









have influence set themselves, not to meet Methodism, either on the high side or the low side, but to work it.

And as to present storms, who think you will do most for Methodism at this crisis? They who plan most, or they who work most; must be altered, or they who pay most visit to the dying and the poor; they who have no Conference-man, or they who lose no chance of bringing a sinner, or they who have no inquirer to chase; they that get up a new memorial, or they that get up a new chapel; they that study hard speeches and hard letters, or they that study the Bible; they that plead most for them at a throne of grace? He that works Methodism with most heart, is the best friend of Methodism, and his strength in mending Methodism, is not wine either for Methodism, for religion, or for his own soul.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Original Matter in particular is requested for this paper. Local Intelligence—Biographies—Notes of the week, Reviews, and remarkable Conversations—Articles on education, temperance, literature, science, and religion—Illustrations of Providence—Sketches of interesting characters—Interesting anecdotes—Descriptions of natural scenery—Lapses on any prominent form of Methodism, &c. &c.

To the Newfoundland Readers of the Wesleyan.

DEAR FRIENDS,—I AM NOW in the great City of Boston, "the city of notions," the literary emporium of the western world, the metropolis of New England. It is situated on a peninsula about three miles in length, and one in breadth. Its surface is quite uneven, and swells into three eminences. Its Indian name was Shumash, afterwards called Tri-Mountain, from which originates the name Tremont. It received its present name in honor of the Rev. John Cotton, who fled from persecution in his own land, and braved the storms of the Atlantic ocean, that amidst the "rocking pines of the forest," they might find for themselves a burial, but for their children, and principles, a home. The landing of the Pilgrim fathers, from the Mayflower, on Plymouth rock, took place Dec. 22nd, 1620, in the depth of winter, with no place of abode, amid frost and snow, and surrounded with savages, and wild beasts. The first settlers of this State must have had great courage and perseverance, they used to carry the bow in one hand, and a musket in the other, to protect themselves from the Indians. The landing of the Pilgrims is annually celebrated throughout the New England States. It is called "Thanksgiving Day," service is kept in all the churches, and a business of every kind suspended. The State of Massachusetts is the greatest manufacturing State in the Union. The city of Lowell, twenty-five miles from this, is called the Manchester of America. It contains a population of about 35,000. It has 18 mills at work, managed by 12 corporations, whose capital is \$21,000,000 dollars. The mills employ 3,541 males, and 3,329 females, who manufacture per week 1,704,290 yards of cotton, 21,291 of woolen, and 6,300 of carpets; 280,000 yards of cotton are printed weekly; 2,000,000 lbs. wool are used yearly, also 25,000,000 lbs. cotton, 25,000 tons of anthracite coal, &c. The average wages of females is 2 dollars per week; of males, 3 dollars. Machinery of every kind, and Mills are scattered through all the towns and villages of this State, a great number of which I have visited.

I must now give you some account of places which I have visited in and around Boston. I shall commence first with the Navy Yard. It is about one mile in length, and contains some sixty acres. In this Yard is a Ropewalk, said to be the longest and most perfect in the world. It is 150 feet in length. All the cordage used in the U. S. Navy is made here, it is all manufactured by machinery. In this Yard is the Ship Virginia, a man of war of the largest size, nearly finished, she was built during the last war. The whole Navy Yard is surrounded by a beautiful stone wall, within are machine shops, carpenter shops, and buildings of every kind. In the Engine House are the Pumps for pumping out the Dry-dock. These pumps are so capacious, that twelve hog-heads of water are said to be thrown off at one stroke; and the time occupied in pumping out the Dock is about six hours. The Dock will contain a ship of the largest size, and is constructed entirely of heavy granite. The State House is where the Legislature meets, which is now in Session. It is the most prominent office in Boston, it crowns the city—its dome is two hundred and thirty feet above the level of the sea. I have visited numerous institutions, but the most interesting was the Institution for the Blind at South Boston. On the elevation where this

are divided into nine Judicial Circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held semi-annually by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the district Judge of the State or district in which the Court sits. The United States are also divided into 23 districts, in which Courts are held by 34 Judges.

The state of the Finances of the United States for the year ending 30th June, 1849.—The Expenditures were for War, 17,368,328 dollars; Civil, &c. 14,018,073 dollars; Naval, 9,792,497 dollars; Interest on Debt, 3,624,364 dollars; Debts due, 12,883,531 dollars; total—57,686,793 dollars; Receipts—Borrowed Money, 26,465,700 dollars; Customs, 28,342,689 dollars; Land Sales, 1,648,458 dollars; Sundries, 3,513,150 dollars; total—59,767,997 dollars. Treasury promises to pay, afloat, 4,023,789 dollars. I have thus endeavored in as brief a manner as possible to give you the statistics of the Trade of this great country.

The population of the United States is estimated over 20,000,000. The principal Denominations of Christians, according to the latest returns, are as follows:—Methodist, 1,176,213, viz: Episcopal North, 629,660; do. South, 465,553; Protestant Methodist, &c., 81,000; Baptists, 931,101, viz: regular, 667,750; Campbellites, 127,000; anti-mission, 69,328; Freewill, 53,323; others, 27,700; Roman Catholic, 1,231,300; Presbyterians, 491,473—viz: Old School, 192,033; New School, 155,000; Pres. Cumberland, 50,000; Associate Ref. raised, 26,340; Associate Presbyterian, 18,800; Reformed Presbyterian, 5,300; others, 44,000; Christian connection, 325,000; Congregational, evangelical, 197,196; Lutheran, 163,000; German Reformed, 67,750; Protestant Episcopal, 67,550; Unitarian, 27,532; Universalists—Quakers—Unitarian Brethren, 67,000; Mennonites, 60,000; Church of God, 10,000; Jews,—Mormons.—The above are all Church members. The Protestant Episcopal or Church of England, have 1,497 ministers, or one to every 46 members, and are the most wealthy; the Roman Catholics have but one minister to every 1,274 members, and are probably the least wealthy. The Bishops, Ministers, Priests, or Clergy of the above Churches, exceed in number 30,000.

One cannot visit Boston without being reminded that he is in the home of the Pilgrim Fathers, who fled from persecution in their own land, and braved the storms of the Atlantic ocean, that amidst the "rocking pines of the forest," they might find for themselves a burial, but for their children, and principles, a home. The landing of the Pilgrim fathers, from the Mayflower, on Plymouth rock, took place Dec. 22nd, 1620, in the depth of winter, with no place of abode, amid frost and snow, and surrounded with savages, and wild beasts. The first settlers of this State must have had great courage and perseverance, they used to carry the bow in one hand, and a musket in the other, to protect themselves from the Indians. The landing of the Pilgrims is annually celebrated throughout the New England States. It is called "Thanksgiving Day," service is kept in all the churches, and a business of every kind suspended.

The State of Massachusetts is the greatest manufacturing State in the Union. The city of Lowell, twenty-five miles from this, is called the Manchester of America. It contains a population of about 35,000. It has 18 mills at work, managed by 12 corporations, whose capital is \$21,000,000 dollars. The mills employ 3,541 males, and 3,329 females, who manufacture per week 1,704,290 yards of cotton, 21,291 of woolen, and 6,300 of carpets; 280,000 yards of cotton are printed weekly; 2,000,000 lbs. wool are used yearly, also 25,000,000 lbs. cotton, 25,000 tons of anthracite coal, &c. The average wages of females is 2 dollars per week; of males, 3 dollars. Machinery of every kind, and Mills are scattered through all the towns and villages of this State, a great number of which I have visited.

I must now give you some account of places which I have visited in and around Boston. I shall commence first with the Navy Yard. It is about one mile in length, and contains some sixty acres. In this Yard is a Ropewalk, said to be the longest and most perfect in the world. It is 150 feet in length. All the cordage used in the U. S. Navy is made here, it is all manufactured by machinery. In this Yard is the Ship Virginia, a man of war of the largest size, nearly finished, she was built during the last war. The whole Navy Yard is surrounded by a beautiful stone wall, within are machine shops, carpenter shops, and buildings of every kind. In the Engine House are the Pumps for pumping out the Dry-dock. These pumps are so capacious, that twelve hog-heads of water are said to be thrown off at one stroke; and the time occupied in pumping out the Dock is about six hours. The Dock will contain a ship of the largest size, and is constructed entirely of heavy granite. The State House is where the Legislature meets, which is now in Session. It is the most prominent office in Boston, it crowns the city—its dome is two hundred and thirty feet above the level of the sea. I have visited numerous institutions, but the most interesting was the Institution for the Blind at South Boston. On the elevation where this

building stands, General Washington stationed his troops immediately preceding the evacuation of Boston by the British, some of the fortifications are still seen near the asylum. I was quite delighted by what I saw and heard in this Institution. It was truly astonishing to see and hear girls and boys, perfectly blind, reading, writing, cyphering, playing musical instruments, and accurately describing the most wonderful discoveries of science. In this Institution I saw Laura Bridgman, who is deaf, dumb, and blind. Her sensibilities were deeply moved when the account of the Irish famine in 1847 was communicated to her—she set to work immediately and plied her fingers night and day, until she finished a piece of beautiful embroidery, which was sold for a barrel of flour, and that barrel of flour was shipped on board the *Jamestown* to assist the famishing Irish in 1847. I have visited the Bunker Hill Monument, which is two hundred and twenty-one feet high, and is ascended by two hundred and ninety-five steps. The hill on which the monument stands is called Breed's Hill. The hill a little beyond is Bunker Hill. Orders were given to fortify Bunker Hill, but by mistake, whether intentional or otherwise remains unknown.—Breed's Hill was fortified, and the battle fought thereon. The battle was fought on the 17th of June, 1775. The rebels and entrenchments, which sheltered the men of that bloody day, are nearly level with the earth; yet in some places portions of them are still visible. The forces employed by the British numbered about 4,000 regulars, besides a battery on Copp's Hill in Boston, and seven vessels of war, lying in different directions from the hill. Their loss, in killed and wounded, was about one thousand one hundred. The number of American forces was about one thousand eight hundred, and their loss in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, was about four hundred and fifty. The Monument is composed of granite, and has been erected to point out the spot where was fought the most memorable battle during the whole struggle for independence. On the 17th June, 1825, the corner-stone of this obelisk was laid by the illustrious Frenchman Lafayette, in the presence of a vast concourse of citizens; far want of funds, however, this building was not completed until 1842. On the 17th June, 1843, a celebration in honour of its completion was held, upon which occasion, the President of the United States (John Tyler), and all his Secretaries were present, and a vast concourse assembled to share in and witness the celebration. Hon. Daniel Webster delivered an eloquent and appropriate address to the assembled thousands.—The following is the inscription upon the two Guns in the top of the monument—the "Hancock" and "Adams"—

Sacred to Liberty. This is one of four cannons which constituted the whole train of field Artillery Possessed by the British Colonies of North America, At the commencement of the War, On the 19th of April, 1775. This cannon And its fellow Belonging to a number of citizens of Boston, Were used in many engagements During the War. The other two, the property of the Government of Massachusetts, Were taken by the enemy. By order of the United States, In Congress assembled, May 19th, 1788.

At present the greatest excitement prevails from one end of the Union to the other on the slavery question. Many members enter the halls of Congress armed with weapons, in expectation that blood will be spilt on the floor of the Senate House. Whatever the upshot of this important matter might be, there seems, however, to be a pretty general determination to preserve the Union. One party are for the admission of all new territory to the U. States, free of slavery—these are called "free soilers." The southern States are opposed to this. Another party are for the immediate and total abolition of slavery throughout the Union, while another party are for making a compromise. The oppressed of every kind has heard of America as the land of the free. But they have never listened to the wailings of the pair of those wretched human beings, who are beat, bound, bought and sold, in this land of boasted freedom, the very motto of whose Constitution is, "All men are born free and equal."

You now want to know something of myself as to my prospects, &c. Twenty fields of employment at this moment lay open to me—I could be employed as a minister with almost any denomination of Christians in the country. At present, however, I am employed at a fixed salary of 600 dollars per annum in the advocacy of the peace convention, in connection with the celebrated Edith Barry of Worcester, the wife of the author of "Christian Citizen." Newspapers and the author of several works. He understands all languages, he is the son of the literary circle of this country, and the philanthropist of America. I am personally acquainted

with all the leading literary, commercial, and political men of this city. I have resolved to make this country my home, for at least some years to come.

In regard to any persons wishing to come to this country, I would say, there is plenty to do here for those who are willing to work, and there is work adapted for every level, if he has no merit, he will as certainly go down as the sun sets, but to the man of moderate talent, perseverance, and energy, a boundless field lies before him, his march is onward, and still onward to the highest position. Day labourers get one dollar per day and find themselves. Servant girls get from two to four dollars per week.—Tradesmen get from one to two dollars per day.—Clerks from 150 to 300 dollars per annum.—Book-keepers from 300 to 800 dollars per annum. Ministers of every denomination are paid by their respective congregations from 200 to 2,500 dollars per annum. To a man of family, this is the best country I know of, whether male or female there is plenty of work for all his children. The Educational Institutions of this place are the most perfect in the world. A classical Education will be given free of charge, there are schools for every age and capacity. Shop goods of every kind are to be had for a lower price than either in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick. Many merchants in this country give a vessel to fishermen to clear, by his merely giving the merchant the government bounty every year, until paid for. Every encouragement is given to the fishermen of this country. The West is everything an agriculturist could desire. An extensive revival of religion is going on in all the Evangelical Churches of this country. P. Tocque.

Boston, February 28, 1850.

For the Wesleyans.

BARRINGTON BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Meeting of this Society, was held in the Town House, on Tuesday evening, February 26, 1850. The Chair was taken by the President, and the services were opened by singing two verses of the 59th hymn, Wesley's Collection, and by reading the 6th and 100th Psalms, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wilson. A short address was delivered by the President, and the Report of the proceedings of the past two years was read—the Anniversary meeting last year having been omitted. The Report stated the issues of Bibles and Testaments for that period to have been—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. 87 Bibles, 116 Testaments, £11 1 0. Grat. Dist., 10 " 1 " 1 9 6. Whole amount issued from commencement of Society, in 1841: Sales, 339 Bibles, 581 Testaments, £10 16 7. Gratuitous, " " " " 5 0 7. Issues by private agency previous to the formation of Society: Sales, 240 Bibles, 371 Testaments, £13 7 8. Grat. 5-215 8-282 2 5 0. 613 370 £121 9 10. Whole amount of Subscriptions from the first (the last two years amounting only) to £7 13 6. And previously to formation of this Society, through private agency, £113 0 5. Total £128 13 1.

The following reference was made in the Report to the appointment of an Agent to travel through the country.

It would be unjust to all concerned, to pass over in silence in this Report the important and cheering fact, that there is now employed by the Committee of the Nova Scotia Auxiliary Bible Society, aided in part by a grant from the funds of the British and Foreign Bible Society, an Agent who is actively and industriously employed in travelling through the interior and breadth of our native land, Nova Scotia—seasonably, and we trust successfully, advocating the cause of the Bible Society, and endeavoured to promote the dissemination of the pure word of God without any pecuniary aid, and at the same time, by using and circulating all the means in his power, and his own study of, and attention to, his sacred trust, will be able to make his way, and unto salvation through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. The members of the Committee of this Society on this subject are requested to make a note of the fact that this Agent is now travelling with the other members of their respective parishes, it is as follows:—

public generally for having employed and sent forth so useful and indelible an agent as Mr. Isaac Smith; by whose able advocacy and judicious counsels and encouragement, it is believed the interests of the Bible Society in this place have been promoted, and its friends renewedly excited to zeal and diligence in the good work of disseminating the Holy Scriptures, and it is trusted and believed that similar results will attend his labours throughout the Province.

Resolutions were moved, seconded and supported by the following gentlemen:—Rev'd. Messrs. W. Wilson, W. Ashley, McKeown, and Reynolds, Doctor J. K. Wilson, and Messrs. Henry Doane, Thomas West, R. Hogg, Benj. Doane, and S. K. West. Appropriate and interesting addresses were delivered by the gentlemen having charge of Resolutions. A kindly feeling of unanimity and christian affection was manifest, and the audience, which was pretty large, appeared to be pleased, and it is hoped, profited by the services; which were closed by singing the Doxology, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Reynolds. We have, however, to regret, that a more general and practical interest is not taken in the proceedings of this Institution.

Another Public Meeting was held on Tuesday evening, March 2nd, at the Wes. M. Chapel, at the "Passage," in connection with the Bible Society. The religious services, and other proceedings, were similar to those at the Anniversary meeting. The Rev'd. Messrs. Wilson and Reynolds, and Messrs. Hitchens and S. K. West, moved and seconded Resolutions, and delivered suitable and interesting addresses. The attendance was not large, but a fair collection in aid of the funds of the Society was taken up.

It was a subject of regret, that several of the gentlemen, Ministers and others, who had been invited to take a part in the proceedings, were not present, and that there was not that general attendance which it was hoped there would have been, particularly as this meeting was held with the special object of affording the friends, comprising the several denominations of christians in that vicinity, an opportunity which they had but once before been favoured with, of uniting with each other on this common ground, so peculiarly supplied by Bible Society Meetings, in promoting the interests of their common christianity, by aiding in the universal dissemination of the uncorrupted Word of God without note or comment.

For the Wesleyans.

GUYSBORO CIRCUIT.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I WAS MUCH pleased to see through your valuable paper the interest taken by our friends in Barrington in the affairs of their Mission-house. The time has fully come for the people of this Province to make themselves acquainted with Wesleyan Methodism in all its parts,—with the agencies it employs, and the duties it enjoins. It is a plant that has long been nourished and watered by the liberality of our friends at home, and by the supervision of the Missionary Committee; but it is time the Church in this province should bestow the necessary care and labour upon it to secure its growth and fruitfulness, and enable the Missionary Committee to operate more successfully upon the remote and benighted nations of the earth.

During the time we have been on this Circuit, (the third year is hastening to a close) we have had two Bazaars and two tea meetings;—by these we have raised the amount of £24, which was appropriated in the following manner:—£23 were given to help in the erection of a new Church in Manchester, which was opened in January 1848, £30 were spent in improving the Mission premises in Guysboro, and £17 15s. in painting and providing furniture for the Mission house, and £3 5s. for the purchase of a saddle for the circuit horse. A few things were also given by our friends which were both seasonable and serviceable.

As regards the spiritual or religious state of the Circuit, we have much to be thankful for. During the first year we added 23 to the Church—in the second 24—and so far this year we have added about 15. The Lord this year has been carrying on a glorious work in the Church, such has not been seen in Guysboro before. Our people especially in the town are unitedly rising after-inward and outward holiness. The Lord is with us in all our services, and a powerful & hallowing influence rests upon the people when assembled in the means of grace. All our services are well attended; we have great peace in all our borders and much christian affection. Some have lately been converted to God, and several are penitently seeking mercy and salvation. We are looking for and expecting greater things. Yours truly, J. B. Guysboro, 9th March, 1850.

For the Wesleyans.

TEA MEETING, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Mr. ETTORRE. In my last communication I gave you an account of the series of Missionary Meetings held in this City and Portland. You will be glad to see that they were held by the

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. 87 Bibles, 116 Testaments, £11 1 0. Grat. Dist., 10 " 1 " 1 9 6. Whole amount issued from commencement of Society, in 1841: Sales, 339 Bibles, 581 Testaments, £10 16 7. Gratuitous, " " " " 5 0 7. Issues by private agency previous to the formation of Society: Sales, 240 Bibles, 371 Testaments, £13 7 8. Grat. 5-215 8-282 2 5 0. 613 370 £121 9 10. Whole amount of Subscriptions from the first (the last two years amounting only) to £7 13 6. And previously to formation of this Society, through private agency, £113 0 5. Total £128 13 1.

The following reference was made in the Report to the appointment of an Agent to travel through the country.

It would be unjust to all concerned, to pass over in silence in this Report the important and cheering fact, that there is now employed by the Committee of the Nova Scotia Auxiliary Bible Society, aided in part by a grant from the funds of the British and Foreign Bible Society, an Agent who is actively and industriously employed in travelling through the interior and breadth of our native land, Nova Scotia—seasonably, and we trust successfully, advocating the cause of the Bible Society, and endeavoured to promote the dissemination of the pure word of God without any pecuniary aid, and at the same time, by using and circulating all the means in his power, and his own study of, and attention to, his sacred trust, will be able to make his way, and unto salvation through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. The members of the Committee of this Society on this subject are requested to make a note of the fact that this Agent is now travelling with the other members of their respective parishes, it is as follows:—



lowing account of a large and interesting tea meeting held on the 22d ult., in the spacious basement story of the Centenary Chapel. As to tea meetings, I cannot say that I altogether approve of them, as means employed for the purpose of raising funds to carry out pious and benevolent objects. That such appliances should be necessary, is a tacit reflection on the professed friends of humanity and religion. Principles of paramount nature, amply treasured up in the genius of the religion they profess, should actuate them. As the sweetest and purest honey is spontaneous in its flow, requiring no pressure, so should the liberality of the Church stream forth, independent of an external impulse. Then, and only then, will the charities of Christianity be deep, and pure, and steady, in their onward course. But though "tea meetings" have not my unqualified approval, I cannot consider them as some seem to do, the box of Pandora, the very substratum of mischief among the means made use of, to carry out benevolent designs. Tea meetings, like all others, may be abused, and to condemn them on this account is to hold them up to view in invidious singularity, and to test them by a principle which would pass the same sentence of condemnation on all the rest. You and I, Sir, have met each other on such occasions, and we have never failed to find them seasons of innocent hilarity. There is a something in the tea itself which titillates; hence I think it was as much owing to a quantum of the decoction of the "far famed shrub of Hogue" as to the poet's own imagining, that he so happily designates overflowing bumpers of tea, "cupa tibi placent, but non inebriat."

At the time and place above stated, we had the largest, best conducted, most productive, and by consequence the most interesting tea meeting I had ever witnessed. The object was to raise funds for the effecting of some repairs on the Germain Street Chapel, and to introduce a more effective gas-light to the mission premises. The ladies, you know, are the "golden engine of success" in all benevolent movements. But the idea of a "tea meeting" without them would be too ludicrous for the conception of a madman. Merely for the amusement of the thing, I should like to see the "Lords of the creation," as the other sex sometimes figuratively call us, try their hand at a *féte* of this kind. It would be doubtless a rich repeat.

There had not been a tea meeting in this City among the Methodists for some considerable time. The ladies were therefore resolved by the jingling of cups and the steaming of the leaf, to break the monopoly. With all that respect they so well know how to manifest, they consulted the proper authorities, and with all that tact, they can make so telling, they softened down opposition wherever they found it, made converts to their cause of those who seemed resolved at first not to surrender, and thus, by the never-failing energy they peculiarly inherit, assisted and sustained by a well organized executive of our official men, they set to work heartily, and with good courage. They set their hearts on sixty tables, each to contain twelve guests. They really raised fifty-five. Add to these, those who paid for tables in preference to supplying them, and they more than accomplished their original purpose.

The meeting came off, as above stated, on the 22nd. The spacious vestry was more than crowded. Seven hundred at least sat down to tea, at the first service. Add to these those who quaffed the beverage subsequently, and I am sure it may be with truth affirmed, that not less than eight hundred persons tea'd on the occasion. Aided by the Brethren Crosscombe and Hennigar, Brother Daniel from St. John West, the Rev. R. Irvine of the Free Church, and Rev. Mr. Caswell of the Baptist denomination, we had a talented phalanx of speakers. Having myself nothing to do, besides merely presiding on the occasion, and unhaunted by the terror of having to make a speech, my enjoyment of the meeting was unmoletted and free. The speaking was excellent; and soon we found the truthfulness of "Waller's eulogium" on the China leaf.

"The muse's friend, Tea, does our fancy aid,  
Repress those vapours which the head invades"  
—or as another lover of the exhilarating decoction sings—

But not the cup the drunkard loves to sup—  
Kindling to life the dying spirits up,  
Giving inspiration to the ready lip."

The whole company seemed to be more by far than pleased. And why should, or how could it be otherwise? The guests were at no loss to know what to do with the good things spread before them. The kind hearted females, who raised the supplies, commenced and perpetuated a shower of smiles over their well spread tables and the guests who surrounded them. It was evidently a "tea meeting" got up on the "high pressure principle." Whether out of real relief for the harmless beverage, or by way of compliment, or combining both, I cannot say with certainty, but, plainly, there were present those who did their share in the consumption.

But the best of all is still to be told. The proceeds of our tea meeting amounted to between ninety and one hundred pounds—and

some of the ladies declared, even the next day, after the fumes of the herb must be supposed to have passed off, that at the next great tea demonstration, not less than four tables for each should suffice. Yours, &c.,

RD. KNIGHT,  
St. John N. B., March 11, 1850.

For the Wesleyan.  
**SACKVILLE (N. B.) CIRCUIT.**  
Preachers' Meeting.

MR. EDITOR.—Our meeting published for the 6th of March was by unavoidable circumstances postponed to the 13th. On the afternoon of that day, the Brethren Smithson, Des Brisay, Pickard, and myself held our private meeting in the vestry of our Church. We much regretted that family affliction had deprived us of the presence and help of our venerable and beloved Brother Crosscombe. In consequence of the bad state of the roads we were also disappointed in not having our brethren Allan and Chesley with us. True it is, that disappointments are inseparably connected with the present state; yet the Christian finds no uncertainty in the promises of his Father and his God. This pleasing truth we found most delightfully verified in the course of our hallowed meeting. In reference to our personal experience and the great work of the ministry, many profitable remarks and useful suggestions were made. The great blessing of "Faith," its importance and necessity in our personal salvation, and to give efficiency to our public ministrations, were made the subject of a most profitable conversation; and I trust will lead us more earnestly to adopt the appropriate prayer—Lord increase our faith.

In the evening, Brother Smithson gave us a most useful sermon from Hebrews ii. 2, which was followed by exhortation and prayer. On the morning of the following day, we again stood forth in the name of the Lord, and from Dan. vi. 30, presented us with many impressive illustrations of the character of Daniel's God, and of the noble example of fidelity in the service of Jehovah, as exhibited by the pious exile; and also of the high honours conferred upon this faithful servant of God. This sermon was delivered in a most faithful and affectionate manner; and with the suitable exhortation of Brother Des Brisay, constituted one of the most delightful services connected with any of our previous meetings. At 2 P. M. we commenced our "Love Feast," and as should be the case on such occasions, no time was permitted to be lost. With brevity, but in the fullness of the heart, did many testify what God had done for their souls. It was with reluctance we concluded this, in our church, important department of christian communion. In accordance with previous arrangements, we concluded this sacred festival by commemorating the atoning sacrifice of our adorable Redeemer.

In the evening we had preaching again, followed by a suitable and earnest exhortation from Brother Pickard, calling upon the deeply attentive congregation to take heed to the things they had heard, and urging the all important subject of decision for God. We do trust that the result of these meetings will be seen "after many days."

**Missionary Meetings.**

Our Missionary Meetings for this Circuit were held in January. On the occasion our kind friend, Hon. W. Crane, presided. The audience was addressed in a most interesting and effective strain by the Rev. Messrs. Des Brisay, Smithson, Crosscombe and Pickard; also by C. Dixon, J. Hea, and T. Pickard, Esquires. The congregations were large, and gave unquestionable testimony of their attachment to the Redeemer's cause. The subscriptions taken exceeded those of last year by a large amount. Yours, &c.,

JAMES G. HENNIGAL,  
Sackville, N. B., March 27, 1850.

For the Wesleyan.  
**WOOSTOCK (N. B.) CIRCUIT.**

DEAR BROTHER.—I am happy to be able to inform you, that the work of the Lord is being revived on this Circuit. The spiritual drought to which this part of the Lord's vineyard has been subject, has been painfully protracted. It is long since sinners have been converted, and "Israel has been an empty vine," but at last gracious fruit is appearing. During the last week Brother Tweedie and myself had made arrangements to hold meetings for a few days at Williamstown, a new and interesting settlement about 18 miles from this place. The labours of Brother, formerly stationed on this Circuit, had been blessed to the people by attaching them to our ministry and in gaining their assent generally to our doctrine. Now the Lord is pouring out His Spirit upon them, and almost every family in the settlement contains some who are either seeking the Lord, or who have found "redemption through the blood of Christ, even to forgiveness of sins."

Previous to leaving the settlement, we formed a Society. About 20 persons united with the Church, nearly all of whom are heads of

families. Many young persons are earnestly seeking the Lord, and a few of them have found peace. Owing to the distance from the scene of my labour, as well as the necessity of preaching almost every day in the week to keep up my regular appointments, I was unable to continue longer than two days with them; but He, who can give his blessing with or without human instrumentality, is there, and those who have but newly found Him have commenced prayer meetings, which are well attended almost every evening.

I hope I shall soon be able to communicate pleasing intelligence with respect to Woodstock. Our toil in this place has been incessant. The regular appointments on the circuit require me to preach seven times in a week, and to travel between 60 and 100 miles. But blessed be God, our labour is not in vain. Latterly a deep interest has been manifested in the means of grace; several backsliders have returned to their classes; prejudices are melting away, and I think the Lord is preparing the people for better days. Yours, &c.,

JNO. ALLISON,  
Woodstock, N. B. March 26, 1850.

**CHARLOTTE TOWN CIRCUIT.**

A meeting of the most delightful character was held in Charlottetown on Monday, 1st inst., for the formation of a "Youth's Branch Wesleyan Missionary Society," of which the following notes will, it is presumed, be very acceptable to your readers.

About twelve months ago the numerous and interesting parties connected with the Methodist Sunday School in Charlottetown held a Missionary Meeting in the Vestry—the Rev. W. McCarty presided—a collection was made, but no organization was attempted. It was wisely purposed this year to make the young people's meeting more comprehensive, and to adopt a Constitution by which a right direction should be given to their pious activity—and security afforded for the holding of a similar meeting from year to year.

Hence the Superintendent of the Circuit preached an appropriate discourse on the evening of Easter Sunday, and invited all the young persons in the congregation and their companions to the meeting on the following evening. Shortly after seven o'clock, the spacious Week-Day Chapel was well filled by Wesleyan youth, and others interested in the universal spread of the Gospel. The place soon became crowded, and so continued to the close, which was not until past ten o'clock.

As soon as the Rev. H. Pope, Jr., the judiciously selected Chairman, arrived, the platform was occupied by the speakers, all of whom were young men. They were evidently in earnest, and in the right spirit, and spoke with equal fervour, propriety, and effect. Indeed the addresses were truly and highly excellent. The speakers had the "cross of our Lord Jesus Christ" in view; they felt that only by knowing and believing the things which He has spoken can the lost world of mankind have peace. They spoke from an apprehension of their own obligations to the Saviour, and a serious regard to the eternal consequences to men of the efficacious diffusion of His truth upon earth. Hence their addresses were not humorous, nor quaint, nor cold, nor witty,—but they were tasteful, manly, and scriptural. The joyous interest of the audience was sustained to the end, when a collection was made which amounted to £2 13. 91.; and a donation presented by the Hon. C. Young, of Five Pounds. We shall conclude our notice of this excellent meeting after devoutly wishing the movement all possible success, by submitting to your readers the Resolutions which were unanimously and cordially adopted.

I. Moved by Mr. I. Smith, jr., seconded by Mr. J. Borer:

That this Meeting solemnly believes the obligations of the Church of Christ to be zealous in evangelizing effort are paramount and divine—"Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

II. Moved by Mr. J. R. Watt, seconded by Mr. Bertram Moore:

That this meeting rejoices to acknowledge the Missionary labours of ALL true Christians, especially of the Wesleyan Methodists, to which also the effectual blessing of Almighty God has been most encouragingly imparted.

III. Moved by Mr. F. W. Moore, seconded by Mr. W. Wright:

That so wide is the world which "lieth in the wicked one," and so numerous its inhabitants; so dark are its superstitions, and so deep its mazes; that every sort of Missionary instrumentality in the Church of Christ should be earnestly employed, for the more rapid spread of the "Glorious Gospel of the Blessed God."

IV. Moved by Mr. W. Brown, seconded by Mr. R. A. Strong:

That, therefore, this Meeting adopts in the fear of God, and for His glory, the following

Law and Regulations for the formation and maintenance of a "Youth's Branch Wesleyan Missionary Society."

[These we are obliged to omit for the present.]

V. Moved by Mr. W. Weeks, seconded by Mr. George Milner:

That the following be the Officers and Committee of this Society, Rev. Messrs. Bennett and H. Pope, jr., R. Becker, Messrs. Messrs. Jas. Moore, I. Smith, jr., Jno. Borer, J. R. Watt, B. Moore, F. W. Moore, John A. Boyer, James Morris, and G. Borer, Jr. Treasurer and Secretary, Mr. K. A. Strong. Charlottetown, April 2.

**STANDING REGULATIONS.**

Correspondents must send their communications in a legible hand, and, unless they contain the names of subscribers, or remittance, free of postage, and contain an assurance of confidence, with their proper name and address.

The Editor holds not himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents—claims the privilege of modifying or rejecting articles offered for publication—and cannot pledge himself to return those not inserted.

Communications on business, and those intended for publication, when contained in the same letter, should, if practicable, be written on different parts of the sheet, so that they may be separated when they reach the Editor, Halifax, N. S.

Advertisements, on Saturday Morning—Terms Ten Shillings per annum, exclusive of postage—half yearly in advance—single Copies three pence each.

The Wesleyan Ministers of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Districts are our Agents; who will receive orders and make remittances.

**THE WESLEYAN.**

Halifax, Saturday Morning, April 13, 1850.

**THE PROGRESS OF THE AGE.**

We hear much of the progress of the present age. Times and circumstances, doubtless, undergo great changes, owing to a variety of causes. In practical arts and sciences there has been much improvement. Scarcely a month passes round without witnessing some discovery, which promises to be of utility to the interests of the race. Some theories rise to the surface, like bubbles but evanescent bubbles, only to burst and mingle with the kindred mass. But still the mind of man is active. Intellect is plying and powerful. It cannot rest, whilst the physical world has any thing yet to invite a new application of the principles of science. They who, by enlightened and unflagging industry, promote in any degree the wellbeing of their fellow-men, deserve to be called and esteemed benefactors. Their present success merits appropriate compensation, and their names a niche on the monument of the world's history. From their well-earned fame we would not detract an iota, but would lend our aid to its just increase. Thus also are all, except the envious, disposed to act, and to award due honour to the truly deserving.

The advance of the present times is in the direction of the useful. *Cui bono?* Of what benefit? is the standard of judgment. Profitless projects, though dazzling to the imagination, can scarcely obtain a transitory notice—the beneficial, though environed with difficulties, secure a ready and long-sustained attention. On many accounts this course is judicious. Whilst so many find their real interests alone in that which is serviceable, they feel that any thing else beyond, or outside of, this line is only a mockery and a delusion. Hence the age is eminently practical. So far as its progress is in this direction we sympathize with it. Nor do we think the ultimate point of utility has been reached. The march of profitable discovery is onward. Other resources remain to be revealed. Other and more numerous benefactors will yet arise, and advance the welfare of our species. From these anticipated results, so it known, we exclude not the influence or superintendence of a watchful and benignant Providence. In every fresh discovery of practical science, operating for the good of man, we connect the beneficence of God. He giveth unto man wisdom and knowledge. The regret is, that his gifts

are not more clearly perceived—distinctly and gratefully acknowledged. When men of science become imbued with the spirit of the christian, and the masses of men more generally pervaded with christianity, God will more fully receive the intellectual capacity, and the patient enquiry with which he minds, of those by whom the secret are disclosed for their own benefit. In the sanctification of the unvarying recognition of the constant subordination of acknowledged and ruling principles, we would there were progress among the less favoured, but mightiest of earth's intellectual powers, though in themselves valuable. Then might we contemplate the advancement of the human race, verified capabilities, with a joy, the nature of that, which thrills the bosoms of sinners, whilst we repentance of sinners, and the our Messiah's kingdom.

So far from weakening men rendering it less capable of progress in the higher department from rendering the mental eye perceive, and the judgment decide, we hold, that religious gives an intensity of force to character, and that *ceteris paribus* things being equal, the manliness some discovery, which promises to be of utility to the interests of the race. Some theories rise to the surface, like bubbles but evanescent bubbles, only to burst and mingle with the kindred mass. But still the mind of man is active. Intellect is plying and powerful. It cannot rest, whilst the physical world has any thing yet to invite a new application of the principles of science. They who, by enlightened and unflagging industry, promote in any degree the wellbeing of their fellow-men, deserve to be called and esteemed benefactors. Their present success merits appropriate compensation, and their names a niche on the monument of the world's history. From their well-earned fame we would not detract an iota, but would lend our aid to its just increase. Thus also are all, except the envious, disposed to act, and to award due honour to the truly deserving.

We speak here, as a man comparatively; not denying been men of gigantic mind, and that some of these themselves in the paths of science cannot exclude the belief, of their minds" in righteous super-added mental as well and rendered them a greater world. In ways, perhaps, the Deity, might have given direction to their investigations under the influence of grace acknowledged Him in all that would have led to scientific progress in a ratio greater than realized.

Let us then remember religious truth and principles, as requisite, as to other improvements will transient benefit, and conclude to amplify the instances of our fellow-men's spiritual under the prevailing dissatisfaction a stranger to internal plenty—its fondest aspiration "eternity of bliss" under and disappointment—its



and Regulations for the formation and maintenance of a "Youth's Branch Wesleyan Missionary Society."

Moved by Mr. W. Weeks, seconded Mr. George Milner: That the following be the Officers and Committee of this Society, Rev. Messrs. Batters and H. Pope, jr., R. Bucken, Esq., Messrs. Jas. Moore, I. Smith, jr., Geo. Beer, R. Watt, B. Moore, F. W. Moore, John Boyyer, James Morris, and G. Beer, Sec. Treasurer and Secretary, Mr. M. A. Strong. Charlotte town, April 2.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

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

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, April 13, 1860.

THE PROGRESS OF THE AGE.

We hear much of the progress of the present age. Times and circumstances, doubtless, undergo great changes, owing to a variety of causes. In practical arts and sciences there has been much improvement. Scarcely a month passes round without witnessing some discovery, which promises to be of utility to the interests of the race. Some theories rise to the surface, like bubbles but evanescent bubbles, only to burst and mingle with the kindred mass. But still the mind of man is active. Intellect is prying and powerful. It cannot rest, whilst the physical world has any thing yet to invite a new application of the principles of science. They who, by enlightened and unflagging industry, promote in any degree the well-being of their fellow-men, deserve to be called and esteemed benefactors. Their present success merits appropriate compensation, and their names a niche on the monument of the world's history. From their well-earned fame we would not detract an iota, but would lend our aid to its just increase. Thus also are all, except the envious, disposed to act, and to award due honour to the truly deserving.

The advance of the present times is in the direction of the useful. *Cui bono?* Of what benefit? is the standard of judgment. Profitless projects, though dazzling to the imagination, can scarcely obtain a transitory notice—the beneficial, though environed with difficulties, secure a ready and long-sustained attention. On many accounts this course is judicious. Whilst so many find their real interests alone in that which is serviceable, they feel that any thing else beyond, or outside of, this line is only a mockery and a delusion. Hence the age is eminently practical. So far as its progress is in this direction we sympathize with it. Nor do we think the ultimate point of utility has been reached. The march of profitable discovery is onward. Other resources remain to be revealed. Other and more numerous benefactors will yet arise, and advance the welfare of our species. From these anticipated results, so it is known, we exclude not the influence or superintendence of a watchful and benignant Providence. In every fresh discovery of practical science, operating for the good of man, we connect the beneficence of God. He giveth unto man wisdom and knowledge. The great is, that his gifts

are not more clearly perceived—not more distinctly and gratefully acknowledged.—When men of science become more deeply imbued with the spirit of the christian religion, and the masses of men more thoroughly and generally pervaded with christian principle, God will more fully receive that revenue of praise due unto his Sacred Name for the intellectual capacity, and the spirit of patient enquiry with which he endues the minds, of those by whom the secrets of Nature are disclosed for their own and others' benefit. In the sanctification of intellect, the unvarying recognition of unerring truth, the constant subordination of mind to the acknowledged and ruling principles of divine law, we would there were progress, not only among the less favoured, but among the mightiest of earth's intellectual sons, corresponding to the progress of the age in inferior, though in themselves valuable, improvements. Then might we contemplate the advancement of the human race, in all its diversified capabilities, with a joy, partaking of the nature of that, which thrills and swells the bosoms of angels, whilst witnessing the repentance of sinners, and the increase of our Messiah's kingdom.

So far from weakening mental power, or rendering it less capable of pursuing knowledge in the higher departments—so far from rendering the mental eye less clear to perceive, and the judgment less active to decide, we hold, that religious principle gives an intensity of force to intellectual character, and that *ceteris paribus*, other things being equal, the man of sanctified mind has, in the field of intellectual discovery, a decided advantage over the one destitute of it. Angels excel in strength—strength of mind—for they are eminently holy. They who most resemble God are most under his guidance, and may more confidently than others expect his blessing to direct and assist them in their researches. "The works of the Lord are great, sought out of all them that have pleasure therein." God will honour in the kingdom of Nature those who honour him in the kingdom of Grace. "Behold, God exalteth by his power: who teacheth like him?"—"Who"—but He—"hath put wisdom in the inward parts? or hath given understanding to the beast?"

We speak here, as a matter of course, comparatively; not denying that there have been men of gigantic minds without religion, and that some of these have signalized themselves in the paths of science. But we cannot exclude the belief, that the "renewal of their minds" in righteousness would have super-added mental as well as moral power, and rendered them a greater blessing to the world. In ways, perhaps, unknown to us, the Deity, might have given a bias or a direction to their investigations, had they, under the influence of gracious principle, acknowledged Him in all their ways, which would have led to scientific discoveries, calculated to augment the sum of human happiness in a ratio greater than has yet been realized.

Let us then remember, that progress in religious truth and principle is, in this practical age, so requisite, as that without it, all other improvements will be of comparatively transient benefit, and however they may conduce to ameliorate the external circumstances of our fellow-men, will leave the immortal spirit under the pressure of accumulating dissatisfaction and disquietude—a stranger to internal peace amid outward plenty—its fondest aspirations after an "eternity of bliss" under a doom of blight and disappointment—its future "evil thing."

the more painful by the marked contrast with the "good things" which may have surrounded it in the present state of being.

WORKING METHODISM.

We direct special attention to a sensible and practical paper on this subject from the *Wesleyan Indicator*, which may be found on our second page. It is peculiarly adapted to the present times, when so many legislators have arisen, and, in the exuberance of their wisdom, are proposing project after project for the emendation of the system. The great principle of improvement advocated, has been tried by some who have gone off from the parent-stock, but with decided failure; while the Old Connexion has proceeded with a steady and rapid increase. We look at the practical working of principles, and say, give us those that effect the greatest amount of good. Theories, however well they may appear on paper, whose beneficial operation is questionable, and which, when reduced to practice, have resulted in no extensive good, are not for a moment to be weighed in the balance with a long-tried, faithfully-tested organization, which has withstood the pressure of time, and change, and opposition, but, notwithstanding, has multiplied its benefits on a large scale in almost every land. Such, at least, it appears to us, is the inference the wise and good would draw from the premises. We cordially subscribe to the propositions that "the secret of prosperity" in any Church "does not lie in legislation," and that "he that works Methodism with most heart, is the best friend of Methodism, and the best servant of religion." Weighty truths! May they be practically exemplified by all the members of our Church!

DEPARTURE OF THE REV. SAMPSON BUSBY.

The Rev. Sampson Busby, Wesleyan Minister of Portland, N. B., has gone to his eternal rest. We copy the following brief notice from the St. John papers for the present, expecting that we shall soon have the privilege of placing before our readers a fuller and more satisfactory account of this Christian experience, ministerial labours, and last moments, from some one of our New Brunswick brethren.

On Sunday night, the 31st March, at the Mission House in Portland, the Rev. S. Busby, Wesleyan Missionary, in the 61st year of his age. For the long space of thirty-eight years, he had sustained an unblemished reputation, as a christian, and as a Minister of Christ. The early part of his Missionary life was spent in Newfoundland—from which mission he was removed in 1816, to Prince Edward Island, forming part of the Nova Scotia District. After 11 years of devoted labour in that district, he was removed to New-Brunswick, where he spent the last twenty-three years of his pastoral and ministerial life. The fidelity and affection with which he fulfilled the sacred duties of his office, greatly endeared him to the people of his charge. Possessing a soul prompt to sympathy, and feeling a deep interest in the comfort and salvation of the afflicted, he was always ready to obey the calls so frequently made upon him—fearless of disease in whatever form it might appear. His uniform kindness in sustaining his domestic relations greatly endeared him to his bereaved wife and large family. The loss to them is irreparable. He bore his protracted affliction without a murmur, being comforted and supported by the consolations of religion, which he had for so many years recommended to others.—He died in great peace.

YOUTH'S MISS. SOCIETY, CHARLOTTETOWN.

The youth connect with our congregation in Charlottetown, P. E. I., are resolved to take an active part in the hallowed cause

of Christian Missions. The account of the organization of this Society, and of its proceedings, published in another column, will be read with interest. Their conduct in this particular is creditable alike to their good sense, sympathy, and zeal. How much better is it for the young to act in this manner, than to spend their time, energies, and means, in foolish and ignoble pursuits! Were the same encouragement afforded in other Circuits, similar results would follow. Whilst we hope our young friends in Charlottetown may be stimulated to perseverance in the course they have thus happily commenced, we also indulge the expectation, that others will be induced to imitate their praiseworthy example. The sums thus contributed, though comparatively small in each place, would make, were the movement general in our Circuits, quite a respectable amount in the aggregate, and be the means of doing no little good in the world.

PRIZE ESSAYS ON THE SABBATH.

Some friends of the Sabbath in Charlottetown, P. E. I., not long since offered prizes for the best Essays on the Lord's Day, to be written, we believe, by farmers on the Island; and we see by recent papers, that the Adjudicators have "awarded the first prize to Robert Gordon, farmer, of Huntley River, Cascumpeque, and the second to Murdoch McLeod, farmer, Wigmore Road, New London." These essays are to be published.—Each of four unsuccessful Essayists received, as a mark of "the intellectual ability and religious spirit" they displayed in their productions, a copy of "the History of the Reformation, by M. D'Aubigne, handsomely bound in cloth." This is a movement in the right direction. By such means the attention of the masses will be turned to the consideration of the sanctity, obligation, and benefits of the holy Sabbath, and the consequence will be, that the parties themselves and the community generally will be the gainers thereby.

PETITION AGAINST THE TRANSMISSION OF MAILS ON THE SABBATH.

The Clergy, Magistrates, and other inhabitants of Charlottetown, and its vicinity, have petitioned His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor of P. E. Island, to adopt measures to prevent the employment of the Steamer "Rose," for the transmission of the Mails from Pictou to Charlottetown, on the holy Sabbath, and the consequent opening of the Post Office for the delivery of Letters on that day. The Petition is respectfully but strongly expressed. Public Bodies are under obligation to obey the law of God as well as individuals; and the success of the Petitioners has our most ardent wish. The transmission of the Mails, and delivery of letters at Post Offices on the Lord's Day should be stopped at once in this and the neighbouring Provinces.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

We are glad to see that the Press is agitating the necessity of abolishing the postal tax on Newspaper transmission. The measure has our cordial approbation. The sooner it succeeds, the better, say we.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

The last Recorder contains the gratifying information that His Worship, the Mayor, has taken prompt steps to suppress "the scandalous conduct of the hitherto ungovernable youngsters of the city in the streets, on the Lord's Day." A number of youth were apprehended, and a fine of ten shillings was imposed on each transgressor. "All honour to the Mayor," says our contemporary, and so say we, for the conscientious spirit he shows in doing what is right, and manfully despising the danger of incurring popular ill will.

Wesleyan Missionary Meeting at Sydney, C. B.

The Sydney Herald, of March 30th, contains a pleasing account of a Wesleyan Missionary Meeting which took place at that Town on Tuesday evening, the 26th. Rev. J. Jost in the Chair. Several animated speeches were delivered on the occasion. "A subscription list" was taken round, "and a collection made, in behalf of the objects of the Society—which amounted to a very handsome sum."

GREAT RAILWAY MEETING.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon, in the new Temperance Hall, to promote the erection of the long talked of railway from this City to Windsor. We have not been furnished with the particulars, but shall give them to our readers in our next. Of the advantages which would accrue from the completion of such an enterprise, there can be no reasonable doubt; and we hope to live long enough to see this and the other Provinces, not only possessing great trunk railways between the most important places, but intersected in all feasible directions by branch railways, and thus affording the utmost facilities to the public for travelling and transportation.

A new Methodist Church in New York.

We have long been aware that several industrial laymen—among whom we understand the brothers Harper to be prominent—connected with the John Street, Methodist Episcopal Church, had in contemplation the purchase of a site up town for a place of worship commensurate with the growing importance of the denomination and the improved style of church architecture. We have now to announce that the trustees of the John Street Methodist Church have effected the purchase for \$18,000, of a plot of ground on the corner of Fourteenth Street and Irving Place, measuring 75 feet by 123, on which they intend to erect a handsome modern structure. From our knowledge of some of the parties to this enterprise, we venture to predict, with the utmost confidence, that the new church will be equal to any of those beautiful temples of the Most High which already adorn that section of the city. We believe that neither the means nor the enterprise to carry out this purpose will be wanting, while the site is perhaps the best which could have been selected. Hundreds, whose earliest religious associations cluster around the "old John Street Church," will be glad to learn that there is no intention of giving up that house, which will be sustained in all its efficiency as heretofore. The new church will be in addition to and not in lieu of that "well remembered spot," where Methodism first took root in this city, and where it has grown and flourished, and the fruit whereof has sprung up in every direction—its latest bud of promise being the proposed structure on the corner of Irving place.—N. Y. Commercial.

Coral Isles in the Pacific.

Strange as it may seem, the little coral insect has the honour of being the architect of the most massive and substantial artificial structures that have ever graced our globe. Man prides himself upon the greatness of his power, and the grandeur of his works; but let him rightly contemplate the massive piles erected by these small insects, and the beautiful garment of humility will ever hereafter gracefully adorn his person. The ocean is supposed to be about five miles deep, and the blue hue of the water around these coral islands indicates that they are not built on shoals, but arise from that profundity of its depths which the great leviathan has never yet fathomed. The circumference of many of these islands is not to be computed by feet and rods, but by furlongs and miles. Egypt's kings marshalled their millions of subjects, and possibly, for several reigns, continued to quarry out and heap up huge masses of rock. Finally a pile, a mile at its base, and a mile high, was formed, and it has ever since been considered one of the great wonders of the world, and the most sublime physical work in which man was ever employed. Place one of these coral pyramids of five miles high, and twenty miles in circumference, by its side, and how meagre appears the highest effort of man's physical greatness. For beauty and utility the coral also far surpasses the Egyptian.

The one is a plain uniform structure of dark stone, the other a chaste white pile, erected with ten thousand beautiful varieties of form, and containing innumerable curiously constructed cells. The Egyptian pyramid has not for a single age withstood unimpaired the gentle kisses of the winds and rains of heaven, but these coral islands have been built up amid the ragings of the ocean, and although its almost omnipotent power has been sweeping against some of them for possibly two or three thousand years, still they stand firm as the everlasting mountains. O how infinitely great must be the Being, who thus endows insects so minute with such tremendous power! How important to secure His favour, and how fearful to incur His eternal displeasure! Com. to Ch. Id. and Jour.







LANGLEY'S

Antibilious, Aperient Pills.

FOR Dropsy—all Stomach and Liver Complaints, Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, nausea, Loss of Appetite, habitual Constipation, and a General Family Medicine, which may be taken at all times, by both sexes with perfect safety these PILLS cannot be excelled in their mild and 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.

Sole Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, first Brick Building south of Province Building, where also may be obtained—

Prime Havana Cigars.

RECEIVED this day [April 3] direct from Havana, 12,000 Prime CIGARS, Choice Brands, (in boxes 250 each)—viz., La Ingrida, La Ceres, Jaguez, and California—For sale at the Italian Warehouse, W. M. HARRINGTON, April 6.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

At Langley's Drug Store, first Brick Building south of Province Building, Hollis Street. GENERAL SUPPLY of Garden and Flower SEEDS which may be relied upon as being fresh and true to their kinds, was received late last fall from England and is now for Sale at the above Establishment. April 6.

PURE COD LIVER OIL

For Medicinal Use. WILLIAM LANGLEY, Hollis Street. April 6.

SEEDS, SEEDS.

RECEIVED per Steamer Niagara, a Fresh Assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds. ROBERT G. FRASER, No. 139 Granville Street. April 6.

Prime Rice.

A FEW Tierces Prime HEAD RICE, For Sale by W. M. HARRINGTON, March 30.

Elastic Chest Expanding Braces.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

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

These BRACES are recommended to all slightly made or narrow chested persons; also for Round Shoulders or Diseased Spine, as a means of expanding the Chest, so as to give full play to the Lungs, straightening and strengthening the Back, and giving uprightness and symmetry to the body. They will be found beneficial to all ages,—but especially to youth. They may be worn almost the least inconvenience, precluding the necessity of Stays—for which Ladies would find it greatly to their advantage, as regards health and beauty, to substitute them.

The Subscriber will furnish the Braces wholesale or retail, at prices as moderate as possible. MICHAEL HERBERT, No. 6 Argyle Street. Halifax, Feb. 13.

HYDE'S LIVELY STABLES.

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

One of the terms of sale is that Mr. Lindsay trusts no person whatever, he will also act as Agent for the EASTERN STAGE LINE, and all the business will be conducted strictly on the cash principle. All persons having claims against me are respectfully invited to send them in immediately, and persons who are unfortunate enough to be in my debt will trust not think me oppressive when I ask them to pay their amounts on or before the first day of April next, or give me their notes payable on demand with interest. Mr. W. D. Cutlip is authorized to settle these accounts, with instructions to push them to a close as fast as possible. I am thankful to the many who have given me their business and supported me with their cash. Those that have had the benefit of my labor, and wish the Livery, will find it to their advantage to call early, if too poor to pay it will give me great pleasure to forgive.

H. HYDE. March 16. 1m.

You May be Cured Yet!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Branton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Coatham, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 28, 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 doctoring and 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 take 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 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 soon cured her. I had the honor 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 Peninsula War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd September, 1833. The Commanding Officer at the time, was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Honourable Henry Baring. (Signed) THOMAS BRANTON.

Cure of a Bad Leg of Twenty-one Years' Standing!

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Black, 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.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Falkirk, August 13th, 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 was by their means in three weeks enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at the time my toes are perfectly cured. (Signed) OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.

An Extraordinary Cure of a Desperate Skin Disease.

On the 21st July, 1848, the Editor of the "Morning Post" Newspaper, published in India, inserted the following Editorial article in his paper. "We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment set in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an excellent Coolant, called Elias, employed in our Establishment, was afflicted with myriads of Ringworms, which defied all the Medical Doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he was under ground; we tried "Holloway" upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin. The effect was miraculous.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Table with 3 columns: Bad Legs, Bed Sores, Blisters, Bites of Mosquitoes, Cuts & Scalds, Dizziness, Coughs, Cholera, Chapped-hands, Corns (Soft), Cancers, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular swellings, Itching, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore throats, Skirful diseases, Sprays, Sore-heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilized world in Pots and Boxes, 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box. There is a very considerable saving by taking the Large Box.

Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot and Box. Sold by JOHN NAYLOR & CO., Agents, No. 152 Granville Street, Halifax, Ns January 26.

The Colonial Life Assurance Company.

Registered and empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 & 8 Vict. Cap. 119. CAPITAL £500,000.

GOVERNOR:

The Right Hon. the EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada.

General Board of Directors for Nova Scotia

- The Hon. M. B. ALMON, Banker. The Hon. Wm. A. BLACK, Banker. LEWIS BLISS, Esq. CHARLES TWISSING, Esq., Barrister. JOHN BAXTER BLAND, Esq. The Hon. ALEX. KEITH, Merchant.

Medical Adviser,

ALEXANDER F. SAWERS, M. D.

Agents and Secretaries, JAMES and CHARLES STEWART.

EDMUNDOUR, HALIFAX, N.S. LONDON, 4, George St. 11 Prince St. 4, Alouthy. (Head Office)

THE COLONIAL commenced business in 1849 and the result which has attended its operations fully bears out the anticipations of success which its founders entertained.

The Directors look forward with confidence to a very favourable result at the first Division of PROFITS, in 1854, and Persons Assuring before 25th May, 1850, will participate in that Division to the extent of 5 Years Claim.

The Capital of the Company gives complete security for all its transactions, and parties dealing with the Office incur none of the risks of mutual assurance.

The Rates adopted were framed after a most careful and searching enquiry as to the value of life in North America, and the Directors are confident that they have adopted a moderate scale as can be held compatible with safety.

Parties assured can pass between Great Britain and North America within certain limits without extra charge, and have other privileges of residence, as more particularly noticed in the Company's Prospectus.

Every information can be obtained by application at the Company's Office, in Halifax, N. S., No. 11, Prince Street, or from any of the Agents. By order of the Directors,

J. & C. J. STEWART,

Secretaries to the Halifax Board.

Agents for Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.

- Anheer, Robert B. Dickie, Annapolis, James J. Ritchie, Arichat, Charles F. Harrington, Bridgetown, James R. Smith, Charlottetown, P. E. I., E. L. Lydiard, Digby, James A. Dennison, Kentville, John C. Hill, Liverpool, John H. Freeman, Lunenburg, George T. Solomon, Pictou, James Creighton, Shelburne, Cornelius White, Sydney, C. B. Charles E. Leonard, junr. Truro, Adam G. Archibald, Windsor, P. M. Cunningham, Yarmouth, Henry A. Grantham.

Valuable PROPERTY For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for SALE, the Dwelling HOUSE and Lands attached, whereon he now lives, one SAW MILL, and 560 ACRES TIMBER LAND.

The Dwelling House is pleasantly situated; it is furnished throughout, and in a good state of repair, with a front-proof Cellar, and a sewer falling Well or Water. Also a commodious STABLE. The Saw Mill is most conveniently situated, and is fitted out with a new set of running Gear, on an improved principle, at a cost of £125. The Timber Land is on the river, and fortunately escaped the fire of last summer. GEO. M. MACK Mill Village, Feb. 23d, 1850.

Wesleyan Day School.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to intimate to Wesleyan Parents and to the Public generally that the above School has been for some time in operation, and is still open for the reception of the youth of both sexes. The course of instruction embraces the following branches:

Primary Department.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography.

Higher Department.

Ancient and Modern History, Ancient & Modern Geography, use of the Globes, Grammar, and Composition, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra.

Mathematical and Classical Departments.

Euclid, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, Logic, and Rhetoric. School is open admitting the Argyle St. Chapel Hours of attendance from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Terms of the different Classes made known by application at the School Room, or at the Secretary's residence, No. 59 Brunswick Street. July 1st. W. ALEXANDER'S RECD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

BEG to call the attention of Dealers (in Town and Country to their Large

Stock of Glassware and Earthenware,

WHICH FOR QUALITY AND PRICE CANNOT BE SURPASSED!

They have Now ON HAND:

- 10 Crates Black TEAPOTS, 5s. doz. and upwards. 15 do. Rockingham Teapots, 6s. doz. " " 4 do. Cane and dip Bowls, 1s. " " 10 do. " " Jugs, 2s. " " 10 do. Edged Plates, 1s. " " 5 do. Blue do. 1s. 6d. " " 10 do. Pencil Tea Sets, 7s. 6d. " " 10 do. Mulberry do. 8s. 6d. " " 10 do. Brown Milk Pans 4s. " " 20 Barrels Tumblers, 2s. " " 5 lbs. China Tea Sets, 10s. " " 20 Crates Cans & Saucers, 1s. 6d. " " 5 do. fowled Blue Tea Sets, 8s. 6d. " "

All Goods packed to Order and

IN THE VERY BEST MANNER.

No charge for PACKING or PACKAGE.

EXPECTED DAILY BY FIRST SPRING SHIPS

500 Packages Earthenware,

(The largest Assortment ever offered in this market.) (April 6.) CLEVERDON & CO.



IN QUART BOTTLES.

For the Removal, and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood or Habit of the System, viz.:

- Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Blotches, Piles, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life.

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

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

Ballyvaughan, Va. Dec. 19, 1845. News, A. B. & D. BAYNE: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely choked, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weals together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat a new well; I am free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your obedient servant, LUISA R. BEVAN.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn:—

Woburn, Mass., March 30th, 1846. News, A. B. & D. BAYNE: From what I have ascertained, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability, who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the same cure which you have preserved its efficacy, as fully and fully as I have experienced, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and still in need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to be acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours, LUTHER WRIGHT.

SEND Sarsaparilla is sold wholesale by appointment, in Nova Scotia, at MOTT'S Medical Warehouse, Halifax, at the same prices as at the Manufacturer's in New York. 21 per Bottle—6 Bottles for \$6. Feb. 16.

MOTT'S BROMA.

THE following observations having reference

to the preparation of BROMA, appeared in a

late number of the Boston Medical Journal:—

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

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

Wholesale for the Proprietor, at Halifax, at MORTON'S MEDICAL WAREHOUSE, near the Province Building. Feb. 23.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON.

Capital Stock £100,000 Sterling.

Chief Office, 44 Moorgate Street.

TRUSTEES.

James Hunter, Esq., Compton Terrace, Kingston.

Frank Mildred, Esq., Baskerville, Nicholson Lane.

Thomas Hand, Esq., Liverpool.

Chairman of Directors, J. Charles Harwood, Esq., F. R. S.

Secretary of Shareholders, Dy. Chairman, John Josiah Buttress, Esq.

Agent for Nova Scotia, DANIEL STARR.

Medical Examiner, R. S. Black, Esq., M. D.

THE Agency of the above Company has been in operation in this Province about 4 years, has made considerable progress, without yet having a claim, the rates are generally lower than any other London or Scotch Company, and the proportion of profit divided among the assured greater by far than any other, being 10 per cent, 10 per cent only to the Stockholders, rendering it at once both a Stock and mutual Society without any risk to the assured; their first Bonuses declared in May last were in some cases over three per cent annuities on the amount of Policy. And on two Policies at this agency on which three annual premiums only had been paid, the Bonus added was over 82 per cent on the amount paid in, the mortality among the lives assured by this Society were found to be 21 per cent less than had been calculated for. The above are facts in favour of the "Star" which cannot be controverted, and should recommend it to the favourable consideration of all parties intending to insure. Policy effected on the participating principle allowed to come in on the payment of 3 annual premiums. Thirty days allowed for the renewal of Policies after becoming due, and Policies expired can be renewed within six months, if the parties be not insured, and the payment of a small sum as credit on one half the premium when amounting to a certain sum, may be obtained for the first five years. No extra charge made for crossing board from England in Steamers or first class sailing vessels at any season, by advising the Agent of the parties, in addition. Policies are sent out by next steamer after arrival of Proposals. The attention of the Public of this Province generally and the Wesleyans in particular, is requested to the favourable terms and privileges offered by the "Star" as above enumerated. It is admitted by all that it is the duty of every person having others dependent on them to provide for them while they have it in their power to do so, and in no way can this be done so effectually or cheaply as by paying according to their means a sum annually on a Life Policy. It has often been proved even here to be of much benefit to widows and orphans, and so very uncertain as to life and health, of which we have recently had many sad proofs, that delay in these matters is exceedingly dangerous, the only time to apply is while in Health. Applicants will receive every information and attention to their requests by the Agent in Halifax, who furnishes all necessary Blanks, and Medical Examiner attends free of expense to the applicant. All communications by mail must be prepaid.

DANIEL STARR, Agent. Jerusalem Warehouse

Jan 2 1850



DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA 61, HOLLIS STREET GENERAL AGENT—Halifax, N. S.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism, considerable of the time I could not get along or walk. I had the most distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours respectfully, JAMES CUMMINGS

The Rev. John Rogers, of Jersey City, an old and highly respectable clergyman of the Baptist denomination, residing in the following certificate of Dr. S. P. Townsend's office. It speaks for itself. Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I am constrained to give you a statement of the benefit I derived from using your Sarsaparilla, following by its means, I shall render a benefit to those who are afflicted as I have been. I was reduced for many months by the dyspepsia, so much that it was with much difficulty for me to walk or sleep about. I had also a tumor, which covered the most part of my head—which was extremely troublesome and sore; it got to be almost a scab. I used quite a number of remedies for both the complaint, but received little or no benefit, until I took your Sarsaparilla, which, through the kindness of Providence, his reliefed me to more than my usual health, so I am now enjoying better than I have for a number of years. I am now 60 years of age. I believe it to be an invaluable medicine, and recommend it to my numerous acquaintances, which is very large. I have been a minister a great many years. I hope this hasty sketch may be as much benefit to you as your medicine has to me. July 11, 1847. JOHN ROGERS, Jersey City.

Methodist Clergyman. The following was sent to our Agent in Rahway, by the Rev. J. O. TUNISON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church—one of the most honored and respected in the connection—and is another evidence of the wonderful effects of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla on the system. Father Francis—Having for some time past, as you are aware, experienced great general debility of my system, attended with constant and alarming hemorrhages of my throat and lungs, I was, at your suggestion, and in consequence of having read Captain Molestin's decided testimony in its behalf, induced to try Dr. S. P. Townsend's famous Sarsaparilla. I tried it, I confess, more in the hope than in the confidence of its proving successful; but I am bound to you for new to acknowledge, that I did not try it long before I began to experience its salutary effects; and I may now say, with Captain Molestin, that I would not be without it on any consideration. It has done me more good than any previous remedy I have tried, and if this statement is deemed by you of any importance, you have my full consent to make it public. Rahway, August 24, 1847. J. O. TUNISON.

SCHROFULA CURED. This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three cases cured in one house in the neighborhood. Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with the disease; have taken only Sarsaparilla; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligations. Very respectfully, H. C. W. CRAIN, 106 West-st.

OPENER OF PHTHISIS. Dr. S. P. Townsend's Principal Office has been removed from 128 Fulton, to 59 Nassau street, in the building formerly occupied by the South Baptist Church. Agents—Reading & Co., No. 3 State-street, and Mrs. E. Kidder, No. 100 Court-street, Boston; Samuel Kidder, Jr., Lowell; Henry Pratt, Salem; James B. Green, Worcester; Allison & Gault, Concord; J. Balch & Son, Providence; and by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West India, and the Canadas.

FOR SALE by SAMUEL STORY, Srd. AGENT, 61, Hollis Street. N. B. Davoggers and others, supplied on the most liberal terms.

Molasses, Pork, Bread, &c. &c. RECEIVED by late arrivals and for sale by the Subscriber— 530 Pubs Choice Muscovado MOLASSES. 64 Barrels } 72 Barrels N. York City Inspection PRIME PORK, 18 do Canada Prime MEAT BEEF, 40 do do Prime do, 200 do Fresh Pilot } BREAD, 450 do do Naxy } Also—171 Barrels Philadelphia RYE FLOUR, just arrived per Brig "Mayflower" April 13. 3w. GEO. H. STARR.

JOHN WOODILL, Virtualler. BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and customers that he has removed from his former stand, (opposite Davy's Country Market) to the old Woodville stand, No. 52, DEXTER WAY, near ST. JAMES'S, where he will be thankful for a continuation of favours, formerly conferred on him. May 19.

Pure Cod Liver Oil, FOR MEDICINAL USE, just received a fresh supply of the above, extracted pure and fresh. ROBT. G. FRASER, Chemist, 117, Granville Street. Dec 23.



CONTRACT. Mail Conveyance between Truro and Amherst.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Deputy Postmaster General, for Conveying Her Majesty's MAILS between Truro and Amherst, twice a week, will be received at this Office on TUESDAY the 28th day of May next, at twelve o'clock (noon). The tenders to state the Sum per annum in Halifax Currency.

The Conditions of the Contract are that the Department reserves to itself the right of fixing the days and hours of departure from either end of the Line, The Coaches or Waggon to be drawn by not less than two Horses, and a uniform rate of speed must be maintained at Seven Miles an Hour, both in Summer and Winter. A Notice of Three Months to be given on either side to determine the Contract, and ample security will be required for the due and faithful performance of the service.

Parties Tending to call themselves at the General Post Office at the above hour, and must be prepared with the names of the parties who are willing to become bound as Sureties, accompanied by a Certificate signed by two Magistrates, that they are in eligible circumstances, otherwise no notice will be taken of their Tenders. The Service to commence on the 6th of July next. Any further information which may be required, can be obtained on application to the Deputy Postmaster General.

A. WOODGATE, D. P. M. G. General Post Office, Halifax. } 10th April, 1850. } 12pm April 13.

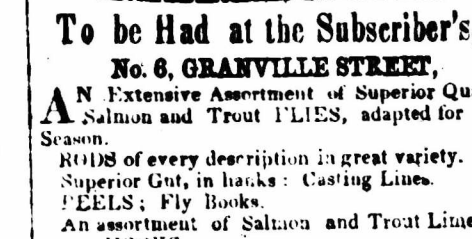
The Spring Style of New York Hats, FOR 1850, HAS JUST ARRIVED. THE SUBSCRIBER has received ex-Pho sent, from NEW YORK, 8 Cases of Fashionable Silk and fine Molestin HATS, an elegant and durable article.

Also a large assortment of Covered and Painted Hats, and South Western. All of which are offered Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rates, for Cash or approved Credit. H. S. McNEILL, April 13. 2ins. 8 Granville Street.

Refined SUGARS, Candy, &c. 1 TON best Double Refined, 10 lb. Loaves, 20 lbs. superior Crushed SUGAR. 10 do Second Quality do do 5 cases White Havana do 10 boxes White Sugar Candy, on Consignment. 5 do Yellow do do. For Sale at the Italian Warehouse, by W. M. HARRINGTON. April 13.

Children's Wheel-barrows. 100 TOY WHEEL-BARROWS, for Children, superior in strength to any imported. For Sale by W. M. HARRINGTON. April 13.

FISHING TACKLE. To be Had at the Subscriber's, No. 6, GRANVILLE STREET, AN Extensive Assortment of Superior Quality Salmon and Trout FLIES, adapted for the Season. RIGGS of every description in great variety. Superior Gut, in hanks; Casting Line. FEELS: Fly Hooks. An assortment of Salmon and Trout Limerick HOOKS. Basket and Landing Nets. Guttled Hooks, &c. &c. &c. PETER NORDBECK, April 13, 1850. 4w inside.



CANADA. THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.—We have been of a transaction which affords most satisfactory proof that the St. Lawrence route will prove much cheaper than the Erie Canal. One of our most propellers, the Western Lumber, has been chartered to take a cargo of four to five hundred tons of lumber per barrel, and bring a West India cargo back to Toronto at its port of call. It is clearly expected that the best of the barges will be the first to be

season at the respective ports. We have reason to know that freights can be engaged on much lower terms by sailing craft than those which we have stated above. We need not add another word to convince those who have been sceptical as to the superiority of the St. Lawrence route, that goods can be carried cheaper by it than by the Erie Canal. When the route becomes known there is no doubt that the great bulk of the Western produce must come by it, and that we shall be perfectly independent of the United States. We shall watch with much interest future transactions with regard to freights to and from the ports of the Sister Colonies.—Toronto Globe.

NEW INVENTION.—Mr. Penny, of Kingston, has invented and patented a machine for tanning leather, which bids fair to supersede the present tedious process of manufacture. The conversion of hides into leather will with the use of this machine, occupy but one third of the time hitherto necessary for that purpose. The machine itself is of very simple construction.—Quebec Gazette.

UNITED STATES. Dr. Webster's Trial. (Continued.)

SECOND DAY.—The Court came in at half-past ten o'clock, the jury having previously visited the premises in North Grove street, where the murder was committed. Francis Tukey, City Marshal, then testified as to the efforts made by the police to discover the whereabouts of the missing man, his visit to the Medical College, and the finding of the parts of the body; and was followed by Calvin G. Moore, Mrs. Martha Moore, Dwight, Prouty, Jr., (the two latter school-boys) Elias Fuller, and Albert Fuller, who severally testified to seeing Dr. Parkman on the 23d of November, between 12 and 2 o'clock, in the vicinity of North Grove St., and the two latter to his passage towards the College. John Pratt, coroner was sworn and examined, who testified to the finding of the remains and to summoning a Jury of Inquest. Several medical gentlemen were summoned, and gave in an account of the post mortem examination, and agreed in testifying that there was nothing in the color of the remains, the size, or the hair, dissimilar to Dr. George Parkman.

THIRD DAY.—Dr. Matthew C. Keop, Surgeon-Dentist, recognised a set of mineral teeth that had been found in Professor Webster's apartments as a set made by him for Dr. Parkman in 1849; exhibited a plaster cast of the lower jaw of Dr. P. which had been made at the time for the purpose of fitting the teeth.

Dr. Lester Noble was a student with the last witness in '46; worked at the teeth made for Dr. P. and recognised those produced in the Court as the same. He stated several circumstances that enabled him to recognise them.

THE FOURTH DAY was occupied in the examination of Ephraim Littlefield, Superintendent of the College Building.—He swore that Dr. Parkman called on Dr. Webster on the 19th Nov., that he was present at the interview. Dr. P. asked Dr. W. if he were ready for him. The reply was "No!" Dr. P. then said something which witness did not exactly comprehend, but he thought he accused him of doing him some injustice about some papers Dr. P. said something must be done to-morrow, and then left the room. Witness spoke of several conversations that he had with Dr. W. relative to Dr. P.'s disappearance; of a sledge that had disappeared from Dr. W.'s apartments about the time of the supposed murder; of W. keeping his doors locked about this period, an unusual circumstance—of Dr. W. questioning him about the means of access to the vault where he remains from the dissecting room was put—the Doctor, intimating that he wished to procure some gas from it by means of an apparatus he had for the purpose—of a fire having been made by the Dr. in a furnace which the witness had never known to have been used before—of Dr. W. asking him if he were a freemason—of his making him a present of a Turkey for Thanksgiving—of the several searches that had been made in the College—of his own proceedings between the time of the disappearance of Dr. P., and the arrest of Dr. W., embracing the finding of a bunch of skeleton keys, which opened several of the doors of the College, including those of Dr. W.'s department, and his manner of detecting an entrance, with the concurrence of Messrs. Bigelow and Jackson, through the walls of the prison vault, with which there was one communication except through the Dr. W.'s study; and the finding the remains together with some other articles, newly made up by W. P. The rest of the trial has been concluded.

THE NAVY.—It is thought that the Earl of Dundonald will pay an early visit to this port, of his extensive command. The Supply 12, sloop, has arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, she had been on shore down on the Spanish Main, thrown her guns overboard, and was much damaged.—Chronicle.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Since our last, letters on business have been received from Rev. R. Knight, Rev. R. A. Chesley, (order from) Rev. J. Marshall (through Chairman)—Papers sent according to directions.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Lower Horton: J. F. 50. Baltimore, U. S.: Information will be sought, and transmitted as soon as obtained. Shall be glad to hear often from our young friends. We will write soon.

To Agents.

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

MARRIAGES.

At Moncton, on the 2nd inst, by the Rev. R. A. Chesley, Mr. John A. Welton, to Miss Mary Jane Wootton, eldest daughter of Mr. James Wootton, all of Moncton.

On Tuesday evening, at Poplar Grove Church, by the Rev. P. G. DeGlorio, Jonas Hager of the State of Massachusetts, to Miss Margaret Jane, only daughter of William Crawford, of this city.

DEATHS.

On Thursday 4th inst. Catherine, wife of Mr. Isaac Parson, aged 51 years, much esteemed by her family and a numerous circle of friends.

At Musquodoboit Harbour, on Wednesday the 2d inst. at 6 o'clock, P. M. Elizabeth, aged two years and six months, and on the following morning at 9 o'clock, Harriet, aged seven years, and six months, children of William Bayar, Junior, of the place.

On the 24th February last, at London, Canada West, Charles Poole, Esq. M. D. formerly a resident of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS. Friday, 6th—R. M. Steamer, Niagara, from Boston, 44 hours; schr Zebina, Griffiths, Quebec, 22 hours; N. S. P. M. Reedy, Gaysboro, 22 hours; brig Unicorn, Martell, Antich, 15 hours. Monday—Spanish Brig, Aurelia, from Antich, John P. R., 27 days.—To W. Pryor & Sons. Tuesday—brig Thetis, Rudolf, St. John's, P. E. 20 days.—Fairbanks & Allison; schr Liverpool, McLarn, Liverpool; schr Elizabeth, McLarn, Philadelphia.—to J. Eason & Co; brig Halifax, Laybold, Boston, 6 1/2 days.—to B. Wier & Co.—passengers; schr Skipjack, Walters, Falmer, Jan., 28 days, to J. Strachan; schr Charles, Whipple, St. John, N. B., to J. McDougall & Co; brig Hansport, Holmes, Ponce, P. R., to T. C. Eason; schr Isabella, Cantley, Boston, 11 days, to B. Wier & Co; brig Kingston, Wyman, New York, 10 days, to Hare & McArthur; brig Emily, Crutcher, P. R., to W. Pryor & Sons; schr Margaret, McKay, Annapolis; brig Otter, Wallace, Antigua, 20 days.—to Salus & Wainwright—left two vessels from Yarmouth at Antigua. Wednesday—Brig Kein Deer, Bell, Maganza, Porto Rico, 14 days.—to W. B. Hamilton; schr Garland, Smith, St. Thomas, 12 days.—to N. L. J. West; brig Union, Laffoley, New York, 10 days.—to T. A. S. DeWolf. Thursday—Brig Brooklyn, Mitchell, Malaga, 17 days.—to Creighton & Gracie; brig Princebrookman, Liverpool, G. B., 39 days.—to master.

CLEARED.

10—Brig Loyalist, Pugh, Jamaica, by G. & Mitchell & Co. 11—Schr. Comline, Rood, Bedeque; schr Correll, do; brig, Halifax, Meagher, Boston; B. Wier & Co.; schr. William, Harris, Saint John, N. B.

MEMORANDA.

The brig Kein Deer reports, left bright, Fair and Mary to sail in 8 days for Halifax. Also, the brig Fish at 24. Schrs. Herald, of Halifax, of Plymouth, just arrived—cargo unsold. The brig Kein Deer, just arrived—cargo unsold. The brig Kein Deer, just arrived—cargo unsold. The brig Kein Deer, just arrived—cargo unsold.

The Halifax is published for the Proprietor by WM. CUNNABELL, AT HIS OFFICE, NO. 6, GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

NEW SERIES.] A FAMILY Ten Shillings per Annum } Half-Yearly in advance. POETRY.

TO THE MEMORY OF A BLO. Years, bring your offering. See where she lies, Laid for the living Her requiem sighs. Years bring your offering. For lofty the mind, For gentle her heart, For rose and the lily, For sleep the dead. Years bring your offering. For the bright genius, For the dust once enshrined. Years bring your offering. For gentle her heart, Faithful in friendship, Death only could part. Years bring your offering. Earth's turmoil or care Disturbs not the sleeper, Sweet rest hath she here. Weary her journey, But soon was it o'er; Joy, bring your offering, She sorrow no more. Heaven hath our loved one Received to its rest; Praise, bring your offering, We mourn not the blest.

CHRISTIAN MISCELLANEOUS.

The Christian Religion BY THE REV. W. C. C.

It is obvious that the Christian Religion is either true or false—if true received and its precepts rectitude—if false it ought to be gross imposition on mankind. There is indubitable evidence that the Christian Religion is founded in truth, that its obligation and its eminently meet the moral and spiritual apostate, fallen man.

The moral state of the world the incarnation of Christ, was as reasonably to suppose, that it would devise a scheme, that moral and spiritual condition doubt man had become a slave carnal passions and lusts, we desire and devices of his own.

Anterior to the flood we saw the earth was filled with violence that the wickedness of in the earth, and that every the thoughts of his heart was continually. Posterior to the superstitious, and every abused to such an awful extent virtue were nearly banished. We have a graphical description of the world in the first chapter of the Romans. This was to be deplored, and low interposition of Divine mercy boasted wisdom of the ancient studied ethics of the proud Greece and Rome could his degradation and misery to the enjoyment of true happiness what has been stated, is it infer that God would institute in its origin, universal and suited to all? Such a religion has God for its author and the excellency of its precepts has been demonstrated by the authority of Himself, and has led to man by divine revelation.