

THE WESLEYAN.

Vol. II.—No. 32.] A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, ETC. [Whole No. 84.

Ten Shillings per Annum.
Half-Yearly in Advance.

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

{ Single Copies,
Three Pence.

Poetry.

THE CROSS THE TEST.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Some 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 say;
But 'tis language harsh and dreary,
"Enter ye the narrow way."
While "Hosanna!" men are singing,
A cry in love. But when is ringing,
"Crucify 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 sympathizing,
Canst thou make his grief thine own?
Should he cease with hope to bless thee,
Should I lack fears and doubts distress thee,
Still I confide, couldst thou say,
"Jesus, thou art all my stay?"

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

Sacred School Journal.

Christian Miscellany.

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

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 the wisdom, and to which nothing short of absolute madness could hope to offer successful resistance. Obedience, therefore, becomes the dictate of reason as well as of conscience. All the interests of time and 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 have heard his voice to gird up their loins and hasten to the accomplishment of an appointment of an appointed task. It must be obvious 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 hang in equipoise, while others, obedient to the Divine lawgiver, advance in the race. They stop to reconsider where the demand is strongest for accelerated motion. They find the incentives to which they have yielded up the direction of life too feeble to sustain them. They doubt, under the pressure of toil and weariness, whether they have not consulted ambition and avarice at

the sacrifice of higher interests—whether 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 triumph 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 worldly 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 sober 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 wavering, shorn of its strength in its very prime and unwarmed vigour; while the later days of an irreligious life are almost invariably tasteless, unsatisfactory, and to all the higher 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 has chosen God for his portion in early life, and made the Divine will his one rule of action! "The word of God, which abideth in him," is "quick and powerful," and ministers an unfailing supply of living, powerful resources. It has a rule of action and a ministration 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 chiefly in his steady and unflinching devotion of the entire life to a single object, that we are to look for the secret of all eminent success. It was to this continuity and intensity of effort in a single direction, rather than to any special attributes of genius, that Davy, and Cuvier, and others were indebted for their eminent achievements in science. For the production of great characters or great actions, there is wanted the early adoption of some worthy object of pursuit—its steady prosecution through all the vicissitudes of

life, and an earnest, fervent temperament, which stirs old age itself with living impulses. How completely religion, embraced in early life, satisfies these indispensable conditions, we have already seen.—Dr. Olin.

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 mighty 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 gleaned 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 to-day?" 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 man answered with a frown, "In the field of theft? yet away with thy boding voice, threatening the vengeance of the Eternal! Away! away!"

The angel paused amidst 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. Already is my mourning turned to joy."

A scholar sat in a vast library amidst the gathered lore of departed centuries. But the verse of the poet, and the wisdom of the sage were forgotten in the intense interest awakened by the volume of divine truth. The angel looked a moment on the damp brow and anxious eye, then gently whispered,

"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 there.

The scholar wept, and prayed, and soon the 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, rejoicing the heavenly host, he proclaimed the glad tidings of the return of another soul. The countless multitude responded again, and yet again, and these were the words of the chorus, "Blessing, and honour, and glory, and power, be unto him

that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb, forever and ever.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

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 had 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 morrow 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 it is 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 allurements 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 money 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, 'I am afraid to follow their example.' "Them that honour me I will honour, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed."—1 Samuel ii, 30.

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 beautiful 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 Coongul 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 of 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 briars which bestow 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 not be spared to see the glorious sight of thousands bowing at the foot of the Saviour'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, Chenappatten, Closepelt or Ramgerry, Biddadee, Bangalore, Nellamungalum, Soloor, Coongul, Bidnagairy, Hebbula, Maisundra, Hebboor, and several other villages near Coongul, Hiddoor, Bellor, Mysundrum, Cuddaba, Nittoor, Gobbee, Singounahully, Bellary, Toomkoor, Cortagerry, Muggerry or Maddegiri, Seerah, Heerioor, Ayamungalum, Chitteldroogh, Vygapoor, Burmasgur, Anajee or Aunagodi, Davanagerry, Hurryhur, Honhully, Shemoyga, Benkypur, Turrykairy, Cuddoor, Banavaram, (Here we proposed visiting Hallabred, the ancient capital, Hassan, Gram, &c.) Arsaicairy, Gandashi, Chinraipatam, Shravana, Bella Gola, Zeekairy, Atticoopa, Seringapatam, 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 abundant Mission labour. In the latter was

the residence of the celebrated Aboe Dubois. His chapel is still standing; and his heathen car, with Christian figures carved upon it, is still in existence. The Roman Catholic cause, I am told, is very low, both in Ganjam and Mysore. In Mysore they have a large church, which was built by the Rajah, on the front of which is an inscription, in which they acknowledge their obligation to His Highness.

COONGUL.—We remained with our kind friends, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, in Coongul, 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 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 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 Goroos and his son at Hebbula, of whom Mr. Gestick 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 Goroos, on the danger of trifling with the clear convictions of conscience, and on the necessity of an immediate 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 thy way, at a more convenient season we will call for thee.' You are thus trifling with God, with your souls, and are perishing in your sins." We warned them solemnly of their danger and commended them to the tender mercies of God.

The Coongul 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 give a church for the living God. The schools connected with the Coongul 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 Coongul, 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 and disputed for near two hours. They then

asked who that man was who was sitting behind me; and being informed that he was a converted Brahmin, they all at once rose to their feet, clenched their fists, and looked more fiendish than any men I have ever seen. Had we not been there, I believe their passion would have led them to 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. Annajah and Soobiah, both Brahmins, are in a pleasing state of mind, and appear determined to stand or fall together. I dealt very faithfully with Soobiah in Coongul, 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 Annajah, 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. Annajah 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 cutchery, a piece of land worth four hundred and fifty rupees, for the purpose of endowing the Cuddaba School. This I shall have much 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 Annajah is very anxious to build a Mission-bazaar 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 trouble when he does come out. This is perhaps wrong; but being a respectable man, and having scores of relations, who would be glad to pounce upon his property, he seems determined to give it all to the Mission. 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 NEPHEW.

"You have heard me say, William, that the Chinese are a very odd people; and now, if you like, I will tell you a few of their oddities."

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

"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 people."

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

"Now for the next oddity, uncle."

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

"White clothes for mourning! They must be an odd people, indeed."

"Every Chinese gentleman wears two watches; 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 'be 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 take all pains in their power to improve it."

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

"In China it is no uncommon thing to see an old man flying a kite. Kites are common enough here; but to see an old man flying one, for his own amusement, would be somewhat of an oddity."

"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 provided to enjoy the company of a friend. The silken sheath at his side contains no dagger, but only a fan; the leathern bag, 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, theirs 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."

"If they had God's holy word instead of their foolish idol-books, it would be of little consequence whether they read it one way or the other, so that they understood it, and believed it, and loved it, and practised it; but the day may yet come when this will be the case."—*The Chinese, 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 honourable, 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 bodily health. Bishop Hall says, "Sweet is the destiny of all trades, whether of the brow or of the mind. God never allowed man to do nothing." From the ranks of industry have the world's greatness been taken. Rome was more than once saved by a man who was sent from the 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 occupation 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 a lady who would not exaggerate. I now allude 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 attention 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 put 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 human beings bury their dead out of their sight.—*Anecdotes of Monkeys, Madras.*

The Miser.

"What an unfortunate being am I!" complained 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 in 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 none the poorer." "If I am none the poorer," returned the miser, "is not some one else the richer? So much the richer! The thought is enough to drive me mad."—*Lessing.*

Wesleyana.

For the Wesleyan.

Horæ Wesleyanæ, 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...

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...

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 present country, there are many signs that, to the thoughtful watcher, reveal the coming struggle in which the Wesleyan Body must sustain an important part. For years, the greatest Protestant University in the world has been scarcely other than a nursery for the Papal church.

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 scarcely rolled away since the first Wesleyan Missionary put his foot on the American Coast...

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.

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.

ERASMUS.

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 Superintendent, the most advisable, a series of meetings.

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...

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.

Our first meeting was held 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.

On Friday evening we commenced our projected Series of Meetings,—the brethren who

came to our assistance, with the exception of Mr. 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.

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

Yours, &c. R. D. 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 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.

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 rejoices and blossoms as the rose.

WILLIAM ALLEN.

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

For the Wesleyan.

Truro Circuit.

MR. EDITOR.—I have been much gratified, of late, in reading through your excellent periodical, 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 missionary spirit; and her generous heart never pulsated with warmer and stronger emotions for the 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 requisition all her multitudinous "ways and means" for doing good. One of these—and one

by which we do good on the largest possible 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—

Some twelve or fifteen years ago, meetings in behalf 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 widespread operations of the Wesleyan Missionary Society—a report of which had previously been placed in his hands.

After the Chair was taken, the writer addressed the meeting, and was followed by Messrs. Hiram Hyde, and Joseph Crowe who manifested a lively interest in the cause, and whose donations 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 preparatory 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.

Yours, &c.

Truro, Feb. 4, 1851. G. W. TUTTLE.

For 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 to the conversion of some souls, to the awakening 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 upon the congregation. On New-year's day, the members of Society from the surrounding neighbourhood 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 forsake, 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 amongst 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, 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 our Wesleyan Friends in behalf of these objects. 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 pressing 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 as 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 existence by ministering to our spiritual comfort 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 right-hearted 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. Each Superintendent must bring these matters fully before every Society under his charge, explaining their design, and commending them to their Christian consideration. The public

collections must be made for each of the Funds 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 requisite 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 readers,

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 District. The discourses were appropriate, impressive, evangelical, and admirably adapted to advance the interests of the Missionary enterprise.

ORDINATION SERVICE.

On Monday evening, an ORDINATION SERVICE of peculiar solemnity, and distinguished by hallowed feeling, took place in the Brunswick Street Church. The Rev. GEORGE O. HUERTIS, 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 Connection* 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 the Wesleyan Church, as well as the strong and efficient guards and checks existing to prevent improper persons from entering into our Ministry. He dwelt particularly on the essential and required qualifications in every candidate: viz.,

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 given:—

1. Moved by the Rev. HENRY POPE, seconded by the Rev. Dr. CRAWLEY, supported by M. RICHEY, JUNR., Esq.,

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 promises, to renew and increase its exertions to sustain the Parent Institution in the maintenance and extension of its benevolent operations.

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

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 specially upon the labours of Christian Missionaries.

4. Moved by STEPHEN FULTON, Esq., 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 gentlemen be appointed to direct the Society's operations during the year now ensuing, viz:

Martin Gay 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 Edward Jost.

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 eulogy—they are known, and well known, as "workmen that need not be ashamed"—their speeches were argumentative and eloquent. Mr. Richey, Junr., 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 Lawyer." 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 last year.

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 Circuit on 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 for the 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 "*Hours Wesleyanica, 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, Esq., M. P. P., is deserving of the thanks of the religious public and of

seconded... to the Office for their... to the sub... sited to di... now enu...
of Morton, Hugh Bell, & Ed...
unanimously
scribed the...
of the Rev...
Meeting. Dr...
eulogy—
workmen
aches were
hey, Junr...
notice this
e pleasure,
onary plat...
r Davies's
erful spirit
ers. Mr...
in making
g at pro...
of con...
Missionary
mmitee of
possibility
without de...
nniversary
ineficial in...
rests of our
ig, and by
on by the
0 o'clock.
of those of

CAUSE...
ted to Cor...
interest by
of Christ's
inary plea...
of our
KNIGHT...
strict. The...
ds, is asso...
embrances,
natural and
joyce at the
er and love
nurs of our
Hopewell is
a Circuit on...
e we formed
nd of which
rpe of time
ern for the
he gracious
nce a source
we trust, of...
May he be
crowned
aded, is an...
as, as it is
ad upon the
any days."

is yet rec...
heading of
Methodism...
authorship,
tification oc...
an earnest
extended—
y sentiment
nd talented
ing that they
eading; and
ly to employ
columns on
al, topics.

P. is deserv...
able and of

all lovers of good order for the Resolution he has introduced into the House of Assembly relative to the carriage, opening and dispatch of Mails in various parts of the Province on the Lord's Day. Necessity, we are aware, is pleaded for the present postal arrangements, by which the quiet and sanctity of that holy day are invaded. Some of our contemporaries, however, the *Eastern Chronicle* in particular, have shown that other 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 evil; and though some inconvenience may be suffered on the abolition of the present system, yet 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 consciences 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:—

Pictou, 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.

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

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,—"QUEBEC, 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 Superannuaries' and Ministers' Widows' Fund gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, viz:—
From the Newport Circuit, £1 15 0
" " Halifax Circuit, 4 5 9½

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 about £36. Mr. Fraser said that the tax was no 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 of the same principle. Mr. Fraser would like to 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 aware of that than the representatives from Arichat. Mr. Marshall said if this duty were remitted, the country would be obliged to maintain the whole 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

—he had heard no complaints—and should therefore oppose any alteration. No amendment was moved. Mr. Marshall suggested that vessels being launched after the 1st of September should only be charged half a year's Light duty. Persons who launched a vessel after that date had to pay a whole year's light duty, although only running a few months. After a short discussion on the subject by Messrs. Kedy, Henry, G. R. Young, Harrington, and the Attorney General, 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 resolution:—

Resolved.—That 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 where letters and newspapers are received and delivered 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 Annapolis 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 first 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 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 what he wanted was, that the house should pass a general bill, fixing rules whereby the inhabitants of any places could extend the Telegraph line without the delay of coming to the house to ask for an act of incorporation. Mr. Fraser reiterated his arguments in favour of immediately proceeding with the Windsor bill. Mr. Harrington denied that the Electric Telegraph could be placed on the same footing as the Post Office throughout the Province. A line that would pay, ought not to be made to support a non-pay-

ing line west. A committee was appointed to consider the subject of the telegraph generally, consisting of Messrs. Killam, Johnston, Henry, 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 States.

WEDNESDAY, February 5.

ST. PETER'S CANAL.

Mr. Harrington rose for the purpose of bringing 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 Bras 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 sources 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. 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 *where* 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 commission—they 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 he 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 tribunal.

Mr. Freeman moved the following resolution:

Resolved. That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to inform this House why the following gentlemen named, in the recent Commission 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 County, now authorised by law to discharge the duties of that office":—

Jno. Bars, James Bars, William B. Taylor, Nathaniel Smith, Jno. Campbell, Jno. L. Darrow, Andrew Cook, Colin McVicar, Richard Carder, and Smith Freeman, Esquires.

Hon. Attorney General and G. R. Young, would prefer taking the paper, and procuring this information—rather than have this passed as a resolution. 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 expression 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 District 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 obtained are most satisfactory to the executive committee. A large number of men are employed at present in laying down the ground and gallery 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 rapidity of construction which hitherto has challenged the admiration of visitors. The free boarding of the lower part of the building has been pushed forward energetically. The painting executed has been confined almost exclusively to the roof and the sash bars. The final and decorative 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.

Mr. 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 colonists.

A girl aged 17, who had been 12 years in the workhouse, has just left St. Pancras 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 EMIGRATION.—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 authorities are most anxious to receive young women sent out under Mr. Sidney Herbert's scheme of emigration. A detachment of thirty-five 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 of Portland*, *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, K. H.

There was a great meeting at Framlingham, in Suffolk, to consider addresses to Parliament on the present alarming state of distress in the agricultural 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 Birmingham on the 7th ult., a petition to the House of Commons, narrating the injurious effects of Excess 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, Esq., has obtained by his own personal and unaided efforts about £4000.

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.

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.

IMPORTANT RUMOUR.—There is a rumour afloat 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.

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

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

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.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—On Thursday last, 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.

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 Westmorland, 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.

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 Railway.

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.

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 conducive to the public welfare."

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. Wilmut 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 Speaker, 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.

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.—lb.

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, notwithstanding 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.—Fredericton 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 Morning Chronicle, 15th 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.

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 illustrated in Mr. Capreol'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 1/4 or 1/2 inch depth, and this is quite capable of supporting any person to walk along.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING IN MID-WINTER.—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 tearing up the flooring.

BIOLOGY TRIUMPHANTLY 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 (osteosarcoma) 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.

A FACT FOR FARMERS.—Dr. R. T. Baldwin has recently 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.

UNITED STATES.

BUFFALO, Jan. 30.—Awful Steamboat Accident.—Over 100 lives 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.

CINCINNATI, 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 Railway between Waterville and Bangor, for \$1,200,000, and have engaged to complete it by the 1st of June, 1852. 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 Brunswick 10th.

The bridge over the Alleghany, from Pittsburgh, has been destroyed by fire. It cost \$750,000, and was insured for \$200,000.

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.

GAS BURNERS.—Mr. Andrews, of Cincinnati, has made an improvement in gas burners. It consists in this: an additional burner attached to

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 a much of the gas, forced, by the head necessarily sent burner, escapes unconsumed, inflicting more 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 23, 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 manperished much affected during the investigation. He is said to be worth from \$25,000 to \$40,000. His son, Dennis, has not a good reputation.—lb.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITISH WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.—The declared value of British Woollen Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom in 1849, according to the Parliamentary returns, was £7,342,783, or over \$36,000,000. 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 Alpaca 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-exported.

Mr. Wm. Kennedy, of Kingston, lately of Sangame, 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 adopted. 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 Gazette.

The Portsmouth (Eng.) Times states that there is now living in that town a man named Wade, 119 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 fatal 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 had upon 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 customers, 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 prefatorial notice in the new edition of Major-General Napier's History of War in the Peninsula, 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 her own 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 imitate.

Railways are now a prominent topic in Spain. The 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. Locke'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 Valencia Railway is at present being surveyed by French capitalists. The Barcelona Railway continues to work well.—Architect.

Lord Brougham recently lectured at the Academy 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 mines.

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE.
HOLLIS STREET.

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

J. B. FLOWERS,
Has just received from Boston:

LADIES' best quality Rubber Over SHOES, which are on Sale at the low price of 3s. 6d. per pair.

—Also—
Jenny Lind RUBBER BOOTS,
CORRENA in 1 lb. packages.
American Cotton Warp and Grey Cottons.
The remaining stock of Cloth Boots are offered at the reduced price of 6s. 6d. per pair.

No. 46, Harrington Street.
Feb. 4. Wca. & Ath. 4v. es.

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.

IX "Moro Castle" from London, and "Mio-Mac" from Glasgow, the Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of DANGEROUS MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, ESSENCE, &c., of the best quality, and at low rates.

Also on hand—a large supply of very superior Medicinal **COD-LIVER OIL,** wholesale or retail.

Dec. 24. ROBERT G. FRASER.

LONDON PAINTS.

700 KEGS Best London WHITE LEAD,
Black, Yellow, Green and other PAINTS,
6 casks PUTTY, 20 barrels Lampblack,
25 casks Raw & Boiled Lined OIL,
40 cans }
24 cans Poland Starch, & Fig BLUE,
3 cases INDIGO,
Just received per Charlotte & Moro Castle from London.
For sale by BLACK & BROTHERS.
Oct. 18. 6m.

HEALTH, ECONOMY & CONVENIENCE.
BAKING POWDER.
For Making BREAD without YEAST—and in considerably less time.

THIS POWDER answers also for Tea Cakes, Biscuits, Cakes, Plum and other Puddings, Pastry, &c. &c.
Sold in packets—4d. each—at **LANGLEY'S** Drug Store, 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

FOR Dyspepsia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints of Headache, Vertigo or Dizziness, Nausea, habitual Constipation, and a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both sexes, with perfect safety,) these Pills cannot be excelled; their mild yet effectual operation and the absence of Calomel and all Mercurial preparations render it unnecessary to undergo any restraint in diet—the pursuit of business, recreation, &c.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at **LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE,** Hollis Street; Brick Building South of Province Building, where also may be obtained Genuine British Drugs and Medicines, Leeches, Perfumery, Seeds, Spices, &c., of the first quality. 60

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

100 PACKAGES well selected TEAS, (some superior to any in market) in chests, half chests, and boxes; comprising, Flowery and Orange Pekoes, Fine Souchong and Congou, Hyson and Gunpowder, Ning Yoo, Oolong and Montawk. For sale by **W. M. HARRINGTON,**
Jan. 25. Bedford Row.

NEW and valuable Materials, are always to be had at the Subscriber's store, Bedford Row, **OXFORD**—now on sale—
DuBarry's REVALENTA, by the pound or canister—highly recommended by the Faculty.
Berwick's BAKING POWDER, in packages.
FARINA, Correnna, in do.
Tons L'Mois, Ground RICE, per lb.
Mott's Broma, Navy Cocos, (pure.)
W. M. HARRINGTON,
Jan. 25. Bedford Row.

EXTRA FLOUR,
In half barrels—a further supply of superior pastry FLOUR, in half bins, is now to be had at the Italian Warehouse.
W. M. HARRINGTON.
Jan. 25.

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

IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES.

M. HERBERT respectfully informs Medical Gentlemen and the public generally, that he manufactures and has now on hand **IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES,** according to the construction of T. P. Teale, Esq., F. L. S., Surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary, and which are so highly spoken of in the *Medical Gazette*, February 1, 1850. For the information of those who cannot refer to the above work, it may be stated, that these Trusses consist of "an elastic steel girde, a pad of varying form, according to kind of Hernia, and a spiral spring acting directly on the pad; elements which existing in various trusses heretofore known, are here combined in the construction of one." The "mode of attachment between the spiral and the pad renders any other fastening unnecessary. An uniform pressure throughout the whole extent of the pad is thus obtained; and the spiral, acting as a universal joint, allows the girde to adapt itself to the varying movements of the body without disturbing the pad."

A full description of these invaluable Trusses cannot be given in an advertisement; but it may be stated that they have been shown to several of the most distinguished Medical Practitioners of this City, who have expressed their qualified approval of them.
For sale at low prices at **M. Herbert's Establishment** No. 6 Argyle Street. A liberal discount made to Whole sale purchasers.
Oct. 28, 1850.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

THE Subscribers have received by the W. S. Hamilton, Breadalbane from Liverpool, and Mr. Mac from Glasgow, their Fall Supplies of **HARDWARE & CUTLERY.**

ALSO—CORDAGE, 7 inch to 6 thrd. Rutline, Bolt Rope, MANILLA CORDAGE, Spunyarn, Houseline, Marline, Bamberline, Coal Tar, Stockholm Tar, OAKUM, WIN-DOW GLASS, Salt Canvas, Soap, GUNPOWDER, &c., &c.
For sale on reasonable terms.
Oct. 19. 6m. BLACK & BROTHERS.

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.
SOME **Found Lumps** of that celebrated brand, "Twin Brothers," and half pound lumps "Virgin Gold Leaf," and Nectar Leaf TOBACCO,—for sale by
Feb. 1. W. M. HARRINGTON.

BOARDING.
MRS MADDISON, can comfortably accommodate, three or four Permanent Boarders, at No. 12, Jacob Street.
April 9.

PURE COD LIVER OIL, for Medicinal use.
WILLIAM LANGLEY,
Hollis Street.
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. member's wish in the present instance—either to compel the Government to give the information, or publicly in the face 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 precedent for 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 want 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 Grey, 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 continued, we must omit for want of space. But when Mr. Freeman's motion was put, there appeared for the resolution—
Messrs. Blackadar, Freeman Ryder, Bent, Johnston, Budd, Thorne, Whitman, Dickie, Snow, Harrington, Crowe, Moore, Wier, Campbell, Fulton and Munro.—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 any debate 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 Printing.

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 were 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 Budd.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE LAWS
The House went into Committee on the Revised 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 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 MILITIA 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 1830 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 (50s), 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 effected such extraordinary cures under 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 office 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,
"W. A. SHAW, M. D."
Beaufort County, North Carolina,
Chocowiny, 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 whooping cough 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 avocations as usual.
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. NATHANIEL DAVISON, to Miss RACHEL SHAW. Also by the same, at Cornwallis, on Wednesday the 5th, Mr ISGOSEL WARD, to Miss LUCY JANE 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 10th ult, 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 ELIZABETH SHEEK, both of Studholm, X. B.

On the 22nd ult, by the same, Mr JOHN HARRY CAMERON, of the Parish of Johnston, to Miss JANE 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 KILLOR, Esq. to MARY JANE, eldest daughter of Mr Robert Moore, Merchant.

On the 4th inst. at Sable River, by the Rev. R. Weddall, Mr STEPHEN HARDING, of Little Port La Bear, to Miss CYNTHIA ANDERSON.

Deaths.

On Wednesday, 12th inst., in the 91st year of her age, CATHARINE, relict of the late John Prescott, Esq., 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 GEORGE ANDERSON, senr., an old inhabitant of this city.

On Saturday morning last, of Water on the Brain, in the 6th year of his age, GEORGE ALFORD, youngest son of Mr George Hillier.

On Saturday, the 8th Feby, after a painful illness, MARGARET ELIZABETH, second daughter of Mr Joseph Mitchell.

On the 17th ult, at his residence in the Parish of Nelson, South West, Miramichi, ROBERT LESLIE, Esq., in the 88th 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, MARTHA JANET, youngest child of John Howe, Esq., Deputy Post Master General, aged 18 months.

At Sheffield, N. B. on the 22nd ult, Mrs. CYNTHIA BARKER, aged 78 years.

On the 30th ult, at the residence of Mr Wm Mackay, Mrs ANNA TERREY, of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, in the 70th year of her age. Her sufferings were great: her end was peace.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.
ARRIVED.
THURSDAY, Feby. 6—Schr Visitor, Whiman, 21 days from Canso, 350 bris incl, to John Whittman; reports a schr—supposed to be Flora from Newfoundland for Halifax—was seen in Liscomb Harbour on the 28th ult.
SATURDAY, 8th.—Brig Fawn, Morrison, Ponce, 19 days, to G. & A. Mitchell; had fine weather all the voyage.
WEDNESDAY, 12th.—Schr. Mars, Kelly, New York, 6 days, to R. McLearn, Salter & Twining, W. Pryor & Sons and others.
THURSDAY, 13th.—Brig Boston, Laybold, Boston, 31 days, to B. Wier & Co—23 pas-engers; brig Sebim, Doane, Matanzas, 17 days, to Cochran & Co; schr 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 & Allison; brig. Danger, Grant, F. W. B. Idies—J. Strachan; schr Ulla, Griffin, Odessa, N. F.—J. & M. Tobin.
Feb 6—Brig Eagle, Hilliers, Jamaica—C West & Son; schr Indus, Day, New York—John Tobin.
Feb 7—Brigs Halifax, Meagher, Boston—B Wier and Co; Lady Maxwell, Dunsmuir, St John, NF.—Black and Brothers.
Feb 8—Brig Emma Adeline, Cronan, B W Indies—D Cronan.
Feb 10—Schr Mary Ann, Cook, Newband—Fairbanks & Allison.

MEMORANDA.
Brig Brisk, Evans, hence, arrived at Mayaguez 12th ult.
Kingston, arrived—15, Contest; 16, Maitland and Kingston; 17, Ocean Queen; 21, Ranger; 25, Ann and John; 26, Susan, from Falmouth, all from Halifax; 27, John, 15, Gauntlett and Fairy, Ragged Isles; 17, Maitland, Montego Bay; 22, Contest, Cuba; 23, Kingston, Halifax; 28, Ranger and Scotia, Cuba.
Falmouth, arrived—16, Mary; 29, Susan, Halifax; 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 Saturday, 8th inst.
New York, 22nd—Arr'd barge Levant, Curry, Liverpool, G B, 62 days; [had 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 Home-coming Bird, McDonald, hence 8 days. C'd brig Unicorn, Wyman, Falmouth, Jan.
Norfolk, Jan. 28th—c'd brig Nile, Barbadoes.
By Telegraph, Boston, 11th—arr'd brig Belle, Wright, Halifax.
St Mars, New York, left brig Dolphin, McFarren for Halifax.
St Thomas, 22nd—brig Dolphin, Masters, from Halifax for Ponce, put in with loss of foremast.

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