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HALIFAK. N. S. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1851.

Single Copies.
Three Pence.

Poetry.

THE CROSS THE TEST.

FROM THE GERMAN. Same with Jesus are delighted. While he speaks of joys to come, Thinking that to them is plighted After death a happy home; But the "cross"-when he declares it " None but he who takes and bears it Can my true disciple be;" Few-how few! to this agree.

All are pleased when "Come ye weary!" They can hear the Saviour sav; But 'tis language harsh and dreary, " Enter ye the narrow way." While "Hosanna!" men are singing, All can love. But when is ringing, " Crucity him!"-at the sound, Nothing more of love is found.

While his hands are food supplying, All with joy his bounty take; When in anguish he is lying, None for his protection wake. Thus may Jesus have our praises, While our hopes and joys he raises; But should he his favours hide, Love to him would not abide.

Is thy joy in Christ arising From thy love to him alone? In his sorrows symp thising, Can'st thou make his griefs thine own? Should be cease with hope to bless thee, Should dark fears and doubts distress thee, Sill confiding, could'st thou say. "Jesus, thou art all my stay?"

In thiself, Lord, thou art worthy, Allour love is but thy due; Saints and angels ory before thee, " Thou art holy, just and true!" Whose on thy bright perfections Fixes all his best affections, Has, in loving thee, a part That shall satisfy his heart.

Sunday School Journal.

Christian Miscellann.

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

Religion and Youth.

There is great advantage in the Divine authority of the rules which religion prescribes for the conduct of life. Its announcements are so many of the decrees of Jehovah, of which it is not in human folly to question absolute madness could hope to offer successful resistance. Obedience, therefore, becomes the dictate of reason as well as of eternity are involved in a frank, earnest concurrence with these expressions of the Divine will. After God has spoken, there are no doubtful questions to settle-no wavering probabilities for scrutiny and adjustment. It only remains for those who has chosen God for his portion in early life. have heard his voice to gird up their loins and hasten to the accomplishment of an apobvious to the slightest reflection how much the business of life is simplified by this authoritative settlement of doubtful questions, and the subordination of all its pursuits to one controlling principle. They who choose to follow other guides, necessarily lose this powerful element of efficiency. They must often hesitate in their choice of their rules of action-they must often falter in the pursuits to which they finally devote themselves, and often fail in the attainment of their objects, through the insufficiency of worldly motives to sustain untiring activity. They are to look for the secret of all eminent suchang in equipoise, while others, obedient to cess. It was to this continuity and intensity the Divine lawgiver, advance in the race. of effort in a single direction, rather than to They stop to reconsider where the demand any special attributes of genius, that Davy, is strongest for accelerated motion. They and Cuvier, and others were indebted for have not consulted ambition and avarice at prosecution through all the vicissitudes of nour, and glory, and power, be unto him 1 Samuel ii, 30.

the sacrifice of higher interests-whether life, and an earnest, fervent temperament, they may not have thought too little of the claims of repose, or too highly of reputation. They discover, too late, some lack of congeniality for the scenes or society upon which they have been precipitated by levity, or pride, or indolence. After all, will the thought that God is not in all their schemes, and that they tend to an issue upon which Heaven's blessing has never been asked nor promised, often obtrude itself, to relax the sinews of effort, and even to sadden the triumphs of success? Such misgivings are most likely to come upon the mind in its days of doubt and despondency, when the hand is tremulous and the heart faint. Just then it is that the Christian most feels the support of its principles. "The word of God abideth in him," and he travels on from "strength to strength." It is his infallible counsellor in a time of perplexity. It assures him of all deliverance from all dangers and all disasters. It sustains him most completely when all other supports confess their insufficiency. Its light is most intense in the darkest day, and it raises the loudest notes of victory when its devoted champions are borne on their shields from

the mortal conflict. The Christian young man gains another element of efficiency in the permanence of the influences under which his character is formed. From youth to old age, through all of life's changes, he walks by the same unerring light. His eye is fixed upon one object. His pursuits obey one great law, and all tend to a common grand result. Life's entire energies are concentrated upon a point which becomes henceforth the goal of all his efforts and aspirations. Lower worldby maxims lose their force and application with the progress and mutations of time. The appetite becomes sated with enjoyment or paralyzed by age. Disappointment, or the sober second thought of experience, dissipates the illusions of ambition. Hardly any worldly motive but avarice, confessedly the lowest and the worst, is accustomed to maintain its sway to the close of life. Failure or change in the ruling principle, necessarily destroys unity and continuity of action; and enterprises eagerly begun in the thoughtlessness of youth, are abandoned as hopeless or unworthy by soher manhood. The tastes fluctuate. Imagination refuses any longer to gild the phantom with which it at first reduced the unwary. With these changes, come changes of purpose, and even middle life finds itself unsettled and waverand unwasted vigour; while the latter days of an irreligious life are almost invariably voice, threatening the vengeance of the Etertasteless, unsatisfactory, and to all the highconscience. All the interests of time and er ends of existence absolutely useless. Such a life has, and can have, no pervading unity. Its efforts are unsteady and fitful, as they needs must be from the variable and conflicting impulses of which they are the result. How different the history of him who Already is my mourning turned to joy." and made the Divine will his one rule of pointment of an appointed task. It must be in him," is "quick and powerful," and ministers an unfailing supply of living, powerministration of strong impulses for each period and exigency of our earthly existence. Buoyant youth and sober manhood it links together in an indissoluble unity of interest, and hope and effort; and it quickens the

slow pulses of hoary age with prospects

more radiant and exhilarating than ever rose

before the visions of childhood. Now it is

which stirs old age itself with living impulses. How completely religion, embraced Reflector. in early life, satisfies these indispensable conditions, we have already seen .- Dr.

Where hast thou gleaned to-day?

The clear, sweet harmony of the great choral hymn filled all the court of heaven. The spirits went and came on their love fraught errands, but when the voice of one died in the distance, other tones came from afar, and other angels rejoined the minhty choir. One of them was commissioned to our earth, but he sang on until the sun dipped below the wave, and the twilight glided past scattering her manifold, soft shadows.

As the stillness deepened, the commissioned one left his place in the heavenly band. More and more slowly he approached the earth as if reluctant to commence his task. "Obedience," murmured he, at length.

What if some reject my warning? what if some scorn my reproof? Did not men hate my Master? and am I better than He?"

So with his one question of deep significance, he passed on. Noiseless, invisible, yet everywhere recognized and understood, he found no obstacle to his viewless course. The barred cell of the criminal, and the palaces of kings, the peasant's cottage, and the consecrated temple, the throng and the solitude were alike free to his footsteps,

He entered a gorgeous mansion and asked of its princely owner, "Where hast thou gleened to-day?" The young man laughed lightly as he replied, "In the field of my own pleasure. Am I not master of myself?"

The angel bent over a little child, and whispered, "Where hast thou gleaned today?" And the child answered, "I have been among the flowers. I have made garlands of the sweet-scented valley-lily, and the honey suckle that the bee loves so well; and I thanked the great Father that he made them grow and blossom."

The angel entered the chamber of a maiden who sat looking out into the moonlight, and asked softly, "Where hast thou gleaned to-day?" "Among the sick and sorrowing," answered she gladly, "For our Saviour has said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

The angel stood in the wilderness, and asked sternly of one hiding there gold and jewels, "Where hast thou gleaned to-day?" the wisdom, and to which nothing short of ing, shorn of its strength in its very prime The man answered with a frown, "In the field of theft? yet away with thy boding nal! Away! away!

The angel paused umidst the graves, and asked of a bereaved mother. "Where hast thou gleaned to-day?" And the lone one answered, "In the field of prayer, and behold! even now have I received a blessing.

A scholar sat in a vast library amidst the gathered lore of departed centuries. But action! "The word of God, which abideth the verse of the poet, and the wisdom of the sage were forgotten in the intense interest awakened by the volume of divine truth. ful resources. It has a rule of action and a The angel looked a moment on the damp brow and anxious eye, then gently whisper-

"Where hast thou gleaned to-day?" "The scholar sighed deeply, and said, "In the field of endeavour, but alas! I cannot understand how man can be saved."

The heavenly visitant lingered yet awhile, for he knew that the Holy Spirit had been chiefly in his steady and unfaltering devotion | there.

The scholar wept, and prayed, and soon the of the entire life to a single object, that we book glowed to him with light, and he exclaimed rapturously, "God has given his salvation also unto me!"

Quickly the swift pinions of the angel beat the air, and, rejoining the heavenly host, he tind the incentives to which they have their eminent achievements in science. For yielded up the direction of life too feeble to the production of great characters or great another soul. The countless multitude resustain them. They doubt, under the pres- actions, there is wanted the early adoption sponded again, and yet again, and these were sure of toil and weariness, whether they of some worthy object of pursuit—its steady the words of the chorus, "Blessing, and ho-

that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb, forever and ever .- Watchman and

A River from a small Rill.

A Welch clergyman asked a little girl for the text of his last sermon. The child gave no answer-she only wept. He ascertained that she had no Bible in which to look for the text. And this led him to inquire whether her parents and neighbours nad a Bible; and this led to that meeting in London in 1804, of a few devoted Christians, to devise means to supply the poor in Wales with the Bible, the grand issue of which was the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society which has already distributed more than 15,000,000 copies of the Bible, its issues now reaching nearly a million and a half annually. And this, in turn, led to the formation of the American Bible Society, and to the whole beautiful cluster of sister institutions throughout the world, which are so many trees of life, scattering the golden fruits of immortality among all the nations of the earth. This mighty river, so deep, so broad, so far-reaching in its many branches, we may trace back to the tears of that little girl. "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!"-Read's Hand of God in History.

"These Endure but for a Time." MARK IV. 16, 17.

There is a piety which resembles the summer convolvulus. It is lovely, and it is short-lived. How sweetly does the elegant creeper put forth its morning blossoms, the pride of the garden! Yet morn finds them sickly and faded; and the sun goes down upon shrivelled and unsightly forms, which only serve to tell us of a glory departed. And so is it sometimes seen in the church. Youth blooms in the beauty of Christian holiness; and its love, and its purity, and its zeal, are as flowers of Eden for attractiveness, the planting of the Lord, and the joy of his people. But all this excellence is transient. Some form of temptation arises with a burning heat, the reproach of the cross, the allurement of pleasure, the care of this world, and the life of the soul dies away, and its graces perish. There is an "end" of which Christ has declared that it "is worse than the beginning;" and never can his language be more solemnly emphatic than when applied to the cases of men whose youth has been spent in the service of God, and who terminate life "in the flesh."

A Negro's Advice.

A young minister received a call from two different societies at once to become their pastor. One was rich, and able to give him a large salary, and well united; the other was poor, and so divided that they had driven away their minister. In this condition he applied to his father for advice. An aged negro who overheard what they said, made this reply:-

" Massa, go where there is the least mo-

ey and the most devil."

He took the advice, and was made the happy instrument of uniting a distracted church and converting many souls to Christ.

Afraid to Follow their Example.

A man asked his neighbour why he did not follow the example of certain persons who had ceased to support the Gospel and withdrawn from public worship. He said, "I am afraid to do it." "Afraid! What do you mean by that?" "I have for a long time," said he, "been accustomed to observe the condition of the men who take that course; and when I see how generally and rapidly, from that time, they go downward, afraid to follow their example." "Them that honour me I will honour, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed."-

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Missionary Intelligence.

(From Wesleyan Notices Newspaper, Jan. 1850.) Wesleyan Missions in Continental India.

THE CANARESE MISSION IN THE MYSORE.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Edward J. Hardey, dated Bangalore, September 10th, 1850, and of his Journal of a Tour in the Mysore in May, June, and July, 1850.

You will have heard, through Mr. Garrett, of Mrs. Hardey's indisposition, arising from her continued watchings for twelve months over a very delicate infant. Her nerves were so much shaken, that she was ordered to the Neilgherries for four months. I took her thither in April; and, by the blessing of God upon her residence in that beantiful climate, she and our child have been perfectly restored to health. She returned to Bangalore about a month ago.

We have, as a Mission, long felt the necessity of more itinerancy in connection with our work in the Mysore. And as Mr Glanville's presence in Mysore, and Mrs. Hardey's absence from Bangalore, afforded Mr. Sanderson and myself a fine opportunity for taking a pretty extensive tour, we set out from Mysore, on my return from the Hills, in May; and concluded our interesting journey on the 25th of July. Fifteen days we spent in Bangalore, and ten in Coonghul and its neighbourhood.

As a tour of this kind must partake of much sameness in its details, our daily work being of precisely the same character, it would not be interesting to relate the particulars ef each day. I shall, therefore, first name all the places we visited, adhering to the orthography of the Company's maps; and, secondly, give in detail some particulars which I think may interest the friends of Missions at home. We had the happiness to preach to ten thousand people, and to ride over six hundred miles of country. We distributed hundreds of portions of Scriptures and tracts, which, by the blessing of God, and the teachings of the Divine Spirit, we pray may be as seed cast upon the waters, and, though not found by us, produce a rich harvest of ingathering to Christ's fold by our successors. We feel, in all our work in the Mysore, that we are pioneers of the Gospel: we are clearing away the thorns and briers which bestrow the entire path. We are aiming our blows at the great outposts of the enemy, and entering his very camp at every opportunity. We have confidence in the Gospel of our blessed Saviour, and know that it shall prevail over every form of superstition and error; it shall turn the hearts of the disobedient to the wisdom of the just; it shall root out from the earth every species of idolatry; it shall bring about the acknowledgment of " one Lord, one faith, one baptism." And, though we may our's cross, yet we labour in hope, and sow in tears; knowing that he that soweth, and he that reapeth, both receive their reward, the fruit of their toil.

PLACES VISITED .- We visited, in order, Seringapatam, Mundium, Muddoor, Chenaputten, Closepelt or Ramgerry, Biddadee, Bangalore, Nellamungalum, Soloor, Coonghul, Bidnagairy, Hebbula, Maisundra, Hebboor, and several other villages near Coonghul, Hiddioor, Belloor, Mysundrum, Cuddaba, Nittoor, Gobbee, Singounahully, Bellary, Toomkoor, Cortagerry, Muggerry or Maddegiri, Seerah, Heerioor, Ayamungalum, Chitteldroogh, Vygapoora, Burmsagur, Anajee or Aunagodi, Davanagerry, Hurryhur, Honhully, Shemoyga, Benkypur, Turrykairy, Cuddoor, Banavaram, (Here we proposed visiting Hallabred, the ancient capital, Hassan, Gram, &c.) Arsacairy, Gandashi, Chinraipatam, Shravana, Bella Gola, Zeekairy, Atticoopa, Seringapata n, Mysore.

The whole of the places mentioned between Mysore and Bangalore are important to the Missionary. We had large congregations, the entire of which listened with marked attention. The demand for books was very great. Seringapatam and Ganjam, which are only a mile or two apart, are very large towns, and afford ample scope for a-

in Ganjam and Mysore. In Myscre they have a large church, which was tuilt by the Rajah, on the front of which is an inscription, in which they acknowledge their obligation to His Highness.

Coonghut. - We remained with our kind friends, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, in Cocnghul, from the 6th to the 17th of June We preached many times in the fort and pettah to attentive listeners. One morning we visited Bidnagairy, and found the people very friendly, but just where they were six years ago as regards Christianity. They appear to have renounced idolatry : and appeal to their broken and fallen down god in confirmation. They insisted that they were Christians, just as earnestly as when I visited them in company with Mr. Gestick. They have become a difficulty to the Missionary. They rest in the fact of their having renounced idolatry; and appear toward off all appeals to their conscience, and all exhortations to embrace Christ and receive baptism. If they are sincere in their renunciation of idolatry, they are still dead bones and require the breath of the spirit to quicken them into life. Nothing would be more grateful to the feelings of Mr. Morris, than to hear them crying to God for mercy, under a sense of their lost and perishing condition. If our friends will make their case a matter of earnest prayer, we may hope to have to record their genuine conversion. At present they appear to me far too worldly-minded and self-righteous to accept Christ upon his own terms. The Gcoroo and his son at Hebbula, of whom Mr. Gostick entertained hopes, are still living by their idolatry. The old man was absent on a tour amongst his disciples. The son collected his friends, to whom I preached on the resurrection of Lazarus. They appeared deeply interested, and responded to all my statements in favour of the divinity of Christ, and the necessity of salvation through Him alone. After the sermon, Mr. Morris and I had a very close and pointed conversation with the young Gooroo, on the danger of trifling with the clear convictions of conscience, and on the necessity of an imimmediate embracement of Christ. Their resistance of, and trifling with, the strivings of the Spirit, was very painful to us. The young man said, "Sirs, all you say is very good and very true, and we believe it all; there is no hinderance to our becoming Christians." We replied, -" But you have heard the Gospel so often, know so much, and have so frequently talked in the same way, that we tell you there are very great hinderances to your becoming Christians. Christ calls, and you make excuses. His Spirit strives, and you say, 'Go the way, at a more convenient season we will call for not be spared to see the glorious sight of thousands bowing at the foot of the Savi-We warned them solemnly of their danger and commended them to the tender mercies of God.

The Coonghul Circuit is an interesting one; but Mr. Morris feels his being left alone. He ought to have at least one European brother, and two zealous Catechists. He labours alone, in the midst of great discouragement, and frequent depression of spirits. And it is not to be wondered at. The wonder is, that amidst so much surrounding darkness, and with no sympathy from those amongst whom he labours, he is not overwhelmed with despair. His piety supports him; but it is a warfare which only the solitary Missionary knows. Mr. Morris appeared greatly cheered by our visit, and I trust he may be spared to gule: a church for the living God. The schools connected with the Coonghul Station have always been superior, as they have better masters than at any other Station.

CUDDABA. - June 20th. - I reached Cuddaba at half-past eight A. M. I found Mr. Sullivan from Goobbee, and Soobiah from Coonghul, waiting for us. Ezra, the converted Brahmin from Mysore, was with us. The news of his coming had preceded our arrival by seven or eight days. The large school room was crowded by at least 150 persons, principally Brahmins. I preached bundant Mission labour. In the latter was and disputed for near two hours. They then take all pains in their power to improve it."

the residence of the celebrated Abe Du- asked who that man was who was sitting bois. His chapel is still standing; and his behind me; and being informed that he heathen car, with Christian figures carved was a converted Brahmin, they all at once upon it, is still in existence. The Roman rose to their feet, clenched their fists, and old man flying a kite. Kites are commentenough Catholic cause, I am told, is very low, both looked more fiendish than any men I have here; but to see an old man flying one, for his ever seen. Had we not been there, I be- own amusement, would be somewhat of an lieve their passion would have led them to oddity." tear him to pieces. They had rowed amongst themselves, before we came, that they would kill him. We had, nevertheless, a very profitable day : I preached and talked the whole time. Annajuh and Soobiah, both Brahmins, are in a pleasing state of mind, and appear determined to stand or fall together. I dealt very faithfully with Soobish in Coonghul, and I think I never witnessed the strivings of the Spirit more powerfully than in him ; -so much so, that he took off his sacred thread, and gave it into my hands. This, if known amongst his people, would seal his fate forever. It was a real renunciation of caste. He determined at once to become a Christian, and came to Cuddaba to converse with Annajiah, and, if possible, to bring him to the point of receiving baptism. This Soobiah is the man mentioned in my Goobbee Reports for 1844 and 1845, as having given a tenth of all his income to the Mission! Annajiah is the Brahmin who gave me a large house, an account of which is given in my Goobbee Report for 1847. In the early part of this year he gave me, in the presence of the Amildar and his whole cutcherry, a piece of land worth four hundred and quence whether they read it one way or the fifty rupees, for the purpose of endowing the other, so that they understood it, and believed it, Cuddaba School. This I shall have much and loved it, and practised it; but the day may pleasure in presenting to the Mission at the next District-Meeting. This land is to be exchanged for land near to the Goobbee Mission-house: and Annajiah is very anxious to build a Mission-baznar in Goobbee, and a house for himself, and another for Soobiah. He has renounced all heathen customs, and has gone from village to village with Nallanuttu; and has not only heard, but, in one sense, preached, the Gospel. He is not yet baptized, but seems to be placing all his worldly circumstances in such a position, that he shall not have trou- dily heaith. Bishop Hall says, "Sweet is the ble when he does come out. This is per- destiny of all trades, whether of the brow or of haps wrong; but being a respectable man, the mind. God never allowed man to do noand having scores of relations, who would thing." From the ranks of industry have the be glad to pounce upon his property, he seems determined to give it all to the Mis- than once saved by a man who was sent from the sion. He is in the Lord's hands, and I trust, before the close of this year, he may come out with Soobiah. This would indeed be matter of rejoicing.
(To be continued.)

General Miscellany.

Odd Things in China.

CONVERSATION BETWEEN UNCLE ADAM AND HIS

"You have heard me say, William, that the Chinese are a very odd people; and now, if you a lady who would not exaggerate. I now allude like, I will tell you a few of their oddities.

"Thank you, uncle; I like to hear of anything

" Most young people do; even old people have no objection to it.'

"If the Chinese were not an odd people, they would never shave their heads and plait their tails. They had need have a great many barbers!"

"They have a great many. In Canton there are, I think, about seven thousand."

" Seven thousand barbers! What a quantity of soap they must use in shaving so many

"Why, no, you are wrong there : for they do not use soap in shaving Ahat is one of their oddities. They soften the hair with warm water only. I wish the Chinese paid as much attention to their hearts as they do to their heads."

" Now for the next oddity, uncle."

" When English people go into mourning, they put on black clothes; but when the Chinese go in mourning, they put on white."

" White clothes for mourning! They must be an odd people, indeed." "Every Chinese gentleman wears two watch-

es; when, as you know, we wear but one."

"What can they want with two? Surely one is enough to tell the time of day ! Why do they wear two watches?"

" Because, they say, if one should 'he sick-ee, the other would be able ' to walk-ee :' and they think that is a very good reason. People who are so very careful to know the time, ought to

" I wonder what odd thing you will tell nie about next!"

". In China it is no uncommon thing to see as

" It would, indeed; why, I should hardly be surprised at anything the Chinese did, they are such a strange set of people."

"English officers in the army carry swords; but Chinese officers, military Mandarins, often carry fans and beads. You would suppose, by his dress, that a person of station in China was armed to meet an enemy, whereas he is much better provide ! to enjoy the company of a friend. The silken sheath at his side contains no dagger, but only a fan ; the leathern bog, hung to his belt, is no cartouche-box filled with powder and ball, it carries a flint and steel for lighting his pipe; and his rich, showy pouch has nothing in it more warlike than tobacco !"

"Well, that is odd! Military Mandarins seem dressed for peace; and those who are not soldiers seem dressed up for war."

"In England, our mariner's compass points with the needle to the north; in China, theire points to the south. In England, we begin our books at the first leaf, and read from left to right; in China, they begin at the last leaf, and read from right to left."

"It is just as if they did it to be different to other people."

" It they had God's holy word instead of their foolish idol-books, it would be of little conseand loved it, and practised it; but the day may vet come when this will be the case."-The Chi. nese, by Uncle Adam.

Dignity of Labour.

In early life David kept his father's sheep; his was a life of industry; and though foolish men think it degrading to perform any useful labour, yet in the eyes of wise men industry is truly hononrable, and the most useful man is the happiest A life of labour is man's natural condition, and the most favourable to mental vigour and beworld's greatness been taken. Rome was more plough. Moses had been keeping sheep for forty years before he came forth as the deliverer of Israel; Jesus Christ himself, during the early part of his life, worked as a carpenter. His apostles were chosen from among the hardy and laborious fishermen From these I infer, that when God has any great work to perform, he elects as his instruments those who by their previous ocenpation had acquired habits of industry, skill and perseverance.

A Monkey Funeral.

I must relate a curious circumstance which I believe to be perfectly true, as it was told me by to a monkey funeral. My informant was walking on the top of her lofty house, looking out to the sea for the return of her husband, when her sttention was attracted by chattering and unusual noises : she turned her eyes to the place whence the sounds came, and there she perceived a number of monkeys making a hole with their hands, after which she saw them lift one of their dead companions, and out him in the grave, taking care to bend the tail so as to fold it by the body, after which they covered the whole with earth. She was so surprised, she called the servants, who all saw what was done; and some of them said, they had seen the dead monkey there the day before. I should say, this cannot be nature, cannot be the result of instinct; but of observation, of imitation, arising from having seen heman beings bury their dead out of their sight-Anecdotes of Monkies, Madras.

The Miser.

"What an unfortunate being am I!" enmplained a miser to his neighbour. " Some one last night has taken away the treasure which I buried in the garden, and laid a cursed stone is its place." "And yet you have never used your treasure," answered his neighbour "Only bring yourself to believe that the stone is still your treasure, and you are mone the poorer.

"If I am none the poorer returned the miser,
"is not some one else the Either? So much the richer! The thought is enough to drive me mad."- Lessing.

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" For the Weslevan. Horæ Wesleianicæ, or Thoughts on Methodism. No. VI.

What will be the future of Methodism? Will its success and power go on increasing in the same ratio as during the last hundred years,-or hath it reached its highest point of culmination? Is its mission ended—its purpose fulfilled?— There are some good, old-world sort of people, always venerating and admiring the past, and, as surely, despairing of the future, who pretend to believe that Metholism is degenerating, and hastening to decay. Wherefore? Because of these plans for doing good, now adopted by Methodism. which were unknown to our fathers; because Methodism has been a partaker of the temporal ameliorations which have brought a larger amount than heretofore of temporal good within the easy reach of the middle and lower classes of mankind; because the whimsicalities and needless singularities of ignorant piety are yielding to superior light and civilization; because there may be an oreasional local declension which is confounded with, or taken for general debility; and because unreasonable men, thinking "more highly of themselves than they ought to think," seek to revenge themselves for the want of their brethren's confidence, or for the exercise of their Church's discipline, by crying "Rase it, Rase it, even unto the foundation thereof."

None of these things indicate a declension of Methodism: some of them prove its improvement. Never before were the doctrines of Methodism more clearly preached, or, upon so wide a scale, so ably unfolded as at this hour .-No laxity of discipline hath weakened its defences There is no want of glowing self-immolating zeal in its bosom to bear to the cruelest nations in most deadly of climates the great offers of life. Revivals of religion are not growing obsolete: they are of daily occurrence in Methodism. Where, then, are the marks of its decrepitudethe presages of its approaching dissolution?

All the facts of the case evince that Methodism has not yet reached its meridian; and every where "the great, the unbounded prospect," of indefinite

advancement, "lies before it." In the pureat country, there are many signs that, to the thoughful watcher, reveal the coming struggle in which the Wesleyan Body must susrain an important part. For years, the greatest Protestant University in the world has been ecarcely other than a nursery for the Papal church. Large numbers of talented and energetic youth, "with all their blushing honours thick upon them," have passed from the cloisters of Oxford to the communion of Rome. They have been preceded, or accompanied thither by grave divines and influential nobles. And the princiyes which have necessitated this apostacy have been taught by, a so-called, Protestant Profe sor of Hebrew, and acted upon by a Protestant Bishop. Pusey of Oxford, and Phillpotts of Exeter have, each in their way, wrought well for the Lady of the seven hills. And it is to be feared that a large proportion of the students, educated at the chief English Universities during the last fifteen years, have become tainted with the pusevite heresy. To all human appearance the civil and ecclesiastical rulers of England will, to a large extent, be drawn from this semi-popish What may be expected from the principles which they cherish? A sterner conflict, between the middle classes and the Establishment, than stripped of its worldly endowments and state endearmen's, and left for maintenance to its own voluntary efforts. It does not, as yet, fully appear that the dethronement of Prelacy in England would immediately be productive of great spiritual good; but that such dethronement is inevitable, unless there shall be a speedy re-action in the English Church in favour of Evangelical truth, scarcely at aits of a doubt in the writer's mind. But in either case, the Head of the Church has given to Methodism in England a glorious task to

But it is in the boundless domain of the American Republic that Methodism is cheered by the prospect of largest promise. Eighty-one years have sourcely rolled away since the first Weslevan Missionary put his foot on the American Coast, and already does the Methodist communion outnumber by hundreds of thousands every other denomination within its boundaries. It is impossible to form any right conception respecting the future of Methodism in the United States, unless some idea of the approaching greatness of those States is first formed. Never, since the creation of the world, have the materials of national granteur, been so exuberantly poured forth at the feet of a people as at the feet of the men of the land of Washington. Possessing a country of immeasurable extent, embracing every no abatement of interest. That noble edifice of agriculture; lying upon the shores of two the collection amounted to £24—between five variety of soil fitted for the grandest operations mighty occurs -the highways of the globe; interpenetrated by great rivers and lakes of unrivalled extent; c'o'hal with boundless forests of valuable timber, and rich to a miracle in the ordinarily interesting. userul and precious metals; and lavoured with a jected Series of Meetings,—the brethren who means" for doing good. One of these—and one

perform.

ment of bodily strength; this people must become rich and powerful beyond all example.

This destiny is ensured by the fact that this favoured land, with all the advantages of extent and soil, of climate and position, is in the hands of the race that, in an infinitely less favourable situation, has built up, by its indomitable toil and courage, the mightiest of existing empires .-Suppose the British Islands had been, for the last two hundred years, possessed of an adjacent extension of territory, equal to that of the United States, so that the population could have spread itself out in its own land, instead of emigrating to distant Colonies and hostile nations; what mind could set bounds to the amplitude of its might? And will these men of free hearts, of clear heads, and strong hands do less, and be less, because they have this land in the West, which the Lord has given them? They have the courage, the skill, the intelligence, and the self-reliance of the best nation of the earth. The new circumstances of their position will intensify their spirit of enterprise, still farther develope their energies, give them unincumbered space for the grand discoveries and improvements of human progress, and endow them with the fullest amount of individual liberty consistent with the maintenance of public order.

Now, the future triumphs of Methodism will be better understood from these considerations; for they permit it in connection with other facts, to be said that in that Empire which is fated to be the greatest on the globe, Methodism is, of all ecclesiastical combinations, the most active, the most numerous, and the most successful. In the valley of the Mississppi, which is destined to become the chief seat of this powerful people.-Methodism bath won a high and commanding vantage ground, and it will maintain its position.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

St. John, N. B. Circuit.

MR. EDITOR, -At our last Quarterly Meeting, in answer to the question-" What means can be adopted to promote the work of God in this Circuit?"-it was decided that among other appliances, there should be held, at the time deemed in the judgment of the Superintendant, the most advisable, a series of meetings. This has been attended to. The said meetings are now in progress and the blessing of the Lord is in a most ignal manner attendant upon our efforts.

The time deemed the most favourable, was immediately on the termination of our Missionary Meetings, as we then expected the aid of Br. ALLISON, from the Woodstock Circuit, where the Lord has for the last year more than ordinarily blessed his labours, in the awakening and conversion of scores of precious and immortal souls. Coming from that successful sphere of labour, with his soul still warmed by the sacred flame of intense desire for the salvation of his fellow men, he has been found of essential service in assisting us in the accomplishment of the ob-

ject we had in view.

Our Missionary Meetings, were never better attended, or more successful. There came to our assistance, in addition to our Missionary from Woodstock, the Brethren Smithson from Sheffield, and SUTCLIFFE from Milltown, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. MOORE, one of the presiding Elders in connexion with the Episcopal Methodist Church in the State of Maine. Tho nuhas been witnessed since the days of Cromwell, merous attendants, the effective addresses, and has been witnessed since the days of Croniver, will be the spirit of liberality which was evinced, were the middle aged, and a few of those advanced in truly animating, but still subordinate tance to the hallowed feelings which pervaded our assemblings. The meetings bore the impress of religious ordinances. The interest taken was of the most hallowing character. The claims of hristian missions on the progress and liberality of the christian public were powerfully enforced, and manifestly felt, while the pictures drawn of the sad destitution of the Pagan world, and the victories already achieved, drew tears from the eyes of many, and at the same time bade their

Our first meeting was beld on Monday the 13th ult. at Carleton. It was a memorable occasion, and the proceeds exceeded the efforts of the past year. On Tuesday we were at Germain St. Chapel, in this Circuit. The Chapel was well filled, in the opinion of persons competent to judge, never before so well. The amount of colection, including the Sabbath, after sermons, was £20-being some £3 over the last year. On Thursday we adjourned to Portland. Here we were gratified highly, both by the numerous attendance and the spirited liberality which was manifested. The collection amounted to £14exceeding the last year, by nearly £2. On Thursday we wound up the Anniversary of our meetings in the Centenary Chapel. There was was filled. The speeches were energetic, and and six pounds more than the year before. Thus much for our Missionary Meetings; which general opinion decides as having been more than

On Friday evening we commenced our pro-

Allison, having left for their respective Circuits -Meetings, twice on each day have been continued

to the present. The 19th ult. being the Sabbath, we had large attendance to hear the word of life, and prayer meetings followed the usual service of that Holy Day. By far, the greater part of the Congregation remained at the meeting for prayer. There was scarcely any sensible diminution of the numbers. A solemn feeling rested on the assembly. There were indications of success. On Monday, Mr. Allison preached in the large vestry of the Centenary Chapel, after which was held a prayer meeting. But few left. In answer to prayer the Lord the Spirit came down upon the people. But few left. In answer to prayer Awakenings were multiplied, and seven individuals professed to find peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ. Hundreds upon hundreds attend our prayer meetings, and though we have held them every day, for the last fort-night, there is not only no abatement, but a manifest increase of desire on the part of the people to attend. In no one instance has success failed to crown our efforts. From seven to twenty souls have professed to find pardon on each occasion. Not less than one hundred must have professed faith in the Lord Jesus Christ from the commencement. The good hand of God is visibly manifest in the effects produced upon many minds. Yesterday was a day which will not soon be forgotten. Rev. Mr. Allison preached a sermon in the Centenary Chapel to the young, and the Germain St. Chapel was open for service at the same hour. That spacious building was so densely crowded that many were under the necessity of standing during the service. The prayer meeting wes marked by unusual influence from above, and about twenty souls were enabled to rejoice in the pardoning mercy of God. To his name we ascribe the preise. The good work is still progressing. To night we meet for prayer in the large basement story of the Centenary Chapel, when and where, we expect the Lord will again bless us with the cheering proofs of His divine presence.

"See how large a flame aspires, kindled by a spark of grace." Yours, &c.,

RD. KNIGHT. St. John, N. B., February 3, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

Hopewell, N. B., Circuit. MY DEAR BROTHER, - We are still being favoured with a time of special refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The gracious revival

which began in our Watch-night meeting has been progressing gradually and powerfully ever since, and there appears no abatement yet. It commenced at the Hill and has extended down to the Mission Corner, and the Mission House is literally surrounded with these who are penitently seeking God. The prayerless have become devout, the thoughtless deeply concerned .-Mourners receive comfort, and the lost are

It is acknowledged by the aged that there has never been such a general and powerful awakening among the people since the first settlement of this beautiful country. There is no great excitement, no confusion, and no noise, save the sobs and suppressed sighs of broken hearts. The solemnity which pervades these meetings has marked the presence of God, and the power of His wonderful working Spirit. Not a meeting do we hold but some are convinced or comforted .-Those who appear the most unlikely to yield, are sometimes the first brought to bow to the Prince of Peace. Many of the young, many of en brought to God.

There is one man who has been an avowed Deist for many years, who has cast aside his false notions and been justified through faith in Christ, and is now happy in the love of God.-We may truly say, the wilderness and solitary place are made glad, and the moral desert reoices and blossoms as the rose. To the name of the Lord God of Jacob be all the glory. Brother Phinney is yet with me. God is owning his labours in the salvation of souls. May God keep him humble and docile, and make him still more useful. Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM ALLEN, Hopewell, N. B., Feb'y. 1, 1851.

Truro Circuit.

Mr. EDITOR,-I have been much gratified, of late, in reading through your excellent periodi-cal, so many cheering accounts of Missionary Meetings; and most with their encouraging results. These results, I think, afford sufficient evidence to convince any one, that our Church

never possessed in a greater measure, the misionary spirit, and her generous heart never nulsated with warmer and stronger emotions for he salvation of the millions of the world's population, who are " sitting in the region and shadow of death.'

Methodism is but of recent origin and culture in Truro; and it has been deemed impracticable on this account, (whether proper or otherwise I will not venture an opinion here,) fully to call into requisit on all her multitudinous "ways and

came to our assistance, with the exception of Mr. by which we do good on the largest possible Allison, having left for their respective Circuits.— scale—is, to bring before the minds of our congregations and people, the obligations that rest upon them as christians and as lovers of the race, to contribute of their substance, as well as unite their prayers, to support the Missionary enterprise—it being the grand agent, and the only one that God ever has, or, we believe, ever will employ to draw our revolted world from its allegiance to "The Prince of darkness" and place its redeemed millions in loving submission to The blessed and only Potentate."

Some twelve or fifteen years ago, meetings in be-half of the Wesleyan Missions were held in the village; and latterly it has been deemed advisable by our friends here to resume them, impelled, as they have felt themselves to be, by a sense of duty to God and to a perishing world.

On Sunday the 5th January, the Rev. E. Evans, the esteemed Chairman of the District, who had on the day previous, kindly come from Halifax to our help—preached two eloquent, efficient, and highly useful discourses, bearing on the world's universal enlightenment and subjection to Messiah's reign. On Monday the 6th the Missionary Meeting took place, after singing and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Evans, Adams G. Archibald Esq, Barrister at Law, took the Chair. Mr. A., in a very pleasing address to the meeting, highly eulogised the wide-spread operations of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.—a report of which had previously been placed in his hands. He also pronounced a very handsome encomium upon the motives and characters of the Missionaries; who to leave racters of the Missionaries; who, to leave the endearments, and loved associations of home, and spend their days among barbarians and can-nibals, must be possessed of a moral courage and heroism with which the bravery of the battle field—the heroism of an Alexander—or the achievements of a Napoleon-can bear no comparison.

After the Chair was taken, the writer addre ed the meeting, and was followed by Messrs Hiram Hyde, and Joseph Crowe who manifested a lively interest in the cause, and whose do nations were fully in keeping with the liberal views they expressed. Next came the Rev. Mr. Evans, whose designation was to urge the duty of liberally contributing to the funds, as prepa-tory to the collection and subscription list. It would be out of place to attempt a description of his excellent speech; suffice it to say, that this, in connection with his visit to Truro on this occasion, will not only be gratefully remembered by our people, but will, I trust give a new impetus to the cause. The collections and subscriptions amounted to the handsome sum of £23. Great praise is due to the friends at Truro for this noble augmentation of the mission funds. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman of the meeting, and the singing of the Doxology, the benediction was pronounced, and the congrega-tion retired to their homes, pleased with and edified by the services of the evening.

Yours, &c. G. W. TUTTLE Truro, Feb. 4, 1851. I'cr the Wesleyan. Maitland Circuit.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER.-It has pleased our blessed Lord to bestow upon us the manifestations of His loving kindness in the revival of His Work on this Circuit.

During last Autumn it was quite perceptible to our friends, that there was a religious awakening among our congregations at Nine Mile River. This opinion was further confirmed on conversation with the people during the pastoral visits from house to house. At the suggestion of a few of our leading friends, some special services were held in the latter part of December, which led ing of others, and especially upon the Church there was poured out a richer Baptism of the Holy Spirit.

We likewise attempted to hold a series of meetings at Upper Rawdon, but the severity of the weather, combined with the badness of the travelling, rather hindered. However at the Watch-night service, the attendance was large, and a gracious influence from above rested upou the congregation. On New-year's day, the members of Society from the surrounding neighbourbood for a distance of six or eight miles, assembled to renew their covenant and partake of the Lord's Supper—it was a season of divine blessing never to be forgotten-

"The Covenant we this moment make Be ever kept in mind. We will no more our God foreake, Or cast His words behind."

A short time since a series of meetings was held at a settlement about three miles below the Tenny Cape River, south side of Colchester Bay. A divine influence was poured out upon the neighbourhood in answer to prayer—a general enquiry prevailed amougst the people on the subject of religion-some penitents were brought into the liberty of the Gospel, and others, who hold a standing among us, obtained more of the "hidden life" than they had previously enjoyed.

In the above meetings prompt and efficient assistance was rendered by our praying men, and especially by two of our local preachers, and especially by two or the Messrs. Bond. Yours, &c., W. McCarty.

Maitland, Feb'y. 6th, 1851.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, February 15, 1851.

DISTRICT FUNDS.

To the Editor of the Wesleyan.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,-As the current ecclesiastical year is hastening to its termination, I beg leave to call the earnest attention of our Ministers and Members to the necessity of prompt and liberal action in support of the contingent Fund, and the Supernumeraries' and Ministers' Widows' Fund for this District. Much is dependent on the reports to be sent to the District Meeting, as to the result of the appeals made to The first of these funds is to be devoted to the gradual liquidation of the heavy arrears due to the Ministers of the District, for the assistance of poor Circuits, and to the extension of the work. The present income of the District forbids the reasonable hope of increasing the number of labourers on some of the circuits now occupied, and where additional agency is pressingly demanded. Further accumulation of deficiencies cannot be borne by the brethren already suffering painful inconvenience from the withholding of the sufficiently limited income to which they are entitled,-deficiencies amounting in several individual cases to from Fifty to Eighty Pounds. Indeed, the Contingent Fund must be sustained, or the number of our Agents will be diminished. I am persuaded that these facts need but to be generally known to elicit a cheerful response to the applications about to be made in the Circuits respectively-a response which shall enable us not only to sustain our existing operations, but also to occupy new ground in compliance with most affecting appeals which are reaching me from various parts of the Province, whose inhabitants are perishing for lack of spiritual nutriment.

Nor are the claims of the latter Fund less equitable or urgent. During a period of more than sixty years, assistance has been benevolently given by the Wesleyans of the Parent country, to establish and sustain evangelical agencies in the Nova Scotia District. It were ungenerous to require the continued appropriation of the Mission Fund to the extent required for the maintenance of worn-out Ministers, and of the families of those whose lives are devoted to the work of the Ministry here. The resources of the Parent Society are all in demand for the extension of the work of God in heathen countries, and it were an act of injustice in us to continue to diminish those resources by throwing upon them a burden which we are much more able to bear. The Methodist Church has existed in this District much longer than it had existed in England when, in addition to the maintenance of its institutions at home, it extended its benevolent aid to this and other lands. Let us emulate the zeal and self-denial of the early Methodists, and place ourselves at the earliest possible period in our proper position a a self-sustaining branch of the Christian family. And among our first movements in that direction, nothing can be more appropriate, than to practically care for the widows and children of those who abbreviate the span of their earthly and safety.

In the plan suggested for originating and sustaining a Fund for this purpose, the example of liberality set by the Ministers of the District cannot fail to influence beneficially all the righthearted of our own people. The annual contribution of each Minister amounts to the sum required, by the average proposed, as class contributions, from fifty members; while the entrance fee payable by each is equal to the average class contribution of two hundred members. It cannot be that any person enjoying the benefits of their ministry can wrap himself in the mantle of covetousness, and refuse to assist an enterprise thus generously commenced. In reference to both these objects, the intelligence received from some of the Circuits, and the spirit manifested on my own, warrant the confident expectation that our efforts will, by the blessing of God, be crowned with success. But in order to this there must be general exertion. | the Wesleyan Church, as well as the strong and Each Superintendent must bring these matters fully before every Society under his charge, explaining their design, and commending them He dwelt particularly on the essential and re-

in every congregation, that all may have opportunity to manifest their interest in the establishment and extension of the work of God, by these, as other means discouragement must be met and overcome by persevering diligence, and by fervent prayer to Him who hath the hearts of all men in his hand. Individual timidity or parsimony in any particular locality, must not be permitted to shut out from the opportunity to render assistance those who take correct views of connexional obligations. In classes embracing such persons as are really too poor to contribute, the average can be made up out of the abundance of others, who are more favourably situated. Indeed, in reference to these, as to all other branches of our financial economy, all that is reour Wesleyan Friends in behalf of these objects. quisite to their success is, a suitable and intelligent conviction of their practical utility, and a disposition to sustain them. The homely adage will then assuredly apply, "Where there is a will, there is a way." Nor can it be doubted. that correct apprehensions of duty, conscientiously carried out in supporting religious institutions, will be followed by more abundant supplies, both of temporal and spiritual blessings. "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty." "He which soweth sparingly shall reap sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully. Every man according as he purposeth in his heart; so let him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity: for God loveth a cheerful giver. And God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work. * * Being enriched in everything to all bountifulness which causeth through us thanksgiving to God. For the administration of this service not only supplieth the want of the saints, but is abundant also by many thanksgivings unto God."

Commending the topics embraced in this communication, and the scripture quotations just presented, to the thoughtful consideration of your

> I am, Rev. and Dear Sir, Yours truly. EPHRAIM EVANS.

Halifax, Feb. 12, 1851.

WESLEYAN SERVICES.

This week has been memorable for the important and interesting services, held by THE WESLEYANS of this City.

PREPARATORY SERMONS.

On Sabbath last, agreeably to previous announcement, Preparatory Sermons, in behalf of the HALIFAX BRANCH WESLEYAN MISSIONARY Society, were delivered in Argyle and Brunswick Street Churches. The officiating Ministers were the Rev. MATTHEW RICHEY, D. D., President of the Canada Conference, the Rev. H. POPE, Senior, of Newport, and the Rev. T. H. DAVIES, of Horton, Secretary of the Nova Scotia istrict. The discourses were appropriate, impressive, evangelical, and admirably adapted to advance the interests of the Missionary enterprise.

ORDINATION SERVICE.

On Monday evening, an ORDINATION SER-VICE of peculiar solemnity, and distinguished by existence by ministering to our spiritual comfort hallowed feeling, took place in the Brunswick Street Church. The Rev. GEORGE O. HUESTIS, of Halifax County, and the Rev. ROBERT E. CRANE, of Shelburne, who had respectively passed their term of probation creditably and usefully, and who had been received into Full Connexion at the last English Conference, were solemnly set apart to the Sacred Office of the Christian Ministry, agreeably to our usages, by prayer, imposition of hands, and other significant exercises. The Ministers, who engaged in this important transaction, were the Rev. EPHRAIM EVANS, Chairman of the Nova Scotia District, the Rev. Dr. RICHEY, and the Rev. Messrs. Bennett, Pope, Davies, McLeod, and McMurray.

After the opening of the Meeting by singing and prayer, the Chairman made some appropriate and highly interesting remarks, showing the various and successive steps, through which candidates were required to pass, in order to obtain a recognized status as fully received Ministers in efficient guards and checks existing to prevent improper persons from entering into our Ministry.

collections must be made for each of the Funds Personal conversion, christian experience, a divine call, gifts, fruit, and soundness in the faith. These observations were listened to by the large assemblage with profound attention, of which they were justly worthy, as they were calculated to prove, that, as a Church, the Wesleyans exercise a jealous and constant care over the character of those who aspire to take part in the Pastoral Office. The candidates were then required to give a statement of their conversion, christian experience, and call to the ministry, which they did, in a manner, which must have satisfied those present, that their Brethren had not erred in the estimate they had been led to form of their christian principles, the sincerity of their motives, and of the existence of other qualifications for the ministerial work.

The ORDINATION CHARGE was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Richey. We regret we have it not in our power to present to our readers, in due form, this admirable Address, complete, or even in outline. We may, however, in brief, characterize it, as excellent, in the best sense of the word-chaste, simple yet sublime-distinguished by breadth and range of thought-richly imbued with evangelical truth—conveying clear, definite, and impressive views, of the nature, duties, obligations, responsibilities, trials, supports, and encouragements, of the Sacred Office - intermingled with suitable advice and direction to the brethren on whom had been so recently imposed the solemnities of their Ordination Vows - and occasionally administering stern but merited rebuke to prevalent errors respecting the office of the Ministry and the vital doctrines of Christianity -errors which were calculated to destroy the spiritual character of the one and to supersede, and render inoperative the gracious tendencies of, the other.

The closing prayers were offered by the Rev. A. W. McLeod and the Rev. H. Pope.

The Chairman pronounced the Apostolic Benediction; and the congregation dispersed to their respective homes, with their hearts, we trust, enriched with the abundant grace of the Eternal Spirit, and thankful to God for the perpetuation of a spritual, evangelical Ministry.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

The ANNIVERSARY of the Halifax Branch Wesleyan Missionary Society was held in Brunswick Street Church on Tuesday evening last .--Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the slippery state of the streets, a large and respectable congregation was in attendance, which augured well for the interest taken in the all-important subject of Christian Missions.

The service was commenced with singing, and prayer was offered by the Rev. W. BENNETT.

JUDGE MARSHALL, and old and long tried friend of the cause, ably presided over the business of the Meeting, and introduced the proceedings of the evening with a neat, comprehensive, and truly christian Address:

The Report, which was exceedingly interesting from the numerous instances of success, in almost all parts of the extensive field covered by the Parent Society's operations, it detailed, was read by the Rev. J. McMURRAY.

The following Resolutions were offered to the Meeting, by the gentlemen whose names are attached, and in the order in which they are now

1. Moved by the Rev. HEXRY POPE, seconded by the Rev. Dr. CRAWLEY, supported by M. RICHEY, Junr., Esqr.,

That the progress made by the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and by other Protestant Institutions, in their scriptural efforts to evangelize the world, has been such as should excite devout gratitude to Almighty God for his past direction and blessing, and encourage to persevering and believing exertion for the universal triumph of the truth as it is in Jesus.

2. Moved by the Rev. T. H. DAVIES, seconded by the Rev. M. RICHEY, D. D.,

That this Meeting, deeply deploring the state of those portions of mankind, who, destitute of the blessings which a pure Christianity only can confer, are misled and degraded by varied forms of superstition and sin, humbly resolves, in dependence upon the Divine pro-mises, to renew and increase its exertions to sustain the Parent Institution in the maintenance and extension of ts benevolent operations.

3. Moved by the Rev. A. W. McLEOD, seconded by the Rev. R. E. CRANE; supported by S. L. SHANNON, Esqr.,

That this Meeting, impressed by a conviction of the impotence of all merely human appliances to rescue the world from the dominion of error and vice, calls upon the lovers of the Saviour, to unite in more frequent and fervent prayer, for the more copious effusions of the Holy Spirit upon the Church at large, and speto their Christian consideration. The public quired qualifications in every candidate: viz., cially upon the labours of Christian Missionaries.

4. Moved by STEPHEN FULTON, Esqr., seconded by the Rev. J. McMurray.,

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Officers and Collectors of this Branch Society for their valuable services during the past year, and to the subscribers and donors who have contributed to its funds. —and that the following genflemen be appointed to di-rect the Society's operations during the year now ensuing, viz:

Martin Gav Black,—Treasurer,
John H. Anderson,—Secretary.

COMMITTEE. Jas. N. Shannon, Daniel Starr, Archibald Morton, Peter Nordbeck, S. L. Shannon, Hon. Hugh Bell, George H. Starr, Wm. Full, Edward Billing, and Ed-

The above Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

We feel ourselves incompetent to describe the excellencies of the various speeches delivered on the occasion. The opening address of the Rev. Mr. Pope, gave a good tone to the Meeting, which was maintained to its termination. Dr. Crawley and Dr. Richey require no eulogythey are known, and well known, as "workmen that need not be ashamed "—their speeches were argumentative and eloquent. Mr. Richey, Jun. acquitted himself creditably. We notice this young gentleman's effort with the more pleasure, as it is his first appearance on a Missionary platform before a Halifax audience. Mr. Davies's playful allusions served to excite a cheerful spirit in the minds of the interested hearers. Mr. Shannon improved a few moments in making some excellent remarks, and, glancing at preceding references, passed a just tribute of commendation on the character of a "Missionary Lawver." Mr. Fulton justified the Committee of the Parent Society, and showed the impossibility of a mal-appropriation of the Funds without detection. Altogether we regard this Anniversary as one, which will be productive of beneficial influence in the metropolis, on the interests of our great and growing cause of Missions.

The Meeting was closed with singing, and by the pronouncement of the Benediction by the Rev. E. Evans, a few minutes after 10 o'clock.

The Collections are in advance of those of

THE PROGRESS OF THE GOOD CAUSE.

Our columns, in this number, devoted to Correspondence, will be read with great interest by those who delight in the extension of Christ's Kingdom on earth. It is with no ordinary pleasure that we insert the communication of our esteemed and tried friend, the Rev. R. KNIGHT. Chairman of the New Brunswick District. The scene of the gracious revival he records, is associated in our mind with many fond remembrances, and, we would be devoid of all natural and christian sensibility, were we not to rejoice at the especial manifestations of divine power and love so graciously vouchsafed to the labours of our ministerial brethren in St John. Hopewell is also witnessing a revival of religion; a Circuiton which we travelled years ago-where we formed many sincere christian attachments, and of which we can at the present say, that the lapse of time has caused no abatement of our concern I spiritual welfare of its people. The gracious visitation on Maitland Circuit is at once a source of encouragement and joy, a pledge, we trust, of a more general and extensive work. May the abundant labours of all our Brethren be crowned with that success, which, we are persuaded, is an object of their most ardent aspirations, as it is of their unwearied toil. "Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days."

THOUGHTS ON METHODISM.

In this number appears the last, as yet received, of a series of Papers, under the heading of " Horæ Wesleianicæ, or Thoughts on Methodism." Enquiry has been made as to their authorship, accompanied with expressions of gratification occasioned by their perusal, and with an earnest wish that the numbers might be extended.-Without pledging ourselves to every sentiment advanced by the well informed and talented author, we have no hesitation in saying that they are worthy of more than a cursory reading; and we invite the writer more frequently to employ his pen in furnishing articles for our columns on the same, or kindred, or more general, topics.

SABBATH MAILS.

STEPHEN FULTON, Esqr., M. P.P., is deserving of the thanks of the religious public and of

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CAUSE. ted to Corinterest by of Christ's inary pleaion of our R. KNIGHT. strict. The ds, is assoembrances natural and joice at the er and love ours of our Hopewell is a Circuit on e we formed and of which ipse of time ern for the

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heading of Methodism. authorship, tification ocan earnest extended.ry sentiment and talented ing that they eading; and ly to employ columns on ral, topics.

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all lovers of good order for the Resolution he -he had heard no complaints-and should there- ing line west. A committee was appointed to mation-rather than have this passed as a resolufor the present postal arrangements, by which the quiet and sanctity of that holy day are invaded. Some of our cotemporaries, however, the Eastern arrangements could be made by which the evil complained of might be almost altogether, if not entirely, obviated. The subject is worthy of the mature deliberation of the members of the different Branches of the Legislature, who will soon, we suppose, have to deal with the entire subject of postal communication. A strong feeling exists in the country against the unnecessary violation of the Sabbath, by the arrival, opening, and dispatch of mails. That feeling will sustain the present effort made to rid the country of the

sciences of thousands of our fellow countrymen. The following presentment of the Grand Jury at Pictou will show the state of feeling in that part of the Province on this all-important subject :-

evil; and though some inconvenience may be

suffered on the abolishment of the present system,

vet it is better this should be the case, than that

the systematic violation of God's command should

be sanctioned, and injury inflicted on the con-

Picton, SS. General Sessions, February Term, 1851. The following presentment was made by the Grand Jury in Session, February Term, and confirmed by the Court of General Sessions, and ordered to be published.

JAMES SKANNER, C. Peace. Pictou, Feb. 8, 1851.

Presented,-That the desecration of the Sabbath involved in the arrival and departure of the Mails on that day in this Town, is a subject of deep regret to the religiously disposed portion of this community, and this Inquest are of opinion that the most strenuous exertions of the constituted authorities ought to be immediately called into action to alter the present arrangement.

LITERARY NOTICE.

The Rev. C. Churchill, on the 28th ult., delivered the Introductory Lecture before the Quebec Library Association, -Subject, - "QUE-BEC, ITS COMMERCIAL POSITION AND ITS CAPABILITIES." The Lecture is published in extenso in the Quebec Morning Chronicle of January 31st, which has been kindly forwarded to us. We regret we cannot find room for extracts from this document which exhibits considerable research, contains a variety of useful statistical information, and is calculated to increase the literary reputation of our old friend. We shall have great pleasure in loaning the paper to any of Mr. Churchill's friends in the City, who may have a laudable curiosity to peruse the Lecture.

The Treasurers of the Wesleyan Supernumeraries' and Ministers' Widows' Fund gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sums,

From the Newport Circuit, " Halifax Circuit,

Provincial Parliament.

(Chiefly from the City Papers.) HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, February 4.

LIGHT DUTY.

Hon. Attorney General called attention to the law relating to light duty, and its operation on American steamers putting into Halifax in distress. The duty on the Arctic amounted to greater on American steamers than on the Cunard, and he did not see on what principle foreign steamers should be exempted. All our vessels going into the United States ports had to pay towards their customs and revenue establishments. Mr. Harrington would do away with the Light duty altogether. Mr. Killam was in favor know how £4000 of revenue was to be raised to supply the deficiency. The light houses had to be sustained by some means, and none were more line without the delay of coming to the house to aware of that than the representatives from Arichat. Mr. Marshall said if this duty were remitted, the country would be obliged to maintain the proceeding with the Windsor bill. Mr. Harringwhole light establishment. He thought that by the present system—justice was done to all—and the charge was very light. Mr. Martell did not believe that the present law worked injuriously east, ought not to be made to support a non-pay-

being launched after the 1st of September should Mails in various parts of the Province on the only be charged half a year's Light duty. Per-Lord's Day. Necessity, we are aware, is pleaded sons who launched a vessel after that date had to pay a whole year's light duty, although only run-ning a few months. After a short discussion on the subject by Messrs. Kedy, Henry, G. R. Young, Harrington, and the Attorney General, Chronicle in particular, have shown that other Mr. Fraser moved an amendment in accordance with Mr. Marshall's suggestion, which passed 20 to 19. These revenue acts, instead of being made permanent, were limited to one year, in accordance with general usage.

BRIDGE IN GUYSBOROUGH.

Mr. Marshall asked leave to present a petition from the inhabitants of Guysborough, praying that aid might be granted for building a Bridge over Salmon River, some miles above its mouth; and that money might not be granted to erect a Bridge at the mouth of the River, as it was liable to be carried away by freshets. The petition was read. Mr. McDonald said the present petition was from the inhabitants of the upper portion of the County. Those in the lower portion were opposed to that, and wished the Bridge to cross where it had crossed before. He was not opposed to a committee. The petition was referred to Messrs. Fulton, Brown, and Munro.

SUNDAY MAILS.

Mr. Fulton rose to move the following resolu-

Resouven. - That the Government be respectfully rechestolyen,— a hat the Government be respectfully requested to procure through the proper officer, and lay on the table of the house as soon as possible, a return showing the number of Post Offices in the Province, and where situated, where mails are received and despatched on Sunday,—with the number received and despatched at the respective offices,—also the Post Offices wherefletters and newspapers are received and deflivered on Sunday.

The hon. gentleman said that he thought this the proper time to take the matter up, as the house were about to assume the control of the Post Office. The reduction of the postage would be a great benefit to the country, but in connection with this an opinion prevailed that some new arrangement might be made by which the system of transmitting the mail on Sunday could be done away with. In Amherst this was felt severely-the Sunday being the day upon which the mails were received and sent off. He had moved this resolution in order that the house might decide upon some general system, which would obviate the necessity of keeping these offices open on the Sabbath. Hon. Mr. Johnston was glad the hon, member for Cumberland had moved in this matter. The localities he mentioned were not the only places which were open to the evils complained of. In Annapolis some mails still arrived on Sunday, although some improvements had taken place; but it was believed that further improvement might be made. Hon. Attorney General said that it was the disposition of the Government to prevent the desecration of the Sabbath, as much as possible; but it was next to impossible to make arrangements which would exempt that day from mail carriage in some places. Hon. G. R. Young said that among his constituents, nothing was so much complained of as this system; they were a religious people and it created great dissatisfaction there. In settling this system, however, it was necessary to adopt such an arrangement as would meet the requirements of New Brunswick and Canada.

KING'S COLLEGE GRANT.

Mr. Henry asked leave to introduce a Bill for withdrawing the present grant from King's college. The subject, he said, had been before the house for a long time, and should be permanently settled. Leave was granted and the bill read a arst time

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. Killam moved for a committee to obtain information and decide upon some general system of introducing Electric Telegraphs into Nova Scotia. Mr. Fraser said it was a strange, mode of procedure to ask for a committee upon the general subject, when a committee was already sitting composed of some of these very gentlemen who advocated this general system. Hon. G. R. Young argued that the main point for consideration was whether the house would allow two lines to be built that were sure to pay; and leave other parts of the province where lines would not pay. either with or without the line, or make up the deficiency. The Telegraph was now as much established as the Post Office. Every village in about £36. Mr. Fraser said that the tax was no the province would have it at once. Hon. Mr. Johnston said that all he wished was that the Bill should be guarded from interfering with the extension of the Telegraph line to Annapolis. Mr. Fraser approved of the principle of extending the lines of Telegraph throughout the Province; but did not wish the lines to be obstructed by waiting for other lines. Hon. J. W. Johnston said that of the same principle. Mr. Fraser would like to what he wanted was, that the house should pass a general bill, fixing rules whereby the inhabiask for an act of incorporation. Mr Fraser reiterated his arguments in favour of immediately ton denied that the Electric Telegraph could be placed on the same footing as the Post Office throughout the Province. A line that would pay

has introduced into the House of Assembly relative to the carriage, opening and dispatch of being lausched about the carriage. The carriage is the carriage of the carriage is the carriage of the carriage in the carriage is the carriage of the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is the carriage in Freeman, and Marshall.

DESPATCHES ON TRADE.

Hon. Attorney General, by command, laid on the table of the house despatches on the subject of reciprocal trade with Canada and the United

WEDNESDAY, February 5.

ST. PETER'S CANAL.

Mr. Harrington rose for the purpose of bring-ing to the notice of the House the subject of St. Peter's Canal He trusted this important improvement should not be forgotten. During the summer, he had interested himself much in this work, and had a survey conducted by Charles W. Fairbanks, Esq., whose abilities as an engineer were well known, and whose report he now held in his hand. Mr. Fairbanks had estimated the cost of the work at £10,000; and there could be no question of the benefits of the work to the commerce of the province, which would thus have 300 miles of inland navigation, in the Bras d'Or Lake, opened by a new channel to the western coasts, and a splendid country improved He asked for a committee to take the subject under consideration, and report by bill or otherwise. Hon. G. R. Young was ready to give £5000 towards this work at once. It was nothing compared with the advantages to be gained Mr. Marshall said there could be no question that this was a great and beneficial project. The country on the Rras d'Or Lake was one of the richest in the world. The only forests of oak remaining in the Province were to be found there with the inexhaustible coal mines splendid fisheries-prolific oyster beds, and other source of wealth. It would shorten the distance to Halifax from some parts of the Bras d'Or from 450 to 125 miles-a saving of time to the Coasters that would be incalculable He was warmly in favour of the undertaking. Hon. Mr. Doyle also spoke in favour of the proposed canal. Mr. Dickie was gratified to see this Petition brought forward, but hoped it would be recollected that a bill had passed the House some years since to cut a Canal through the Isthmus of Cumberland to the Gulf shore; that through the want of funds and the pressure of the times it had not been carried out. He should take an early opportunity of applying for an extension of the Bill, as he had received information from Canada that they were willing to cut this Canal themselves. He would suggest, however, that it was not advisable to engage even in too many good schemes at once. Hon. J. W. Johnston said he had no doubt the hon. member for Richmond was much pleased with the adherence of the hon. member for Cumberland to his scheme (Laughter.) He was forcibly reminded of the old man Sinbad the Sailor, when the hon. member for Cumberland attempted to put his scheme upon the back of that of the hon, member for Richmond. (Laughter.) He (Mr. J.) felt the benefit to be derived from a Canal of this kind -the only difficulty resting upon his mind was the wherewith to build it; he thought, however, that the petition should be referred to a committee, when the whole matter could be taken into consideration, and a full report submitted to the House. The Committee appointed were Messrs. Harrington, Young, Marshall, Dickie, Uniacke, Dimock and Johnston.

THE NEW COMMISSION.

Mr. Freeman rose for the purpose of bringing to the notice of the House the return laid on the table of the House by the Hon. Attorney General, of Magistrates in the County of Queen's. This return had omitted to give the names of several gentlemen who still believed they were included in the Commission, and exercised their functions as Justices of the Peace. He would like to know from the Hon. Attorney General what was the cause of these omissions. (Mr. Freeman read over the names.) These gentlemen were not excluded in the last commissionthey were included in it, and he would like to know whether the hon. Attorney General and the Government wished to get rid of these gentlemen by a side-wind-whether they were still magistrates or were not. Some of them had not been re-sworn, it was true, and he wished to know if that was the reason of their names being omitted from this return? Hon. Attorney General considered that the hon, gentleman had answered himself, by saying that the gentlemen be had named were not sworn in. If any name had been omitted accidentally, he was not aware of it, but would enquire as to the equal right of other gentlemen except those who were recognised by the government, acting as Magistrates, that was a question which could be decided by a Legal tri-

Mr. Freeman moved the following resolution RESOURD, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Gover-nor be respectfully requested to inform this House why the following gentlemen named, in the recent Commis-sion of the Peace for Queens County, were omitted from the return laid upon the table of the House this Session, by the Government, of "all the Magistrates of Queens Chunty, now authorised by law to discharge the duties of that office"—
Juo. Barss, James Rarss, William B. Taylor, Nethanial

Jno. Bares, James Bares, William B. Taylor, Nathaniel Smith, Jno. Campbell, Jno. L. Darrow, Andrew Cowie, Colin McVicar, Richard Carder, and Smith Freeman,

Hon. Attorney General and G. R. Young, would prefer taking the paper, and procuring this infor- I forts about £4000,

tion. The gentleman could raise the question when the information came in, if he thought necessary. They argued, that the usual mode was to ask information of members of the Government, but not to put every question as a Resolution on the Journals.

(Continued on Page 256.)

Summary of News.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE .- His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, expired on Sunday the 12th ult. Frequently as it has been our duty of late to announce the demise of eminent individuals, we have seldom been called upon to inscribe in our obituary the name of one whose stern integrity, purity of motive, and unswerving consistency in public life, commanded so completely the respect of all parties in the state, as did that illustrious nobleman. Disgusted at what he deemed the unconstitutional and revolutionary tendency of our legislation, during several previous years, the Duke of Newcastle withdrew almost wholly from public affairs shortly after the passing of the Reform Bill; and after that period contented himself with occasionally giving ex-pression to his views on the great events of the

time, through the medium of the press.

By the death of his Grace and the consequent elevation of the Earl of Lincoln to the Upper House, the representation of the Falkirk Dis-

trict of Burghs becomes vacant. - Watchman. During the week rapid strides towards completion have been taken in every branch of the works of the Crystal Palace, and it may be stated generally that the progress made and the results ob-tained are most satisfactory to the executive committee. A large number of men are employed at present in laying down the ground and galle-ry flooring; and looking to the extent of the space covered within the last few days, the advance of this important portion of the building will be strikingly illustrative of the magical ra pidity of construction which hitherto has challenged the admiration of visitors. The face boarding of the lower part of the building has been pushed forward energetically. The painting ex-ecuted has been confined almost exclusively to the roof and the sash bars. The final and deco-rative part of this branch of the works, it is almost needless to state, must await a complete absence of dust, and a condition of repose within the structure, which are not obtainable at present. The glazing of the transept progresses steadily, and it is hoped will be finished before the close of next week. Some portions of the gallery railings have been fixed in their places. They are light and graceful, and when completed will form a very important item in the catalogue of internal ornamentation.

Mn. Fairburn, the leader of the Anti-Convict

party in the Cape of Good Hope, has arrived in London from Cape Town, with the draft of the constitution agreed to by the majority of the colo-

A girl aged 17, who had been 12 years in the workhouse, has just left St. Paneras workhouse in consequence of having come into possession of £1750. Mr. Cook, the vestry clerk, has been authorised by the board to compel her to pay the monies expended upon her support.

FEMALE ENIGRATION .- The committee are now engaged in selecting small parties of female emigrants, for despatch to New Zealand and Van Diemen's Land, in both of which colonies the outhorities are most anxious to receive young women sent out under Mr. Sidney Herbert's scheme of emigration. A detachment of thirtyfive for the Cape of Good Hope, for whom good situations have been secured in the colony, were despatched about a fortnight since. The committee have received intimations of the safe arrival in Australia of the ships Culloden, Duke land, Tory, and William Stevenson, by which vessels about two hundred female emigrants were despatched last summer. In each case, the girls arrived in good health, and obtained situations

without the slightest difficulty.

It is understood that no one will be appointed to succeed the late Sir J. W. Gordon as Quartermaster General, and that some arrangements will be made by which the duties of the department will be carried on under the control of the Assistant Quartermaster-General, Colonel Freeth,

There was a great meeting at Framlingham, in Suffolk, to consider addresses to Parliament on the present alarming state of distress in the agri-cultural districts. Mr. George Frederick Young was the principal orator; and the meeting passed resolutions in accordance with its objects

At a meeting of the Town Council held at Bir-mingham on the 7th ult, a petition to the House of Commons, narrating the injurious effects of Excise duty on paper, the objectionable principle of the stamp duties on newspapers, and the advertisement duties, and praying the house to take the premises into consideration with a view to the total repeal of these duties, was agreed to. Several commercial and influential men of Manchester have drawn up a petition to Lord Palmerston, soliciting his lordship's intercession, in the name of England, on behalf of the brave Hungarians, now detained at Kutaja, in Asia, contrary to expectations which they had been led to entertain.

Upwards of £6000 have been subscribed in Manchester for the establishment of a free library and museum. The Mayor, J. Potter, Esqri has obtained by his own personal and unnided

DOMESTIC.

Fire at Richmond.—A fire broke out on Friday evening about six o'clock in the large Store on the Richmond Wharf, which, together with a valuable stock of fish, oil, &c., amounting in value to about £2,500, was totally consumed. The Fire Department and strong parties from the Garrison, were early at the scene of disaster, but the Dock Yard Engine was the only one that went to work. The stock in the store, owned by Messrs, Fairbanks & Allisons and Joseph Starr, Esq., was partly saved, and the remainder, we understand, is fully covered by insurance in the different offices. The store belonged to Mr. Starr, and was also amply insured. As to the origin of the disaster nothing is known.—Rec.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.-A case of Small Pox having been detected on board the brigantine Undoras, Garrett, master, which arrived from New York on the 22nd ult., the Health Officer ordered the vessel to quarantine on the 24th.— The sufferer, named William Siteman, of Sheet Harbour, expired last Saturday evening in the 24th year of his age. The corpse was brought from the vessel to the Market Slip on Sunday morning and conveyed thence to the Cemetery, where it was interred in the plot assigned to pauers. On passing through the city, not a single friend followed the coffin. If the poor fellow were lodged in a comfortable hospital, and at tended by a skilful, devoted nurse, perhaps his deplorable doom could not have been averted but situated as he was, confined to an insolated vessel, and deprived of all means of relief beyoud the sympathy of a few hardy seamen, he had not the least imaginable chance of recovery. The Undoras was released from quarantine on Thursday last .- 16.

IMPORTANT RUNGUR.—There is a rumour affect in the city that the Galway Company have instructed their Agent in Halifax to prepare for the reception of a line of four powerful steamships which they intend to establish forthwith between Ireland, Halifax and a port in the United States.

—British N. A.

THE RAILWAY —A Public Meeting has been held at Antigonishe, relative to the proposed Railway, at which resolutions were passed asking for Survey of the route in order to select the most eligible Terminus.—1b.

Police Court.—Five boys were arraigned at the Police Court on Wednesday for theft, and committed for trial. On the same day a man named Sorlie was fined 5s. for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.—Ib.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—Serjeant Steward, of the Royal Regiment, has been missing since the night after the fire at the North Barracks, on the morning of the 11th December. He bore an excellent character in the Regiment, and no person believed that he could have possibly deserted. The good opinion of the officers and comrades was confirmed yesterday, from the fact of his remains having been discovered in a well in the citadel, at which place the Royals have been quartered since they were burned out at the recent conflagration.—Chronicle, Feb 6.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

LEGISLATIVE PROCREDINGS.—Ow Thursday lest, at 12 o'clock precisely, nearly all the Members elect being assembled, His Honour Judge Street produced his Commission under the Great Seal, and proceeded to administer the usual Oath. At two o'clock His Excellency arrived at the Province Hall, and was received by the usual Guard of Honour from the 97th Regiment.

The House, being summoned by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the Bar of the Council, headed by their Clerk, when they were directed to return to their usual place of meeting, and elect a Speaker, whom they would present to His Excellency for approval.

The choice of a Speaker occupied but a very short time—the Hon. Charles Simonds being nominated by George Hayward, Esq., Member for Sunbury. The nomination was seconded by the Hon. D. Hanington, Member for Westmortand, and no opposition being offered, Mr. Simonds was declared to be unanimously elected Speaker.

The House then returned to the Chamber, and Mr. Simonds being presented, was formally approved by His Excellency, who then delivered the Speech, to parts of which we now refer.

The first important paragraph relates to the construction of the European and North American Railway. His Excellency, after noticing the enterprise of the County of Charlotte, states that it would give him great pleasure to see the fertile lands of Sussex and Westmorland and this thriving City united by Railway, with Halifax on the one side, and with the United States on the other. His Excellency expresses his decided opinion, that the Railway will be best constructed by a private Company, instead of being undertaken by the Government. In this respect His Excellency and the Executive have arrived at a conclusion directly the reverse of that which has been adopted by the Executive of Nova Scotia; the opinion of the Executive in this particular will be fully sustained by the people of New Braneswick.

We infer from the next paragraph, that Her Majesty's Government view the European and North American Railway with especial favour, more especially as it is likely to advance the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Rail-

Then comes the pleasing announcement, that the management of the Post Office is to be given up to these Colonies on the 6th July next. The benefits and blessings of cheap Postage will, after that date, be enjoyed by the Colonists of British North America, and for this they cannot but be thankful.

fibres. This, I claim, is a new idea in Mechanics. I applied it in the use of timber in constructing bridges for the first time. The same fact does not apply in any suspension bridge whether constructed of hemp or iron. This tensile strength is beautifully ilustrated in Mr. Capreol's Model, which consists of two stringers

The expediency of a new School Law—the settlement of our Boundary with Canada—the Surrender of the Initiation of Money Votes to the Executive, coupled with the introduction of Municipal Institutions—the appointment of a Law Commission to consider what alterations are necessary to render justice easier of access, and less expensive—are all matters of the deepest interest to the whole people of this Province.

But the most important announcement is made at the conclusion of the Speech. It will be remembered, that at the last Session of the Assembly it was moved by Dr. S Z Earle and thereupon resolved, "that the Legislative Council of this Province ought to be elected by the people, under such restrictions as may be most condued on this resolution was transmitted to her Maesty; and the Speech acquaints us, that Her Maesty's advisers are disposed to meet the wishes of the Assembly on this question. In other words, an Elective Legislative Council is conceded to New Brunswick; and this Province will have the homour of first introducing in North America this great change in Colonial Government, which can scarcely fail to advance the interests of the country and the people, if judiciously adopted.

On the return of the Assembly to their House new writs were ordered to issue to the Counties of York, Northumberland, and Carleton, to supply the vacancies occasioned by the Hon L. A. Wilmot becoming a Judge of the Supreme Court—Mr. J. A. Strett, Attorney General,—and Mr. Charles Connell, a Member of the Legislative Council.

The Speech being formally read by the Speak er, the Address, in reply, was moved by Dr Thomson, of Charlotte, and seconded by Mr. Hayward, of Sunbury. Mr. Ritchie, then, in a speech of nearly two hours, reviewed the proceedings of the Executive, and moved as an amendment, that the House should not proceed to consider the Address until a change took place in His Excellency's advisers, it having no confidence in the present Executive. Mr. Rit. chie's speech lasted until it was nearly dark, when the House adjourned. Yesterday, Mr. Partelow in an able and powerful speech, explained a variety of matters alleged against the Executive. The debate was going on up to our latest advices yesterday, and it is quite possible it may be continued for some days, as many of the new Members may wish to express their sen-

timents before voting.

The Hon. Charles Connell, of Woodstock, and the Hon. James Brown, of Charlotte, were severally sworn in, and took their seats in the Legislative Council yesterday.

Every Member of the Assembly was present yesterday; the House, at present, consists of thirty-eight Members, including the Speaker; there being just now three vacancies, as before stated—Abridged from the St. John N. B. Courier 8th

SEIZURE.—The officers of the Provincial Revenue service made a seizure of sixteen barrels of contraband American Spirits on Sunday last, at Musquash.—Ib.

The Burnt District — This part of our city, so lately wearing such a gloomy aspect, begins to assume something of a village-like appearance. Several new buildings are already occupied, and many more are now being erected — We observed, on Tuesday evening last, nowithstanding the extremely severe cold of that day, a large frame, on Queen Street, in course of erection. We look forward to next summer, in prospect, as being a lively one.—Eredericton Amaranth.

Canada.

We learn from late Canada papers that there is no prospect of the American Government granting reciprocal trade with the Colonies. On the contrary, the Montreal Pilot intimates that the Americans are contemplating a still more restrictive policy with regard to lumber imported from Canada.

The Rev. Mr. Churchill's lecture on "Quebec—its commercial position and its capabilities." was most respectably and numerously attended. To say that the learned lecturer did his subject ample justice would be but a poor compliment—his lecture was a most able one, and gave the greatest satisfaction. Indeed on its conclusion John Bonner, Esq., seconded by G. Henderson, Esq., moved a resolution which was passed, with cheers, thanking the lecturer in the name of the audience for his most excellent, instructive and interesting discourse, and asking his permission to have it published.—Quebec Moraing Chronicle, 19th ult.

19th ult.

Great Mechanical Novelty.—Mr. Capreol, has, at his own expense, caused to be made a model of the "Remington Bridge," which is considered one of the greatest novelties of the age. A Remington Bridge has lately been constructed at Montgomery, Alabama, 406 feet span, 12 feet wide, and it carries out the idea of the inventor, that a bridge of that peculiar construction has no oscillating motion. The idea of Mr. Remington is this, we quote his own words:—"To illustrate more clearly this point, I will add that the tensible strength of timber, when in nearly a horizontal position, is made to sustain nearly the entire weight necessary to sensor to the

ics. I applied it in the use of timber in constructing bridges for the first time. The same fact does not apply in any suspension bridge, whether constructed of hemp or iron This tensile strength is beautifully ilustrated in Mr. Capreof's Model, which consists of two stringers of pine, 25 feet long and half an inch the side of the square. These stringers are supported in a peculiar manner at each end, and on them are placed steps or foot-boards of pine, let down upon the stringers by a groove of 1 or 2 inch depth, and this is quite capable of supporting any person to walk along. We have seen a gentleman, per-haps not far short of being the heaviest in the city, walk along this feeble looking structure. It is really worthy the attention of all mechanics. For no one scarcely would believe that two slips of half-inch pine would carry a man 250 lbs. weight,-but such is the fact.-Ib.

We regret to learn that St. Luke's Church in Wellington-Square was struck by lightning during the storm of Thursday afternoon, and seriously damaged. The electric fluid caught the lightning rod which led from the steeple to the ground, and tore it down, melting the ends: from thence it passed to the body of the Church, and literally traversed it in all directions, running along beams, knocking off plaster, and traring up the flooring. Fortunately the building was not fired, but it has been shaken to its very foundation. The estimated injury we have not learned.—Hamilton Spectator.

BIOLOGY TRIMMPHANTLY USEFUL.—We have just heard of the first useful application of this science to surgery. William Corrigan, farmer of Valcartier, had a large portion of the jaw-bone removed in a diseased state (astea sarcoma)—this morning, under its influence, without feeling or evincing the slightest sense of pain, although otherwise in full possession of his mental faculties. This we are informed is one of the most painful operations of surgery. The biological operation originated with, and was effected by Dr. Marsden, and the surgical operation by Dr. James Douglas, in the presence of Drs. Fremont and Hall, and a number of persons.—Quebec Gazette, of the 10th.

A FACT FOR FARMERS.—Dr. R.T. Baldwin has resently made known the result of three or four years' investigations and experiments upon manures, and various ways of fertilizing the soil. He states that the best and speediest way to fertilize any soil is to cover it over with straw, bushes, or any raw material, so as to completely shade it. The surface of the earth, thus being made cool, dark, damp, and close, soon undergoes a chemical process like putrefaction, and becomes highly fertilized. This plan of fertilizing, he says, may be applied with success to any soil whatever, no matter how poor, and the result will be astonishing.

UNITED STATES.

Buyralo, Jan. 30.—Angul Steamboat Accident—Over 100 texes lost.—The steamer Jno. Adams, bound from New Orleans for Cincinnati, sunk yesterday at 3 o'clock, near Greenville. In five minutes afterwards her cabin parted from her hull and broke in two. All the deck passengers, numbering over 100 were lost; also the deck hands and firemen, excepting two. None of the cabin passengers were lost, though they did not succeed in saving any of their baggage.

CINCINATI, Feb. 1.—Some further particulars have been received as to the loss of the John Adams, steamer. The hull sunk in two minutes, in sixty feet water. The number of souls on board was 230—of whom about sixteen cabin passengers, eighty two deck passengers, and twenty-five of the crew were lost. It was about three o'clock in the morning, and they were nearly all in bed. The deck passengers were Californians, and German and Irish emigrants bound for Cincinnati.

MAINE RAILWAY — Messrs. S. Wood & Co., have contracted to erect the whole line of Rail way between Waterville and Bangor, for \$1,200,000, and have engaged to complete it by the 1st of June, 1-52. It is likewise confidently expected that the whole line to the New Brunswick boundary will be completed about that time. — Observer.

A HEAVY DRAFT—The largest draft ever drawn by the Post Office Department was drawn on Wednesday last, in this city. It was in favour of the English Government, to balance the postage account, and amounts to \$187,000.—N. Y. Post.

The total number of miles of Railroad in operation in the United States, at the beginning of the present year, was 8,797, which cost to build them \$286,455,070.

A shock of an earthquake was felt throughout Calais, Me., at half past 5 o'clock on Thursday last, producing a rumbling and rattling sound, which lasted about fifty seconds.—New Brunswicker 10th.

The bridge over the Alleghany, from Pittsburgh, has been destroyed by fire. It cost \$75, 000, and was insured for \$20,000.

The Pritch Correlate South Correlate in an

The British Consul for South Carolina is endeavouring to induce that State to abolish the law under which coloured seamen are imprisoned upon arriving there. The matter has been laid before the State Legislature.

that the tensible strength of timber, when in nearly a horizontal position, is made to sustain nearly the entire weight necessary to separate the consists in this: an additional burner attached to mines.

the one now in use, but leaving an opening doubly as large for the escape of gas. The gas, rushing out of the small orifice now in use, expands in the larger tube, where it becomes rarified by the heat of the flame, and the gas, flowing with less force, is all ignited, giving a much larger flame, and consequently a much greater light. It is, and consequently a much greater light. It is fact probably not known to most consumers, that much of the gas, forced, by the head necessarily kept on it, through the small-aperture of the present burner, escapes unconsumed inflicting more or less of unpleasant smell, as well as stain, from what is deemed to be smoke. A trial of the improvement will show at once the great additional light obtained.—Burritt's Christian Citizen.

PERJURY AND FORGERY.—Jesse Porter, aged 73, and his son Dennis, of Waterbury, Conn., have been bound over in the sum of \$5000 for forging deeds of conveyance to them of the estate of Joseph Porter, who died in 1848, leaving \$20,000 worth of property. The old manappeared much affected during the investigation. He is said to be worth from \$25,000 to \$10,000. His son, Dennis, has not a good reputation.—B.

Amongst the articles amounced for sale in one of the week's auctions, we perceive an article entitled a Makogany child's chair. The father of this wonderful infant must have been of the Wood family.— Ib.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITISH WOOLLEN MANUEACTURES.—The declared value of British Woollen Manufacturea exported from the United Kingdom in 1849, according to the Parliamentary returns, was 27, 342,723, or over \$36,000,600. The quantity of wool, foreign and colonial, imported in the same period, was 75,113,347 lbs., of which 12,234,415 were re-exported. There were also imported 1,655,300 lbs. of Alpacca and Lama wool, of which 126,083 lbs. were re-exported; and 2,530,038 lbs. of goats' wool or Mohair, of which 130,145 lbs. were re-efiported.

Mr. Wm. Kennedy, of Kingston, latterly of Sangume, has proceeded to New York on his way to England at the request of Lady Franklin, to assist in the search for her lost Sir John. Mr. Kennedy some time ago proposed a plan of search which it appears has at length been udopted. From his experience in Arctic journeying and his vigour both of body and mind, and remarkable firmness of character, we think the choice could not have been better made. May his labours be attended with success.—Quebec Guzette.

The Portsmouth (Eng.) Times states that there is now living in that town a man named Wade, 110 years old, who sailed twice round the world with Capt. Cook, and was with him in the South Seas when he was killed. He was wounded in the arm by a spear in the conflict which proved fat it to that famous navigator, and is thought to be the only man now living who sailed with Captain Cook.

The cost of powder alone for a single discharge of the armament of a line of battle ship of 120 guns is upwards of £20. The cost for powder alone for the firing of a morning and evening gun exceeds £100 a year.

Diffusion of Knowledge.—A Newcastle paper gives the following interesting fact illustrative of the rapid spread of intellectual culture among a large and deserving class of the population:—A bookseller in the market, recently happen his stall 10 copies of Emerson's work on Fluxions, all of which he sold at 7s. 6d. a copy to pitmen. He said, they were by far his best cutoms, and that a standard mathematical work never laid long on his stall. On a subsequent day, at the same stall, there were three men; one bought a work on algebra, another requested a Greek delectus, the third was pursuing a Spanish grammar. These three were all hewers of coal.

A prefactorial notice in the new edition of Ma jor General Napier's History of War in the feninsula, states that the gallant author is indebted to Lady Napier, his wife, not only for the arrangement and translation of an enormous pile of official correspondence written in three languages, but for that which is far more extraordinary, the elucidation of the secret cypher of Jerome Bonaparte and others, by herown untiring perseverance and labour. The value which this discovery has been to the history, speaks for itself; but in this, as in a thousand other instances, the honour is due to the woman, whose simple trust and patient endurance read the other sex a lesson day by day, which they will do well to follow, and strive to unitate.

Railways are now a prominent topic in SpainThe Madrid and Aranjuez Railway was opened
by a special train on the 12th; and although the
day was rainy, the bridge and principal works
were shown to the guests. The engineers and
parties employed are all Spaniards. Mr. Lock's
assistants, appointed to make the surveys for the
Austrian Railway, have left for Paris to meet
him, and furnish him with the information for
drawing up his report. The Madrid and Valen
cia Railway is at present being surveyed by
French capitalists. The Barcelonia Railway
continues to work well.—Architect.

Lord Brougham recently lectured at the Action of Sciences, Paris, when he read a paper on light, which excited much attention.

Several colliers from Kilmarnock have been hired by the Hudson's Bay Company to proceed to Vancouver's Island in order to work the coal

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Advertisements.

EDWARD BAKER, CONVETANCER, BEGRER, & GENERAL AGENT, No. 7, Prince Street, Halliax. July 27

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA OLD DR. JACOB FOWASEND'S SARSAPARILLA To: the sate of the above excellent Compound, in this Province, and invites those dealing in the article, and all who are adicted with the various diseases, for which the Sarsaparilla is known to be beneficial, to call and try the above, before patting any confidence in the slanders that the Agents of its tival in the United States are publishing confidence in the of time. To be had by wholesale in cases of 2 dozen each, or by

ortail, at moderate prices, at the Jerusalem Warehouse, Jane 18, 1830.

n l. DANIEL STARR.

IFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Undersigned I has been appointed Agent for the "Person Mottal Lass isseathed Comenant of Tearnon," United States, and having preciously to taking the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and respectability of the Lastitation, he begs to inform the public generally that he is now prepared to issue Pokeies for eligible fire risks at moderate rates of peculium, and to receive proposals for Life Policies, which will be forwarded to the Directors, and if accepted, Policies will be immediately returned. The Capital Stock of the Trenton Matual is now \$205,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortsals on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks—and is doing a very large and as yet from it commencement in 1847, a very successful business.

In the Life Department they issued the first year, ending let October, 1849, 357 Policies—a number which very few Companies of long standing ever reached in the same time The benefit of the matual system in Life Assurance is very apparent, and is most favourable to ail Policy holders in

The benefit of the mutual system in Life Assurance is very apparent, and is most favorrable to all Policy holders in this Society, lansmach as they receive a portion of each year's profits yearly, being deducted from the Premiums then payable, which are lower than any of the English Gonpanies and not subject to stamp duty—all the particulars of which are fully set forth in the Pamphlets which the Agent has for distribution, who furnishes all Blanks and every necessary information, together with the Medical Examiner's Certificate gratis. All persons intending to insure are invited to call on the Agent, who will give them every information.

re are invited to can be seried as a seried as a seried information.

overy information.

over S. Black, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for ompany.

DANIEL STARR, nl. Agent. the Company. Halifax, 15th June.

MOFI'S BROMA. The following observations having a reference to the preparation of Broma, appeared in a latenumber of the Boston Medical Journal:—

M. aference to the preparation of Broma, appeared in a latenumber of the Boston Medical Journal:—

"A few years since a great manufacturer of Broma cought the opinions of many medical gentlemen of distinction, for the purpose of having an unodjectionable food for invalids, and was assured that he had fully should always be provided with it. When gruel, arrow-root, greats, barisy, starch, rice, farina, and many other things ordin city resort at to for patients are of no utility, the Broma is somethar straished. It is believed that these who ase it as a beverage will have manifest diatetic advantage over the consumers of ten and coffee. We'see it stated that during the last summer those individuals who were continually using chosolate or Broma neither had attacks of cholera or disease; their daily potations in ten, coffe, or simple cold water, were the sufferers, if any—We cannot could be 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 choleroid symptoms. And it has been free, from Cholera or the choleroid symptoms. AN EXTRAOBUNARY CERE OF A DESPERATE SAIN DISEASE

On the 21st July, 1848, the Editor of the "Mofussilite" Newspaper, profished in India, inserted the following the that's of the pestitience. It is certainly a peint well worth while to determine, whether the chocolate drinkers have been see tre in other infected cities."

Most's Broma has now been before the public for a considerable period, and along with the commendations of the Melical Falculty of this and the neighbouring Provinces, at has received the approporation of all classes of consumers.—It is held to be an article of standard reputation, and the demand for it is constantly increasing.

1. **Polical Following** The Proprietor, at Habitar, at MORTON'S MEDICAL WAREHOUSE, near the Proprietor Badding.** Feb 23.**

AB DOMINAL SPIEDA.**

**Proprietor Research of the Spieda of the Proprietor Research of the Spieda of the Spieda of the Proprietor Research of the Spieda of the Spieda of the Proprietor Research of the Spieda of the Proprietor Research of the Spieda of the Spieda of the Proprietor Research of the Spieda of the Spieda

TRUSSES, INHALING TUBES, &C.

M. IFRBERT is now manufacturing ABDOM1
NAL SUPPORTERS on the latest and most improved principles. It has been asserted by a Medical Gentleman of the largest experience in Pulmonary Complaints that one faired at the cases of Patinonary Consumption, with a host of other diseases, originate in the falling of the bowels caused by the relaxation of the Abdomout Mosciea, such as — Weakness and Loss of Veice and Disease, of the Air pines. Short Breath and Wheezing Breathing. Palpitation of the Heart, Sinking feeling, and All Gone at the Pit of the Stomach, Diseases of the Liver, Breaking away of the Bowels themselves, Piles, Gravel, Pain and Weakness, threatening Disease of the Spine, Swelling of reatening Disea Lower Extremities, with various diseases peculiar to Ladies, &c. &c.

The greatest number of these diseases cannot be cured without, but in general may be cured with, abdomin a sup-port, &c.,—which and the above Supporters are pre-emi-ability classified to afford.

M. Hisang T's Abdominal Supporters have been inspect-

were highly approved of by all who examined them. The weigh int a few ounces—allow the most unrestrained ac-tion of the body—whilst the only feeling produced by them is that of support and comfort.

M. Herbert is also manufacturing Ruprung Tausses,

which are constructed on principles the most modern and

Howill him keep on hand Valvulas Innaling Tubes These instruments are valuable auxiliaries to the Braces and Supporters, for all Contractions of the Chest—flat chest, stooping chest, prins, in the chest; in cases of Cough; in all cases after Pleurisy or Inflammation of the Lungs; in all cases of Asthma; in all cases of Loss of Voice, Work Voice, Hoarseness and Weak Throut; in all cases where the Breast hone or Ribs contract or fast down than the Lungs; and Cases where the Breast hone or Ribs contract or fast down than the Lungs. anses where the Breast hone or Ribs contract or advantages at some tipon the Heart, and prevent its free action; in all cases of shortness of Breath, and when the chest does not expand well; in the cases of all persons who are in any way predisposed to diseased Longs by family taint, or long suckness or confinement in bed; in many cases of Dyspeptis. Act and the cases of the same and the cases of the case of th

All the above with Herbert's Ladies', Gentlemen's, and hildren's CHEST EXCANDING ERACE S, are for sale whole-lade and retail at M. Herbert a Establishment, No. 6 Argyle Street. Halifax, Aug. 24, 1850.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CLÉVERDON & CO.

OFFER for sale at lowest market prices, received by recent arrivals, a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS-WARE and EARTHEN WARE, consisting of Crates Black & Rockingham Teapois, Cops and Sancers, Bowls, Jugs. Basins, Milk PANS, Sutter Crocks, Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Dessert Sets, richly gill, Flower Vases, Toilett Bottles, Tumblers Wines, Decunters, Salts, Hall Lamps. Lamp Shades, Electro Piated Crock Stands, Figures, &c. All satishes for Town and Country.

YOU MAY BE CURED YET HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

of the Waterloo Tavern, Coatham, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 28th, 1848.

To Professor Holloway.

Six,—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 waik. 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 for an hour or two in the day with a stick, and in seven weeks I could go any where without one. I am now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been attending to my business more than seven months, without any symptoms of the retarn of my old complaint.

Besides my case of Rheamatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or nieer, as a married woman, living near me, had had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which soundly healed it when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honour to serve my country for twenty-five years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years a corporal. I was two years he the Peninsular War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd September, 1832. The Commanding Officer at that time, was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the treop of Captain the Honourable Henry Baring.

(Signed) THOMAS BRUNTON.

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS' STANDING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmith,
Evemouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August,
1848.

To Professor Holloway.

Sin,—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 endared 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 wenderful cure.

(Signed)

ANDREW BRACK. To Professor Holloway.

(Signed)

ANDREW BRACK.

AMPUTATION OF TWO FOLS PREVENTED.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Faikirk, August 13th, 1848.

To Feofessor Holloway,

Sig.—L 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. It despair, I returned home to impart the metancholy news to my wife, intending to subunit to the operation, it was then a thought struck me to try your valuable Onthment and Filis, which I did, and was by their means in three weeks enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at this time my toes are perfectly cured. (Signed) OLIVER SMITH JENKIES.

The Pills should in most of the foll	be used conjointly lowing cases:—	with the
Pad Legs, Bud Breasts. Burns, Bunions, Biteof Moschetoes and Sandflies,	Cancers, Contracted and Stiff-joints, Elephantsasis, Fistulas, Gout,	Scalds, Sore Nipp Sore throa Skin Disea Scarvy,
CocosBay, Chiego-foot, Chilbiains, Chapped-hands,	Glandular swell ings, Lumbago, l'iles,	Sore Head Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

200 bils, superfine Floyr; 60 oushels Seed Whest,
200 bils, superfine Floyr; 60 oushels Seed Whest,
20 do, Pot Barley; 25 chests TEA,
35 boxes Honey Dew Tobacco; 50 bbls. Tar,
15 Timothy Seed; 1000 bix. Liverpool Soap,
50 boxes Candles; 50 bags stored SALT.
Atso.—Chain Cables and Anchors, Cordage. Canda
Twines, 4c., For sale by
BARSS & HARRIS.

Twines, &c. For sale by

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

THE WONDER AND BLESSING OF ME AGE! THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

We have manufactured 1,500,000 Bottles of this Sarsaparilla during the past year, and are now putting up 5,000 Bottles per day; using more of the Sarsaparilla Root in one month than all the other manufacturers of Sarsapa-

one month than all the other man riba in one year.

This Extract has cured more of the following diseases than all the other advertised medicines together have

done:— Scrofula, or King's Evil, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the

Face,
Blotches, Biles, Chronic
Sore Eyes,
Ring Worm or Tetter,
Scald Head, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago

Saft Rheum, and all Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercary Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure, or Imprudence in Life. It invariably cures Rheumatism, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, General and Nervous Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint and Inflammation of the Kid.

d Scald Head,
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Ladies of pair complexion and consumptive habits, and
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The number of Diseases mentioned above, as cured by
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to contain I the blood were in a pure, beatity, and acresponsible to the first of the fact o Cornwallis, July 5th, 1850.

Mr. S. Stery, 3rd.,
General Agent for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, for British Provinces.

Dear Sir,—My wife has been declining in health for the last fifteen years with weakness and general debility, but the last 12 months she had been getting worse and worse, being under 3 doctors' hands, and taking various kinds of Medicines, but found she was getting no better, being troubled with palpitation of the heart, &c.—Her frame became emachated, and her appetite and strength failed, and she was considered, as she undoubtedly was, in the last stage of Consumption. I was informed kindly by one of her doctors that he could do nothing more for her and did-not wish to put me to any more expense. As a last resort I purchased a bottle of your valuable Sarsaparilla, from your agent in hentville, Mr. B. Calkin, at the same time expecting it would be of no use. But I am free to confess that I was disappointed; my wife commenced using it, and before one bottle was exhausted she experienced a decided relief. She has used about 7 bottles, and her health and strength are restored and appetite good, and rests well at night. I earnestly recommend it to suffering mankind as a valuable Medicine Y on are at liberty to publish this.

Respectfully yours

AMUEL STARR.

The above Medicine to be had at the General Agency, 61, Hollis Street.

JUST received at No. 22, Hollis St., two doors from the new Bank, a lew of entirely new invention of STOVES, intended for parlors,—they are very handsome and said to be the most economical Stoves in use. Also—a lew Cooking Stoves of first rate kind and quality, to which many persons in the city can testify.

J. & E. LONGARD. persons in the city can testify. Jan. 11.



STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON. S Capital Stock £100,000 Sterling. Chief Office, 44 Moor-gate Street.

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Medical Examiner, R. S. Black, Esq., M. D.
The Agency of the above Company has been in opera-

Children.

Chapterions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each Pot and itos.

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Exceller 4

No. 1 Extra Philadelphia BUCK-WHEAT MEAL.

N botes and kegs 25 lbs each, and in bags 124 lbs each "Wart anted to make good 'Pancakes,' and free from part." For sale at the ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

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LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE. HOLLIS STREET

A GENERAL supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PA TENT MEDICINES, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Cloth-BRUGHES—and other articles, usually kept at such estab-lishments—has been received as above and is offered for sale at moderate prices.

J. B. FLOWERS,

Has just received from Boston: L ADIES' best quality Rubber Over SHOES, which a on Sale at the low price of Sa. 6d, per pair.

--ALSO,-Jenny Lind RUBBER BOOTS,
CORRENA in I ib. packages.
American Cotton Warp and Grey Cettons.
The remaining stock of Cloth Boots are offered at the sduced price of 6s. 6d. per pair.
No. 46, Barrington Street.
Feb. 4. Wes. & Ath. 4w. es.

Feb. 4.

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.

TX "Moro Castle" from London, and "Mic-Mac" from London, and "Mic-Mac" from London, and "Mic-Mac" from London, and the London, the Sub-ply of Drues Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, &c., of the best quality, and at low rates.

Also on hand—A large supply of very superior Medicinal OD-LIVER OIL, wholesale or retail.

Doe: 24. ROBERT G. FRASER.

LONDON PAINTS.

700 KEGS Best London WHITE LEAD,
6 casks PUTTY, 20 barrels Lampblack,
23 casks 4 Raw & Boiled Linesed Off. cases Poland Starch, & Fig BLUE,

S cases INDIGO,
Just received per Charlotte & Moro Castle from Londo
For sale by BLACK & BAOTHERS. For sale by Oct. 19. 6m.

HEALTH, ECONOMY & CONVENIENCE.

BAKING POWDER. For Making BREAD without YEAST—and in considerably less time.

THIS POWDER answers also for Tea Cakes, Buckwheat I Cakes, Plum and other Puddings, Pastry, &c. 4c.

Sold in packets—4d. each—at LANGLEY'S DaugBroas, Hollis Street; where also may be obtained—Spices,
Essences, Isinglass, Gelatine, &c. &c. of the best quality,
and at low prices.

Jan. 11.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS

TOB Dyspepia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints I Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Costiveness, and as a GENERAL PAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both sexee, with perfect safety,) these Pills cannot be excelled; their mild yet effectual operation and the absence of Calomel and all Mercurial preparations render it unnecessary to undergo any restraint in diet—the pursuit of business, recreation, ec.

erestion, 4c., 17 Sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, first Brick Bollding South of Pro-vince Building, where also may be obtained Gennine Bri-tish Drugs and Medicines, Leeches, Perfunery, Seeds, Spi-ces, &c., of the first quality.

100 PACKAGES well selected TEAS, (some superior to any in market) in chests, half chests, and boxes; comprising, Flowery and Orange Peloc, Fine Southong and Congou, Hyson and Gunpowder, Ning Youg, Oolung and Montawk. For sale by W. M. HARRINGTON, Jan. 25.

NEW and valuable Materials, are always to be had at the Subscriber's store, Bedford Row, OKNUINE—now

on sale—
DaBarry's REVALENTA, by the pound or cannister—
highly recommended by the Faculty.
Berwick's BaKING PO WDER, in packages.
FARINA, Correnna, in do.
Tous L'Mois, Ground RICE, per lb.
Mott's Broma, Navy Cocos, (pure.)

W.M. HARRINGTON,
Bedford Row.

EXTRA FLOUR,

In half barrels,—a further supply of superior pastry FLOUR, in half bbls. is now to be had at the Italian Warehouse.

W. M. HARRINGTON.

EXTRACT FROM

MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL.

RESOLVED, That Public Notice be given that the Hay Scales erected by Mr. Jos. Fairbanks, at the head of Fairbanks' Wharf, are acknowledged as Public Scales for the weighing of Hay, and all other articles, and that Mr. William Doyle be sworn weigher for said scales.

(A true copy.)

JAMES S. GLARKE, City Clerk.

October 31, 1850.

In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, Mr. Willman Dovle was this day aworn into effice

JAMES S. CLARKE.

November 16.

IMPROVED

OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES.

M. HERBERT respectfully informs Medical Gentlemen and the public generally, that he manufactures and has new on hand IMPROVED OBLIQUE INSUINAL TRUSSES, according to the feonstruction of T. P. Teale, Esqr., F. L. S., Surgeon to the Leeds General Informary, and which are so highly spoken be in the Medical Gazette, February I, 1850. For the information of those who cannot refer to the above work, it may be stead that these Tenger consist of "an elastic steal girdle." those who cannot refer to the above work, it may be ste-ted, that these Trosses consist of "an elastic steel girdle, a pad of varying form, according to kind of hernin, and a-spiral spring acting directly on the pad; elements which-existing in various trusses heretofore known, are here com-bined in the construction of one." The "mode of attach-ment between the spiral and the pad renders any other fastening unnecessity. An uniform pressure throughout the whole extent of the pad is thus obtained; and the spiral, acting as a universal joint, allows the gird's to adapt itself to the varying movements of the body without disturbing

The pad."

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

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

Oct. 26, 1859.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

THE Subscribers have received by the W. S. Hamilton, Breadalbane from Liverpool, and Mic Mac from Glas-A Breadalbane from Liverpool, and Mic Mac from Glas-gow, their Fall Supplies of HAR DWARE & CUTLERY. ALSO—CORDAGE, 7 inch to 6 thrd. Ratline, Bolt Rope, MANILLA. CORDAGE, Spunyarn, Houseline, Marline, Hamberline, Coal Tan, Stockholm Tar, Oakun, WIN-DOW GLASS, Sail Canvas, Soap, GUNPOWDER, &c., doc.

For sale on reasonable terms BLACK & BROTHERS. 6m. Oct. 19.

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

EXTRA CHOICE TOBACCO. OME Pound Lumps of that celebrated brand, "Twin Broth-rs," and half pound lumps "Virgin Gold Leuf," and Nectar Leaf TOBACCO,—for sale by Feb. I. W. M. HARRINGTON.

BOARDING.

MRS MADDISON, can comfortably accommodate, three Mor four Permanent Boarders, at No. 12, Jacob Street.

PURE COD LIVER OIL, for Medicinal use.
WILLIAM LANGLEY, April 9.

(Continued from page 258.)

Hon. Mr. Johnston said, in matters of small moment, it might be proper to request information of members of government across the floor; but the Constitutional mode surely was to request it by motion. This had been done three times this winter by himself. This might be the hon mem-ber's wish in the present instance—either to compel the Government to give the information, or publicly in theface of the country to refuse it. Mr.Freeman would rather put the motion in his own way, if the house would indulge him. If not, the House divide. The speaker objected to the resolution as he did not consider there was any precedentfor it. Mr. Fraser said that similar circumstances might never have occurred before, and therefore, there could be no precedent. The Speaker again explained. The motion was not unparliamentary, but it was unusual. The House should understand its effect and bearing. Hon. Attorney General said that his objections were, that the resolution asked the Governor to give his reasons for exercising the prerogative. What the gentlemen wants is to know whether persons inserted in the new commission, and who have not been re-sworn, are still Magistrates. I have already said, that I will procure information on that point. Hon. Mr. Johnston maintained that the resolution did not ask for reasons why certain Magistrates were superseded; but why certain names of persons, who were Magistrates under the old Commission and were included in the new one, were not included in this return. 'If it was because they had not been sworn in under the new Commission, that could be a direct answer which could be dealt with, if it was not satisfactory. He could not help repeating, that the people of this country had cause for deep and solemn complaint, on the conduct of Earl Grev. with reference to the Magistracy. Either the Colonial Minister should have vindicated the Government which made these charges, or it should have vindicated the people for the improper use of the prerogative: and in declining to answer the just complaints of the people of Nova Scotia, Earl Grey had abandoned the fulfilment of one of his most important duties. The discussion on this exciting debate con-

tinued, we must omit for want of space. But when Mr. Freeman's motion was put, there appear-

ed for the resolution :-

Messrs. Blackadar, Freeman Ryder, Bent, Johnston, Budd, Thorne, Whitman, Dickie, Snow, Harrington, Crowe, Moore, Wier, Camp bell, Fulton and Mnnro.—17. Against.—Messrs. Ernst, Kedy, McKenna, Mignowitz, Mott, Martell, McDonald, Uniacke, Robinson, Dimock. Bourneuf, Card, Archibald, McDougall, Comeau, Doyle, Smith, Young, and McLeod .- 19. So the motion passed in the negative.

THURSDAY, February 7th. CONSOLIDATED LAWS.

The House opened at 12 o'clock, and were engaged till 4 on the details, without

arising. A lengthy discussion took place relating to

Clerks of the Peace, during which Mr. Fraser moved that the Clerk of the Peace be subject to dismissal, on a vote of a majority of the Sessions, which passed by a great majority. Some conversation occurred on the chapter relating to special Sessions, which was referred for examination with reference to the convenience of the Counties, to a special Committee-Messrs. Dickie, Henry, Dimock, and Robinson. The House adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

FRIDAY, February 7th. PETITIONS.

Several Petitions were presented, which were referred to the proper Committees.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Hon. Attorney General, by command, laid on the table of the House, accounts for newspapers transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It was referred to a committee on

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Mr. Diekie reported from the Committee to whom were referred the Bill touching "Special Sessions,"—reported several amendments.

The House then went into Committee upon the revised Statutes, and the Bill relating to special sessions as Reported from Committee was read and passed.

CONSOLIDATED LAWS.

The House was engaged for three hours in passing the consolidated acts through Committee. and the report of the Law Commissioners was ordered to be published.

BLIND BOY.

Hon. G. R. Young also asked leave to present the petition of Richard Meagher, asking for further aid from the House, to enable him to pursue the completion of his trade in Boston.

HALIFAX MARKET.

Hon. Attorney General asked leave to present a petition from a number of his constituents, in opposition to the Bill at present before the House, for the erection of a Market House, which was referred to a Committee composed of Messrs. Hall, Dimock, Songster, Killam and

CONSOLIDATION OF THE LAWS

The House went into Committee on the Re ised Statutes.

The Speaker said the Committees had thought it advisable that all public lands should be vested in Trustees appointed in each county. The arrangement was entirely new. After considerable of conversation on the part of several members, on proposition of the Speaker, the Bill was referred back to the House to be sent to a Committee in order that some general arrangement, acceptable to all might be made. The Chapter upon markets was also referred back to the House to be sent to the same Committee. On Chapters 94 and 95 on the Coast and River fisheries, in the clause allowing the sessions to regulate the Fisheries, the word special was struck out, so as to limit such regulations to the general sessions. The Committee adjourned, and Messrs Hall, Dimock, Bent, Henry, and Ryder, were appointed a Committee on the chapter relating to town property and Markets. Messrs. Snow, Killam, Kedy, Wier, and Martell, were appointed a Committee to regulate the part of the Law relating to the Fisheries, so as to suit different parts of the Province.

SATURDAY, February 8th.

POOR ASSESSMENTS.

The House having gone into Committee on the Consolidated Laws, conversation occurred on different clauses. The only alteration of consequence was made in the principle of assessments for County purposes. This principle made liable for poor rates, all real estate and personal property within the county where the owner resided; and also all productive property owned by him out of his county, not occupied by any tenant. Other minor alterations were made.

POOR DEBTORS.

On the clause relating to the duties of Jailor. A motion to make the creditor pay one shilling a day towards the support of poor debtors, was negatived, and the Speaker's amendment to make the Counties provide decent maintenance for poor debtors and criminals, was agreed to.

THE WILITIA LAW.

The Speaker took the chair, and called members in to their seats, when the committee of the whole was resumed. After a long conversation, it was agreed that the House should be recommended to refer the Militia Law to a Committee, to report thereon on Wednesday morning, and the Committee having adjourned. Messrs. Henry, Marshall, Dickey, Mignowitz, and Songster, were appointed for the purpose. The House adjourned till 12 o'clock, on Monday.

The foreign import trade of Boston has doubled in less than 10 years. The total in 1850 was \$30,000,000. The exports, strange to say, are not greater than in 1840.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. T. H. Davies (new sub), Rev. R. Smith (40s. three new sub), Rev. J Marshall (40s. Rev. R. E. Crane (80s.) Rev. R. Weddall (new sub.)

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We are not much in the habit of taking or puffing medicines, though we had rather write about them than swallow them, any day. But this Balsam of Wild Cherry is so near one of Nature's own pure preparations, and has flected such extraordinary cures ander our immediate knowledge, that we are bound in justice and truth to chronicle its virtues, and publish them to the world. We have neither time nor room to report the particulars of a cure it has effected for one of the compositors in the effice of the Mirror; and we can only refer those afflicted with Coughs and Lung Complaints, to directions and certificates. Washington, North Carolina. Mr. Fowle,

Dear Sir :- "Mr Hervey Hill, whose certificate is given below, is one of our most respectable farmers, and his wife now enjoys good health.

"Very respectfully yours, "WM. A. SHAW, M. D."

Beaufort County, North Carolina, Chocowinity, near Washington, 12th Aug., 1847. The undersigned, feeling grateful for the relief afforded by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, deems that it is but an act of justice to say, that but for the use of that valuable remedy, his wife, long afflicted with what she and all others considered consumption, would have probably been, etc this, in her grave. But all the dangerous and unpleasant symptoms have been removed by the use of a few bottles, and she now attends to her daily avo HERVEY HILL.

SETH W. FOWLE, Druggist. No. 138 Washington street, Mass, is the sole proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of the genuine medicine, and supplies both at wholesale and retail, and of whom agencies can be obtained.

Always signed I. BUTTS, if genuine.

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

Marriages.

At Mount Denson, Falmouth, on Tuesday, 4th Feb., by Rev. George J. McDonald, Mr. NATHANIKI. DAVISON, to Miss BACHEL SHAW. Also by the sune, at Cornwallis, on Wednesday the 5th, Mr Ingosel. Wand, to Miss Lucy Jank Eckles.

On the 6th inst, by the Rev Mr Knight, Mr Andrew Payne, of Fredericton, to Miss Rebecca McDonald, of St John, N. B.

At Portland N. B. on the 16th ult, by the Rev Mr At Fortland N. B., on the 10th uit, by the Rev Mr Smith, JAMES POTTER, Esquire, of Annapolis, Nova-Scotia, to Miss Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Wilson, Esq. of Dorchester, N. B. On the 1st ult, by the Rev J F Bent, Wesleyan Minister, Mr John P Folkins, to Miss Emzabeth Sheck, both of Studholm, M. B.

On the 22nd ult, by the same, Mr John Harvy Cameron, of the Parish of Johnston, to Miss Jake CHITTICK, of Studholm.
On the 5th inst, by the same, Mr George Kelly, to

Miss Louisa Collins, both of Studholm. At Dorchester, N B, on the 29th ult, by the Rev Thomas N DeWolfe, Rector, Thomas Kellor, Esq. to Mart Jane, eldest daughter of Mr Robert Moore, Merchant.

On the 4th inst. at Sable River, by the Rev. R. Weddall, Mr. Steffiem Harbing, of Little Port La Bear, to Miss Cynthia Anderson.

Deaths.

On Wednesday, 12th inst., in the 91st year of her age. ATHARINE, relict of the late John Prescott, Esqr., of

Preston.

On Sunday morning, John Bell, a native of Glasgow, in the 45th year of his age.

On Saturday last, in the 86th year of his age, Mr.

Grangge Anderson, senr., an old inhabitant of this

SEORGE ANDERSON, senr., an old inhabitan On Saturday morning last, of Water on the Brain, in

the 6th year of his age, George Alford, youngest son of Mr George Hilchie. On Saturday, the 8th Feby, after a painful illness MARGARET ELFZABETH, second daughter of Mr Joseph

Mitchell. On the 17th ult, at his residence in the Parish of Nel-On the 17th ult, at his residence in the Parish of Nelson, South West, Miramichi, Robert Leszue, Esq., in the 98th year of his age, a native of Morayshire, Scotland. He came out to Halifax in 1788, and shortly afterwards to Miramichi, above sixty years ago.

At St John, N B, on Monday the 27th ult, Marring Janet, youngest child of John Howe, Esq., Deputy Post Master General, aged 18 months.

At Sheffield, N B, on the 22nd ult, Mrs. CXXIIIA

BARKER, aged 78 years.
On the 30th ult, at the residence of Mr Wm Mackay, Mrs Anna Terry, of Cornwallis, Nova-Scotia, i 70th year of her age. Her sufferings were great : her

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

THURSDAY, Febr. 6-schr Visitor, Whiman, 21 days from Canso, 350 bris mkl, to John Whitman; reports a schr—supposed to be Flora from Newfoundland for Halifex—was seen in Liscomb Harbour on the 28th ult.
SATURDAY, 8th.—Brigt. Fawn, Morrison, Ponce, 19 lays, to G. & A. Mitchell; had fine weather all the

WEDNESDAY, 12th.—Schr. Mars, Kelly, New York, days, to R. McLearn, Sulter & Twining, W. Pryor &

6 days, to R. McLearn, Salter & Twiang, W. Fryor & Sons and others.

Thursbay, 13th.—Brig Boston, Laybold, Boston, 4; days, to B. Wier & Co—23 passengers; brigt Sebin, Doane, Matanzas, 17 days, to Cochran & Co; schrs Liverpool, NS: A. M. Uniacke, Young, Lunenburg, R. M. steamship Ospray, Hunter, Bermuda, 4 days, to S. Cunard & Co.

CLEARED.

Feb. 5—Barque Coringa, Crowell, Liverpool, G.B., Fairbanks & Allisons; brigt, Danger, Grant, F. W. li-dies—J. Strachan; schr Ulia, Griffin, Oderin, N. F., & M. Tebin.

J. & M. Tebin.
Feb 6—Brigt Eagle, Hilliers, Jamaica—C West & Son;
schr Indus, Day, New York—John Tobin.
Feb 7—Brigts Halifax, Meagher, Boston—B Wier and
Co; Lady Maxwell, Dunseith, St Johns, NF,—Elack and

Feb 8-Brig Emma Adeline, Cronan, B W Indies-D Feb-10-Schr Mary Ann, Cook, New Aund and Fairanks & Ailisons.

MEMORANDA.

Brigt Brisk, Evans, hence, arrived at Mayaguez 12th

Kingston, arrived-15, Contest; 16, Maitland and Kingston, arrived—15, Contest; 16, aratiana and Kingston; 17, Ocean Queen; 21, Ranger; 25, Ann and John; 26, Susan, from Falmouth, all from Halifax; 5/4 15, Gauntlett and Fairy, Ragged Isles; 17, Maitland, Montego Bay; 22, Contest, Cuba; 28, Kingston, Halifax; 28, Ranger and Scotia, Cuba.

Falmouth, arrived—16, Mary; 29, Susan, Halifax; sailed; 25, Mayr, Cuba.

Sailed, 25, Mary, Cuba.

Montego Bay, arrived—17, Velocity; 27, Scotia, Halifax; sailed, 24, Velocity, for Sav. la mar.

By Telegraph—The steamship Merlin, Sampson, sailed from New York for Bermuda and St Thomas, on

ed from New York for Berindua and Saturday, 8th inst.

New York, 22nd—Arr'd barque Levant, Curry, Liverpool, G B, 62 days; [Ind experienced heavy gales during the passage, lost sails &c.,] bound to Savannah; put into New York, to land passengers. Brig Standard, Crosby, 62 days, from New Port, 3rd—arr'd schr Huming Bird, McDonald, hence 8 days. Crd brig University Wyman, Falimouth, Jam.

ning Bird, McDohald, helice be days orn, Wyman, Falinouth, Jam. Norfolk, Jauv. 28th—cl'd brig Nile, Barbadoes. By Telegraph, Boston, 11th—agr d brig Belle, Wright,

St Mars, New York, left brigt Dolphin, McHarron for Halifax. St Thomas, 22nd—brigt Dolphin, Marsters, from Ha-lifax for Ponce, put in with loss of foremast.

THE WESLEYAN is published for the Proprietors at the Wesleyan Office, Marchington's