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Poetry.

A Daughter's Tribute

TO THE MEMORY OF A BELOVED MOTHER.

No choral anthems pealed, for thee, a dirge;
No marble monument records thy name,
But little eulogized, thy spotless life
Has now, in Heaven's archives, eternal fame.

Yet oh, blest Spirit, from your glowing heights,
Filial affection's simple tribute bear,
As far be flattery's strain, this artless lay,
Asks, for thy memory, only Friendship's tear.

Not for the vigorous mind, and skilful hand,
Not for the Woman's gentleness and grace,
All these were thine, but, more resplendent, shown
The modest virtues, that adorn the race.

Devoted Love, that asks no selfish boon,
Rejoiced to share a dear one's weal or woe,
Still, to the sinking spirit, whispering hope,
And, smilingly, doth fortune's gifts forego.

Thine was the trusting confidence that bows
In meek submission, and in silent joy;
In seeming ill, a Father's hand can trace,
And, in his service, Life's best gifts employ.

Small was thy store, yet never vainly came
To thee the supplicants of want and care,
No harsh rebuke they feared, for gentle words
Of sympathy, made all thy gifts more dear.

Like some fair flower that, in secluded nook,
Sends forth its grateful fragrance on the air,
Untold, thy Charity no plaudits asked,
Enough, the widow's blessing and her prayer.

And still, embalmed with many tears, must dwell
The memory of parental tenderness;
The heart that soothed each grief, the loving glance,
The lips that never opened but to bless.

Those gentle hands shall press no more the brow,
Or smooth the pillow for the throbbing head;
Dimmed are the eyes; the voice is silent now.
Oh, can it be, thou dwellest with the dead?

Not often do we breathe the much-loved name,
For sacred is it for a stranger's ear,
But, in the deep recesses of our hearts,
We mourn, with love unceasing and sincere.

Yet, when too bitter grow the pangs of grief,
When the weak frame would gladly sink and die,
Methinks thy Spirit gently doth reprove,
Point to thy bliss, and check each sinful sigh.

Oh, to the inner heart, how fraught with joy
Is the firm hope that we again shall meet,
That, where no farewell word is even breathed,
If faithful, we, our Mother dear, shall greet.

Yet, from your glorious heights, one moment bend,
Filial affection's simple tribute bear;
As far be flattery's strain, this artless lay,
Asks, for thy memory, naught but Friendship's tear.

M. E. H.

Christian Miscellany.

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

"It costs too much."

That *unkind word*—don't utter it—"it costs too much." You remember the last time you allowed it to escape you. How many times you sighed and wished you had never spoken it. Though it took but a moment to utter it, it marred your peace a great deal longer than that. It escaped lightly from your lips, but it came back again, and haunted you, and weighed heavily upon your spirit. It cost your friend too much, too. It went like an arrow to his soul; and like an arrow, with a poisoned point, it rankled there. Ay, that word cost him many sad hours.

That glass of wine costs too much. You say you only paid a few pence for it. Young man! that paltry sum is not a millionth part of what it will cost you, if you do not take care. You will have to pay for it in health, cheerfulness, character, friends, credit, peace of mind, life itself. Is that glass worth all these? "You are safe enough?" Nonsense! A man might just as rationally talk about safety, when his boat is beginning to go round and round on the outer circle of the maelstrom, as to say he is safe enough when he begins to tippie his wine.

That dance costs too much. You gain something, it is true. Very likely you gain a whole evening's pleasure. But, my friend, you give too much for that pleasure. It intoxicates you. It unfits you for calmer enjoyments. It renders your daily toils dull and irksome. It drives your better genius from your soul—it brings in one to deceive you, to trifle with you, to ruin you. You tell me, "It is not wrong to dance." But can you not see that it is wrong as you *practise it*, and is there not something within you that whispers "It is dangerous," too? Has it not cost too much already? Are you not losing your relish for sacred things, the Bible, the house of God, the meeting for prayer? You are paying too much for dancing then. I shudder to think of purchasing such a pleasure at such a price.

That Sabbath excursion costs too much.—The last one cost you dearly. It was as much as you could do during the day, to banish painful thoughts from your mind. And when the guilty pleasure of the day was ended, and the twilight time arrived—the still twilight of Sabbath eve—those thoughts rushed in like a mighty flood, and quenched your joys. You thought of the bargain you made, and called yourself a fool for making it. You thought of earlier days, ere your heart had learned to sin so badly. You thought of a mother, once the guide of your erring feet on earth, now an inheritor of the heavenly world. You thought that from her far-off home she came to upbraid you, to plead with you, and to warn you of your danger. Ah! it was no wonder that you thought that excursion cost too much. It did cost too much. Take care! The tempter is coming again. Do not parley with him. Do not listen to him for a moment. Sabbath-breaking costs more than it comes to, a thousand times over.

That little theft costs too much. It is only a half-crown I know; and perhaps it would never be missed. But it will cost you as much as a fortune is worth. "I did not take the half-crown," you say. I am glad of it. But I am afraid you will take it, nevertheless. You have been looking at it with a wishful eye for some minutes. You have been trying to settle the question whether you would be found out or not, if you put the money in your pocket. You have been using all sorts of flimsy arguments to your conscience, to drown its voice. You said it was only a half-crown, and nobody would be any worse for your taking so small a sum. You talked about your salary being so small, and your master being so rich. And you guessed you would refund the money, interest and all, when you got to be rich yourself. I know you did not take the money. But while you were gazing into that drawer, and thinking what it was best to do about that half-crown, you were standing on a fearful precipice.—Many a youth has yielded to the tempter, as you were on the point of yielding, and thus entered on a career of crime which proved his ruin. It was a little petty theft that first one. But it cost him dearly. It will cost you dearly, my friend. It may cost you everything worth living for.

All sin costs too much. Strange that men, sensible judicious men, should ever need to be reminded of this. Strange that men, who are so sagacious in the main in closing a bargain, should purchase pleasure in any form at the sacrifice of virtue, and principle, and heaven. Yonder broker, standing at the corner of the exchange, has just refused to buy a few shares of stock because he thought it was too dear. He said it would cost him one-eighth per cent. more than it would be worth to him. He was wise perhaps; certainly he was wise if his opinion of the stock was right. He was careful at all events. But that very man is throwing away a jewel worth a thousand worlds, for a few ounces of shining dust. That young man behind the counter, that young woman attiring for the theatre, neither of whom will buy the veriest trifle if they deem it too dear, are both bartering away eternal life for threescore years of pleasure.—*Evangelist.*

A Sinner Saved by Grace.

Man in his unregenerate state is dead in trespasses and sins. In holy writ he is likened to a cage of unclean birds; to painted tombs, which appear beautiful outwardly, but are full of dead men's bones; to rotten trees, twice plucked up by the roots; to wandering stars, to whom is reserved the blackness of darkness forever. His heart is a capacious receptacle for the lodgment of pride, lust, and impiety; his mind is obscured, his conscience seared, his will disobedient, and his feelings corrupt. He is dead while he liveth, yet, strange hallucination, he hopeth to live forever; he is fast asleep when she storm howls about him, yet, singular fatuity of mind, he dreams of many years of comfort and peace. His ideas of death and judgment are vague and clouded; he comprehendeth not that he is a vessel of wrath, and that his heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked. The thought seldom passes before him that he is a rebel, when God's household alone can be saved; that he is wedded to the lusts of the flesh, when the imperative mandate is "he shall walk in the Spirit." To sum the case in a single sentence, he is *without hope*—a condition deplorable in the extreme, and loudly demanding an inward, universal change.

When the Holy Ghost moves upon the soul of this wicked man, an awakening takes place; the eyes of his understanding are opened, and the light of conviction breaks in upon organs long enfeebled by abuse and disease. Like the sinner in the allegory, he begins to think that he is not fit to go to prison, neither to judgment, neither to execution; convictions of sin crowd upon him; he entertains a keen appreciation of his awful state; a pungent remorse sets in, succeeded by a hearty sorrow for the past, and a washing of penitential tears. He is led by the Spirit to seek some remedial plan, some scheme of salvation, some safe and sure avenue of escape from the terrors of the wrath to come. A message proceedeth from on high, "As the word of God is true" (unless thou repent,) "thou shalt never see the face of God with comfort." He is greatly troubled, for the joints of his loins are loosed, and his knees smite one against the other.

This sad and fearful experience is followed by what is most appropriately termed "a repentance to salvation, not to be repented of." The way begins to open before him to flee the wrath to come, he ardently longs for escape from everlasting death, and sometimes even ventures, from the putting forth of the leaves, to anticipate the approach of summer.

Ah, the sweet gales of grace are blowing over his soul, and he soon feels that his sins which are many are all forgiven. The life of God is born in his soul, and everything assumes a new and reviving aspect. The Day-spring from on high hath arisen; all the mists and fogs of error, doubt, fear, and despair are dispersed and driven away. The gift of the Holy Ghost is life and peace; liberty hath been granted—liberty from sin, freedom from spiritual sorrow, and emancipation from the chains of worldly wisdom. The fruit is holiness, and the end everlasting life. Reposing on the gracious promises of Jesus, placing an entire reliance on his merits, pleading always the riches of his grace, he stands up in the full faith of the Gospel, his feelings purified, his passions hallowed, and his devotion quickened, the child of Adam, yet the adopted, re-created son of the Most High.

Justification of soul marks this new birth: the man is a new creature in Christ Jesus: "I write unto you babes," saith St. John; "how that your sins are forgiven for His Name's sake." Then cometh the graces of the Holy Spirit, humility, charity, purity, long-suffering, and a trusting in Christ. The temple of his faith is supported by three pillars—"righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost;" "the life which he now liveth in the flesh; he liveth by faith in the Son of

God, who loved him, and gave himself for him."

The sequel to this every day experience cannot fail to be instructive.

The man becomes a probationer, a stranger, and a pilgrim, seeking a city out of sight, whose builder and maker is God. His feet are turned toward Mount Zion, and as he travelth homeward, the song of redemption is in his mouth, "A sinner saved by grace."—*Ch. Ad. and Journal.*

The German's Family Worship.

Rev. Dr. Craig, of Hamburg, having distributed tracts in Holstein, the seat of the late war with Denmark, a man called on him some months afterwards, handing him twelve dollars as his first subscription to the Tract Society, telling him that by means of these tracts he had found the Saviour. In a short time the same man wrote asking Dr. Craig to pray for him, as he had trials to bear from his wife and mother. He had felt it to be his duty to establish morning and evening family worship. For a time all went smoothly; but soon the wife and mother became bitter foes of all such innovations, tending to disturb their grave-yard peace of conscience. They refused to attend. The husband invited a minister to come in and speak with them; but the poor man thought praying good in its place, but family peace better, and advised to give over family worship, at least for a time. Here was a triumph! A pastor had said it, and the husband must pray alone.

At length the husband applied to another pastor, the excellent Mr. Broderson, who visited them, and entered into interesting conversation. "You pray in your family?" said he. "Yes," said the husband, "we cannot not live without prayer." "And you bring your servants to join you?" said the pastor. "Ay," said he; "it is only my duty." "True," said the pastor, "only your duty. He that cares not for his own household is worse than an infidel. Only continue, and the Lord will bless you." Then turning to the wife, he said, "And you join your husband?" There was no reply. "You, you," said the minister, "I mean you." "No," she replied, very firmly. The pastor made one pointed appeal to her conscience, and returned home with a heavy heart, to ask pardon for having managed the matter, as he feared, so unwisely.

In about three weeks this woman came to him, saying, "Sir, I don't see any possibility of my being saved; I have slept almost none for two or three nights, and the thought haunts me night and day. 'I must be lost.' 'Have you told your husband?' " "Yes, but he tells me there is no need." "And so say I too," rejoined the pastor, "there is no need," and beginning with the third of John, he explained to her the nature of true conversion. She returned home, read much in her Bible; read her husband's whole stock of tracts through, and soon found peace for her soul. She now felt the necessity of Christian fellowship, and "not only gladly attended family worship, but invited some female friends to join her in a weekly prayer-meeting at her house. Her husband followed her example, and invited all whom he knew to be praying men around him on another evening in the week. They have adopted plans for visiting the poor and sick of their town, and distributing tracts and reading the Bible to them; and now he has proposed to contribute according to his means to support a colporteur in Moldavia and Wallachia, where he once resided. Truly the Word of God is like leaven, which was hid in three measures of meal till the whole was leavened.

Satan's Dexterity.

Satan is dexterous in his devices. Religion and the Bible are in the world, and he cannot extirpate them. He accordingly invents false religions to counteract the true, and puts such interpretation on the Bible as will encourage men in their "damnable heresies."

Missionary Intelligence.

(From Wesleyan Notices Newspaper, Jan. 1851.)

Wesleyan Missions in Continental India.

MANARGOODY.—Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Joseph Little, dated Manargoody, August 26th, 1850.

We have been called to sustain a serious loss in the deceased of our Catechist, Manikom Pillay, who belonged to this Station. It occurred at Negapatam, and during our visit there. He had asked leave to go to Tranquebar, to see his relations; but being poorly when he left this place, he was unable to proceed so far. This ailment increased, and caused his death after a short illness. Manikom had been employed in our Mission for the last thirteen years, and preached the salvation of which he had been made the partaker with fervour and power. The energy of his character made him an effective street-preacher; and in addressing crowds of Hindoos, he seldom failed to attract and secure attention to his message, by earnestness of delivery, by the simple and homely similes he employed, and by the pointed application of "the truth as it is in Jesus," which was sure to be made to his hearers. This often drew from them the acknowledgment, that by following the way of their forefathers in the observance of idolatry, they walked in a course at once mistaken and infinitely dangerous,—a concession often made to us, alas! without any corresponding good fruits. If, however, his invitations to all "to flee for refuge, and lay hold on the hope set before them in the Gospel," were not practically responded to, we could bear witness that the hinderance was to be traced to the enmity of the carnal mind, supported and increased by the debasing customs of Heathenism, rather than to any lack of sincere and forceful exhortation.

The last days of our brother were marked by great suffering. When, like the patriarch of old, he blessed his children, "and gave commandment concerning his bones," it was gratifying to find that his house was set in order. He seemed to be much engaged in prayer, and often asked for that beautiful hymn to be sung which begins with, "Leader of faithful souls," &c., an admirable translation of which we use, made by the Rev. Elijah Hoole. And when his pain became such as to deprive him of reason, it was cheering to observe his mind wandering towards the work of his life, as he asked whose turn it was to preach, and selecting some passage of Scripture, would proceed in its exposition, as was his wont in days of health. In this happy frame his soul continued, till it was dismissed from its frail and falling tabernacle, and entered the rest and happiness of heaven.

In the existing state of our work here, this is a loss ill to be sustained; but "the Lord reigneth;" and, standing as we did by the side of our sable brother in Christ, when the solemnities of death presented their monitions, we could praise God for the testimony His servant had given, that he was "going to be with Christ, which is far better." Here, then, is a soul taken to glory from the Hindoos, the fruit of Missionary sacrifice and toil,—an earnest of the countless thousands that shall hereafter be found in Heaven from this land of darkness.

Van-Diemen's Land.

HOBART TOWN.—Extract of a Letter from the Rev. John Thomas, dated Hobart-Town, April 16th, 1850.

I AM happy to say, that so far as I have had the means of becoming acquainted with the people of Hobart-Town who belong to our Society, they are a zealous, active, warm-hearted people; and the work of the Lord is prospering in the hands of his servants, the Rev. Messrs. Eggleston and Innes, who are stationed here. It is now nearly twenty-five years since we called at this place, on our way to the friendly Islands. Our devoted brother Carvosso was then at Hobart-Town. The Methodists were in the habit of assembling in a small private building, which they had hired for that purpose, in order that they might worship the God of their fathers. They were few in number, and their means very scanty;

for at that time they were building for themselves a chapel, which was sadly complained of by some, because it was too large and they thought that there was little or no probability of its being finished for want of funds. But God, whose glory they sought to promote, enabled them to complete His house, and it was soon found to be too strait for the willing multitudes who sought His law. And I now find that a building much larger and better fitted up is standing alongside the former house, which is well filled with people who come to worship the true and the living God. I find, also, that the Methodists have preaching on the Lord's day at several other places in this town, and where Societies are formed. Since I have been here, I have had the happiness of attending the Examinations of the Sunday-schools of Hobart-Town, when many friends of other sections of the church of Christ united with the Methodists in a most friendly and Christian-like manner, to advocate the cause of Sabbath-school instruction; and great grace was upon us all. I have likewise attended a Missionary Meeting at Brian's-Bridge; and yesterday another school-party at New-Norfolk, a beautiful rising town, about twenty miles from Hobart-Town; at both of which meetings all was love and joy and peace. God is with His people. He has greatly blessed and owned the labours of His servants here. The country through which I travelled yesterday is beautiful; the scenery is picturesque and delightful; and had I not, every now and again, seen large groups of unhappy men, branded by even their outward appearance as being convict-prisoners, outcasts from our fatherland, one might have thought himself in a land of nobleman's seats, a land of freedom and content. O Sin, what hast thou done!

Family Circle.

Fearing to Pray.

(Translated from the French of Cesar Malin.)

A little boy called Louis, having acknowledged to his father that he often feared to pray to God, when he felt very conscious of having done what was wrong; the father told him the following true story:

A rich Christian gentleman dwelt in his own handsome chateau. His son was very ill and at the point of death. It pleased God to spare the life of this child and the father celebrated his son's convalescence, by showering kindness on the peasants of his neighbourhood; among other things, he gave a splendid feast, in which he desired to see all those who had rendered any service in the house during the illness of his son.

Among the guests was one who worked on one of this nobleman's farms named Nannette. The valet who carried the invitations, appeared in the kitchen and delivered to this woman the message of his master as respectfully as if she had been a lady of quality, for there was no difference made between the guests, all were to be equally honoured and feasted.

Nannette was confused at this invitation, and in the evening she told the farmer's wife she was determined not to go—but being assured by her mistress that she would thereby show a want of respect to their benefactor, after she had been so kindly invited, Nannette resolved to accept the invitation. But it was not without emotion that she beheld the day and the hour approach, when she must set out for the feast at the Chateau.

It may be supposed that she put on her best clothes. But all the finery of a poor servant was nothing to compare to the dress of those great ladies who came to the Chateau, and who, in passing by Nannette, did not pay any attention to her new and well blackened shoes, or to the large red ribbon which encircled her straw bonnet.

Nannette continued, however, to advance towards the Chateau; she had already passed the porter's lodge, and was approaching the mansion boldly, when, at a sudden turn of the path, she found herself opposite to the green sward on which the tables for the feast were spread, and where a multitude of people richly dressed, were walking.

At this moment the Lord of the Chateau perceived poor Nannette, and saw that she blushed and seemed disconcerted; he concluded that she would not venture to mingle with the rest of the company, and having called one of his servants, he sent him to encourage her to approach.

The man, covered with a rich livery, approached Nannette, and asked her politely why she thus held back? she replied, "Would you wish me to go to your master's table in this dress? I am not smart enough to appear before him; I am going to retire."

"But (said the man) have you not received the invitation of my lord?"

"Yes, (said Nannette, drawing it from her pocket,) here it is."

"What is written on that card?" said the man. She replied by reading out the invitation, which was addressed in the usual manner. "Does it say anything about how you must be dressed?" asked he.

"That's true, (replied Nannette;) I ought not to have considered my clothing since my lord invites me so kindly; I ought to accept his message, and profit by his good will."

Upon this she followed the man towards her kind and pious lord, who thus addressed her: "Nannette, I perceived your embarrassment, and desired to do for you what our Saviour does so often for us; I trust now you will not fear to remain here."

"No, my lord," she replied respectfully, "since it is through your goodness that I am thus near you, I will enjoy this honour with the same good will with which you have granted it."

The Young Apostate Planting the Pillow of his Death-Bed with Thorns.

The father of young L— was a deacon of the Baptist Church in E—. His mother was "a mother in Israel." His sister D— was a useful missionary in Burmah, and he was hopefully converted and united to the church. But he soon apostatized, and returned to the world's vain pleasures. A revival of religion was in progress in S—, and the meetings were protracted from evening to evening with great success. Among the inquirers were two young ladies, hitherto fond of the gay dance, and such other pleasures as the country affords. A ball was arranged, it was thought to oppose the meeting, and draw away those young persons who were seriously inquiring "what they must do to be saved." Young L— was a leading manager, and he saw they had failed to entice any of those who had requested the prayers of the church. The meeting was crowded, and about seventy persons went forward for prayer. The Spirit's power was exerted there. Many wept and prayed audibly for mercy. As the meeting was dismissed, and the people were pressing out, I saw young L— crowding his way in. Approaching the young ladies alluded to, he invited them to go with him to the ball. They objected—he pressed, and urged. I saw it all; and laying my hand on his shoulder, said, "Young man, how can you do so? Are you not content with your own destruction, that you endeavour to destroy others? How dare you come to such a holy place with such a proposition to those who are fleeing from the wrath to come? Sir, I feel constrained to say, that you are planting thorns in the pillow of your death-bed." He left the house in a rage. He was defeated. In a short time he returned to his parents, was seized with a violent disease attended with delirium, which terminated fatally, leaving to his heart-broken parents, no hope of his future welfare. When passing that way to attend Commencement at H—, I called, and his mother gave me the mournful account of his last moments, showing that he had planted the pillow of his death-bed with thorns.—N. Y. Recorder.

Politeness.

How few children think it worth while to be polite to their playmates and friends! By politeness I do not mean a great deal of unnecessary bowing and curtsying, but that delicate attention to the comfort of those around us, that springs from a kind and generous heart. How many children enter

the room without noticing respectfully those who are older than themselves. I have seen them come in on a cold winter day, and draw their chairs before the fire in such a way that those who were sitting back could not feel the warmth of it at all, and this without the least apology for such a breach of politeness. Then, perhaps, they interrupted those in the room, when they are engaged in conversation, by asking some foolish question, instead of waiting till an opportunity is given them to speak. Then they are impolite to their playmates—their sisters, if they have any. Instead of assisting when their help is really needed, they leave them to themselves. How many boys think it beneath them to be polite to a sister!

I have seen some few who thought differently. I recollect, last winter, I used to meet a fine manly lad drawing his sister to school on a sledge; her rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes bore testimony that his politeness was not thrown away upon her.—She would pat his cheek with her hand, and call him her kind brother. He would frequently meet boys of his acquaintance, who would urge him to leave his sister and go with them to play. His answer always was, "Yes, when I have carried little Emily to school!" Do you think that boy was not a good son, a good brother? I never saw him impatient when he was walking with his little sister, because she could not keep up with him.

He did not give her a sly twitch, as some boys would have done; or frighten her with stories of old men or beggars, till she was afraid of her shadow. No; he was always kind and polite to her. And do you think he will forget to be polite as he grows older? No; for it will become a habit with him; and the little attentions which cost him nothing, and are gratifying to those who receive them, will gain many a friend.—Think of this when you are tempted to be rude and selfish, or unkind to those about you; and remember that you lose nothing by being polite. But a stronger motive should influence you—you should "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." Who is it hath said "Be kind to one another!"—N. Y. Observer.

Gentleness.

There is something in the temper of men so adverse to boisterous and severe treatment that he who endeavours to carry his point that way generally loses his labour. Bitter words and hard usage freeze the heart into obduracy, which mild persuasion and gentle language only can soften and dissolve.

General Miscellany.

Nature and Properties of Water.

No living thing can exist except it contains water as one of the leading constituents of the various parts of its system. To so great an extent does this go, that, in a thousand parts of human blood, nearly eight hundred are pure water. This distribution of organised beings all over the world, is, to a great extent, regulated by its abundance or scarcity. It seems as if the properties of this substance mark out the plan of animated nature. From man, at the head of all, to the meanest vegetable that can grow on a bare rock, through all the various orders and tribes, this ingredient is absolutely required. Inspid and odorous in itself, it takes on the peculiarities of all other bodies; assumes with readiness the sweetness of sugar, and the acidity of vinegar. Distilled with flowers, or the aromatic parts of plants, it contracts from them their fragrance, and, with equal facility, becomes the vehicle of odours the most offensive to our sense. We talk about the use of water, and imagine that nature furnishes us a perennial supply; we constantly forget that in this world nothing is ever annihilated. The liquid that we drink to-day has been drunk a thousand times before; the clouds that obscure the sky have obscured it again and again. What, then, becomes of the immense quantities of water, which, thus entering as a constituent of the bodies of animals, give to their various parts that flexibility which enables them to execute movements, or, combining with vegetable structure, fits them for carrying on their vital processes? After the course of a few years, all existing animals and vegetables entirely pass away; their solid constituents disintegrate and take on other

those seen, and such a could reach inter- some till an Then assist- they boys to a differ- ster to is and is pu- her, and ld fre- de, who ind go ys was, hly to s not a w him his li- bep up is some er with he was always I think older? h him; st him se who iend.— to be e about nothing motive d "Do uld do be kind of men treat- rry his labour. e heart ion and ind dis- or. contains s of the t an ex- ts of hu- re water. ver the its abun- properties animated l, to the re rock, s, this in- and in- arities of ness the vinegar. parts of ragnance, ehicle of We talk it nature lantly for- nilitated. en drunk at obscure n. What, of water, f the bo- arts that te move- structure, processes? sting ani- their so- on other

conditions, and the waters, lost, perhaps, for a time in the ground, at last escape in the form of vapour into the air. In that great and invisible receptacle all traces of its ancient relations disappear: it mingles with other vapours that are raised from the sea by the sun. From the bodies of living animals and plants immense quantities are hourly finding their way into the reservoir. From the forests and meadows, and wherever vegetables are found, waters are continually evaporating, and that to an extent far surpassing what we might at first be led to suppose. In a single day a sunflower, of moderate size, throws from its leaves and other parts, nearly 20 ounces weight. In the republic of the universe there is a stern equality; the breath of the rich intermingles with the breath of the beggar. A man of average size requires a half ton of water a year, when he has reached the meridian of life, he has consumed nearly three hundred times his own weight of this liquid. These statements might lead many to doubt whether the existing order of nature, as dependent on the waters of the sea, could, for any length of time, supply such a great consumption. The human family consists, probably, of a thousand millions of individuals: it would be a very moderate estimate to suppose that the various animals, great and small, taken together, consume five times as much water as we do, and the vegetable world two hundred times as much as all the animal races. Under such an immense drain, it becomes a curious question what provision nature has made to meet the demand, and how long the waters of the sea, supposing none returned to them, could furnish a sure supply? The question involves the stability of existence of animated nature, and the world of organisation; and no man, save one whose mind is thoroughly imbued with an appreciation of the resources upon which the acts of the Creator are founded, would, I am sure, justly guess at the result. There exists in the sea a supply which would meet this enormous demand far more than a quarter of a million of years.

Thoughts.

Like great mountains which when they approach the heavens become covered with pure and stainless snow, great minds, when illumined by divine truth, and near to the Deity, rise far above the puerilities of earth, and possess an armour which enables them to ward off its assaults.

Habits are like falling stones. It requires but a slight force to set them in motion, but they soon acquire a velocity which all our efforts cannot impede. So the slight impetus given by yielding to one wrong desire, may let loose upon the soul an avalanche of evil, which crushes every virtue, and almost obliterates every trace of the Deity.

Natural and acquired talents are not always companions—polish a crystal as much as you will, you cannot make it a diamond.

Those who are really educated and wise, and those who are but superficially so, possess each of them the real gold of intellect. But in the one case it is in pure ingots, in the other beat out into mere gilding.—Zion's Herald.

Correspondence.

(To the Editor of the Wesleyan.)
REV. AND DEAR SIR,—It affords me unfeigned pleasure to lay before your readers the subjoined extract of an interesting letter just received from that indefatigable labourer in the Lord's vineyard, the Rev. W. Crocombe, who, after tilling for nearly half a century in the work of the Lord, is still with the ardour of youth prosecuting his evangelistic efforts.
While his own heart is cheered by witnessing the triumphs of the cross of Christ in the conversion of sinners, the zeal of junior ministers may well be fanned into higher intensity by the success thus crowning the exertions of their aged and exemplary brother.
It is a gratifying feature of the present state of our Church in this province, that due regard is being had in the erection of chapels to the evil of embarrassing debts being left upon them. It was a source of great pleasure, during my recent visit to the Wallace Circuit, to learn that, through the judicious arrangements of the Revs. W. C. Beals, and the liberality of our friends, two very beautiful and commodious chapels, recently completed upon it, are free from pecuniary incumbrance. The Finnish Road Chapel on Amherst Circuit, to which Mr. Crocombe's letters, is a neat specimen of country church architecture, and has the same admirable recommendation of being *paid for*. These are steps in the right direction—examples which I trust will be extensively imitated. With the growth of refined taste, the

necessity of reform on this point is forcing itself upon the attention of an improving and increasing population; and I trust the time has gone by when thriving settlements were defaced by unsightly and repulsive structures, bearing no external indications of the religious purposes for which they were designed, and burdened with debts involving more expenditure in the form of interest for a series of years than would have been requisite for the erection of chaste and convenient places of worship.
I do not intend to intimate that in no case is it justifiable to leave for a time a moderate and manageable debt upon a chapel. Better to do this than to suffer from the want of church accommodation. Yet, generally speaking, it will be found practicable, by suitable liberality and judicious foresight, to meet present wants by the erection of buildings susceptible of future enlargement, without incurring pecuniary embarrassment. And in all cases it will be found more difficult to obtain the requisite funds to liquidate a debt upon a barn-like and inconvenient chapel, than upon one displaying pleasing architectural taste, and affording comfort and convenience to the worshippers. "But wisdom is profitable to direct."
I had recently the pleasure of speaking in terms of commendation of the conduct of our friends at Liverpool, in putting forth their energies to defray an existing debt. Their example is being laudably imitated at Amherst. Let similar convictions of duty pervade our colonial connexion, and an era of prosperity will be more fully witnessed upon which the Head of the Church will not fail to look approvingly. "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." Of his own he expects to receive, and Christian liberality, accompanied by prayer for the Divine blessing, will always be rewarded with spiritual prosperity.
Yours truly,
EPHRAIM EVANS.
Halifax, Feb. 22, 1851.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. W. Crocombe to the Chairman of the N. S. District, dated, Amherst, 20th Feb'y., 1851.

Mr. Beals and I have held two Missionary Meetings since you left us, and the subscriptions at both were in advance of last year. Indeed this has been the case at all our places, and leads me to hope that the end of our Methodistical year will present an encouraging balance-sheet.
The day after my return to Amherst from Pugwash we held a Trustees meeting. All the Trustees were present, delightful harmony prevailed in our deliberations, and a noble effort was commenced to liquidate the debt on our Chapel by a subscription of £140 by the seven brethren present. As soon as I can spare time we shall present the application to new-holders and others, until we annihilate it if possible, to the entire amount. This will be a cheering event to our friends in this place.
On Friday the 31st of January, our new Chapel at the end of Tiddish road was set apart for Divine worship by prayer, and two excellent sermons, delivered by the Rev. G. Johnson of Point De Bute; and on the next morning after another discourse by the same Rev. Brother, by which we were all edified and delighted, the preference of pews was disposed of at auction. The amount realized will more than cover the responsibilities of the Trustees, and will enable them to finish the work they have so laudably begun, and we shall have the pleasure of reporting to the next District Meeting another completely finished and duly settled Wesleyan Chapel, that will contain nearly two hundred persons, entirely out of debt, and producing a small sum annually in the form of pew rent towards the support of the minister.
Pleasing as these things are, the best remains to be told. A blessed influence rested upon all the opening services, and gave us the pleasing anticipation of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the assembly of his people.
Two services were held in the new Chapel on Sabbath, 21 Feb'y., and regular religious services for the following four days; in which I was ably assisted by the Rev. W. C. Beals from Wallace, and by Messrs. Wood and Hamilton, local preachers from the Point De Bute Circuit. The Lord was very present with us, and very precious to all our souls! Praise be his name for ever!
Last winter several in that neighbourhood were awakened to a sense of their state as sinners, and a few had begun to meet in class, but now the Lord appeared as their deliverer, and brought them into the liberty of the children of God. I have great happiness in reporting also that several backsliders have been restored to the favour and peace of God. We have also to rejoice over several who have now for the first time given their hearts to God, and are made happy in his love. "To God be all the glory: Amen!"
We have formed a considerable class in the new Chapel, and Sabbath-afternoon prayer meetings have been commenced there. May the Lord enrich on his good work amongst them.
Our only embarrassment is a want of more frequent visits from their ministers; and this at present it is not in my power to give them. In my own common and exhausting labours have nearly used me up—and yet there are two other places begging for special means of grace

to be held amongst them: O what a blessing it is to find congregations hungering and thirsting for the word of life.
May the Lord bless you in your earnest endeavours for the advancement of his work in this District, and may the Lord bless all our Brethren in their labours of love in the Redeemer's cause.
For the Wesleyan.
St. John N. B. Circuit.
MR. EDITOR,—In my last communication it was stated that the blessed revival of religion with which the Lord, the Spirit, has been pleased to visit this Circuit, was in hopeful and cheering progress. From that time to the present, daily results have consummated the hopes we cherished, and furnished to us renewed causes of gratitude to HIM, from whom proceedeth all the good that is done on earth. Our religious services have been continued for thirty days consecutively, and in no one instance has the Lord left us without witness of His power to awaken and convert souls. It has been my happiness to be engaged in many revivals of religion, and some few of these have been extensive; but in no one instance before do I remember that for thirty successive days, there had been presented the cheering fact that souls were brought to a conscious sense of the divine favour. Not less than four have been thus blessed on any one occasion, and frequently as many as eight and ten. But on the evening of last Sabbath, in the large vestry of the Centenary Chapel, twenty-six persons gave clear and satisfactory evidence, that the Lord had magnified His mercy in the remission of their sins, and filled their souls with the consequent fruits of joy and peace through faith in Christ.
Last night not less than eight-hundred persons were present at the prayer-meeting. Many were awakened; a goodly number penitently presented themselves, as desirous of obtaining a sense of the divine favour; and five professed to have received the desire of their hearts.
From the commencement of this good work not less than two-hundred individuals have professed to be "justified by faith in our Lord Jesus Christ," and still there is no abatement of the interest. Such has been the order and solemnity of the meetings, that fastidiousness itself would find much difficulty in the utterance of complaint. It speaks much in favour of the moral decorum of the inhabitants of this city, that notwithstanding the hundreds, (comprising individuals of all denominations,) who have for the last month been in attendance on our services, no voice within or immediately without the place of our worship, has been raised to disturb our devotions even in the slightest perceptible degree. Some, as may be readily supposed, have been prompted to attend by a spirit of curiosity, and may have been led to say on their return, "we have seen strange things to-day;" but blessed be God, their curiosity has ended in their conversion, and thus "the secrets of their hearts have been made manifest, and so filling down they have worshipped God, and reported that He has been with us of a truth." Were it necessary, I could mention some signal instances of conversions. Among the number professing to have found salvation are some four or five Catholics, so called.
To-night our services will be held in the Germain Street Chapel, when and where, we are in expectation of some additional manifestation of God's power to save.
In conducting this series of services, which by the blessing of God have been so signally crowned with success, our Local Preachers, Leaders, Stewards, and without exception, all our official members and leading men, have taken a deeply devotional and untiring interest. We have been saved from the withering influence of pious prognosticators. The effective machinery of means with which the Lord has blessed us, as a section of His Church, has not been obstructed by the backwaters of doubting, suspicious calculation, and unbelief; but there has been a whole-hearted enlistment, and a valorous prosecution of the warfare in which the Church has engaged against the powers of darkness,—a united and vigorous use of the means provided by the same Good Being who has so abundantly blessed them.
I need not say to you, Sir, that the St. John South Circuit is second to none in these Provinces for auxiliaries of the above description. This, to their Ministers and Pastors, is a matter which claims our gratitude, lightens the burden of their responsibility, and greatly encourages their hopes.

My former communication referred was made to the services of our Missionary from Woodville. He left us yesterday, with great satisfaction on the part of our people, in whose eyes the Lord has given him great favour.
We will continue our services, nor can we do so on our part, while the Lord so graciously blesses to us our efforts. To Him, and to His alone, be the glory of His own grace!
Yours, in Christ,
RD. KNIGHT,
St. John N. B. Feb. 18, 1851.
For the Wesleyan.
Charlottetown, P. E. I. Circuit.
(Continued.)
While these facts, previously narrated, will

be cheering to the minds of our "Mission-loving Wesleyans," I have to communicate others of a more than equally interesting character. According to an intimation in the closing sentence of my last letter to you, the Church in this place has been for some time past expecting the descent of the Holy Spirit, to convince the world, and comfort with an increase of salvation her devoted members. On the evening of Sunday, the 12th of January, I invited at the close of the service, all who had an intention of consecrating their powers to God, to come forward and surround the communion. A few responded to the invitation, but no deliverance came to those captive-ones during the prayer-meeting which ensued:—Yet the very fact of these persons manifesting an anxiety for salvation, raised the spirit of expectation among our people, and seemed to justify increased ardour in the presentation of the prayer—"O Lord, revive thy work." From that, to the present time, "with an exception or two, we have held our meetings every night, and have always had from twelve to thirty persons forward for prayer. Many have already obtained a knowledge of salvation through faith in Christ Jesus, and others are nightly placing themselves among the persons who profess penitence. Our commodious school room, in which we hold our week-night services, and which a few months ago was quite large enough for the congregation, is now thronged night after night, and we want additional room. The cries of the penitents for mercy, exceed anything that I ever heard, and though some have been in distress from the beginning of the meetings, who have not yet obtained "peace with God," their concern for salvation is unabated. On account of our isolated position, we cannot obtain the help of any of our Brethren in the Ministry, but this perhaps is not without its advantages, as the Church, by this circumstance, is thrown upon her own resources, and not taught to depend exclusively upon foreign aid. I have availed myself of Brother Pope's efficient help, for a week or two, as we are meeting the classes for tickets, so that we are both engaged at the same time almost every night; but apart from this, I have found all necessary assistance in those long connected with the Circuit, and it is my hope, that though left without other Ministerial help, God will grant us a still more glorious display of His salvation.

Yours affectionately,
F. SMALLWOOD.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb'y 6, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.
Miramichi Circuit, N. B.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I am sure that you and the friends of Christian Missions generally, will be glad to learn, that notwithstanding the many changes and painful reverses that the people of this part of New Brunswick have experienced during the last five or six years, the Missionary spirit still survives. We held our Missionary meetings on this circuit last month. They were much better attended, with one exception, than we had been led to anticipate. A good feeling prevailed at all the meetings, and the collections were in advance of last year. If there is a corresponding increase in the subscriptions, of which we cherish sanguine expectations, the Miramichi Circuit will occupy a very respectable space in this year's Missionary Report. We are much indebted to the Rev. J. G. HENNING, and the Rev. R. A. TEMPLE, who assisted us at all our meetings, and to the Rev. Mr. HENDERSON, with whose assistance we were favoured at Newcastle. All who had the pleasure of listening to their appropriate sermons and speeches, appeared to be gratified.
I am sorry to say that we have no special revival of God's work on this circuit. But we are favoured, from time to time, with encouraging tokens; and we are looking for an outpouring of the Spirit of God upon us. One person died happy in the prospect of eternal life, a few weeks ago, who found grace with God during her illness. When I first visited her I found her very dark in regard to the plan of salvation. She knew she had sinned against God and was not fit to die; but how to obtain pardon for her sins and a preparation for death she did not know. A present pardon for all past offences seemed a mysterious and incomprehensible doctrine. But she was willing to be taught by the Spirit of God. And taught she was, for in a short time she gave indubitable evidence that a gracious change had been wrought in her—that she had found mercy through a crucified Saviour. From this time to the time of her death, which was two months or more, she continued happy in God. She was but little troubled with doubts of her acceptance with God and her future safety. Her death was peaceful and happy in an eminent degree. She was the greatest trophy of Divine grace I have had the happiness of witnessing for a long time. Truly "she was a brand plucked out of the fire." To God, who alone can save, be all the praise! Your paper continues to be read with interest by many on this circuit, and I have much pleasure in forwarding to you an additional subscriber.
Yours, &c.,
C. LOCKHART,
Clatham, Miramichi, Feb. 4, 1851.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, March 1, 1851.

THE BEST NEWS.

We think it was SAMMY HICK, who, on being once asked, "What's the best news?" replied—"The best news I know of is, that sinners are converted to God."

"For this the saints lift up their voice, And endless praise to thee is given: For this the hosts above rejoice,— We raise the happiness of heaven."

It is our delightful privilege to-day to communicate through our "Correspondence" this best of all intelligence—the conversion to God of numbers of our fellow-men.

"O, 'twas a most auspicious hour, Season of grace and sweet delight, When thou didst come with mighty power, And light of truth divinely bright."

And why, we ask, should not these gracious visitations from on high become more general? Why should not the various sections of the Church universal partake of these "seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord,"

from the habitation of thy holiness and of thy glory: Where is thy zeal and thy strength, the sounding of thy bowels and and of thy mercies toward us? are they not restrained?"

GROSS PLAGIARISM.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

STANZAS.

Soldiers of Christ arise, And put your armour on, Strong in the strength which God supplies,

St. Margaret's Bay, 4th Feb'y., 1851.

We clip the above "Stanzas" from the Church Times of February 21st, as affording one of the most barefaced instances of poetical theft, of which modern times can boast.

"Soldiers of Christ arise, And put your armour on, Strong in the strength which God supplies, Through his eternal Son;

The Treasurers of the Wesleyan Supernumeraries' and Ministers' Widows' Fund, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sum viz: Halifax County Circuit, £2 1 5

The General Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions in the Nova Scotia District, gratefully acknowledges, as a donation in aid of the General Mission Fund,

From "A Hearer" £1 0 0

His Excellency Sir Alexr. Bannerman, Lieut. Governor of P. E. Island, came passenger in the R. M. Steamer Europa.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary did not arrive in the Europa, as had been expected. At the time of the Steamer's sailing, he had not received Earl Grey's decision as to the intentions of the British Government respecting the Railway.

The Rev. Dr. PYE SMITH expired at Guildford on Wednesday, the 5th of February. He was an eminent Nonconformist Minister, and, as a scholar and divine, was principally known by his works on the Socinian and Arian controversies, and on the connection of geology and Scripture.

Tractarianism, it is said, is almost unknown in the Irish Branch of the Established Church. They see too much of the nummeries of Popery in Ireland to be enticed from the Truth by gross or modified forms of popish error.

A correspondent of the Southern Presbyterian says:—"An observing traveller who has just returned from an extended tour through Europe, told me he had heard more profanity in one hour since his return to the United States, than during his whole journey through Europe."

DEATH OF GEN. SANTA ANNA.—We observe by the Centinela del Rio Grande, that a rumor is current of Santa Anna's death. He is said to have fallen a victim to malignant fever at Cartagena.

The Railroad.

We understand that Despatches from the Provincial Delegate to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, were received yesterday via New York. The contents of these will probably transpire in a few days.

Anecdote of John Wesley.

The following anecdote relates to one of Mr. Wesley's early visits into Cornwall, and is worthy of being more generally known:—"I was born," says old Peter Martin, "at Helstone, and baptized on the 12th of May, 1742.—My wife is 94 years old; our united ages amount to 191 years.

'What is thy name, driver?' 'Peter, sir.' 'Peter, fear not, thou shalt not sink.' With vigorous spurring and whipping, I again urged on the flagging horses, and at last got safely over; but it was a miracle, as I shall always say.

Missions.

The receipts into the Treasury of the American Board of Foreign Missions, for the last five months, have been \$92,044. For the same time last year, they were \$91,532. At present, there are 85 missionary churches connected with the Board, and there have been, during the past year, 1967 admissions by profession.

Peace Cause in the United States Senate.

Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom has been referred memorials in favour of adopting some substitute for war as a settlement of national difficulties, reported in the United States Senate, a resolution declaring as the opinion of the Senate, that, in all future treaties, by the United States, provisions should be made for settling difficulties with foreign nations by arbitration, before resorting to war.

Lines by Jenny Lind.

The Rev. Dr. Cox has sent the following lines to a newspaper for publication, having copied them himself, by permission from the Album of a gentleman at Washington. They were written and signed by the distinguished Songstress, and as Dr. C. judges "from the marks, general and special," are "doubtless original."

In vain I seek for rest In all created good; It leaves me still unquiet, And makes me cry for God. And sure at rest I cannot be, Until my heart finds rest in thee.

Provincial Parliament.

(Chiefly from the City Papers.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, Feb'y. 13th.

GUT OF CANSO.

Mr. Henry read a Resolution, purporting to protect our fisheries by closing the Gut of Canso against foreign vessels. After considerable discussion on the legality of such an act, a Committee was appointed to consider the subject—Messrs. Henry, Killam, Hall, Harrington, and Marshall.

FRIDAY, Feb'y. 14th.

RETURNS, &c.

Hon. Attorney General, by command, laid on the table the returns of the line of Telegraph between Truro and Pictou; and copies of correspondence between the American Consul and the Executive on the subject of Light Duty on American Steamers. Hon. Attorney General, by command, laid on the table copies of communications from Her Majesty's government on the subject of Elective Councils.

CONSUL'S FEES.

The Hon. Speaker laid before the house a letter he had received from Mr. Elliott, Vice Consul at Boston—asserting that the statements made in the debate, on the subject of Consul's Fees, were incorrect; that the fee for all vessels over 80 tons was \$3 30—and \$2 on all vessels under 80 tons—the reduction having been made at his (Mr. Elliott's) request, in favour of Nova Scotia vessels, most of which were under that tonnage—that \$1 was charged on all seamen shipped, &c.; that the whole income of the Consulate at Boston was not more than half of £4,000 or £5,000, (the amount stated in the debate), and that he had sent a return to the Home Government of every vessel that had arrived at that port, on which fees were collected and the amount; and that he would have sent a copy thereof to the Legislature of Nova Scotia, had he supposed the information was wanted. Mr. Whitman said that the letter had not contradicted

any of the statements made when the subject was previously debated. Mr. Fraser had not made charges against any Consul, but his movement had altogether been in opposition to the principle; and if alterations had been made, which rendered the fees at various ports unequal, the House should be made acquainted with the fact. Hon. Mr. Johnston thought it would be well to have the letter go upon the appendix to the journals as the forerunner of the information we require. He thought an address should be initiated, asking distinctly and specifically for the information required. Mr. Whitman said the object he had in view was to relieve the shipping of the country from this oppressive tax.

EXPLANATION.

Mr. Fulton rose for the purpose of contradicting a statement made in some of the papers of the day, which made use of his name as being leagued with a party that had numerous meetings and thorough consultation—the result being the introduction of the petition and Bill by his hon. colleague for incorporating a Railway Company. I am happy to be in a position to give this statement a flat denial—to deny that the introduction of that petition was the result of any party meeting that I am aware of—and I speak in the hearing of the hon. member for Annapolis, when I say that I did not consult even that gentleman upon the petition. My hon. colleague introduced his Bill on his own responsibility, and without any desire to obstruct the Government, or to do aught that would not advance the Railway. The vote we gave early in the Session, should have protected us from the imputations I refer to. But we thought, after the arrival of the last steamer, that it was time we had some information as to the success or failure of the delegate; and there was no disposition to press this Bill until the government had ample time to mature any measure they were disposed to introduce. It is true I stated on Monday that it was desirable to have some discussion on the matter before the steamer left; and I was desirous that an opinion should be expressed to place the negotiations of the delegate on a sound footing; for it would be excessively awkward, if the terms offered by Mr. Howe were afterwards rejected by this House. I give the best proof of my sincerity to aid the government in any exertion to promote this great undertaking, by stating that I am willing to wait for a measure from them, until after the arrival of the next steamer from England—but no longer.

A long discussion here took place carried on by Hon. J. W. Johnston, Hon. Attorney General, Hon. G. R. Young, and Mr. Dickie, respecting the misrepresentations of the political press—which we need not insert.

On the subject of the Railway Bill, Mr. Dickie said—When I came to the house this Session—I pressed upon the hon. Attorney General to take some action. He told me the bill was in progress—and I believe he was the gentleman who was to introduce—but I did not wish to press the matter forward without having all necessary information laid before us. The bill has been introduced not by the hon. Attorney General—but by myself as framed by a member of the Executive Committee at the Portland delegation; it has been sent to Maine and New Brunswick, for I wished to show our friends in those places that we were not supine and indifferent to the progress of this great work; I wished them to see that under any circumstances it was our determination not to let another session slip by without taking action in this matter. I assert again, that however this Railway be undertaken it will at all hazards receive my cordial support—and conclude by moving that this bill be taken up as soon after the arrival of the next packet as possible.

Mr. Henry gave notice that instead of moving the second reading of the Bill, for repealing the Grant to King's College, to-day, he should postpone it till next week, as he supposed, judging from past experience, there would be some opposition. Wednesday was fixed for the discussion of the College Bill.

Several Petitions were presented during the day. A demand was made on the government by the Hon. Mr. Johnston for copies of despatches that had passed with Her Majesty's Ministers on the subject of Elective Councils. After a lengthy discussion, the motion was negatived. The House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1851.

PETITIONS.

Several petitions were presented. We give the most important.—Mr. Freeman presented a petition signed by between 40 or 50 persons residing at Hant's Point and White Point in Queen's County, complaining that the chief inspector of pickled fish for that county had refused and neglected to appoint deputies in those districts, by which those interested in the fisheries were put to serious inconvenience and loss of time. (This petition was referred to members of the government for enquiry.) Hon. G. R. Young presented a petition from W. H. Buckenfield, and others, with reference to some plan of emigration referred to Messrs. Young, Fulton, Attorney General, and Marshall. Mr. Snow presented a petition from Ragged Islands for another Mail between Halifax and Shelburne; and another for a

Light House at the entrance of Ragged Island, which were referred to the proper committees. Mr. Dickie asked leave to present a petition from A. Munro asking aid towards the printing of a book for the use of schools; received and referred to the Committee upon Education. Mr. Mott asked leave to present three petitions from Musquodoboit; one of which was in favour and two opposed to the extension of a Mail route; leave was granted and the petitions referred to the Post Office committee. Hon. G. R. Young asked leave to present a petition from the directors of the Pictou Electric Telegraph Company, asking two-thirds the profits of the line from Truro to Pictou, and the services of the operator free. He also laid on the table a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Company since its establishment—referred to the committee upon that subject.

POST MASTER, LUNENBURGH.

Hon. J. W. Johnston asked the members of the Government to lay on the table of the House the correspondence between John Heckman, Esq., and others, and members of the Executive Government, on the recent appointment of a Post Master at Lunenburg, and the correspondence between the same parties and the Post Master General on the same subject.

SCHOOL LANDS.

Mr. Dimock presented a petition numerously signed, from the inhabitants of Newport, on the subject of School Lands. The petition was read. It made complaints of the trust under which the school lands were held in that township. Mr. Fraser supported the claims of petitioners, but thought the petition had better be laid upon the table, and action might be taken upon it when the Commissioners to be appointed under the bill took up the general subject. The petition was laid on the table.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Hon. Attorney General laid on the table the Blue Book for 1845. Also, the Return (requested by Mr. Mignowitz) of all persons confined in the Jail at Halifax during the last five years, with the time each individual was in prison, the amount of fees paid by each, &c. After some remarks from Mr. Henry, the discussion of the Windsor College Bill was postponed until Wednesday next—and the hon. Mr. Johnston's Elective Legislative Council Resolutions were made the order of the day for Thursday.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Mr. Harrington said there seemed to exist a great necessity for extending the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, and he was desirous to call the attention of the House to it, now that the law was undergoing revision. He was of opinion that the magistracy must soon be formed into County Courts with higher and more extensive jurisdiction, if the protection of the law was to be placed within the reach of the people—of the working classes. He would therefore move that the house resolve itself into committee in order to incorporate the following in the Revised Statutes.

Be it enacted that in any case of Trower or Trespass, whether to lands, the person, or personal property, where the whole damages claimed, shall not exceed the sum of five pounds, an action therefor, may be brought before any two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in a summary manner, as is now prescribed for the collection of debts and the justices shall issue their summonses briefly stated therein—"For Trespass," or "For Trower," as the case may be; with a general description of the injury or property for which damages are sought, and the justices may give judgment for the trial or otherwise for any sum not exceeding five pounds for damages exclusive of costs provided that either party shall have a jury if demanded, and all proceedings in such suit shall be subject to the same regulations that are now provided for the recovery of debts before Justices of the Peace, except that no writ of capias shall be allowed for any demand for Trespass or Trower.

2. No action shall be commenced in any other Court, pending a suit for the same cause of Action before Justices of the Peace, and a judgment under this Act may be pleaded as bad in any other Court.

Hon. Mr. Johnston said, the argument of the hon. gentleman would be quite convincing if the jurisdiction could be changed. As it was he was unwilling to engrave his resolution upon the present law. After remarks from Messrs. Henry, Hall, Doyle and others, Mr. Harrington said he would not insist on giving the right to try title to the Justices; but could see no reason why Magistrates should not be permitted to take evidence upon a deed or other speciality. He agreed, however, to let the question stand over for future discussion.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE LAWS.

The House went into committee on the Revised Statutes—and took up the chapter relating to Coal Mines. The Hon. Speaker said the clause to which he wished the attention of the house directed, was this—"Persons convicted of opening or digging any mine, vein, or seam of coal, &c., shall forfeit a sum not less than £25." The legal effect of this clause is, that any man digging a bushel of Coal upon his land may be prosecuted and fined £25. He wished to restrict

the law, and prevent it operating against any party, digging coal upon his own ground, for his own use. After a lengthy discussion—on motion to strike the clause out, the Bill was then put and carried in the affirmative—19 to 16. On motion of Mr. Henry, the other two clauses were struck out. The Committee adjourned and reported. Report confirmed by the House, which then adjourned until 1 o'clock on Monday.

MONDAY, February 17.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The house went into Committee of supply and passed some of the usual annual grants, for salaries of officers of the house, &c.

PETITIONS AND BILLS.

Mr. Munro asked leave to present a Bill to incorporate the Trustees of Saint Andrew Free Church, Sydney; leave granted and the Bill read a first time. The house went into Committee upon the Revised Statutes and passed a number of Statutes; the house resumed. Mr. Hall asked leave to present a petition from the Cornwallis Agricultural Society, and others, praying a reform standard of weights and measures; received and referred to Committee upon Agriculture. Hon. Attorney General asked leave to present a petition from E. Jost and other Bakers of Halifax, praying the imposition of a duty on all imported Biscuit, referred to committee on trade and manufactures. Also a petition from James Whitney, St. John's, N. B., praying for remuneration for carriage of Mails between Digby and St. John; referred to Post Office committee.

TUESDAY, Feby. 18, 1851.

Four chapters of the revised statutes were read a third time.

Mr. Mott asked leave to present a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Dartmouth, Lessees of the Common, praying for the passage of an act to enable the Trustees to expend a portion of the rent derived, in the repair of crossroads—received and laid on the table. Leave was given to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer of the petition. Mr. Bent presented a petition from James Fullerton and others—laid on the table. Also—a petition from Brown, Harris, and others, asking an extension of the franchise—laid on the table. Mr. Smith asked leave to present a petition from George C. Lawrence, for an alteration of Sheriff's Fees—referred to a committee of the whole house. Mr. Mignowitz rose to present a petition from the County of Lunenburg, of no ordinary kind.—It asks a special grant from the house to open up a road at Sandy Cove, in order that Ministers of the Gospel may be enabled to visit them.—After some further discussion the petition was referred to the members of the county. Mr. Dickie presented a petition from a number of persons asking the division of Cumberland into Districts, and four members instead of three—the petition was read and referred to a select committee, composed of Messrs. Hall, Whitman, and Young. Mr. Fulton presented three petitions numerously signed upon the same subject—referred to the same committee. Mr. Harrington presented a petition from Decarter Lovework, Lenoir, and others, shipowners, numerously signed,—complaining of the exaction of British Consuls, in foreign posts—with a letter from Simon Laundry, shipowner, showing the oppressive fees exacted at New York, which was read—referred to committee on Consul's fees.

HALIFAX, vs. "CHERUCTO."

Hon. Mr. Doyle rose to present a petition from one of the oldest—he might add, one of the ablest members of the Public Press in this city, setting forth the frequent errors that had occurred by reason of other places being designated Halifax, as well as this city; and praying that the name might be changed to its original and native name—"Cheructo." The petition was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Marshall presented a petition asking for a further survey for a railway route in Nova Scotia. Also, a petition the prayer of which he hoped would be granted.—The petition being read, set forth that the petitioner Thomas Dickson, Esq., collector of Excise at Pictou, had by misfortunes suffered great loss—that he had given over all the residue of his property to aid in paying his debt to the province—but that a balance of £735 0s. 5d., still remained, of which he petitioned to be relieved.—The petition was referred to Messrs. Marshall, Mignowitz, Killam, Creelman and Henry, to report thereon.

(Continued on Page 272.)

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R M Steamer Europa, from Liverpool, arrived at this Port on Wednesday evening last, about seven o'clock. We give below the most interesting items of News:

In trade no change had taken place. Corn market dull. Flour is quoted at 18s to 22s. per bbl., and Indian Meal at 14s. 6d to 15s.

The Political news is interesting. The government have narrowly escaped a defeat on a question of the first importance—a motion by Mr Disraeli to bring under consideration the whole taxation of the country with reference to the agricultural interests. The depression into which the

farming interest has sunk by Free Trade legislation was even referred to in the royal speech, and the cries for redress are loud throughout the land; and when a division was pressed on the motion—whether it was not the duty of the minister to bring forward some measure to remedy the distress—in a house of 543 members, the Government had only a majority of fourteen! This (says a journal) is the most significant event which has occurred since the introduction of Free Trade.

The debate on Lord John Russell's bill, relative to the new Hierarchy, was carried by a sweeping majority—305 to 63. It is said that the country is by no means satisfied with the Government scheme; those who were against the aggression assert that it is quite inadequate to meet the case.

The law for the suppression of the titles is to be applied equally to Ireland as well as Great Britain. The Bishops assuming the new titles are to be subjected to a fine of £100, and all bequests made to parties claiming such titles are to be forfeited to the Crown.

An injunction has been granted against Cardinal Wiseman not to draw £7000, under a disputed will without leave of the Chancellor.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Feb. 14, the day immediately preceding that on which the Steamer sailed—

Lord MONTAGUE presented a petition from the province of New Brunswick, soliciting parliamentary aid for establishing railways in British North America. His lordship supported the prayer at considerable length, urging the necessity of the measure considered merely as one of state policy.

Lord STANLEY also supported the prayer of the petition on the same grounds.

Earl GREY said the subject was under the consideration of Government, and that as soon as a decision was arrived at, it would be communicated to the colonies.

Charles Gill, jr., was charged to-day at Bow street with threatening the life of Lord John Russell. The prisoner seemed in a very unquiet state of mind, and his letter contained a mixture of threats and nonsense. He declared he wished to injure the Premier, but only desired the publication of his letter. The magistrates bound the prisoner over in his own recognizance of £100, and two sureties of £50 each, for his good conduct for twelve months, or in default, to be committed for twelve months. The prisoner was removed.

Tuesday's Gazette contains the announcement that Lord Palmerston has received an official notification from the Ottoman Minister for Foreign affairs, dated 18th of January last, of the blockade of all the ports and coast of Samoa by the naval force of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan; such blockade to commence 30 days after the said 18th of January.

The Pope claims from the British Cabinet for the use of his church 1000 square miles of territory in Canada, heretofore the estate of the Jesuits.

A subscription has been set on foot to raise a "Nineveh Fund," to enable Mr. Layard to prosecute his researches—the funds provided by the British Government being exhausted. Prince Albert, the Earl of Ellesmere, and Sir J. Guest, have each subscribed £10.

The Banner of Ulster states that considerable excitement has been produced in the linen trade by the circumstance that a number of the leading commission houses have so altered their rates of discount on yarns as to cause an advance of fully 3d. per bundle on nearly all numbers.

A few days ago we asked in what manner had the Colonial Office entertained the measures submitted to them by the agent from Nova Scotia? We are glad to have it to announce, on good authority, that the whole case of that colony has only been brought under Lord Grey's notice, by the Hon. Joseph Howe, within the last fortnight; that it embraces several questions of great importance; and that it is now under consideration with every prospect of a favourable result.—London Post.

The breach between Louis Napoleon and the Assembly is every hour becoming wider. The Dotation Bill has been rejected. The President declines a national subscription in provision of the rejection of a Bill on the expenses of representation, which has taken place.

The Monitor publishes a decree that a census shall be taken of the population of France.

It further announces that a British force has blockaded the port of the Union in the State of St. Salvador.

A squadron of six vessels commanded by Admiral Montagu de la Roque sailed from Brest on the 7th inst. Its destination was unknown.

The occupation of Friedriehsfort by the Danes has not taken place. Prussia opposes the occupation by the Danish troops of the citadel of Rendsburg. The Austrian regiment of Schwarzenburg infantry and two battalions of Prussian troops entered Hamburg on the 7th inst. Part of the Austrian troops at Lubec have marched upon Rendsburg. Their general has published an order exhorting the soldiers under his command to treat and to consider the Holsteiners not as enemies and rebels, but as brethren.

The ministerial papers protest that the Prussian Government has positively refused to negotiate on the basis of the Austrian proposal of a Customs union. A declaration to this effect has been made at Dresden.

The Allgemeine Zeitung states—from Frankfort that Prussia has entered another preemptory protest against the plan of a popular representation in the Confederation.

The Pope has become greatly alarmed at the state of things in France, and has requested that the French garrison may be altogether withdrawn from Rome.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—On Monday, Feb. 17th, the Bill introduced by Mr. Earle for the incorporation of Orange Lodges, was read a first time, without debate. Mr. Tilley presented several petitions, praying such alterations in the Laws now in force regulating the sale of ardent spirits, as will make the dealers therein responsible for any injury arising out of the traffic. Mr. Taylor's Bill authorising Treasury Debentures for raising money to aid in rebuilding the burnt district in Fredericton, was read a first time.

On Tuesday, 18th, a Bill was brought in by Mr. Hatheway to repeal the Act incorporating the City of Fredericton. Mr. Scoullar gave notice that on the 26th inst. he would introduce a resolution on which will be founded a Bill to surrender the Initiation of Money Grants. In a short discussion which ensued, Mr. Partelow said it was not constitutional for the Government to ask the House to surrender the Initiation of Money Grants, but that the Government was willing to take the responsibility, if the House gave the power. Mr. Botsford introduced a Bill to exclude certain officers from holding a seat in the House. Mr. Thompson said it should exclude all office holders. Mr. Hanington supported officers holding seats and exposed the imputations made against them. The Speaker, Needham, and Steeves were in favour of the principle of the Bill. The Original Bill excludes Treasurers, Deputy Treasurers, Collectors or Comptrollers. An amendment by Mr. Cutler excludes all holding offices of honour or eminent not political, and all Supervisors and Commissioners expending public money. Other amendments were offered to secure freedom from error. Progress was reported. A Bill has been brought in by Mr. Scoullar, to suspend the present Militia Law; and Mr. Needham has brought in one on the subject of Law reform. Mr. Wilnot brought in a Bill to secure to Married Women, real and personal property held in their own right.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the rush of Petitions continued without intermission, Thursday being the last day for their presentation.

On Friday, 21st, the House passed the Bill incorporating the European and North American Railway Company, for the construction of a Railway from the United States frontier to the boundary of Nova-Scotia. Mr. Ritchie moved for copies of all Despatches, Minutes of Council, correspondence from the Governor of the Colonial Secretary, and from the Colonial Secretary to the Governor, respecting the reduction of Salaries, the late appointments of Judges, Judge Botsford's resignation, and the appointment of his successor.

THE RAILWAY.—It will be seen by our telegraph report to day, that the Bill to incorporate the European and North American Railway has passed the House. This Bill provides that the Province shall take stock in the proposed undertaking to the amount of £250,000, and issue debentures to that amount; the balance to be raised by private subscription. The Bill provides that for every pound subscribed and paid up, one acre of Government land will be allowed. There can be no doubt that the sum necessary to construct the Railway through this Province will be readily subscribed, and the inducements offered by the Legislature will make it perfectly safe for foreign capitalists to embark in this magnificent enterprise.—New-Brunswick, 22nd ult.

WOLVES.—Mr. Robert Johnston, of Oak Bay, Charlotte County, recently killed two wolves close to his own barn. They were of extraordinary size, and had made great havoc among the sheep in that neighbourhood.—Ib.

SUGGERS.—The high duty which is now levied on Rum (averaging about 3s. per gallon) affords a strong inducement to smuggle that article; and as the effects of the trade are of the most demoralizing nature, we are happy to learn that the duty will probably be reduced this year, that being the best means, we believe, to stop the business. If confinement in the Penitentiary was also added to the penalty of losing the goods, it might discourage many who now assist in carrying on the unlawful traffic. The whole length of the coast, from Point Lepaux to Albert County, is literally deluged with this poison, and it is sooner that something is done to check the evil, the better. There were seized by the Revenue Officers of this Port, during the last two years, about 23,000 gallons, upwards of 13,000 gallons of which were seized last year. This would give an average of 11,500 gallons, or nearly three-fifths of the quantity that paid duty; and as the smugglers allow that they do not lose more than one-fourth, upon an average, it follows, that fully 45,000 gallons of this poisonous stuff are brought annually into the City of St. John, upon which no duty is paid. It is evident that the present high rate of duty, beside entailing a heavy loss of Revenue, tends to keep up a system of smuggling, and to employ a large number of persons in this debasing occupation. We are glad to learn that some of the leading Teetotalers now view the matter in this light, and feel convinced that it would serve the cause much better by reducing the rate of duty, and thereby withdraw the temptation. The amount of seizures during last year exceed those of former years, and exceed those of 1849 by more than thirty per cent.—St. John, N. B. Courier, 22nd ult.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The Commissioners and the Medical Superintendent of this Institution have just published their Report for

the last year, relative to the working, and the expenses connected with the Asylum, which appear to be highly satisfactory; and it affords as much pleasure to refer our readers to the pamphlet in question, which contains the number of patients during the year, as also the expenditure under the different heads, in order that they may see the degree of economy that prevails in the management of that Institution, which we think is deserving of the confidence of the Province at large, and which, no doubt, before long, it will fully obtain. The expenditure for food for the establishment, in 1850, amounted to £8-7 10s. 2d, and the number of patients residing there for the same period averaged ninety-five, which would give the sum of £9 6s. per annum for food to each patient. This sum is extremely small when we bear in mind the comforts that prevail there. We notice in the Report of the State Lunatic Hospital of Massachusetts, for 1850, that the lowest rate of board that can be charged consistent with comfort, is \$2½ per week, or £29 11s. per annum; and the current expenses for the last eighteen years average annually \$118, 7s for each patient, in addition to which the Legislature defray some of the expenses, such as the purchase of lands, erection of buildings, and the salaries of the five principal officers of the Asylum. The total expenditure of our Institution amounts to £2496 13s, or about £27 6s. per annum for each patient; this includes food, clothing, salaries and wages, improvements of buildings and grounds, fuel, furniture, &c. It will, therefore, be seen, that although the American establishment alluded to has many advantages, such as a much larger number of patients, &c., yet ours is much more economically managed, which is very gratifying in these times of economy. The accommodations, however, are still very imperfect, and it is confidently expected that a saving would take place, provided arrangements could be made for keeping the different kinds of patients separated, by inducing more paying ones to be sent there, instead of the pauper class, as at present, we trust that the subject will receive a favourable consideration at the hands of our Legislators, in order that the building may be completed. It is gratifying to observe, by the Report, that the Superintendent, Dr. Waddell, feels anxious to afford the public all the information in his power relative to its management and arrangements.—Ib.

MECHANICS' RAILROAD MEETING.—A meeting of the Mechanics of this City took place last evening, in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, for the purpose of memorializing the Legislature on the Railroad question. His Worship the Mayor in the Chair. The purport of which was, that they would take stock to a large amount, provided they were employed on the work. A Petition, previously prepared, was submitted for approval, adopted, and unanimously signed. The Petition will remain a day or two in town for the purpose of obtaining further signatures. We trust that the Legislature, in carrying out the details of the Bill, now on the floor of the House, will make it an imperative condition, that as much of the labour as possible shall be done by our own operatives.—Ib.

LARGE CARAO.—Messrs W & R Wright's splendid new Ship *Bejapora*, which cleared at the Custom House on Wednesday, has on board the largest cargo ever shipped from this port.—It consists of 109 tons Birch Timber, 1364 tons of Pine, 385,067 feet of Deals, 31,000 Pickets, 14 cords Lathwood, and 60 Oars. The *Bejapora* is 1675 tons register, and carries upwards of 2500 tons measurement.—Ib.

NEW SHIP.—On Tuesday last, a handsome Ship, measuring 1071 Tons (N. M.), was launched from the Building Yard of Messrs. Nevens and Magur, at Portland. She is named the *Patricia*, and has an elegant female figure head, representing one of the nobility of Rome. The model of this vessel has attracted much admiration, in addition to which she is very thoroughly built of Hackmatack, and copper-fastened. She is intended to be classed for six years, and will no doubt be a credit to her builders, who are also the owners. It is probable she will be purchased in Britain for the East India and Australia trade, in which many of our St. John built vessels are now employed.—Ib.

The Hon. Mr. Street, Her Majesty's Attorney General for the Province of New Brunswick, was re-elected a Member of the House of Assembly for Northumberland, by show of hands, at Newcastle, on Monday, the 17th ult.

Canada.

CALIFORNIAN ADVENTURERS.—Six of these gentlemen, who went from this City and neighbourhood, returned last week, and express themselves as quite satisfied with their journey, although they did not meet with a full realization of the golden expectations which induced them to visit the modern El Dorado. Several of their Canadian friends, which they left there, would have gladly accompanied them, others were too busy gathering gold to think of home.—*Montreal Herald*.

A SIXTY-SIX YEAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—Nearly twenty years ago a Mr. Barber lost a pocket-book not many miles from this city, containing some valuable papers and money. No tidings were ever received concerning the lost pocket-book for nearly a score of years. A month ago an old man lay upon his death-bed. Something oppressed him in his last hour. He sent for a friend, and committed to him a sealed parcel, to be immediately transferred to Mr. Barber. It was sent accordingly and the old man died. Mr. Barber, on opening the parcel, found the pocket-book, papers and money which he had lost more than

nineteen years previously. The affair is a singular one; and yet there is no question as to the truth of the facts we have narrated.—*Toronto Christian Guardian*.

TEMPERANCE IN CANADA WEST.—We learn that temperance men have exerted themselves vigorously in some parts of Canada West to return Temperance County Councilors, and that these Councilors have exerted themselves to diminish the number of taverns, and to place those that are licensed under proper regulations. In one place two out of five of the councilors elected were temperance men, and by strenuous efforts on their part two out of four of the taverns are to be suppressed, and those that remain placed under judicious rules. Temperance men have also been appointed as inspectors to see that these rules are carried out, which is a very essential precaution. To make up for the diminution in taverns it is proposed in the place in question, to establish and encourage a good Temperance House.—*Montreal Witness*.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

The Liverpool Journal of the 25th January says it is now definitively settled that Dr. Field, the present Bishop of Newfoundland, will succeed to the Bishopric of Nova Scotia, and that the new Bishop of Newfoundland will be the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, D. D.

The Morning Herald says that such is the uncommon mildness of the season in the Isle of Wight, that the trees are bursting buds and blossoms, the banks are covered with primroses, the turnips are running up to seed, and the birds are full of song, while the daisies deck the lawns, and the fields look as gay as May.

A ukase has been issued in Russia, prohibiting the exportation of silver.

A plot has been discovered in Austria. The parties implicated appear to be landed proprietors and other persons lately arrested. Twenty persons have been arrested, among whom is a retired major. The meshes of the plot seem to extend throughout the very heart of Germany, and Count Leineugen has seized a correspondence at Cassel which lays open the whole plot.

A report has been received that the Pope is about to abdicate and return to a Monastery for life. Cardinal Antonelli, it is reported, regrets the recent papal aggressions were not attempted in another form, and that the steps were not taken simultaneously with the appointment of three Cardinals for the United States.

The American steamship *Baltic* arrived at New York at noon on the 20th ult., in 12 days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 8th February. The Royal Mail steamship *Cambria*, with the cargo of the Atlantic, arrived at 4 o'clock the same afternoon.

Cotton was ½d. lower per pound. Flour was dull, and wheat had declined 3d. per bushel. Freights were quite brisk. Trade at Manchester was somewhat depressed.

Parliament was opened on the 4th February, by the Queen in person. The Speech declares the resolution of the Government to maintain the independence of the Church and State, against all foreign aggression. It also states that the Revenue is in a very satisfactory condition.—The Address in reply to the Speech had been agreed upon.

A Bill had been brought into Parliament to prevent territorial titles being used by Roman Catholic Bishops; also, a Bill abolishing the Lord Lieutenantacy of Ireland.

The French Assembly had rejected the President's Donation Bill.

Another insurrection was contemplated in Italy.

The insurrection in Bosnia, in Turkey, had been quelled.

The Duchies of Schleswig Holstein have resigned in favour of Denmark. All the natives of Schleswig who were prisoners of war, have been released.

A conspiracy had been discovered in Austria, which was intended to take place on the 4th March. Nearly 100 persons were arrested.

A proclamation had been issued in Germany, prohibiting all public meetings and political associations.

UNITED STATES.

CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Mexico arrived at New Orleans on the 14th inst., with San Francisco dates to the 14th ult. She brought 334 passengers.

The California Legislature assembled on the 6th of January. Gov. Burnett had resigned, and Mr. McDougall had been inaugurated in his stead.

There was great excitement on account of new discoveries of gold in the beach sands, on the coast, of wonderful richness. Other rich discoveries have also recently been made, and the miners generally are doing well.

The steamer *Crescent City* was to leave Charleston on the 7th inst., for New York.

The City of Concepcion, in Chili, has been destroyed by an earthquake.

A gentleman belonging to St. John, N. B., in writing from California, under date of the 30th December last, alludes to the mildness of the climate in that country, and mentions that excellent

residence, Hook Farm, on the Feather River, in the month of December. He also alludes to a specimen of Potatoes, recently exhibited at San Francisco, and grown at Portland (Oregon), one of which weighed 3 1/2 lbs., and measured in circumference 23 1/2 inches one way, and 12 1/2 inches another way. It would appear from this as if the gold regions will ultimately become a valuable agricultural country.—*Courier*.

A law firm, a short time since, existed at Buffalo, as Fillmore, Hall & Haven. One of these gentlemen is now President of the United States, another Postmaster General, and a third is just elected to Congress.

AWFUL DEATH.—A young actress of the name of Adela Lehman, died recently in New York, in consequence of her dress taking fire while she was mounting a ladder at the side scenes, at the Theatre at Niblo's garden. It is said that she displayed great heroism and presence of mind when the fatal accident occurred, leaping down without uttering a cry, lest the audience should be alarmed and confusion created. A carpenter's baize jacket, the only available article, was thrown around her to extinguish the flames, but was unavailing. She died a short time after, enduring the most excruciating sufferings.

The second and third municipalities of New Orleans have passed a resolution to offer to Hon. Daniel Webster a retaining fee of \$2,500, in order to secure his services in maintaining the rights of the city to the estate of the late John McDonough.

MURDER BY A SCHOOL MASTER.—Charles K. Winn, a schoolmaster at Buffalo, has been held to bail to answer to a charge of manslaughter.—One of his pupils having died it is supposed, in consequence of blows inflicted by him.

Several natural fountains of great beauty exist at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, one of which discharges forty-five gallons of the purest water per minute. It is said that by boring in the earth, most any where about the place, water will flow out.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—The Bloomington (Missouri) Whig says that the father of young Bryant, who died from injuries received from the upsetting of a stage, last summer, has recovered fifteen thousand dollars damages against Messrs. Frank & Co., of Chicago, the stage proprietors.

DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.—Patrick Donnahoe, editor of the Boston Pilot, was fined \$1,000 for publishing a libel on Bernard S. Treanor.

Of the eight persons who have been sent into slavery under the fugitive law of 1850, four have been proved, beyond all controversy, to have been free!

There is a negro near Palestine, Ill., who is the father of 56 children, has buried 7 wives, and now at the age of more than 90 years, is counting for the eighth wife.

REMOVAL OF HURL GATE ROCKS.—The River and Harbour Bill now before Congress, contains an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for the removal of Hurl Gate rocks in the East River, and Mr. Mallefert is waiting at New-Haven for the passage of the bill. Should Congress fail to pass this bill before the 4th of March, measures will be taken for the removal of Pot Rock by private subscription. Since this matter has been pending in Congress, it is said that more property has been lost upon the Hurl Gate rocks, than the amount asked by Mr. Mallefert for removing Pot Rock, Ways Reef, and the Frying Pan, to the depth of twenty-four feet below low water mark.—*New York Observer*.

EFFECTS OF RAILROADS.—As indicating the influence of railroads upon the general prosperity of any district of territory through which they pass, and especially in appreciating the value of real estate, it is stated that before the location of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad through Franklin county, Tennessee, the best lands were worth only from eight to ten dollars per acre, and that since the road was located and the work of construction commenced, the same lands have advanced in price to from fifteen to twenty-five dollars. This shows an increase of quite one hundred per cent. As the road is completed and put in operation, the surrounding country must derive still greater benefits from it.

MICHIGAN.—The legislature of this State have re-elected Lewis Cass to the Senate, for another term of six years.

COUNTERFEIT TEN CENT PIECES.—A vast number of ten cent counterfeit coins have, we are told, been issued from a secret mint in Connecticut. They bear the dates, respectively, of 1847 and 1848, are well executed, and are passed without any difficulty. They are without the circle of stars around the figure of Liberty, which most of the genuine ten cent pieces have. These bogus coins have been tested, and found to be a mixture of metals easily fusible, with a plating of silver.—*Boston Times*.

NO LICENSE IN ILLINOIS.—The following is the substance of the No License bill, which has passed the Legislature of Illinois:—1. It repeals all present license laws. 2. Prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks in less quantity than one quart, under a penalty of \$25. 3. It sold to minors, increases the fine to from \$30 to \$100. 4. Provides for a penalty of not less than \$25, nor over \$100, for selling more than a quart, and permitting the same to be drunk on the premises of the seller. 5. Giving away liquor, to come within the provisions of the law.—*N.Y. Times*.

Advertisements.

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EDWARD BAKER, CONVEYANCER, BROKER, & GENERAL AGENT, No. 7, Prince Street, Halifax. July 27

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. The subscriber informs the public, that he is Agent for the sale of the above excellent Compound, in this Province, and invites those desiring in the article, and who have been afflicted with the various diseases, for which the Sarsaparilla is known to be beneficial, to call and try the above, before putting any confidence in the statements that are made of its rival in the United States are publishing...

MOTT'S BROMA. The following observations having appeared in the preparation of Bromo, appeared in a late number of the Boston Medical Journal:— A few years since a great manufacturer of Bromo sent out the opinions of many medical gentlemen of distinction, for the purpose of having an unobjectionable compound, and it was ascertained that he had fully succeeded in his object, and in his simple, safe, and efficacious compound, always provided with it. When, grain, arrowroot, gum arabic, starch, rice, farina, and many other things, which are commonly resorted to for patients are of no utility, the Bromo is to be resorted to. It is believed that those who use it as a beverage will have manifest diuretic effects, and will also be enabled to take their tea and coffee. We see it stated that during the last summer, those individuals who were constantly using Bromo, neither had attacks of cholera, or dysenteric affections, while others of the same family, taking their daily potatoes, in tea, or coffee, or simple cold water, were the sufferers, if any. We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but it has recalled to mind the statement that the oil dealers in London have been free from Cholera, or the choleric symptoms. And it has been further observed that persons who were taking cod liver oil for chronic difficulties, during the prevalence of the late epidemic, were not affected by it. We are glad to find, in the first instance, and annual oil in the last, taken internally, would appear, by these statements, to have secured those who took them from the snare of the pestilence. It is certainly a point well worth while to determine, whether the cholera drinkers have been secure in other infected cities.

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

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the 'FAYTON MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY' of 'FAYTON' United States, and having a thoroughly good standing and respectability of the Institution, he begs to inform the public generally, that he is now prepared to issue Policies for eligible risks at moderate rates of premium, and to receive proposals for Life Policies, which will be forwarded to the Directors, and if accepted, will be immediately returned. The Capital Stock of the 'FAYTON MUTUAL' is now \$250,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortgage on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks, and is doing a very large and successful business. In the Life Department they issued the first year, on the 1st of October, 1843, 357 Policies—a number which they have since exceeded, and the same has been the case in the Fire Department. The health of the Mutual System in Life Assurance is very popular, and is most favourable to all Policy holders in this Society, inasmuch as they receive a portion of each year's profits yearly, being deducted from the Premiums payable, which are lower than any of the English Companies, and not subject to stamp duty—all the particulars of which are fully set forth in the Pamphlets which the Agent has for distribution, who furnishes all blanks and every necessary information, together with the Medical Examiner's Certificate gratis. All persons desiring to insure are invited to call on the Agent, who will give them every information. REX'S BAY, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for the Company. DANIEL STARR, Agent. Halifax, 15th June.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, TRUSSES, INHALING TUBES, &c. M. HERBERT is now manufacturing ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS on the latest and most improved principles. It has been ascertained by a Medical Gentleman of the largest experience in Pulmonary Complaints that the chief of the cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with a host of other diseases, originate in the falling of the bowels caused by the relaxation of the Abdominal Muscles, such as Weakness and Loss of Voice and Diseases of the Air pipes, Short Breath and Wheezing Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Sinking feeling, and All Gout of the Pit of the Stomach, Diseases of the Liver, Breaking away of the Bowels themselves, Piles, Gravel, Pain and Weakness, these being Diseases of the Spine, Swelling of the Lower Extremities, with various diseases peculiar to Ladies, &c. &c.

The great number of these diseases cannot be cured without, but in general may be cured with abdominal support, &c., which aid the above Supporters are pre-eminently calculated to afford. M. HERBERT'S Abdominal Supporters have been inspected by most of the Medical Gentlemen of Halifax, and were highly approved of by all who examined them. They weigh but a few ounces, allow the most unrestricted action of the body, whilst the only feeling produced by them is that of support and comfort.

M. Herbert is also manufacturing RUBBER TRUSSES, which are constructed on principles the most modern and improved. He will also keep on hand VALUABLE INHALING TUBES. These instruments are valuable auxiliaries to the Braces and Supporters, for all Contractions of the Chest—that chest, stooping chest, pain in the chest, in cases of Gout, in all cases after Pleurisy or Inflammation of the Lungs, in all cases of Asthma; in all cases of Loss of Voice, Weak Voice, Hoarseness and Weak Throat; in all cases where the Breathing of the Ribbs contract or fall down upon the Heart, and prevent its free action; in all cases of Shortness of Breath, and when the chest does not expand well; in the cases of all persons who are in any way predisposed to diseased Lungs by family habit, or long sickness or confinement in bed; in many cases of Dyspepsia, &c. &c. &c.

The above with Herbert's Ladies' Girdles, and Adults' Chest Expanding BRACES, are for sale wholesale and retail at M. HERBERT'S ESTABLISHMENT, No. 6 Argyle Street. Halifax, Aug. 24, 1850.

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

THIS POWDER answers also for Tea Cakes, Biscuits, Cakes, Plum and other puddings, Pasty Cakes, &c. &c. Sold in packets—4d. each—at LANGLEY'S Drug Store, Hollis Street; where also may be obtained—Spices, Essences, Single and Compound, &c. &c. of the best quality, and at low prices. Jan. 11.

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

THE WONDER AND BLESSING OF THE AGE! THE MOST EFFECTIVE REMEDY IN THE WORLD. This Extract is sold in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, purer, sweeter, and more potent than any other. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient. We have manufactured 1,500,000 Bottles of this Sarsaparilla during the past year, and are now putting up 5,000 Bottles per day; using more of the Sarsaparilla Root in one month than all the other manufacturers of Sarsaparilla in one year. This Extract has cured more of the following diseases than all the other advertised medicines together have done:— Scrophulous or King's Evil, Stubborn Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Itches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worms or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Salt Rheum, and all Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acute, or Dropsy, Exposure, or Impudence in Life. It invariably cures Rheumatism, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, General and Nervous Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Lapses of pale complexion and constipative habits, and such as are debilitating by those obstructions which are liable to be restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and vigor. The number of Diseases mentioned above, as cured by this Preparation of Sarsaparilla, may seem large; but we are nevertheless prepared to prove, by an extensive array of certificates, that such is the fact. A fraction of the Evidence which we possess concerning each disease, would be received before any judicial tribunal as complete demonstration. It must be remembered that all this frightful array of maladies, though appearing in an endless variety of forms, are yet similar in their origin and causes; for they all spring directly or indirectly from a corrupt fountain. If the blood were in a pure, healthy, and active state, it would drive all these complaints from the system, and chronic disease would be impossible. For Sale by SAMUEL STORY, 3rd. Agent, 61, Hollis Street. N. B. Druggists and others supplied on the most liberal terms.

HOPE FOR THE AFFLICTED. Halifax, N. S., May 18. Mr. Samuel Story, 3rd. Agent S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Sir,—Having been afflicted for the last twelve months, with an affection on the lungs, which prevented me attending to my work as usual, I sincerely thank you for the time I was under three Doctors' hands, and must say, I derived no benefit whatever, and began to despair of ever getting better. I was induced to try S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that you are agent for, by seeing it advertised, and after using 2 bottles, found immediate relief, and an improvement in my work as usual. I sincerely believe it has been the means of restoring me. I have also been afflicted with the Piles for the last seven years, and when I began using your valuable Sarsaparilla, to my astonishment, I was cured. JOHN BRENNAN, Cooper, No. 81, Albion Street, Halifax, N. S. Sworn to at Halifax, before me, this 18th day of May 1850. A. KERR, J. P.

STILL THEY COME. CORNWALLIS, July 5th, 1850. Mr. S. Story, 3rd. General Agent for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, for British Provinces. Dear Sir,—My wife has been declining in health for the last five years with weakness and general debility, but for the last 12 months she has been getting worse and worse, being under 3 doctors' hands, and taking various kinds of Medicines, but found she was getting no better, being troubled with palpitation of the heart, &c.—Her frame became emaciated, and her appetite and strength failed, and she was considered, as the unforgotten was, in the last stage of Consumption. I was informed kindly by one of the doctors that he could do nothing more for her and did not wish to put me to any more expense. As a last resort I purchased a bottle of your valuable Sarsaparilla, from your agent in Kentville, Mr. B. Calkin, at the same time expecting it would be of no use. But I am free to confess that it was of great use to my wife, curing her depression of spirits, &c., &c., &c. and permanently removed by DO. BARRY'S REVULSANT ARABIC GUM, which is a convenient, medicine, or expelle, and saves other more costly remedies. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archbishop Alexander Stuart, of Ross; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker, of Brighton; R. N. C. Esq., of King's College, Cambridge; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Windsor, Bucks; and 50,000 other well known individuals who have sent the discharges and testimonials, to Barry & Co., 127, New Bond Street, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful medicine at that time, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Barry & Co., 127, Bond Street, London, W., 1/49—Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I wrote of your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being incessantly obliged to resort to physic or the enemata, and sometimes both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but in the heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c. I authorize the publication of this note if you think it may benefit other sufferers, and remain, gentle men, faithfully yours, Thomas Woodhouse. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy, relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most debilitated. Sold in canisters at 3s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., and 27s. 6d., JOHN NAYLOR, 152, Granville Street, Agent for Nova Scotia. Jan. 4, 1851.

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

YOU MAY BE CURED YET! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Branton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Cambridge, New York, late of the Life Guards, dated September 28th, 1848. To Professor Holloway. Sir,—For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines, I was so bad as not to be able to walk. I had tried dosing with and medicines of every kind, but all to no avail, indeed I daily got worse, and felt that I must shortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in the paper I take in, I thought I would give them a trial. I did so. I rubbed the Ointment in as directed, and kept cabbage leaves to the parts thickly spread with it, and took the Pills night and morning. In three weeks I was enabled to walk about for an hour or two in the day with a stick, and in seven weeks I could go any where without one. I am now by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been attending to my business more than seven months, without any symptoms of the return of my old complaint.

Resides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman, living near me, had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which would heal it when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honor to serve my country for twenty-five years in the first Regiment of Life Guards, and was discharged with a pension on the 2nd September, 1837. The Commanding Officer at that time, was Colonel Leveson, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Honourable Henry Barrington. (Signed) THOMAS BRANTON.

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS' STANDING. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmith, Exmouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1848. To Professor Holloway. Sir,—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for 21 years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted, at different times, every medical man of eminence in the district of the country, but all to no purpose. I was frequently unable to walk, and the pain and agony I often endured no one can tell. My leg is now as sound as ever, and it was in my life by means of your Pills and Ointment, which I purchased from Mr. I. Davidson, Druggist, Berwick-upon-Tweed, who knows my case well, and will, I am sure, be happy to certify with me, if necessary, as to the truth of this wonderful cure. (Signed) ANDREW BRACK.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Falkirk, August 14th, 1848. To Professor Holloway. Sir,—I was superintending, about six months ago, the erection of one of our Railway Bridges, and by the fall of a large stone, my right foot was severely bruised, which ultimately got so bad, that I was advised to go to Edinburgh to consult some of the eminent Surgeons, which I did, and was told that in order to save my foot, two of my toes must be taken off. In despair, I returned home to impart the melancholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation. It was then a thought struck me to try your Pills and Ointment, which I did, and which was by their means in three weeks enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at the time my toes are perfectly cured. (Signed) OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE. On the 1st July, 1848, the Editor of the 'Morning Post' Newpaper, published in India, inserted the following Editorial article in his paper: 'We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Gentleman, called Rhiza, employed in our Establishment, was afflicted with eruptions of Ringworms, which defied all the most famous Doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he was under ground; we tried Holloway's upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former countenance and cleanliness of skin. The effect was miraculous.' The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:— Scalds, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Itch, Bunions, Bites of Mosquitoes and Sandflies, Cuts, Chapped Hands, Corns (soft), Cancers, Contracted and stiffened Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Granular Swellings, Ings, Indigestion, Piles, Rheumatism, Sores, Nipples, Scrophulous Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Scruvy, Sores, Tendons, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each Pot and Box. Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggist and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Price, in London, 5s. 6d., in the Provinces, 6s. 6d., and 5s. each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger boxes. Sub-agents in Nova Scotia—Dr. Harding, Windsor; Mr. Neil, Lunenburg; T. R. Patten, Liverpool; N. Tupper, Cornwallis; Tucker & Smith, Truro; J. & E. Jost, Guysborough; F. Colburn & Co., Newport; G. Burley, Antigonish; B. L. Coombs, Halifax; S. Fulton & Co., Warrington; J. F. Mox, Cambridge; T. E. Wood, Sydney; J. J. Christie & Co., Bras d'Or; Dr. P. Smyth, Fort Hood; Mrs. Robison, Pictou; E. Sterns, Yarmouth. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia. None are genuine, unless the words 'Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London,' are engraved on the Government Stamp, has same words are woven in the Water mark of the direction paper, that accompany each pot and box. December 21.

LADIES' ELASTIC CHEST EXPANDING STAYS. HERBERT'S ORIGINAL MANUFACTURE. THE very favourable manner in which the CHEST EXPANDING BRACES, manufactured by the Subscriber, have been received, and the benefit many persons have stated they have derived from their use, has induced me to give much attention to remove one inconvenience occasionally alleged by Ladies to the BRACES, that they were insufficient to make their dresses fit well, and he now offers the CHEST EXPANDING STAYS as an article well calculated to remove this objection altogether. They embrace all that is essential in stays to make the Dress sit well, with expansion of the Chest and support of the Spine. The attention of Ladies is respectfully invited to the above. M. HERBERT. Halifax Aug 21, 1850.

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. 'Moro Castic' from London, and 'Mio-Mac' from Glasgow, the subscriber has completed his Full Supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of the best quality, and at low rates. Also an assortment of the very superior Medicinal COD-LIVER OIL, wholesale or retail. ROBERT G. FRASER, Dec 24. PURE COD LIVER OIL, for Medicinal use. WILLIAM LANGLEY, Hollis Street, Halifax, Dec. 24.

SARSAPARILLA. NEW YORK. IN QUART BOTTLES.



For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood or Habit of the system, viz. Scrophulous or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Itches, Biles, Ring Worms, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Dropsy, Exposure or Impudence in Life. THIS MEDICINE has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victims of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half-carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrophulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groined hopelessly for years, under various and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from derangement of the secretory organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now with regenerated constitution, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrophulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the throat and chest:— Messrs. A. B. & D. Sars: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together, I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am at ease from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN. The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from Mr. Luther Wright, aged 78 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn, Mass., March 30th, 1846.

Messrs. Sars: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours, LUTHER WRIGHT. Mr. Sars' SARSAPARILLA is sold wholesale by appointment, in Nova Scotia, at MORTON'S Medical Warehouse, Halifax—at the same price as can be obtained at the Manufacturers in New York—\$1 per Bottle—6 Bottles for \$5. Feb. 16.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON. Capital Stock £100,000 Sterling. Chief Office, 41 Moorgate Street. TRUSTEES. James Hunter, Esq., Compton Terrace, Islington. Frank Mildred, Esq., Banker, Nicholas Lane. Thomas Sands Esq., Liverpool. Chairman of Directors, Charles Harwood, Esq., F. R. S. Recorder of Shrewsbury. Dy. Chairman, John Josiah Huttess, Esq. Agents for Nova Scotia, DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner, R. S. Black, Esq., M. D.

The Agency of the above Company has been in operation since the 1st of June, 1850, and has made considerable progress, without yet having a claim, the rates are generally lower than any other London or Scotch Company, and the proportion of profit divided among the assured greater by far than any other, being 60 per cent, 10 per cent, only to the Stockholders, rendering it at once profitable to the Assured, and affording without any risk to the assured; their first Bonus declared in May last were in some cases over three per cent, per annum on the amount of Policy. And on two Policies at this agency on which three annual premiums only had been paid, the Bonus added was over 62 per cent, on the amount paid in, the mortality among the lives assured by this society were found to be 21 per cent, less than had been calculated for. The above are facts in favour of the 'Star,' which cannot be controverted, and should recommend it to the favourable consideration of all parties intending to insure. Policies effected on the participating principle allowed to come in on the payment of 2 annual premiums. Thirty days allowed for the renewal of Policies after becoming due, and Policies expired can be renewed within six months, if the parties' health is not impaired and the payment of a small sum—a credit of half the premium when amounting to a certain sum, may be obtained for the first five years. No extra charge made for crossing to and from England in Steamers or first class sailing vessels at any season, by advising the Agent of the parties' intention. Policies are sent out by next steamer after arrival of Premiums. The attention of the Public of this Province generally and of Wesleyans in particular, is requested to the important terms, and privileges offered by the 'Star's' association, enumerated above. It is pointed out by all that it is the duty of every person having others dependent on them to provide for them while they have it in their power so to do, and in no way can this be done so effectually or cheaply as by paying according to their means a sum annual for a Life Policy. It has often been proved even here that much benefit to widows and orphans, and so very uncertain are both life and health, of which we have had many sad proofs, that delays in these matters are dangerous, the only time to apply is while in Health. Applicants will receive every information and attention to their requests by the Agent in Halifax, who furnishes all necessary Blank, and Medical Examiner attends free of expense to the applicant. All communications by mail must be prepaid. DANIEL STARR, Agent Jan. 5 Jerusalem Warehouse.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! 100 PACKAGES well selected TEA, (some superior to any in market) in chests, half chests, and boxes, comprising, Flowery and Orange Pekoe, Fine Souchong and Congou, Hyson and Gunpowder, Ning Yung, Oolong and Montawk. For sale by W. M. HARRINGTON, Jan. 26. Bedford Row.

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. Toole, Esqr., 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 a *elastic steel girlet*, a pair of varying form, according to kind of hernia, and a *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 girlet 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 Wholesale purchasers. Oct. 25, 1850.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS

FOR Dyspepsia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints. Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Costiveness, and a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both sexes, with perfect safety.) These Pills cannot be excited; 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.

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

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.

J. B. FLOWERS.

Has just received from Boston: **LADIES'** best quality Rubber Over SHOES, which are at 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. 45, Barrington Street. Feb. 4. Wes. & Ath. 4w. ea.

LONDON PAINTS.

700 KEGS Best London WHITE LEAD, Black, Yellow, Green and other PAINTS, 5 casks PUTTY, 20 barrels Lumpblack, 25 casks (Raw & Boiled Linseed OIL, 48 cases (Raw & Boiled Starch, & Fig BLUE, 8 cases INDIGO. Just received per Charlotte & More Castle from London. For sale by **BLACK & BROTHERS**. Oct. 19. 6m.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

THE subscribers have received by the W. S. Hamilton, Broadbent from Liverpool, and Mr. Mac from Glasgow, their Fall Supplies of **HARDWARE & CUTLERY**. —ALSO—CORDAGE, 7 inch to 6 3/4 inch Rattine, Bolt Rope, MANILLA CORDAGE, Spun yarn, House-line, Marline, Hamberline, Coal Tar, Stockholm Tar, OAKUM, WINDOW GLASS, Sail Canvas, Soap, GUNPOWDER, &c., &c. For sale on reasonable terms. Oct. 19. 6m. **BLACK & BROTHERS**.

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE.

MOLLIS STREET. A GENERAL supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, TOILET 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. 19, 1850.

WASHING FLUID.

THE North American Electric WASHING FLUID, in quart bottles, can be had at the lowest retail prices at the store of the Subscriber. ONE GILL of the above, serves for a LARGE washing, which is done by much less labour, in one fifth the time required by other materials. Feb. 22. **W. M. HARRINGTON**.

No. 1 Extra Philadelphia BUCK-WHEAT MEAL.

IN boxes and kegs 25 lbs each, and in bags 12 1/2 lbs each "warranted to make good 'Pateskes' and free from grit." For sale at the **ITALIAN WAREHOUSE**. Feb. 1.

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

EXTRA FLOUR.

IN half barrels,—a further supply of superior pastry FLOUR, in half tubs, is now to be had at the **ITALIAN Warehouse**. **W. M. HARRINGTON**. Jan. 25.

BOARDING.

MRS MADISON, can comfortably accommodate, three or four Permanent Boarders, at No. 12, Jacob Street.

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

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

FIGS, PRUNES, & DATES.

FOR sale by **W. M. HARRINGTON**,—Drama, half and quarter Drama, Turkey Figs, Fancy Boxes Imperial PRUNES, fresh DATES in Mats. Also—Jordan ALMONDS, Soft Shelled Do.; Hickory, Pecan and WALNUTS, FILBERTS, PRESERVED GINGER, CITRUS, LEMON PEEL, &c.; all of late importations. Feb. 22. **ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.**

REFINED LARD OIL, in Cans.

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

JOHN HAYS, MELODIAN MANUFACTURER,

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

A VARIETY of Music Books, Music Paper, and Musical Instruments, kept constantly on hand. All kinds of Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired at the shortest notice. Instruments sent from the country will be promptly repaired—carefully packed—and returned by advised conveyance: charges as moderate as if the parties were present. Every description of second-hand Musical Instruments taken in part payment for new ones. Halifax, March 1, 1851. 65. n. 1.

(Continued from page 296.)

Hon. Mr. Johnston presented petitions from the Rev. J. E. Bill and others, praying money for rebuilding a bridge at Nictaux, over the Annapolis river—placed on road file. Also, a petition from Joseph Marshall and others, for money to assist in clearing the river Annapolis from obstructions, from Bridgetown upwards—referred to committee on navigation securities. Also, a petition from the President and Directors of the Halifax Fire Insurance Company, praying leave to extend their insurances—referred to a select committee. Also, a petition from the Halifax and Dartmouth Mutual Insurance Company, for reducing the paid up capital necessary before going into operation. Also, a petition from the Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, for transferring the government of Acadia college to the Convention—laid on table with leave to bring in a bill. Also, a petition from the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society, in favour of the Academy at Horton—referred to committee on education. Also, a petition from the Rev. Alex. Clarke and others, in favour of the Female Education Seminary at Amherst, which Mr. Johnston described as a novel and useful effort in Nova Scotia for extending female education—referred to committee on education.

TEMPERANCE PETITIONS.

Hon. Mr. Johnston presented a petition from 2783 persons, chiefly Freeholders, for repeal of the license laws and for legislation repressing intemperance; also, a petition from James S. Taylor and 38 others in Lower Stewiacke, on same subject. Mr. Johnston said the subject was of such vast importance that he should defer any remarks until it was fully before the house. He moved a committee to consider and report the best means of diminishing intemperance, with power to send for persons or papers.—Committee appointed on the subject of Temperance, and petition referred to it. Also, a petition from Charles B. Naylor and others, for a small grant of money to aid in the dissemination of total abstinence principles. Also, a petition from the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance for legislation for repressing intemperance; and a petition from the same for the incorporation of the Grand Division, with liberty for subordinate divisions to avail themselves of the same privilege. Mr. Fulton presented a petition from the Division of the Sons of Temperance in Pugwash for an act of incorporation. Mr. Comeau presented a petition in favour of Temperance. Mr. Buird, a petition of the same kind, all of which were referred to Temperance committee.

Hon. Mr. Young asked leave to present a petition from the Nova Scotia Sabbath Alliance, praying for an act to prevent Sabbath breaking especially by drunkenness—referred to Messrs. Young, Harrington, Mott, Ernst and Ryder. Mr. Mignowitz moved that 200 copies of the Electric Telegraph bill be printed. Passed, and ordered accordingly. The house adjourned to one o'clock, on Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1851.

REPORTS.

Mr. Fulton reported from the Committee, to whom was referred the counter petitions, relating to building a bridge over a river in Guysborough, in favour of building the bridge over the higher site, because it would be less expensive and more accommodating. Mr. Hall partially reported from the Committee on Agriculture—to the effect that all grain should be measured by weight—report received. Several bills were read a second time, and referred to committee of the whole House.

SPECIAL LEAVE.

Mr. Beckwith asked special leave to present a petition on the Probate Law, and two Temperance Petitions. Leave refused to the former—

granted to the latter. Mr. Campbell also received special leave to present two Temperance Petitions. Mr. Kedy received special leave to present two petitions of the same kind. Mr. Snow introduced a bill for naturalizing a citizen of the United States.

HALIFAX MARKET.

Hon. Attorney General wished to press forward a bill for erecting a new Market House in Halifax; because it would make a difference in the contract if not immediately pressed forward, as this was the season when labour and stone could be procured at lower rates.

BILLS.

Mr. Hall introduced a bill to incorporate the Wesleyan Society of Nova Scotia. Read a first time and referred to a special Committee: Messrs. Johnston, Fulton, Henry, Killam, and McDonald.

ELECTIVE COUNCILS.

Hon. J. W. Johnston asked if any copy of the Despatch to the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, on the subject of Elective Councils, from Earl Grey, had been sent to Sir John Harvey? Hon. Attorney General said that at the last dates the despatch was in the hands of the printer, and there was no time to send a copy. It might be expected by an early mail.

POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.

Hon. Attorney General, by command, laid on the table of the House the final correspondence from the Home Government on the subject of the Post Office, and also the correspondence, relating to the Post Master at Lunenburg, requested by the Hon. Mr. Johnston a few days ago.

COLLEGE BILL.

Mr. Henry's Bill for repealing the grant to King's College, was read a second time. Mr. Campbell moved that the further consideration of it be deferred to this day three months. Mr. Henry being absent, some discussion took place as to whether the question should be put in his absence; and the Bill was by general consent, laid over.

GAS BILL.

The Kerosene Gas Company Bill was taken up—its object was to reduce the distance required between the pipes of the Company and those of the old Gas Company to 18 inches instead of 4 feet. The Committee adjourned, to find room for enquiry.

VICE ADMIRALTY.

Mr. Harrington moved for a committee to enquire into the constitution of the Vice Admiralty Court, and whether any measures could be adopted for improving the same. Messrs. Harrington, Doyle, Henry, Mignowitz and Young. Hon. Attorney General asked leave to present a petition from a large number of persons interested in the fisheries against the present law, making the people of an eastern shore pay half towards draining a seine on the western shore. The petition was not received, in consequence of the last day for such reception having passed. The House adjourned till 1 o'clock to-morrow.

EXTRACT FROM DESPATCH from the Hon. Provincial Secretary, to W. H. Keating, Esq., Deputy Secretary, dated No. 5, Sloane Street, London, February 14, 1851:—

"It will be satisfactory to his Excellency to be informed that, whatever may be the decision of the Government and Parliament, I shall be prepared to submit the propositions of parties of the highest respectability and most extensive connexions, who will complete any Railroads we require, taking the Province Debentures without guarantee in payment, bearing interest at five per cent."

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. W. Smith (100s. per Mr. Wm. Moir, Guysboro.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Wallace: W. C. B.—We received a letter from our Agent at Parrsboro, about the time to which you refer, stating that R. D. had removed from River Philip to Economy, and requesting his paper to be sent to him at the latter place, which we accordingly did. We fear there has been some mistake. We shall send the paper to River Philip, and withhold it from Economy until further orders. Will our Agent at Parrsboro advise us on this subject? St. John, N. B.: R. K. In your next please mention the number, or date, of the Papers which have been injured, and if possible, we will supply them.

TO AGENTS.

We are much in want of money, having to make remittances for Paper, beside meeting the constant weekly expenses of the office. Our Agents in New Brunswick and elsewhere will oblige by collecting and forwarding dues without delay. If by mail, please send us as large sums, at one time, as possible. Postage on 10s., or 20s., is a heavy tax on the Paper.

LATEST NEWS FROM CANADA.

From the Montreal Gazette, June 13, 1849: "Our readers will have observed the frequent notices which have appeared in our advertising columns of the benefits resulting from the use of **WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY** in the cure of diseases of the respiratory organs, catarrhal affections, liver complaints, &c. Many of the certificates are couched in strong language, and may be thought to be mere catchpenny notices, for the purpose of drawing attention to a quack medicine. Such, however, **Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry** is not. We can ourselves vouch for the good effects this Balsam has had on diseases of the nature of those above mentioned, whenever we have known it resorted to, and that when every other remedy has been tried and failed.

From the New York Evening Mirror, March 30, 1849: "We regard the wild cherry tree as one of nature's own physicians, a sort of good Samaritan of the forest: for its medicinal gum has relieved the sufferings and saved the lives of thousands. The Balsam prepared by Dr. Wistar is a pure and perfectly reliable preparation of the real Cherry essence, and it is a remedy by no means 'bad to take.' We speak confidently and strongly in its praise, from having witnessed its renovating influence in consumptive cases when all other prescriptions had proved of no effect. The only genuine is always signed I. Butts on the wrapper. For sale by the general agent, **SETH W. FOWLE**, 100 Washington street, Boston, Mass., and by his sub-agents throughout the United States and British Provinces. For Sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug Stores of **MORTON & CO.**, and **JOHN NAYLOR**."

Marriages.

By the Rev. Wm. Heudebourg, on the 22nd ult., Mr. **EBENEZER WHITE**, to Miss **ISABELLA SCOTT**, both of this City.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. John Scott, **JOHN WILLIAM McCALLUM**, Advocate, Quebec, to Miss **SARAH**, daughter of the late J. W. C. Brown, Esq., of this City.

At Mount Pleasant, River Philip, on the 26th February, by the Rev. W. C. Beals, Mr. **JOHN POWERS**, to Miss **SARAH CYNTHIA**, eldest daughter of Richard Black, Esq., both of the above named place.

At Upper Rawdon, on Thursday 20th February, by the Rev. William McCarty, Mr. **RICHARD COOK**, of Douglas, to Miss **MARY ANN BOND**, of Rawdon, Hants County.

Deaths.

At New Albany, Annapolis County, on the 8th February, after a short but painful affliction, which she bore patiently and with joyful anticipation of that "rest remaining for the people of God," **Mrs. MARY ANN FOSTER**, aged 62, leaving a kind husband, several affectionate children, and many endeared friends to mourn their loss. Mrs. F. sought the Lord when she was sixteen years of age, and united herself to the Wesleyan Church, and continued, not only a member, but warmly attached to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of her choice.

On the 30th October last, at his Estate—Mount St. Thomas, in the Vale—Island of Jamaica—**CHARLES GRUBER**, Esq., a native of Halifax, in the 44th year of his age.

On Saturday morning last, in the 4th year of her age, **MARY HALL**, youngest daughter of Edward Albro, Esq.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

SUNDAY, February 23rd—brigs Halifax, Meagher, Boston, 4 days, to B. Wier & Co.; Dolphin, McFarlan, New York, to W. H. Rudolf.

MONDAY, 24th—French Mail Pkt schr E. L. Parkhurst, Duquesnel, St Pierre, N.F., 6 days, to D. Starr & Co.; 2 days in the ice; schr Flora, Reynolds, Bourgeois, N.F., to J. Strachan.

TUESDAY, 25th—schr Indus, Day, New York, 5 days, to J. & M. Tobin.

WEDNESDAY, 27th—schr Mayflower, Robishaw, from Arixhat; R. M. Steamship Resident, Lott, Liverpool, G.B., 11 days.

THURSDAY, 10 days, to S. A. White & Co; Jane Sprout, Fraser, from the eastward.

CLEARED.

Feb. 21st—schr A. M. Unjacke, McKenzie, Boston—John Tobin; Stranger, O'Bryan, Boston—John Eason & Co.

Feb. 24th—schr Enterprise, Thornborn, New York—Donahoe & Brothers.

MEMORANDA.

Liverpool, G. B., Jan. 25th—sailed, barque Medon, McNeil, for Porto Rico.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16th—arr'd schr Primrose, O'Bryan, Halifax.

Brig Victoria, Frith, sailed from Philadelphia for Halifax, on the 20th Feb.

Brig Telegraph, Sponagle, arrived at Liverpool, N.S. from St Kitts.

New York, Feb. 14th—arr'd brigs Two Brothers, (of Parrsboro, N. S.) Knowlan, 11 days from Cardenas; Enterprise, Turner, from St Domingo, 22 days; schr Active, Gowdy, do., 23 days; 17th—arr'd Victoria, Hall, from Nassau.

Baltimore, Feb. 15th—arr'd brig Sea, Godfrey, B. W. Indies; arr'd brig Transit, Paynter, St Vincent; Norfolk, Feb. 13th—arr'd brig Rosana, Sponagle, New York—to lead for Jamaica.

Arecibo, P. R., Jan. 24th—arr'd schr Belmont, Curt; 26th—cod dull \$3 1-8; sugar \$4 a 4 1-8; ms \$11 a \$12; Kingston, Feb. 14th—arr'd brig Lady Ogilvie, from Halifax; sailed brig Mary, for Cuba.

Falmouth, Feb. 14th—sailed Cipara, for Savannah la Mar. Arr'd at Queenston, Jan. 10th—barque "Blanch," from Sydney.

Prices Current at Kingston Jam., Feb. 15th—Codfish in casks, 12s. dull; Boxes 13s a 15s; Maki No 3, 26s full fat; Herring No 1, round 14s quick; Alewives No 1, 20s; Salmon 66s; Cod Oil 3s, declining; Butter 7d, very dull; W Pine Lumber, 75s, very dull; Cedar Shingles 17s a 18s.

SPOKEN.

On the 6th Feb., lat 34 29, lon 69 16, schr Rambler, from Halifax for Bermuda.