse with the neighbouring Provinces and with Europe, through a portion of the State of Maine, cannot fail to be advantageous to the property of this Commonwealth in lands situated at no great distance from the route of the projected Railway, and that the success of this new line of communication, by promoting the growth and prosperity of the States and Provinces at the East of us, will have a beneficial influence on the prosperity of our metropolis. These considerations, we doubt not, will recommend the application to the favourable attention of the Legislature. The petition has been referred to a special joint committee, and has been ordered to be printed.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

[The petition is signed by John A. Poor, Elijah L. Hamlin, Anson G. Chandler.]

Fears are expressed in the New York papers of the loss of the packet ship Ivanhoe, with all on board, which vessel left that port on the 2d of February, for Liverpool, with a valuable cargo, and a wreck, supposed to have been her, was fallen in with on the 26th of that month, off the South Shoal of Nantucket. The ship was insured in Wall-street for \$75,000, and the cargo was estimated at \$150,000, part insured in New York and part in England.

MOUNTAIN OF CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA.—The resources of California are not confined to the precious metals alone; there is a vast extent of country, of which nothing is said, that will develop in time, new avenues of wealth. After crossing the Sierra Nevada, in latitude between forty-one and two, (if memory serves,) the descent to Goose Lake is through a pleasant valley of about ten miles in length, abounding in Springs and Meadows. About a mile below where the lake is approached from the east, is the first outcrop of slate and quartz, with an auriferous country around. Near the southern extremity of the lake is a most beautiful ledge of serpentine rock. The strata is horizontal, and the green and grey shading is delicately blended, and the lines almost as perfect as if they had been traced with the artist's pencil.

On Pitch (or Pitt) River, the principal affluent of the Sacramento, which flows through a charming valley, and about five days' journey from Goose Lake, there is a hill of pure carbonate of magnesia, one hundred feet high. Much of it is perfectly white, while some is more or less discoloured with iron, as if a painter had been striving to give effect by a colouring of light and shade. Large masses are easily detached, which, rolling down into the river that washed its base, floated off as light and buoyant as cork, until it became saturated with water. A thousand wagons could be loaded in a very short time, and there is enough to supply the whole world. For three days travel below, the soil seems to be impregnated with it, and the banks of the river are formed of it.—Pacific News.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.—It has pleased the New York Legislature, as yet, to do nothing on the subject brought before them by thousands of petitions, and numerous conventions, though it is hoped that a prohibitory law of some kind will be passed. Little Delaware passed through its lower House a bill restricting the beautiful business of licensing, in a manner gentle enough, we should suppose, to give no offence to any stripe of bruisers: but the senate smelt treason in it, and it was rejected. In Ohio, a clause has been incorporated into the constitution, prohibiting the Legislature from licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks, and enjoining laws to protect the people against the sale of them. In Michigan, a similar provision has worked itself into the organic law of the State. Other States will be following the example, and the traffic will find its true level.—N. Y. Ecan.

OLD DR. J. ...

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Advertisements.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. The undersigned informs the Public, that he is Agent for the sale of the above excellent Compound, in this Province, and in the most excellent manner, and all who are afflicted with the various diseases, for which the SARSAPARILLA is so well known, to call and try the effects, before putting any confidence in the standard of the agents of the rival in the United States are publishing from time to time.

MOTT'S BROMA. The following observations having been made by the preparation of Broma, appeared in a number of the Boston Medical Journal:—A few years since a great manufacturer of Broma was afflicted with the various diseases of the stomach, for the purpose of having an unobjectionable food for his family, and was assured that he had fully succeeded. At his death, his family, and households generally, were all always provided with it. When grain, arrow-root, grates, barley, starch, rice, farina, and many other things, were ordinarily resorted to for patients are of no utility, and are to be so entirely rejected. It is believed that those who use it as a beverage will have manifest diastetic advantages over the consumers of tea and coffee. We see it stated that during the last summer those individuals who were continually using Chocolats or Broma neither had diarrhoea, nor any other of the various affections, while others of the same families, taking their daily potatoes in tea, coffee, or any other food, were the sufferers, if any. We saw a notice in the Boston Medical Journal, that it has been used to great advantage in the treatment of cholera, and it is believed that the oil dealers in London have been free from Cholera, or the choleric symptoms. And it has been further observed that persons who were taking the oil liver oil for chronic difficulties, during the prevalence of the late epidemic, were not affected by it, whereas those in the first instance, and animal oil in the second, taken internally, would appear, by these statements, to have secured the disease, and to have taken them from the shafts of the pestilence. It is certainly a point well worth being determined, whether the chocolate drinkers have been secure in other infected cities.

Mott's Broma has now been before the public for a considerable period, and along with the commendations of the Medical Faculty of this and the neighbouring Provinces, it has received the approbation of all classes of consumers.—It is held to be an article of standard reputation, and the demand for it is constantly increasing. Sole Wholesale for the Province, at MOTT'S MEDICAL WAREHOUSE, near the Province Dock, Halifax, Feb. 23.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the "LONDON MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON," United States, and having previously taken the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and respectability of the Institution, he begs to inform the public generally that he is now prepared to issue Policies for eligible fire risks at moderate rates of premium, and to receive proposals for Life Policies, which will be forwarded to the Directors, and if accepted, Policies will be immediately returned. The Capital stock of the London Mutual is now £2,500,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortgages on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks—and is doing a very large and as yet from its commencement in 1847, a very successful business.

In the Life Department they issued the first year, ending 31st October, 1849, 907 Policies—a number which very few Companies of long standing ever reached in the same time. The basis of the Mutual system in Life Assurance is very apparent, and is most favourable to all Policy holders in this Society, inasmuch as they receive a portion of each year's profits yearly, being deducted from the Premiums than payable, which are lower than any of the English Companies and not subject to stamp duty—all the particulars of which are fully set forth in the Pamphlets which this Agent has distributed, who furnishes all Blanks and every necessary information, together with the Medical Examiners. Certificate gratis. All persons intending to insure are invited to call on the Agent, who will give them an every information. JAMES S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for the Company. DANIEL STARR, Agent. Halifax, 15th June. 51.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, TRUSSES, INHALING TUBES, &c. M. HERBERT is now manufacturing ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS on the latest and most improved principles. It has been asserted by a Medical Gentleman of the largest experience in Pulmonary Complaints, that one third of the cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with a host of other diseases, originate in the falling of the bowels caused by the relaxation of the Abdominal Muscles, such as Weakness and Loss of Voice and Disease, such as Air-spasms, short Breath and Wheezing Breathing, palpitation of the Heart, sinking feeling, and All Gone at the Pit of the Stomach, Diseases of the Liver, Breaking away of the Bowels themselves, Piles, Gravel, Pain and Weakness, threatening Disease of the Spine, swelling of the Lower Extremities, with various diseases peculiar to Ladies, &c. &c. The greatest number of these diseases cannot be cured without, but in general may be cured with, abdominal supports, &c. &c.—which are the above Supporters are pre-eminently calculated to afford. M. HERBERT'S Abdominal Supporters have been inspected by most of the Medical Gentlemen of Halifax, and were highly approved of by all who examined them. They weigh but a few ounces—and allow the most unrestricted action of the body—while the only feeling produced by them is that of support and comfort. M. HERBERT is also manufacturing RUPTURE TRUSSES, which are constructed on principles the most modern and improved. He will also keep on hand VALVULAR INHALING TUBES, These instruments are valuable auxiliaries to the Breach and Supporters, for all Contractions of the Chest—Flat chest, stooping chest, pulse in the chest; in cases of Cough, in all cases after Pleurisy or Inflammation of the Lungs; in all cases of Asthma; in all cases of Loss of Voice, Weak Voice, Hoarseness and Weak Throat; in all cases where the Breast-bone or Ribs contract or fall down upon the Heart, and prevent its free action; in all cases of Shortness of Breath, and when the chest does not expand well; in the cases of all persons who are in any way predisposed to diseased Lung by family taint, or long confinement to diseased Lungs; in many cases of Dyspepsia, &c. &c. &c. All the above with Herbert's Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's CHEST EXPANDING BRACES, for sale Wholesale and Retail at M. HERBERT'S ESTABLISHMENT, No. 6 Argyle Street. Halifax, Aug. 24, 1850.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL. RESOLVED, That Public Notice be given that the Hay Scales erected by Mr. Jos. Fairbanks, at the head of Fairbanks' Wharf, are acknowledged as Public Scales for the weighing of Hay, and all other articles, and that Mr. William Doyle be sworn weigher for said scales. (A true copy.) JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk. October 31, 1850. In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, Mr. William Doyle was this day sworn into office. JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk. Dec 16.

CONSTIPATION, Indigestion, Nervousness, Nausea, and Sick-head during Pregnancy, and under all circumstances, on acid and acrid, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, bilious and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, debility, paralysis depression of spirits, &c., effectively and permanently removed by DU BARRY'S REVULGENT ARAHUA (GOD), without inconvenience, medicine, or expense, as it saves other more costly remedies. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archbishop Alexander Stuart, of Ross; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Boscawen, R.N.; Captain Andrew, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge; the Rev. Charles Kerr, Windsor, Bucks, 50,000 other well-known individuals who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet. After all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cases of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Du Barry & Co., Bromely, Middlesex, March 31, 1849.—Gentlemen.—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic of the most violent and sometimes both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c. I authorize the publication of this note if you think it may benefit other sufferers, and retaina, gentleman, faithfully yours, Thomas Woodhouse. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. Sold in canteens at 2s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 27s. 6d., JOHN NAYLOR, 152, Granville Street, Agent for Nova Scotia. July 4, 1851.

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

LONDON PAINTS. 700 KEGS Best London WHITE LEAD, Black, Yellow, Green and other PAINTS, 25 casks PUTTY, 20 barrels Lampblack, 25 casks Raw & Boiled Linseed OIL, 50 cases Poland Starch, & Pig BLUE, 4 cases INDIGO. Just received per Charlotte & Maria Castle from London. For sale by BLACK & BROTHERS. Oct. 19. 6m.

TO THE PUBLIC. An Effectual and Never-failing Cure for Erysipelas. THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medicine for the cure of ERYSIPELAS, and ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, which has not only immediately relieved all who have used it, but effectually cured them. She is desirous that those who are afflicted with what, in many cases of that disease, is considered incurable, and that all who are suffering from its attack, may have the benefit of the WONDERFUL POWER OF HERB'S OIL OF THE MEDICINE, and removing all diseases of ERYSIPELAS or SALT RHEUM. MR. C. BERTHAUX, Nicotux. It may be procured from any of the following Agents: John Naylor, Esq., Halifax. Andrew Henderson, Esq., Annapolis. Daniel More, Esq., Kentville. William H. Troup, Esq., Wolfville. Elder Samuel McKewen, Barrington.

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

This is to certify that my wife was attacked with Erysipelas in the face. I applied Mrs. BERTHAUX'S MEDICINE, and the first application stopped its progress; and, continuing to use the medicine, in less than a week my wife was quite well. ELIAN GRIMES, Wilmet. May 1st, 1848.

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

This is to certify that my daughter about a year ago had a very severe attack of Erysipelas in her head and face, so much so that there was left no hope of life. Medical aid was called, but the word was, that all was over as the dreadful disease had overpowered the brain, and she was raving distracted. In this extremity I had accidentally heard of Mrs. BERTHAUX'S MEDICINE. I went and got a small phial, and proceeded to apply it as directed; and almost instantaneously the disease was arrested from further progress, and, in a few days, the swelling was gone, and her natural colour returned, and she is now alive and well. WILLIAM MCKEWAN March 5, 1851. Wesleyan & Atholmum, 6 nos. 66.

NOTICE. In consequence of the death of our senior Partner, Mr. Benjamin E. Black, it becomes necessary that the business conducted under the Firm of BLACK & BROTHERS, should be closed at the earliest 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 to the Firm, or to Black & Brothers, to make immediate payment to BLACK & BROTHERS. April 5. 3w.

YOU MAY BE CURED! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Contham, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 28th, 1848. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—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 had tried doctored and un-doctored medicines of every kind, but all to no avail, indeed I daily got worse, and felt that I must shortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in the paper I took in, I thought I would give them a trial. I did so. I rubbed the Ointment in as directed, and kept cabbage leaves to the parts thickly spread with it, and took the Pills night and morning. In three weeks I was enabled to walk about for an hour or two in the day with a stick, 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 months, without any symptoms of the return of my old complaint. Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment 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 of your Pills and Ointment, which soundly healed it when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honour to serve my country for twenty-five years in the first Regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years a corporal. I was two years in the Peninsular War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd September, 1838. The Commanding Officer at that time, was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Honourable Henry Baring. (Signed) THOMAS BRUNTON

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS' STANDING. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmith, Eymouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1848. To Professor Holloway. Sir,—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for 21 years with a bad leg, which yielded 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 pain 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 Ointment, which I purchased from Mr. I. Davidson, Druggist, Berwick-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) ANDREW BRACK.

ABSTRACTOR OF TWO TOES PERISHED. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Falkirk, August 15th, 1848. To Professor Holloway. Sir,—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 impart the melancholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation, it was then a thought struck me to try your valuable Ointment and Pills, which I did, and by their means, which was enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at the time my toes are perfectly cured. (Signed) OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DEEPERATE SLEEP DISEASE. On the 21st July, 1848, the Editor of the "Mofussilite" Newspaper, published in India, inserted the following Editorial article in his paper:—"We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an secondary Cholera, called Eliza, employed in our Establishment, was affected with myriads of Ringworms, which defied all the Mercurial Doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he was under ground; we tried 'Holloway's' 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 be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:— Bad Legs, Cancers, Scalds, Bad Breasts, Contracted and Sore Nipples, Burns, Sub-joinite, Sore throats, Bunions, Elephantiasis, Skin Diseases, Bites of Mosquitoes, Pimples, Scary, and Sandflies, Gout, Horns, Coco-Bay, Tumours, Ulcers, Chapped-hands, Lapsago, Wounds, Corns (soft) Rheumatism, Yaws.

Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each Pot and Box. Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggist and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Price in Nova Scotia is 1s. 6d., 4s., 6s., 10s., 15s., 20s., 40s., and 50s. each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes. Sub-agents in Nova Scotia—Dr. Harding, Windsor. Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg. T. R. Pattin, Liverpool. N. upper Cornwallis. Tucker & Smith, Truro. J. & E. Jost, Guysborough. F. Cochran & Co., New Brunswick. N. Fuller, Horton. B. Leggs, Malbone Bay. G. Fulton & Co., Wallace. J. Macdonald, Lunenburg. J. & F. Jost, Sydney. J. Christie & Co., Hurd & Or. P. Smyth, Fort Hood. Mrs. Robson, Pictou. E. Sterns, Yarmouth. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

None are genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp. The same words are woven in the Water-mark of the direction papers, that accompany each pot and box. December 24.

IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES. M. HERBERT respectfully informs Medical Gentlemen and the public generally, that he manufactures and has now on hand IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES, according to the construction of T. F. Teale, Esq., F. L. S., Surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary, and which are so highly spoken of in the Medical Gazette, February 11, 1850. For the information of those who do not refer to the above work, it may be stated, that these Trusses consist of "an elastic steel girde, a pad of varying form, according to kind of hernia, and a spiral spring acting directly on the pad; elements which existing in various trusses heretofore known, are here combined in the construction of one." The mode of attachment between the spiral and the pad renders any other fastening unnecessary. An uniform pressure throughout the whole extent of the pad is thus obtained; and the spiral, acting as a universal joint, allows the girde to adapt itself to the varying movements of the body without disturbing the pad. A full description of these invaluable Trusses cannot be given in an advertisement; but it may be stated that they have been shown to several of the most distinguished Medical Practitioners of the City, who have expressed their qualified approval of them. For sale at low prices at M. Herbert's Establishment No. 6 Argyle Street. A liberal discount made to Wholesale purchasers. Oct. 26, 1850.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CLEVERDON & CO.

OFFER for sale at lowest market prices, received by auction at a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS, WARE and EARTHENWARE, consisting of Crates Black &c. Rockingham Teapots, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Jugs, Basins, Milk PANS, Gutter Crocks, Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Dessert sets, richly gilt, Flower Vases, Toilet Bottles, Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Salts, Hair Lamps, Lamp Shades, Electro Plated Cruet Stands, Figures, &c. All suitable for Town and Country. No Charge for package or packing. Store No. 1 Granville Street and No. 1 Ordnance Row.

BAZAAR. THE LADIES of the Granville Street Church and Congregation, propose holding a BAZAAR, early in MAY, for the sale of useful and fancy articles, to aid in building a Vestry and Lecturer Room, in connection with that Church.—Contributions will be thankfully received by Mrs. J. W. JOHNSTON, Mrs. GEORGE CREED, Mrs. JOHN WHITMAN, Mrs. SELDEN.

Star Life Insurance Company. NOVA SCOTIANS and other RESIDENTS of this Province, who contemplate insuring their Lives for the benefit of those depending on them, or lives of others indebted to them, are REQUESTED to TAKE NOTICE, that the next division of profits in the above Institution will be made at their Office 41, Moorgate Street, London, at the close of the year 1851. It will therefore be greatly to the ADVANTAGE of those who intend to insure in it, to do so previous to 30th November in the present Year 1851, in order that they may come in at said division for their share of profits for the three years, otherwise they will have to wait until 1854 for similar participation,—and it is expected that said Division the profits will be equal to, if not greater than those in 1848, when there was Sixty-Two per cent. on the premium paid in three years added, as a bonus to the Policies—the LANCET BOXES 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 Blanks, Pamphlets, and every information furnished gratis, by the Society's Agent or Medical Examiner. DANIEL STARR, Agent. R. S. BLACK, M. D. Medical Examiner. Halifax, 25th Feb. 1851. Wed. 10h June 1, Ath. 12 nos.

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

A VARIETY of Music Books, Music Paper, and Musical Instruments, kept constantly on hand. All kinds of Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired at the shortest notice. Instruments sent from the country will be promptly repaired—carefully packed—and returned by advised conveyance—charges as moderate as the parties were present. Every description of second-hand Musical Instruments taken in part payment for new ones. Halifax, March 1, 1851. 86. Wed. 6 Ath. 12 nos. 66.

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. "Moro Castle" from London, and "Mie-Mac" from Glasgow, the Subscriber has completed his full supply of Drugs, Medicines, PERFUMERY, HAIR OIL, &c., of the best quality, and at low rates. Also on hand—A large supply of very superior Medicines GOD LIVER OIL—wholesale or retail. ROBERT G. FRASER. Dec 26.

LADIES' ELASTIC CHEST EXPANDING STAYS. HERBERT'S ORIGINAL MANUFACTURE. THE very favourable manner in which the CHEST EXPANDING BRACES, manufactured by the Subscriber, have been received, and the benefit many persons have stated they have derived from their use, has induced him to give much attention to remove one inconvenience occasionally alleged by Ladies to the Braces, that they were inefficient to make their dresses sit well, and he now offers the CHEST EXPANDING STAYS as an article well calculated to remove this objection altogether. They embrace all that is essential in stays to make the Dress sit well, with expansion of the Chest and support of the Spine. The attention of Ladies is respectfully invited to the above. M. HERBERT. Halifax Aug 24, 1850.

HEALTH, ECONOMY & CONVENIENCE. BAKING POWDER. For Making BREAD without YEAST—and in considerably less time. THIS POWDER answers also for Tea Cakes, Buckwheat Cakes, Pudding and other Puddings, Pastry, &c. &c. Sold in packets—4d. each—at LANGLEY'S DEPOT, Brown, Wolfe Street; where also may be obtained—Spices, Essences, Ingredients, Gelatine, &c. &c. of the best quality, and at low prices. Jan. 11.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. THE Subscriber has received by the W. B. Hamilton, Broadlands from Liverpool, and M. Mac from Glasgow, their full supplies of HARDWARE & CUTLERY. A good—CORDBAGE, 7 inch to 6 1/2 inch Battins, Belt Rope, MANILLA CORDAGE, Spinnings, Bone-line, Marline, Hamstring, Coal Tar, Stockholm Tar, OAKUM, WIRE BOW GLASS, Salt Canvas, Soap, GUNPOWDER, &c., &c. For sale on reasonable terms. Oct. 10. 6m. BLACK & BROTHERS.

Selling off at Reduced Prices. No. GRANVILLE STREET. MRS. SMITH announces that she will for a few weeks sell off at greatly reduced prices her stock of Stationery, plain and fancy, Books, in great variety, Ruled Paper, &c. &c. &c. Bargains may be had.—Terms Cash. March 6.

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

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

PRIME TURKEY FIGS. SOME of the best TURKEY FIGS yet imported, are now on sale at the Italian Warehouse, in boxes 6 lb. each; also 50 qtr. drams of the Eleme Brand—parties wishing a choice article will do well to call early. W. M. HARRINGTON. March 29.

THE UNRIVALLED SUMMER MEDICINE IS WELL KNOWN TO BE

Dr. S. Townsend's Extract of SARSAPARILLA.

WHICH assertion is endorsed by the following Testimonial from Rev. James Beattie 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 Summers past I have used your preparation of Sarsaparilla 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 Sarsaparilla, on Mrs. Rebecca Robinson, of Shelburne, who was considered in a decline,—having a severe Cough, with symptoms of Asthma.—She took large quantities of COD LIVER OIL, but without any benefit derived from it; at my request she was induced to try your valuable Sarsaparilla, 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 obedient serv't., JOSEPH WALTERS.

Witness: Patrick Caulfield, City Constable. April 5. Gmos. 91—116.

NEW SEEDS.

RECEIVED by Steamships America and Canada from England, and Brig Boston, from Boston.—The Subscriber offers for sale a full assortment of Field, Garden and Flower SEEDS, received as above.

Red and White Clover and Timothy SEED. April 5. JOHN NAYLOR.

FRESH SEEDS!!

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, in great variety. Imported 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 April 5, 1851.

CHOICE BORDEAUX PRUNES.

30 BOXES best PRUNES, in handsome fancy boxes.—W. M. HARRINGTON. March 22.

REFINED LARD OIL, in Cans.

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

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

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

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Choice Porto Rico Sugar, Molasses, &c.

70 HIDS. Choice Grocery Porto Rico SUGAR, 44 bbls. Just landed ex "Ocean Queen" from Aricebo. 200 boxes Sweet Cloyed MOLASSES, a prime article. ALSO—Bbls. Navy and Pilot BREAD, bbls. Canada Prime BEEF, 4 bushel bags, &c. GEO. H. STARR. March 29. Wes. & Ath. Sins.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS

FOR Dyspepsia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints—Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Constipation, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both sexes, with perfect safety), these Pills cannot be excelled; their mild yet effectual operation and the absence of Calomel and all Mercurial preparations render it unnecessary to undergo any restraint in diet—the pursuit of business, recreation, &c. Sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, first Brick Building South of Province Building, where also may be obtained Genuine British Drugs and Medicines, Leeches, Perfumery, Serpents, Snakes, &c. of the first quality. April 2.

Close of the Session.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on Monday last, prorogued the Legislature until the 22nd May next, with the following Speech:—

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

It affords me pleasure to release you from further attendance in the General Assembly.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have given my assent cheerfully to the various Bills, presented to me as the result of your united deliberations, believing them to be conspicuous for an accurate knowledge of the sound principles of legislation, and well calculated to supply the wants, and promote the prosperity and happiness of the people.

Among these I would particularly distinguish that Revised Code of Laws, which has been prepared and consolidated under commission with so much care and ability,—the Statute which extends the Elective Franchise and Constitutional

privileges to a large and valuable class of the people, who have been hitherto excluded from the right of voting at Elections for Members to serve in General Assembly,—the Bill which creates a Board of Works, to be placed under the care of a Member of the Administration, and to have charge of several Public Services before under separate Commissions,—that for the erection of a New County in Cape Breton, conferring an increase of Representation, and more efficiency in the management of local affairs,—the Statute securing the control and conduct of our Post Office, and an uniform rate of cheap Postage throughout the wide limits of British North America,—the Incorporation of various Companies for Commercial and Industrial purposes,—and the erection of a new and improved Court House in the Capital of the Province, rendered indispensable for the more convenient conduct of the business of the Legislature.

All of these, while they furnish conclusive evidence of your zeal will, I trust, effectively promote the useful objects which they have respectively in view.

I am gratified that the very important Despatches I had the satisfaction of submitting for your consideration, on the subject of the Railway, have resulted in a suspension of your deliberations until the return of the Gentleman entrusted with the Delegation, and I rejoice that the able way the subject has been presented to Her Majesty's Government, has led to the adoption of a wise Imperial Policy towards this Colony.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In the name of Her Majesty I thank you for the provision you have made for the expenses of the Government, and such sums as I had advanced upon my own responsibility from the Treasury.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The steps taken by the Legislature for repelling intruders on the reserved Fishing Grounds of this Province, will demand of me the adoption of such arrangements as I hope may, in a great measure, preserve that prolific source of wealth to the hardy class engaged in that branch of industry; and the encouragement proposed to advance their interest, I shall carry out with the means you have liberally placed at my disposal. Those matters which you have confided to me to perfect during the recess, it will afford me much pleasure to attend to; and particularly, if in my power, to obtain a transfer, for public purposes, on reasonable terms, of the ground now occupied by Her Majesty's Commissariat Department in this City.

I cannot allow you to separate without thanking you for the generous support you have given to me and my Government during a long and arduous Session and to assure you that Her Majesty has the fullest reliance on your fidelity and affection, and trusts to you for the preservation of peace and good order amongst the people, and their cheerful co-operation in advancing and securing the prosperity and happiness of this interesting and rising Colony.

The Wants of Man.

Man is the most needy of all creatures. The horse constructs for himself a winter's dress, which is equally fit for wet or dry, day or night, out of the food he eats. The birds and fowls drop their feathers, but neither apply to the tailor or milliner for another suit; out of the seeds they consume, they produce robe and plumage of a texture and beauty which throw the apparel of a Solomon into the shade. The animals require neither plowing nor sowing, neither weaving nor cotton-spinning—mines, factories, furnaces, fires, work-shops, nor bake-houses; but man is full of wants. Houses, fuel, furniture, clothing, cookery, vehicles, and books are necessities of life, if we would make him what a human being ought to be. The productions of one country are rarely sufficient to supply his need. Animals have no wants which the soil on which they were born does not supply. The silk worm can live and rear its family, and can construct its cocoon, in a mulberry tree. A few yards of space will suit it better than the range of the universe. The white bear, the reindeer, the elephant, the horse, the eagle, the hippotamus, have their own locality, from which they cannot move without risk. But if you confine man to a small circle, you may starve him in body and mind; he is the creature of all climes; he was made for the world, and all the world was made for him. Wherever he goes he has something to sell or something to buy. Barter and traffic are no small part of his calling on earth, in which not only his physical, but also his intellectual and moral nature are called into full play. Were there no trade nor intercourse between mankind, there could be no morality. Justice and benevolence are intended to sanctify the relations, associations, and dealings of the human family. Give us cultivated fields, skilful artizans, good manufactories, industrious workshops, well-manned ships, unrestricted commerce, free trade with all the world, and pure morality and philanthropy to regulate our proceedings, and we can place every comfort within the reach of every child of Adam, and thus mutually enrich and bless each other.—Scientific American.

Music and Painting.

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

MRS. BERTAUX'S CURE FOR ERYSIPELAS.—This Medicine has performed some signal cures. We have recently heard of a respectable Lady of this City who was so afflicted with Erysipelas as not to be able to put her feet to the ground, but was able to do so, in four hours after having applied Mrs. Bertaux's medicine. See advertisement on our 7th page.

We regret to state that Lady Harvey died last evening at 11 o'clock.—B. N. American, 11th.

The Treasurers of The Wesleyan Supernumeraries' and Ministers' Widows' Fund gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sum:—Newport and Maitland Circuit, £1 0 0

Brother Crane is informed that the two papers to which he refers have been regularly mailed from our Office since his order was received. Will he inform us in his next whether they have since reached their destination?

Agents would oblige by stating the time at which papers for new Subscribers are to be sent.

Communications should be written legibly, especially names of persons and places, in order to avoid mistakes.

We had to pay postage on a letter from Maitland containing an obituary notice. Our friends should not subject us to this tax.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED. Rev. R. A. Chesley (20s. and 2 sub), Rev. W. McCarty (20s), Rev. R. E. Crane (1 sub), Rev. J. Armstrong (1 sub), Rev. R. Morton (per Cha guan 16s), Rev. J. Buckley (1 sub), Rev. W. Wilson (40s).

HANDBILLS, CARDS, CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, AND OTHER JOB PRINTING, Neatly executed at The Wesleyan Office.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY FROM THE SOUTH.

We like, at all times, to give credit when credit is due, and if at the same time, we can relieve the distressed, we are doubly gratified; we, therefore, give the following voluntary testimony as to the beneficial effects of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. By the editor of the Columbia South Carolinian, who appears to have obtained great relief by its use.—(Old Dominion, Portsmouth, Va.)

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We seldom resort to patent medicines, having a great respect for the regular profession, but chance threw into our way the above named medicine, immediately after the close of the last session of the Legislature, when our lungs were almost dried up by the highly rarified atmosphere of our stove warmed State House. The Balsam immediately relieved us of a most harassing cough, which threatened our health in a serious degree. We feel that we are indebted to it for some fifteen pounds of animal weight, which addition once FELT, cannot be forgotten. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. CAUTION.—The only genuine and original article, was introduced in the year 1838. It has been well tested, and appreciated for ten years, in all the complaints for which it has been recommended, viz:—Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, in its incipient stages. No other medicine has proved more efficacious. On account of the unbounded popularity of this article, it has been extensively counterfeited, by persons who know nothing of the ingredients of this original compound. The genuine is signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For Sale wholesale and retail, at the Drug Stores of MORTON & CO., and JOHN NAYLOR.

Marriages.

At Cornwallis, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. J. R. Narraway, Mr. ASAEL WEBSTER, widower, to Miss LAVINA TERFER, both of that place. On Thursday, 6th March, at the Wesleyan Mission House, Maitland, Hauts County, by the Rev. W. McCarty, Mr. GEORGE CROWELL, to Miss FRANCES BROWN.

Deaths.

On the 6th inst., after a short illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, JOHN ANNE, aged 64 years, sincerely and universally regretted, leaving a widow and numerous family to mourn the loss of a kind husband, and affectionate parent.

On Wednesday morning, in the 45th year of his age, Captain JAMES MORRISON, a native of Leith, Scotland, leaving a wife and two children to lament their loss.

On the 8th inst., after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, SARAH, the beloved wife of Garrett Cronan, aged 46 years, a native of Galway, Ireland.

At St Peter's, on the 22nd ult., in the 66th year of his age, Mr. CAWIE RICHARDSON, formerly of Selby Parish, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The deceased was very generally known in these Provinces, as the zealous and indefatigable Agent of the Colonial Church Society, the duties of which office he discharged for several years with the full approbation of the Parent Committee, and with much advantage to the public.

At St John, Newfoundland, on Friday morning, 28th March, LUCY HORTON DICKSON, daughter of the late William Dickson, Esq.

On Monday morning, in the 68th year of his age, FRANCIS SHERIDAN, Senr.

At Londonderry, on the 2nd inst, ROBERT McNEELY, aged 87 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED.

FRIDAY, April 4th.—Brigs Fawn, Morrison, Ponce, P. R., 17 days to G & A Mitchell; Daphne, Masters, Bermuda, 10 days, to Sallus & Wainwright; schrs Expert, Day, Philadelphia, 7 days, to Jas A Moren; Victoria, Doat, St John's, P. R., to Thomas Bolton.

SATURDAY, 5th.—schrs Ariel, Pennoe, Shelburne. SUNDAY, 6th.—brig Chieftain, Wyman, Matanzas, 14 days, to G H Starr.

MONDAY, 7th.—brig Scotia, Berwick, Philadelphia, 7 days from the Capes, to G H Starr—was off Liverpool last Friday night; schrs California, Brynes, Cadena, 15 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; Blue Nose, Russell, Philadelphia, 7 days, to John Tobin.

TUESDAY, 8th.—R. M. steamship Falcon, Corbin, Newfoundland, 3 days, to S. C. Ward & Co.

WEDNESDAY, 9th.—Brigs Boston, Laybold, Boston, 5 days, to B Wier & Co, and others—20 passengers—was run into by an Am. schr when coming out of Boston Bay, and sustained damage to spars; Bival, Barnett, Ponce, P. R., 19 days, to Win Pryor & Sons; Hamming Bird, Fuzo, Ponce, P. R., 16 days, to Sallus & Wainwright; Otter, Wallace, Ponce, P. R., 20 days, to do; schrs Indus, Day, New York, 5 days, to John Tobin and Donohoe & Brothers; Mary, Tyrrell, New York, 10 days, to John Essoe & Co, and others; Rosa, Gagnon, New York, 6 days, to J. McDowell; Two Brothers, Oliver, Aricht, to Black & Brothers; Am. schr Maria Jane, Lunner, Alexandria, 14 days, to James Cochran.

THURSDAY, 10th.—Brigs Adolphus, Dothe, Saint Jago de Cuba, 21 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; Brothers, Dancombe, 20 days, to T. C. Kimer & Co; Irene, Bonhot, New York, 10 days, to J. Essoe & Co, and others; schr Odessa, Card, New York, 10 days, to John Tobin and others.

CLEARED. April 21.—brig Commodore, Hall, Fortune Bay, N F—Oxley & Co; schrs Windsor, Francis, Jamaica—John Whitman, and others; (on in Queen, Crowell, B W Indus—G H Starr; Margaret, Quillman, New York—J & M Tobin; Cirrus, Bohung, New York—Fairbanks & Allison.

April 2d.—brig Margaret Mortimer, Affleck, Kingston, Jam—W. Full; schrs Elizabeth, McLeod, New York—Oxley & Co and R Noble; Plumet, Fenby, Boston—J & M Tobin.

April 4th.—brig Avon, Creighton, Cuba—Creighton & Gussie; brig Skylark, Duley, Porto Rico—G & A Mitchell; schrs Stranger, O'Brien, Boston—J & M Tobin; Enterprise, Thornton, New York—R Noble & Sons; Thomas Ludlow, Oxley & Co.

April 5th.—brig Oscar, Comand, Jamaica—G H Starr; schr Expert, Day, Boston—Carman & Wright.

MEMORANDA. St John's, N.F., March 25th.—arr'd schr Blonter, Gray, from Halifax.

Philadelphia, April 2nd.—arr'd brig Velocity, from St Jago de Cuba; 4th.—arr'd Am schr Barnstable, for Halifax; schr Resident, do.

Barbadoes, March 7th.—arr'd Samuel Cunard, Liverpool, 18 days; Commerce, Card, Alexandria, 19 days; 19th.—schr Mrs. Cunuan, Halifax, 14 days; 12th.—brig Ellmore, Nickerson, do, 13 days. 16th.—retail cod \$2.20; milk \$7 1-4; hgs \$4; plows \$6 1-4; lumber \$22 a 24.

St Thomas, March 15th.—arr'd barque Stanley, Coffin, Barbadoes; s'd brig Nile, Parks, Guyana; 19th.—arr'd schr Jasper, Banks, Trinidad; 21st.—Mrs. Cronan, Barbadoes, to sail for New York; brig Emma Adeline, Cronan, to sail for Guyana, to land for New York.

Trinidad, March 3rd.—arr'd schr John Gilpin, Ragged Isles, 16 days; 10th.—barque Samuel Canard, from Liverpool, dischg; 12th.—arr'd brig Sea, Godfrey, Baltimore.

Boston, March 26th.—s'd Rosalie, Halifax; 31st.—arr'd brig Boston, hence; s'd—schr John Hastings, Newfoundland.

Brig Creole, which arrived at Shelburne about a week since from St Thomas, reports having passed in lat 25, north of Bermuda, a schooner with green bottom with one white streak, and upper part of rail painted white, mainmast gone, saw one man on the quarter and one on the foremast head, waving apparently a piece of sail cloth for a flag of distress. From information received it appears that the captain of the Creole was appealed to by the mate to render assistance to the wreck, but he paid no attention to it.

The Ship Infanta, previously reported ashore, went ashore 29th ult., at Quogue Long Island, would be probably got off after discharging. (Per Telegraph) Kingston, 1st inst.—brig Mary, hence, arrived and sailed 29th for Cienfuegos,—sold casks \$3 3-4 per 100 lbs Boxes \$5, Mackerel 8, Alewives 5, Herrings, 4 1-2. Oil 4s 8g.—Kingston, arrived sold cod \$3 1-2 Boxes 4 3-4 Mackerel, 7 1-2,—Eliza not sold.

The Ship Infanta, which was ashore 25 miles west of Monrovia, was got off 20th March, and was towed to New York, 1st inst.—she has received but little damage.

THE WESLEYAN is published for the Proprietors at the WESLEYAN OFFICE, Marchington's Lane.

Vol. II.—No.

Ten Shilling Half-Yearly

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