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Poetry.

THE GRAND TRANSITION

How different is man's world from that of God!
His, like Himself, is uniform; flowers blow
With the same blush as ever; Heaven's bow
Is seen by us as fair as at the flood.
Its watch-fires keep the stations where they stood
At the beginning; while the rivers flow
In the channels of a thousand years ago.
Thus 'tis with nature; but what changes, broad
And deep, come o'er the living world of mind!
As time moves onward, kingdoms overthrown,
Tongues, customs, systems, antiquated grown,
Mark his dread trappings; all things verging fast
Toward that grand era when the world, new cast,
In God's own mould, a glorious form shall find.

* From "The Lake, and Poetic Musings."

GOLD.

Oh, cursed love of gold!
How worthless is the prize,
That human life doth hold
To our young cheated eyes;
For this from home and house we part,
And tear sweet nature from the heart.
In vain fond parents weep;
In vain a sister sighs;
To gather gold we sweep
To sickly climes and skies;
And when the stream begins to roll,
We gain the world and lose the soul.

Christian Miscellany.

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

Religion as an Aid to Science.

We assign to the fundamental truths of nature and revealed religion an essential office in scientific reasoning. They are of service, however, rather in teaching us how to ask, than how to answer questions. They show us in what direction the truth lies. They furnish us with tests in which we may discriminate between the probable and the untenable, and may thus, even when in doubt or error, be redeemed from absurdity. They define limits within which correct theories must be found,—conditions which a hypothesis must satisfy in order to proffer valid claims upon our acceptance. By these means the labour of inquiry is greatly abridged, and the progress of discovery greatly expedited. The routes of scientific research are not parallel, but cross and re-cross each other at frequent intervals; and there are three separate lines of investigation, at whose common points of intersection are found the fundamental truths of the physical universe.

On one of these routes the finger post of design points the way. With inadequate views of the divine attributes, we should rest satisfied with the salient facts and PRIMA FACIE aspects of nature, and should readily admit the existence of purposeless and objectless forms and arrangements. The obliquity of the ecliptic would have been observed without being accounted for. Animals and plants would have been entered name in the growing Fauna or Flora of the naturalist, without any attempt to assign them their place or office in the economy of creation. Human anatomy or physiology might have been complete in its details, and yet, as to its RATIONALE, have remained in primeval rudeness. But the same mental process, which recognizes the wisdom of the Creator, dictates the axiom that nothing is made in vain, that all things exist for their several offices and subserve their ends. Science then no longer confines itself to the completion of its catalogue of existences and phenomena; but suspends the collection of facts to make entries for the parallel column of purposes and adaptations.

The second route is indicated by the divine benevolence. Under any system but that of Christian theism, science would make only few and casual aggressions upon

the domain of apparent evil. Malignant would seem as probable as beneficent ends, and where the immediate and conspicuous effect was disastrous, the law of design would suggest inquiry simply as to the adaptations and contrivances with reference to that disastrous result. Thus the volcano, the earthquake, the thunderbolt, would be investigated only as to their resources of destruction, their dissolving forces, their potency as ministers of divine wrath and vengeance. But love strikes a new key-note in the harmonies of science. The Christian philosopher grapples with the seeming fiend, till he can strip off the mask that hides an angel's countenance. The fearful energies of nature are forced into the alembic, and tortured by successive tests till they betray their benignant secret, and are exalted to their due place among beneficent agencies. The volcano thus becomes a safety valve, the lightning a swift-winged messenger of health.

The third of these routes has over its gateway the inscription GOD IS ONE. Polytheistic science contented itself with thinly peopled groups and imperfect classifications. It traced resemblances of the lowest order, but hardly possessed the idea of analogy. Class was deemed distinct from class; the several kingdoms of nature were regarded as mutually independent; and sameness of plan in different departments was not so much as dreamed of. Analogy is but a comprehensive name for the filaments of divine oneness, which form the warp with which the ever-varying woof of creation is interwoven. Every argument from analogy is an enthymeme of which the unity of God is the suppressed member. Analogy indeed proves nothing; but it always points in the direction of the truth, suggests probabilities, solves doubts, affiliates insulated facts, and urges on the discovery of more extended inductions; higher generalizations, laws of simpler expression and wider embrace. It carries into the circuits of the stars the force that detaches the apple from its stem. It traces the commingling of the world-elements in the manipulations of the laboratory. It brings into the same system the elephant and the animalcule, the banyan that shelters an army and the speck of mole on the crumbling wall. Impatient of differences and numbers, it ever blends, harmonizes, unites; nor can it lay down its ministry till it has inscribed on the entire creation the same clear record of the divine unity that stands on the page of revelation. Design, benevolence, unity,—these have become the watchwords of science, the conditions of probability, the germs of theories, the ultimate elements of human knowledge. But potent as these ideas are as the elements of discovery and means of progress, their office is not construction but verification. They do not tell us what we shall find on inquiry, but only where, and on what conditions we shall find it. They furnish not the terms of available A PRIORI reasoning; but only enable us to substantiate our inductions of facts, and to pass step-wise, by observation and experiment, from lower to higher orders of truths.—North American Review.

"I cannot Give up the World yet."

The despairing death of a young man in my congregation, was followed by a deep seriousness among his companions. There appeared to be genuine contrition for sin, and in none more decidedly than in a young lady who was the pride of the youthful circle. She was, the daughter of a prosperous merchant, surrounded by the attractions of wealth, and the gay company and pleasures it brings; but a pious mother had sought to lead her to the Saviour. She had often been serious, and was now more decidedly so than ever. Before, she had grieved the Spirit; now she wished to become a Christian. Her Bible was read; she prayed in secret, and came to her pastor and freely unburdened her soul. Her convictions of sin were pungent; her views of the ways of sal-

vation apparently clear and correct. With simplicity she besought me to counsel her and pray for her.

I believed she was near the kingdom of heaven, and expected the Saviour would very soon appear precious to her. But upon a closer examination I found an obstacle of fearful magnitude. She did not understand her own heart. She thought she was willing to give her affections to Christ, resigning every idol, but she had not looked closely. The world and her old associates still had a power over her, though she knew it not. She would be a Christian, yet like the wife of Lot, looked back with a wishful eye to what she had left. Seeing the fearful peril of her soul, and the importance of a speedy decision, I showed her the danger of continuing in her present state, and urged her to surrender her soul to God.

After an interval of a few days I sought her residence, and found her much as before. She frankly revealed to me the exercises of her mind. "In the silence of my chamber away from the world, where I can seriously weigh the all-important subject, I think I feel willing to give up all. I can there feel I am, a great sinner, that Christ is just such a Saviour as I need, and that the world is false; but the moment a companion comes in, I am changed and feel unwilling to renounce all. I want to break away from these; but how can I?" I again represented her danger, and told her that if she did not become a Christian now, she probably never would. As the Spirit had often striven with her, he might now take his departure never to return. I trembled for an immortal soul, over whose conversion angels desired to rejoice. She soon made a choice—but, alas, she chose the world. When I again approached her on the subject, she said, "I find I cannot give up the world yet." She had too many sacrifices to make.

Years have since passed. She has been no more conscious of a Saviour standing at the door of her heart and asking to come in; no Spirit's whisperings have been breathed in her ear; no tear of penitence had moistened her cheek. She acknowledges she has no feeling—no desire to be a Christian at present. She drowns all thoughts of death and the judgment in the cup of pleasure.

There is a crisis in the life of every impenitent sinner, a season when the Spirit comes to him for the last time—when he must choose between the pleasures of the world and the service of God. You may not know when you pass that crisis. With eagerness you may be pursuing the world, deferring for a convenient season the one thing needful, while God has written your name among those of whom he says, "Ephraim is joined unto idols: let him alone."—Oh cherish the strivings of the spirit, ere it is for ever too late. Cast in your lot with the people of God. Go with your wicked heart—all that you value on earth, carry them to Calvary, and resolve that if you perish, it shall be there pleading for mercy.—American Messenger.

Religious Newspapers a Help to Pastors.

Every Minister of the Gospel, who has charge of a congregation, is no doubt fully convinced that the circulation of a well conducted religious newspaper within the bounds of his charge, has aided him in no small degree in the discharge of his pastoral duties.

First, they are the means of communicating a large amount of religious information and instruction, which could not with propriety be presented from the pulpit; truth often arrests the attention, and reaches the heart, when presented in the shape of narrative, which has failed to produce any effect from the pulpit. As the mirror reflects our image, so often is our conduct reflected in the life of another. Thus it was that David condemned himself in passing sentence upon another.

Second, they are the means of giving enlarged and benevolent views and feelings, by disclosing weekly the spiritual condition

of the world, bringing home to the fireside of every reader the perishing condition of the heathen, and making a personal application to him, as did the man of Macedonia, in a vision to Paul, "Come over and help us."

Thirdly, they are the means of making an intelligent people, imparting a knowledge of Geography and History, promoting the cause of education, creating an interest in Sabbath Schools, and in the distribution of Bibles and Tracts.

And the last I shall mention is, they are great in promoting revivals of religion; when one church is revived and souls are converted unto God, that glorious news, which causes the angels in heaven to rejoice, is communicated through the medium of the religious newspaper, to other churches; is read by hundreds, and perhaps thousands, and many of them will rejoice. They will pray with more earnestness and faith, and they too may be revived; and when that congregation come together on the Sabbath, will it not be with different feeling, and better prepared to hear the truth, from having heard of a revival?

If, then, you would have a benevolent and intelligent church, ready to promote every good word and work, encourage the subscribing for and reading a well conducted religious newspaper.

In one of the Middle States, a learned and pious minister of the Gospel preached to a country congregation somewhere between thirty and forty years, during which time he made a number of attempts to establish Sabbath Schools, Bible Classes, Bible and Missionary Societies; but all in vain. His people took no interest in them, and in some instances manifested direct and open opposition. About 1830 or 1831, there was an extensive revival in many of the churches belonging to the same Presbytery,—protracted meetings were held, and this excellent minister greatly aided his brethren in several of the adjoining churches. At length, he determined to hold a protracted meeting in his own church; he called his people together, and made his intentions known to them. A few were in favour, the majority was opposed to it. A brother was invited to preach for him, and to visit with him the members of the church, to persuade them to withdraw their opposition. After spending some time in their efforts, the opponents agreed that the meeting might be held if the minister would never appoint another. As might be expected under such circumstances, no good was done, neither has there been a revival in that church, within the knowledge of the writer, a period of thirty years. The reader will not be much astonished to learn that the minister and one other, were the only persons who took a religious newspaper.—Central Christian Herald.

Pulpit Eloquence.

A more sickening and disgusting exhibition can nowhere be witnessed, than to see a minister of the Gospel, forgetful of his high duties and holy calling, prostituting the pulpit by preaching himself. Any attempt to play the orator on such an occasion, sinks the minister into contempt in the view of any individual of cultivated taste or piety. The minister should be forgetful of himself, and think only of his hearers and his subject. He stands between the living and the dead. His mission is of the last importance to man; and he should fill it with singleness of heart. If this be the spirit of the preacher, he cannot fail to be eloquent. The eloquence of the pulpit consists in the greatest simplicity of style and manner, in the dignity and sublimity of the topics discussed, in the awful interests involved, and in the overwhelming manifestations of a Redeemer's love. Let those fill the soul of a speaker, and he will be sufficiently eloquent.—Judge M. Lean.

We want nothing but the return of apostolical simplicity, self-denial, and love, to bring a pentecostal effusion of the Spirit upon our ministrations.—Bridges.

Missionary Intelligence.

(From Wesleyan Notices Newspaper, Dec. 1850.)

Wesleyan Missions in Southern Africa.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE DISTRICT.

NEWMANVILLE.—Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Richard Ridgill, dated Somerset West, March 5th, 1850.

SINCE I last wrote to you, I have twice visited Newmanville, the residence of Mr. John D. Lindsay. It is situated in the district of Worcester, distant from this place (according to our Cape mode of computing distances) nine hours on horseback. Mr. Lindsay has been connected for several years with our society as a member. He first went into the country as a Teacher in a private family. His heart glowing with the love of God, he let his light shine among men by establishing a Sabbath and evening school for the neglected adults and children of colour in the neighbourhood. For a length of time he met with much opposition; for his motives were misunderstood, and his proceedings misrepresented. Nevertheless, through good report and evil report, he continued to exhort and teach, until the prejudices of the unfriendly gave way. Having embraced, about two years ago, an opportunity on commencing business in the same place of an extensive scale, he found his means of doing good likewise increased. He fitted up a suitable building for a chapel or school-room, in which he collects, on the Sabbath, and at other times, as many of his poorer neighbours as he can, to whom he expounds the Scriptures, and whom he endeavours to guide in the way of peace. He has also succeeded to such an extent in gaining the confidence and esteem of the respectable Dutch farmers around him, that, in consequence of their application, the Governor, Sir Harry Smith, honoured him, a few months ago, with a Commission of the Peace for that District.

Having long been desirous of the visits of a Missionary, for his own encouragement, as well as the recognition and superintendence of his work, Mr. Lindsay naturally turned to the church of which he was a member, and, on his application, the duty of visiting Newmanville was assigned to the resident Missionary of Somerset West.

On my last visit, I was accompanied by the Rev. Joseph Little, who embraced the opportunity, before he returned to India, of extending his acquaintance with the scenery and manners of the Cape. He saw, during our journey, more of its "majestic barrenness," and experienced more of the vicissitudes of African travelling, than we anticipated. Our journey thither was pleasant enough; but heavy rains having fallen on Sabbath, our return home was rendered both disagreeable and fatiguing, particularly to an invalid. We set out before sunrise on the Sunday morning, and had not proceeded far before the rain began again to fall. The river we had crossed without difficulty or danger on the preceding Thursday had become a furious and impassable torrent. After five hours' dreary wandering in search of a ferry or fordable place, we were compelled to adopt another route. The sun set as we descended the French Hoek Mountains; at the foot of which we met with a kind reception from Mr. Hugo, to whom we were strangers, but who entertained us with all the cordial hospitality for which the Cape farmer is noted, and which we were in a condition to appreciate, after being upwards of twelve hours on the saddle drenched by the showers of heaven, or wading through the streams which rushed down the mountain sides. Another ride of seven hours on the following day brought us safely to our homes again.

On the Sabbath which we spent at Newmanville I preached twice in Dutch, and met a class which Mr. Lindsay had collected. Mr. Little preached in English. I baptised an infant son of Mr. Lindsay, and likewise two adults whom he has long had under instruction, and whose consistent conduct leads us to hope that they have passed from darkness to light.

SOMERSET.—LOWRY'S PASS, AND THE STRAND.—Extract of a Letter from the Same, dated Somerset West, April 8th, 1850.

I AM glad to be able to report that our

congregations in this place continue as large as ever, although many who formerly attended this chapel, from a distant part of the Circuit, do so no longer, having the gospel regularly preached to them nearer their own homes. Judging from the statements made in a lovefeast which I held on Good-Friday and from my observations during the quarterly visitation of the classes, as well as in private intercourse with the members, I have reason to hope that many of them are growing in the grace and in knowledge of our Lord and Saviour. Nevertheless, as it was in the beginning, so it is now, "offences come," and cases of such difficulty arise, that I become increasingly conscious of my need of that wisdom which cometh from above. My Sabbath engagements with Dutch congregations are now so numerous, that I have much difficulty in continuing the English service, which I commenced soon after my arrival here. I am induced to persevere by the desire of meeting the wishes and benefiting the souls of the families resident in the village. I find a still further motive in the attendance of the elder children of the day-school, whom we regularly instruct in our language.

The number of hearers at Sir Lowry's Pass, in the chapel generously presented to the Society by W. Terrington, Esq., steadily increases, as does also the number of members. The preaching of the Gospel would be attended with greater success, were it not for the intemperate habits which prevail to a fearful extent in this particular locality. We have, nevertheless, in our small society, some cheering instances of the power of divine grace in eradicating even this deep-rooted sin. The Class-Leader, a man of colour, walks humbly and closely with God, and is unwearied in his efforts to promote the spiritual welfare of those around him, though often called to witness and endure such outbreaks of depravity as would disgust any but the man who is constrained by the love of Christ. His wife teaches a day-school—a labour of love, in truth; for the trifling sum I am enabled to allow her is far from being a fair compensation for the time and trouble she bestows upon it.

The Strand is a fishing hamlet, distant about two miles from this village. The number of persons permanently residing there may be computed at two hundred, chiefly Mahometans. During the summer months, and especially after the vintage, it is much resorted to by Dutch families from all parts of the colony, being famed far and wide as a watering place. Though the gospel has been occasionally preached there by various individuals, no regular services had been held until the opening of the chapel in March last year. Various unforeseen and untoward circumstances rendered the erection of this chapel a much more difficult and expensive undertaking than I anticipated; and I have not yet been able to raise the sum necessary to free it from debt.

The number of hearers will, of course, fluctuate. Last Sunday upwards of a hundred were present, most of whom were visitors. Many of these I may never see again; yet it is not too much to hope that some, especially among the afflicted, will receive impressions lasting as eternity. Such labours may not result in any numerical increase to the Society; yet, if any sinner be turned from the error of his ways, if any anxious inquirer be guided to Christ, if any afflicted and mourning soul be comforted, our labour is not in vain in the Lord. It is gratifying to meet with many persons, members of the Dutch Reformed Church, who appear to love the Lord Jesus in sincerity, and whose whole desire is to His name, and the remembrance of Him. These hear us gladly, and repeatedly express their thankfulness that they can now attend the house of God; whereas, in former years, they were, for weeks together, denied the privilege. I have felt a pleasure in offering the chapel for their use, whenever one of their own Ministers may wish to occupy it. With the exception of the few months above mentioned, our congregation will be small; yet I have every prospect of being able to form a class. I must endeavour also to establish a school; for there is a great desire on the part of the parents—Mahometans as well as others—to have their children instructed.

Since I commenced this letter, I have had a visit from Mr. Lindsay, who preached

twice on the Sabbath in this place; and have made arrangements to visit his residence at Newmanville during the first week in May, when I hope likewise to have the opportunity of preaching the word in some other places in that neighbourhood.

Family Circle.

Character.

There are weak-minded and feeble-bodied individuals, who are never well, and who never would be if they could. The doctor must call, the draught must be taken, and every friend must tell them on pain of serious displeasure, that they look ill, and must take great care of themselves.

There are kind-hearted souls, who can never be happy themselves unless they can make others so. Half a dozen such as these in a village, and scores in a town, do more real good, and bring about them more sunshine, than a hundred merely respectable inhabitants. O, how I love to fall in with such beings.

There are tattling gad-about, who can no more withhold from the whole neighbourhood anything they may happen to know or hear, than a cackling hen that has just laid an egg. Be it true or false, let it be good or evil, the story must be told. Sorry I am that the tribe of gad-about is a numerous one.

There are passionate persons so hot and peppery, so truly combustible, that a word will throw them into a blaze. Whether the offence be small or great, intended or accidental, it is all one; they are like loaded guns; they go off when the least thing touches the trigger. Of such a one as this it was aptly said:—

"He carries in his breast a spark of fire,
That any fool may fan into a flame."

There are thoughtful men who remain at home and grow wise, and there are thoughtless wanderers who go abroad and come back ignorant. It is not what the eye sees, but what the mind reflects upon, that supplies us with wisdom.

There are persons who, acting from sudden impulse, make use of such strong expressions on trifling occasions, that they find no suitable words for occurrences of importance. They know nothing of the positive and comparative, but always make use of the superlative. The squeaking of a mouse and the fall of a church spire would call forth the same ejaculation.

There are busybodies whose own business seems not to be of half so much importance to them as the communication of them; these sit trifling matters to the bottom; make much of little things, and do a plentiful deal of mischief to all around them. Some court them, and some despise them, but every one dislikes them.

There are narrow minded men, ay, and women, too, who have humanity enough to abstain from upbraiding the receiver of it.

There are grateful spirits, that, come good or ill, are always "singing of mercy." To them the heavens declare the glory of God, and the earth is full of the goodness of the Lord. A spirit of this kind is worth a "sea full of sapphires."—*Old Humphreys.*

What Will the End Be?

When I see a boy angry with his parents, disobedient and obstinate—determined to pursue his own course—to be his own master—setting at nought the experience of age, and disregarding their admonitions and reproofs—unless his course of conduct is changed, I need not inquire, "What will his end be?" He not only disobeys his parents and insults his friends, but he disregards the voice of God, and is pursuing that path that leads directly down unto the gates of death and despair.

When I notice a little girl quite fond of dress, and thereby her pride is increased; dissatisfied and unpleasant at times if she cannot obtain her desires, and anxious to appear better clothed than circumstances will permit; her thoughts occupied with what she will wear, and what others will think of her dress—unless she changes her course of conduct, I need not ask what her end will be. She regards her apparel more than God, and although she may be fancied, and greatly admired by the world yet ere

long, God will abuse her pride, and punish her for her vanity.

When I see a boy in the habit of lying, and no confidence to be placed in what he may say, always ready with a falsehood upon his tongue; unless he alter his course, I need not inquire what his end will be. The curse of God is upon him. He is despised by the good, and his own friends have no respect for him. He must dwell through eternity with the unhappy number of the fearful, unbelieving, abominable, murderers and liars, who have their part in the second death.

When I see a boy desiring the society of the wicked and depraved, associating with those who will swear, lie, cheat and steal; seeking their company, making their friendships—I need not inquire, unless he alter his course, what his end will be. He will soon be as bad as his companions, or worse; and, of a truth, does not fear nor love God, or he would not seek the society of those that set at nought his counsel, and despise his reproofs.

But when I see a boy kind, affectionate, respectful, obedient to his parents, keeping holy the Sabbath day, found in the sanctuary, joining God's people in his worship; loving to pray to him; who is punctual at the Sabbath school, attentive, quiet, with his lesson well committed to memory, and repeated accurately; keeping good company, forming good habits, I can predict, with almost a certainty, what the end of that boy will be. Respected by all that know him, a useful member of society, and an ornament as he advances in age, under the supervision of the God he loves; pursuing the path of the upright, having his heart sprinkled with that blood which cleanseth from all sin. The truth of the expression of Addison, "Behold how calm a Christian can die," will be verified in his death. Yes, when this, his earthly tabernacle, shall fail, he will find a "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens;" and exchange this world of sorrow for the abode of the just, in the paradise of God.—*London Bible Class Mag.*

A Noble Child.

At one of the anniversaries of a Sabbath School in London, two little girls presented themselves to receive a prize, one of whom had recited one verse more than the other, both having learned several thousand verses of Scripture. The gentleman who presided, inquired—

"And couldn't you have learned one verse more, and thus have kept up with Martha?"

"Yes, sir," the blushing child replied; "but I loved Martha, and kept back on purpose."

"And was there any one of all the verses you learned," again inquired the President, "that taught you this lesson?"

"There was, sir," she answered, blushing more deeply—"In honour preferring one another."

The Happy Girl.

Ay, she is a happy girl—we know by her fresh looks and buoyant spirits. Day in and day out she has something to do, and she takes hold of her work as if she did not fear to soil her hands or dirty her apron. Such girls we always love and respect, wherever we find them, in a palace or a hovel. Always pleasant and always kind, they never turn up their noses before your face or slander you behind your back. They have more good sense and better employment. What are flirts and bustle-bound girls in comparison with these? Good for nothing but to look at; and that is rather disgusting. Give us the industrious and happy girl, and we care not who worships fashionable and idle simpletons.

True Hospitality.

I pray you, O, excellent wife,umber not yourself and me to get a curiously rich dinner for this man or woman who has alighted at our gates; nor a bed-chamber made ready at too great a cost; these things, if they are curious in them, they can get for a few shillings in any village; but rather let this stranger see, if he will, in your looks, accents, and behaviour, your heart

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and earnestness, your thought and will, which he cannot buy at any price in any city, and which he may well travel twenty miles, and dine sparsely and sleep hardly to behold. Let not the emphasis of hospitality lie in bed and board; but let truth and love, and honor and courtesy, flow in all thy deeds."—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

General Miscellany.

Power of Monosyllables.

The Journal of Commerce has a communication, which is at once an argument and an exemplification in regard to the force of short words. Every word is a monosyllable. There is as much truth as amusement in the whole article. We extract two or three paragraphs from it:

THOUGHTS ON AND IN SHORT WORDS.

The speech of our sires far back in the days of yore, like that of the first man, who may well be thought to have been taught of God, was made up for the most part of those short words which are spoke with one pulse of the breath, and one stroke of the tongue. The stream of time through a long track of years, and from lands not our own, has brought down to us a vast draft of new and strange terms, with which we may think our speech has come to be rich; but it is clear that much of its strength has in this way been lost. Thus are we shewn to be base sons, who, both from our limbs, and our tongues, have lost the brawn of our sires. They, in truth, were poor in purse, but rich in speech. Their words, like gems, were as great in wealth as they were small in bulk; while the mass of ours are as poras they are large and long. We must add to this, not only the loss of force, but the waste of breath and time when we would speak our thoughts; and that of types and ink when we print them. Huge terms would shrink to one-third bulk, and time and pains would be spent less in vain, both to those who write and print, and to those who read, if there were a due care to keep the length and size of the words, and use no more than the thoughts can claim. In our age the price of time is as great, as that of books is small; and the first charge we would give to those who would have us read what they write, is—"In all ways and by all means be brief, for time is short, and art is long."

Nor let us think that the good old stock of words, so short and strong, is lost. They lie latent with the trash of the heap, and in bright points shine out here and there from the mass. Let the stars when the fog dims the air, or the face of the sky is dark with clouds. It will be well worth our while to mine out these gems, and string them on the chain of our thoughts, which will then shine with new lustre; and though the tongue may lose in sound, it may be the more fit to speak all that the deep soul can feel. The heart feels but through the thought; and it is thus that the tongue should beat while it gives vent to its joys and its pains.

The arts of life and the uses of the head have need, it is true, for terms both old and long. The heart must be kept cool while we search for truth; and truth shines best in what some call "a dry light." But what we have said holds in full force when we look to all that large class of thoughts which comes from the heart, and which we wish to go down into the souls of those to whom we speak. Here we need the thoughts that breathe and the words that burn—those that wing their speed like a bolt, and pierce like the barb of a shaft. Such are the terms in which it is fit to hail the long-lost friend, when we once more grasp his hand, and hang on his neck, and tell him, "I have seen thy face as though I had seen the face of God." Thus should we "sing praise to the Lord with a harp; with the harp and with the voice of a psalm; and pay our vows in the house of the Lord." Hear him who cries out of the depths, and say, what are the strains of his sad plaint? "Woe to the day in which I was born. Let that day be dark with the clouds of death. Let no voice of joy break on that night, and let its stars be dark, let it look for light, but have none; nor let it see the dawn of the day." "My gray hairs shall go down as grief to the grave of my son, and the tears of our eyes shall be at rest." "O, my son! my son! would to God I had died for thee, my son! my son!"

Knowledge of the World.

No one will deny that a knowledge of the human character enables us to meet the exigencies of life. It also bids us in all our intercourse with the world: Hence its importance and value, in whatever situation we may be placed.

Now all men, the learned and the ignorant, the rich and the poor, the poet and the philosopher, are more or less subject to the same passions and

feelings, and all think very nearly in the same way. Hence we should strive to know ourselves well. This we may do by considering, in all the circumstances in which we might be placed, what our aims would be, and what resolutions we should be capable of forming either for good or for evil. Thus, by striving to know ourselves, while, at the same time we observe the actions and learn the dispositions of others, we shall gain a knowledge of mankind.

Every one makes some impressions on us, at our first interview with him, but this impression is not always correct. If we listen to his conversation, if we draw out his feelings, his thoughts and his character, we shall soon learn to know him. It may be that he is deceptive, but in time we shall see his peculiar vices and virtues. We should, generally, be more careful to study the characters of those with whom we are intimate. We should observe them in every situation and circumstance; when under the influence of anger or vexation, of pleasure, or of exultation in success. By attending to their thoughts, which will appear in their conversation, we shall gain access to their real characters. Nor should we do this with a malicious attempt at discovering their faults and failings, but for our own improvement in our knowledge of the world.

This knowledge is not to be gained without much labour and observation; but in the end it will be found to be the most important of all our acquisitions, both in regulating our conduct and increasing our fortunes. Without it we shall find that life is subject to continual crosses. Without it we cannot adapt our selves to the circumstances in which we are placed. With it a wise man is like a master who knows all the springs of a machine, and may make them act as he pleases, to fulfil the great ends which he may have in view. It is a knowledge which no one can well do without, yet which many fail to acquire.

It is often said that men of letters are most deficient in it. If it is true, the reason is obvious. It belongs more to common sense than to skill in the sciences. Men of letters live, as it were by themselves. A knowledge of books does not impart plain common sense, which is the foundation of the knowledge of which we speak. Indeed, men of letters, who may be destitute of this knowledge, appear more ridiculous in the eyes of the world, since they are expected to be superior to mere men of the world.

No matter what dispositions men may have inherited, they commonly acquire some vices. It would perhaps be safer to be somewhat cautious in bestowing our confidence on those whom we do not fully know. The world as it ought to be is full of virtue; but as it actually is, virtue is mingled with deception. And since we live in it, we should try to know it well as it is, in order that we may avoid its follies. Much of our happiness in life will depend upon this. It will smooth our pathway, and save us ten thousand little vexations which render both ourselves and others miserable. Of all knowledge which we desire and strive to possess, this is the most practical.

The real worth of education and intellectual training is known only by its results; and just in proportion as these are happy and elevating, just in that proportion is education valuable. But the knowledge of the world cannot be otherwise than fortunate in its results, since it is calculated to save us many inconveniences. The only reason why so many fail of success is the want of this. "Know thyself," was the precept of an ancient philosopher, and well might he have added, then know the world.—*Paternal National Library.*

Title.

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT FROM PAULINO.

I saw a temple reared by the hands of men standing with the pinnacle on the distant plain. The storm beat upon it; the God of nature hurled his thunderbolts against it, and yet it stood firm as adamant. Revelry was in its halls; the gay, the happy, the young and the beautiful were there. I returned, and lo! the temple was no more! Its high walls lay in scattered ruins; moss and wild grass grew rankly there; and at the midnight hour the owl's lone cry added to the solitude.—The young and gay who had revelled there had passed away.

I saw a child rejoicing in his youth, the idol of his mother and the pride of his father, I returned, and the childhood had become old. Trembling with the weight of years, he stood the last of the generation, a stranger amid the destruction around him.

I saw the old oak standing with all its pride upon the mountains, the birds were caroling in its boughs, I returned and the oak was leafless and sapless; the wind was playing at pensive thro' its branches.

"Who is the destroyer?" said I to my guardian angel.

"It is Time," said he: "When the morning stars sang together with joy over the new made world, he commenced his course; and when he shall have destroyed all that is beautiful of the earth—plucked the sun from its sphere—veiled the moon in blood—yea, when he shall have rolled the heavens and earth away as a scroll, then shall an angel from the throne of God come forth, and with one foot on the sea, and one on the land, lift up his hands towards Heaven's Eternal—and say, Time was, Time is, but Time shall be no more!"

Wesleyana.

For the Wesleyan.

Horæ Wesleyanicae, or Thoughts on Methodism. No. V.

The rapid increase of Methodism in various parts of the earth, is an event worthy of the most grave consideration. At this moment, by a moderate calculation, there would appear to be, under the spiritual supervision of the British, Irish, and Canadian Conferences, the Methodist Episcopal Church, North and South, in the United States, and certain offshoots of the Parent Body, which are wholly Wesleyan in creed, and nearly so in economy, no less than One Million, Eight Hundred Thousand of Members, in full communion with their respective branches of the great Wesleyan family, and professing the enjoyment of the most heart-cheering religious experience that has been generally exhibited as the Christian's privilege for sixteen hundred years.

And in addition to the actual membership, by a medium computation, there cannot be fewer than Seven Millions, Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand persons under the general care of the various sections of the Wesleyan Pastorate, composing the multitudinous congregations which are Methodist in their predilections and support.—And every hour the mighty circle is widening.

Where dwells this mighty Host? Its multitudes dwell in every quarter of the Globe. They are to be found in every City and Town and Hamlet of England; in many parts of Scotland, and of poor Ireland and bleeding Ireland. You can meet them in the gay and goddess cities, and on the vine-clad slopes of sunny France.—In the heart of Germany, on the pillar of Hercules, and amid the glorious valleys of the cloud-cleaving Alps, they praise God. They are on the shores, and among the death-breathing forests of that land of mystery and misery—dark and desolate Africa. They are toiling with characteristic energy in the Island of Ceylon, and in Hurlston. Thousands of their warm-hearted votaries are in those new haunts of the anglo-saxon race—the Australian Colonies and the Islands of the Southern Sea; aiding the attempt to impress a moral character upon those wastes of the mighty empire of a distant day. And by legions may they be numbered in the northern half of the New World, from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, and from Newfoundland to California.

And during what space of time has this vast diffusion been proceeding? Hear the response of the great founder of the system: "In a letter of the year 1743, eight or ten persons came to me in London. . . . This was the rise of the United Societies." Hence it is made apparent that just One Hundred and Eleven years ago, John Wesley and eight or ten persons, in uniting to help each other to work out their own salvation, originated the movement and organization which has produced such amazing results.

When the purely moral means by which Methodism has been propagated is taken into account; when it is remembered that it owes nothing to a rapacious nobility, willing to embrace a new faith, provided they be enriched with the spoils of the old one—as, for example, in the case of the English and Scotch Reformation; when it is borne in mind that it has had no aid from king-craft, priest-craft, or mob-craft; that it has been neither the highway nor the backway to political power; that it has received no assistance from gorgeous and imposing ceremonies, so captivating to the ignorant and the lovers of external pomp; that, upon the contrary, believing in the promise of God, it trusted in the faithful preaching of truth, and the fervent enforcement of duty;—when these things are properly weighed, it may with confidence be asserted that the success of Methodism has been unparalleled since the first ages of the Christian Religion.

That success, however, has not been equal throughout the whole extent of its operations: it has been less in Scotland than in Ireland—greater, by a hundred fold, in England than in Ireland—but greater, by far, in America. Nor is this variation hard to be accounted for. In Scotland, it may with pleasure be acknowledged, that there was not the same field for Methodism as elsewhere; because there was not the same need for it. The Reformation had been much more thorough in Scotland than in England; and Presbyterianism had done greater service for Scotland than Episcopalianism had rendered to

England. There can be no doubt but that from various causes the Scottish clergy, though less profoundly learned, were as pastors and preachers, vastly more effective than their Anglican brethren; and the people were much better educated and more religious in the north than in the south of Britain. Besides there has been, from time to time, when the Established Church of Scotland has declined in energy or become less popular in its spirit, certain secessions from the legal communion, which have had the effect of infusing in the heart of the nation a renewed vitality, superseding the necessity of a more extensive action of Methodism. Recent events in connection with the Morrisonian movement, have proved that the Scottish mind is by no means impregnable to the force of Arminian argumentation.

With respect to Ireland, it may in brief terms be stated that among the nominal Protestants of that unhappy land, there was pressing need of increased spiritual exertion; but that painful circumstances, identified with the previous history of that country, have rendered every form of Protestantism comparatively useless to overcome its invincible popery, and its not much-to-be-wondered-at hatred of the saxon name. Alas! that the truest and kindest efforts of modern English benevolence and legislation should prove unequal to the obliteration of the remembrance or tradition of ancient wrong.

England presented a wide and fruitful expanse for the labours of Wesley; and his success was commensurate to the greatness of his opportunity. Nevertheless Methodism has had many difficulties to contend with in England, otherwise its extension would have been far more ample.

In the mighty Republic of the West, it has had free course to run. Here Christianity has been left to its own heaven-born vigour for support; and here Methodism has had fair play for its free energies, unopposed by rich and powerful religious establishments. Most fully has it appreciated its advantages in this boundless and unencumbered field for diligent zeal; and most successfully has it gathered the stores of its golden harvests for the Lord of the vineyard. In the short space of eighty-one years only, it has outstripped every other form of religious faith; and it now overshadows the land like a shield.

EMERSON.

Correspondence.

Nova Scotia Bible Society.

The travelling agent of this Society, who lately met with a serious accident near Guysborough, has returned to the city. He addressed the following letter (a copy of which has been sent us for publication) to a member of the Committee.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I have just returned to the City from my Eastern tour, in the prosecution of which I have been delayed some weeks beyond the time usually required—several untoward circumstances having intervened to interrupt my progress. After some days of sickness which I endured in the autumn, my horse took a distemper then prevailing in Pictou, which increased my detention at the onset; but it was not till I had returned from Cape Breton that my greatest hindrance overtook me.

In my journeyings in that Island I had surmounted difficulties not a little trying, and had been preserved from dangers not less threatening, and was rejoiced to resume my wanderings, after crossing the strait of Canso so late in the season, in apparently more favourable circumstances, in Nova Scotia proper. But while indulging the grateful reflection, a thought from one of the Poets occurred to my mind, which I little dreamed was so soon in effect to be partially realized:—

"Safety consists not in escape From dangers of a frightful shape: The earthquake has been known to spare The man that 's strangled by a hair."

I reached Little River the first day, and after sharing the well-known hospitalities of the friendly mansion of James Randall Esq., I proceeded next morning, in company with Mr. Thomas McColl, by Black River, through a bye way to Guysborough. Here also we got well over the difficulties of a partially made road, and stopped to feed our horses at a farm-house fifteen miles from our destination—thankful that we had got without accident to the "old Manchester road." We gave our horses some oats which I had brought with me, but they had done eating them before we had finished our lunch—and to give them a little more rest we procured two sheaves from our kind hostess, a Mrs. Brennan. While leading my horse, (which to save time I had imprudently fed, as I had often done before, without taking him out of the harness) to a more sheltered place behind the house, he took fright from a sudden noise made by another horse that was near, and not having the bit in his mouth, I was unable to hold him. For a time I held fast by his head and mane, which pulled him towards me, as he rushed furiously over some pieces of wood, and threw me down; and the wheel of the gig passing over me, fractured and bruised one of my legs so severely that I was reduced to a state of utter prostration and helplessness.

The thought of being thus cast upon strangers, so far from my home and at such a season, presenting itself as it did with all its concomitants, appeared sufficiently appalling. But the effect was momentary—for however easily I might have prevented the occurrence if I had foreseen it, I could not reflect upon myself, nor could I—as I had too often done in minor difficulties, rely upon resources within my own control—but was instantly thrown upon the mercy and goodness of God, and my trouble was gone. His word was my stay, and the assurance of his presence and protection was more than I could "ask or think." I could only say—"It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good." From that time every thing connected with my affliction and circumstances, or bearing upon my recovery, was controlled and directed by his providential hand in a way which humbled yet delighted me; and I cannot look back upon this exhibition of divine goodness, mingled as it was with much of bodily suffering and pain, but as upon some pleasing dream.—The only anxiety I felt as connected with myself, arose from my detention and the thought of pressing engagements which I had to fulfil.

With the kind assistance of Mrs. Brennan and family, and of Mr. McColl, I bound up my leg with splints, and was carried on a cart to Guysborough. Before I reached this place I was met by Frederick R. Goodman Esquire, who took me to his own residence, where I received from himself and Mrs. Goodman, every attention and comfort which my circumstances could require, or christian friendship and cultivated and enlightened humanity devise. Here also I was favoured with medical attendance, and the sympathy and kindness of many christian friends.

During my absence from the City I have visited the following places:—Strait of Canso, Arichat, Sydney, Louisburg, Gaberouse Bay, Cape Gaberouse, North Sydney, North Bar, Sydney Mines, St. Ann's, Upper Margarie, Lower Margarie, Hillsborough, Lower Mabou, and Port Hood—in Cape Breton;—also Guysborough, Manchester, Antigonish, Merigomish, New Glasgow, Pictou, and Truro—in Nova Scotia proper. In most of these places meetings were convened and well attended, and a spirit manifested which indicated a growing disposition to promote the objects we had in view; and there is ground to hope that where societies have been formed, their operations will be permanent.

After I had visited Cape Breton on two former occasions, a degree of surprise was evinced by some of my friends to learn that I had never been in Louisburg. The reason I assigned was—that I had had been assured by my friends in Sydney, that nothing could be done to promote the objects of the Bible Society there. At this time however, I deemed it best to go and visit for once, the ancient capital, as also Gaberouse and other places in that direction. I was accompanied by a friend, and on being informed we were drawing near to "the city," I was prepared for the imposing sight—but alas! Louisburg—the still glowing in my imagination as it had been impressed by the historic page—was gone to the tomb, and nothing left remaining, save the harbour and its romantic scenery, and a few scattered habitations of unpretending appearance—surrounded by a wilderness almost impenetrable, except here and there a small clearance, and some openings called roads, that can barely be deemed passable.

Here, however, I met with people whose minds were much more cultivated than their country, and whose hearts could feel their obligations to the Bible, and a desire to do something to make it known among the millions more destitute.—Though the notices were necessarily brief, we held meetings which were well attended:—one at Cape Gaberouse, two at the head of Gaberouse Bay, and one at Louisburg. In all of them a deep feeling of interest was manifested.—and I was assured that something may yet be done in the formation of one or two Branch Societies—in the collection of contributions sufficient to establish and sustain local depositories, which are more required here, than in any other part of Cape Breton I have visited—and to help in some humble measure to supply those who are literally "perishing for lack of knowledge."

I could not help regarding my visit to Gaberouse at this particular time, as providential. A person had just arrived and commenced preaching Mormonism—or as he termed it—the "Doctrine of the latter day saints."—denouncing the forms of christianity as usually professed, and the modes of worship generally practised, as more imposition and gross deception, not being accompanied by the miracles of the New Testament.—He had already immersed some few of these unsuspecting and simple hearted, yet apparently well disposed people, many hundreds of whom but seldom hear a sermon. Having read the book of Mormon, and also something of the history of this imposture, I was enabled to satisfy many who came to me to inquire into its true character.

In returning to Sydney, the gig or "fly" in which we rode part of the way, was upset, and I was thrown off the road upon a log, and bruised rather severely, especially about the head and breast. For many weeks afterwards I had a severe pain in my breast, but which had nearly subsided when I met with the accident which fractured my leg; but when I was confined with

this in Guysborough, and labouring under some considerable degree of fever, the pain in my chest returned, and brought with it a constant (though not severe) hemorrhage from the lungs, which lasted about ten days,—yet it passed away without leaving any unpleasant symptoms behind. Perhaps I had taken cold while lying five hours in the cart which carried me to Guysborough, exposed to the north wind in a cold night in November. But I have reason to be truly thankful that my health and strength are now fully restored, except a little remaining lameness in the leg that was injured.

At Sydney, North Sydney, North Bar, and Sydney Mines, our meetings, though not all them very large, were very interesting, and attended with cheering indications of continued success.—At North Bar, where nothing of the kind had been attempted before, two meetings were held in the Bethel, (a new neat looking and very commodious building, highly creditable to this thriving place,) in which the objects of the Bible Society were brought forward, and the results were highly encouraging. In these places some additions were made to the subscription lists, and several pounds were paid down in all of them but one—and in that, nothing was solicited for immediate collection. Nor is it of least consequence to the future operations of these Branches, that the valuable assistance and co-operation of the ministers of the Gospel—the Rev. Messrs. McLeod and Jost of Sydney, the Rev. Messrs. Wilson and Arnold of Sydney Mines, and the Rev. Mr. Ross of North Sydney—were cheerfully and effectively rendered.

At St. Ann's, the Rev. Mr. McLeod, the long tried friend of the Bible Society, had made another effort, the result of which, he said he was about to transmit to the Treasurer of the Auxiliary in Halifax. He had also secured the services of a friend in the cause, (a Mr. Ross) to supply his place as Treasurer of the Association, when he shall have left for Australia, whither he was about to proceed.

At Margarie, though the effects of the mercantile and agricultural depression continue to be felt, a warm interest was manifested, and it is hoped the funds will be permanently sustained. At the close of one of our meetings, where no collection was expected, a lady thrust a dollar into my hand, and the next day her husband met me and gave me another. Besides these, the Treasurer had about two pounds in hand, and other subscriptions were expected to be paid over in time for an early remittance. (Since received.)

The Society at Hillsborough on the Mabou, though very small, maintains, and, I hope, will enlarge its operations. I visited many families and obtained a number of new subscribers.—I was much pleased with the spirit in which some of these contributions were paid, nor less so with that in which others were promised. Port Hood Branch is still smaller than that of Hillsborough, and there is little room for much enlargement in such a small and mixed community. I called on almost every member, and on some other persons also, and was glad to find a friendly disposition towards our object, and was encouraged to believe that in the midst of rather unpromising circumstances the Society will be kept up and maintained in healthy action.

At the Strait of Canso, I found the little Branch Society as well disposed as ever. We held a meeting, which, though small, was full of interest. The office bearers and members present, manifested a zeal in the cause, alike encouraging to myself, and hopeful to the future progress of the Society.

On my arrival at Arichat, I was sorry to find the President of the Bible Society there, the Rev. Mr. Shaw, confined to his house by indisposition. He had recently made an effort in his congregation to raise a fund for a thorough repairing and painting of his church, and a bazaar was being conducted to make up the deficiency. The other office bearers, as well as himself, were of opinion that, in their present circumstances, I should best promote the interests of the Bible cause, by visiting every subscriber to whom I could have access. This I did and found them well disposed. Their subscriptions were indeed in some instances smaller, but many of them promised, if spared, to double them another year, when relieved from the pressure of the heavy demand so recently made upon them.

After being delayed some time by heavy winds, I crossed the Strait of Canso with some difficulty, and was glad the season being so far advanced, to find myself again in Nova Scotia.—From the Strait of Canso I proceeded to Guysborough, and was on my way thither when I met with the accident, the particulars of which I have already so largely detailed. I had been detained about a month by my affliction, when I consulted the office bearers of the two Societies, and prepared for holding the annual meetings of Manchester and Guysborough; and had the notices for them published as extensively as possible. I was glad to find that not only the office bearers, but several other influential persons who had not assisted at our meetings before, were ready to join us, and do all in their power to help forward our object.

On Monday evening the 16th of December, about five weeks after the occurrence which laid me aside, I attended the meeting at Manchester,

and was glad to find a much larger assemblage than I had previously met with there. Several resolutions were passed, and addresses were delivered with much effect by the President, the Rev. Mr. Morris,—the Rev. Mr. Smith, and John Marshall Esquire—and I was enabled to speak at some length also. It was indeed a very good meeting. The interest manifested throughout, was more than I could have anticipated. All present seemed to partake of the common feeling, and gave cheering promise of continued, and in some instances by their subscriptions, of increased support to the cause.

On the Wednesday evening following, we held our meeting, pursuant to notice, in the Town-hall in Guysborough. The place was well filled with a respectable and deeply interested audience.—Several resolutions were moved and carried unanimously, and the meeting was addressed with much power and to very good purpose by the Rev. Mr. Shreve, the Rev. Mr. Smith, and Stewart Campbell Esquire—and also at considerable length by the Travelling Agent. It was late before the proceedings were concluded, but no one seemed weary—on the contrary, a warm interest was evinced to the end. A new impulse was evidently given to the Society and the prospect of contributions considerably increased.—The Rev. Mr. Shreve was elected president—the Rev. Mr. Smith vice president, and Stewart Campbell Esquire a member of the committee. Several young ladies were also appointed collectors, although a flourishing Ladies' Association, conducted by Miss Newton, of which some of them are members, is still successfully pursuing its wonted activity here, and has remitted six pounds to the Treasurer since I arrived in the city. May all these efforts be crowned with, as they have been so far attended by, the Divine presence and blessing. To his glory alone the praise is due! Two meetings were held as I went down, in the Baptist Chapel in Antigonish, in which I had an opportunity of setting forth the importance of the Sacred Scriptures, and the objects of the Bible Society—but we have not as yet formed a Branch Society there.

I intended to visit Cape Canso as I had done previously, but before I was sufficiently recovered, the intercourse by water, a distance of thirty miles, had become difficult, if not dangerous, and was now indeed almost suspended by the severity of the weather. Heavy snow storms had also shut up the only road on shore, so that it was barely passable on the saddle—a mode of travelling which in my present state, I was utterly unable to pursue. I wrote the President of the Society there expressing my regret, and urging upon the office bearers the necessity of doing all in their power without me, which I hope they will do.

I wrote to the Rev. Mr. Campbell, the President of the Society at St. Mary's, requesting a meeting to be appointed which I engaged to attend, and also to visit Sherbrooke, where many of the members and some of the office bearers reside, if it should be found practicable—but a heavy snow storm intervening, the roads were rendered impassable for the time. The postman, I was informed, had to leave his horse and sleigh, and make his way on foot over six miles; and a succession of storms not only prevented me from renewing the appointment, but shut me up in Guysborough for more than a fortnight, so that I could not leave till the fifteenth of this month.—Even then, with the assistance of a friend to whom I had gladly given a passage, I was often saved with difficulty from being upset, but reached the city on the morning of the twenty-third, thankful that I was so preserved and restored.

I visited some of the office bearers of the Pictou Auxiliary, and of the Branch at New Glasgow as I came along, and would have been glad to unite with them (and also with those at Merigomish as I had intimated when I went down) and assist them at their coming anniversaries, but had made engagements to the westward which I must hasten to fulfil.

I intend proceeding next week to Margaret's Bay, and from thence to visit in succession the following places,—viz:—Chester, Lunenburg, Mill Village, Liverpool, Shelburne, Barrington, Caledonia, Brookfield, Pleasant River, Nictaux and Wilmot, (and if practicable, Lawrence town, Bridgetown, and Annapolis,) Aylesford, Cornwallis, Horton, Falmouth, Windsor, Newport, Rawdon and Maitland. Also, Parrsborough, (if I can reach it), Five Islands, Economy, Londonderry, Folly Village, and De Bert River, Truro, and Upper and Lower Musquodoboit—and if time will allow—the Societies in connection with the Pictou Auxiliary, and some intervening places not mentioned. Much will depend however on the state of the roads and other circumstances over which I have no control. I would therefore leave the disposal of myself and all I have to do, with Him who "seeth the end from the beginning"—and who "changeth the times" as he will—for "He knoweth what is in the darkness, and the light dwelleth with him."

I remain, Rev. & Dear Sir,
Most faithfully yours,

ISAAC SMITH,
Travelling Agent.

To the Rev. Mr. Martin,

Halifax, 28th January, 1851.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, February 8. 1851.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

We beg to call the attention of our City readers to a Notice in another column of the approaching Anniversary of the Halifax Branch Wesleyan Missionary Society, and to bespeak for it an interest in their addresses to the throne of the heavenly grace. The work of Christian extension is the great end of evangelical Church organization. The sentiment exists in every truly Christian mind, and will manifest itself in every form of practice, that "No man liveth to himself." The promotion of spirituality in the Church at home, and the enlargement of her borders, until the curtains of her habitation shall encircle every family of the human race, are the objects to which individual and united efforts should be perseveringly and believingly directed. The kingdom is the Lord's—his dominion has been usurped by the prince of darkness, under whose crushing tyranny vast masses of redeemed beings lie in abject slavery, and pitiable helplessness, the promise of their emancipation, and of their restoration to the blessings resulting from submission to God and adoption into the household of faith, is an encouraging stimulant to self-denying zeal and cheerful liberality in sustaining the great enterprises of religious benevolence to which the Christian Church is now devoting her energies. In the conquest to be achieved, every follower of the Lord Jesus is privileged to rejoice, as being in part the result of his individual instrumentality. Nor can he scripturally hope to retain his own spiritual vitality; or to share at last the inheritance of the saints in light, if, mantled in selfishness and worldliness, he stands aloof from a cause with which the declarative glory of the Saviour, and the eternal interests of millions of souls are so intimately connected.

To the aggressive operations of Methodism in her Missionary department may doubtless be chiefly attributed those tokens of Divine approval by which her history has been so eminently distinguished, and the high moral position now occupied by her among the Churches of Christendom. Increased manifestation of sympathy for the world which lieth in wickedness is the evident path to farther advancement in her career of glory. To such manifestations her members are prompted by the expansive views of the provisions and design of the mediatorial economy which characterize her creed, and by her admirably adapted connexional organization. Her aspirations for the extension of Christian truth can never without criminality be repressed, while there remains a tribe uncheered by the intelligence that Jesus "is the propitiation for the sins of the whole world." Her members must become recreant to the cardinal principle of their profession, "faith which worketh by love," before they can hoard up their wealth, and leave the miseries unalleviated which Popery and Paganism inflict upon their fellow-men. The authority of Christ, which enjoins the duty to "Go into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature," would be practically repudiated by withholding the means requisite to give that duty effect, and in some judicial form or other such an overt act of rebellion would bring down the marks of God's displeasure.

We entertain no apprehension of the decline of the genuine missionary feeling long exhibited by the Wesleyans of Halifax. The promptitude with which they have responded to the annual appeals addressed to them, we have no doubt will be again and again repeated. The brethren who have kindly engaged to preach the preparatory sermons, and to take part in the approaching Anniversary, will be encouragingly welcomed, and by the blessing of God upon their efforts we anticipate a season of refreshing for our congregations, and a new impulse to the great work whose claims they will advocate. Yet we confess our ardent desire that the metropolis of Wesleyanism in Nova Scotia should take a yet higher position in our next District Missionary Report. The wants of the world are numerous and pressing. The opposition of our enemies is violent and unscrupulous. The energy of old friends must be maintained, and with new adherents they must come to the rescue with even more than wonted liberality, and proclaim by augmented subscriptions, and by special donations, in these times of special trial, that their

our City readers the approaching and Wesleyan for it an throne of the Christian extension church organization in every truly itself in every iveth to himself. the Church at er borders, until ll encircle every the objects to ferts should be directed. The union has been ess, under whose redeemed beings ble helplessness, m, and of their ling from subo the household ulant to self-de y in sustaining s benevolence to ow devoting her achieved, every rivileged to re- of his individual cripturally hope ty; or to share at liness, he stands the declarative sternal interests intimately con-

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of the decline g long exhibited The promptitude to the annual have no doubt . The brethren ach the prepar- the approach- ily welcomed, on their efforts ing for our con- o the great work Yet we confess polis of Wesley- e a yet higher- tionary Report- numerous and r enemies is vi- energy of old with new adhe- escue with even nd proclaim by special dona- tial, that their

allegiance to God and their attachment to the cause of Missions are unshaken.

We hope to be enabled next week to report favourably the result of the Anniversary Services.

Since the above was written the following extract of a letter to a friend in this city, has been handed to us, conveying gratifying intelligence respecting the Charlotte Town Missionary Meeting: which we publish in the hope that it will not be without its good effect in exciting the Christian emulation of the friends of Missions in this City and in the various Circuits throughout these Districts. The handsome collection stated, was no doubt contributed chiefly by those who give generous annual subscriptions, but who feel pleasure also in this quiet way, in casting into the treasury of the Lord, a portion of the substance committed to their trust.

Charlotte Town, 22d Jan'y. 1851.

"This week the Missionary Meetings are going on."—Last night there was a very interesting meeting in town, after which a collection was taken up, to the amount of nearly Eighty pounds."

BIBLE SOCIETY OPERATIONS.

In our columns will be found an interesting communication from Mr. Isaac Smith, the highly esteemed travelling Agent of the Nova Scotia Bible Society. Some weeks since we noticed the accident of which our brother gives an account; from which, by the blessing of God, he is so far restored, we are exceedingly happy to find, as to be able to resume his valuable services, in this great and good cause. We pray that the blessing of Heaven may so continue to follow him, that his life and health may be preserved, and his labours, be still crowned with large success. The Bible cause, we need not say, is one which commends itself to every Christian mind and heart; and in connection with this subject we subjoin a synopsis of the widely extended operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society,—as contained in a number of the (London) Watchman received by last mail—showing the excellency and usefulness of that truly God-like institution.

Among benevolent institutions, "The British and Foreign Bible Society" stands pre-eminently distinguished. It is the first Institution that ever emanated from one nation for the express purpose of benefitting all the nations of the earth. The date of its formation (1804) constitutes an important epoch in the religious history of mankind. Since that period, religion has occupied a much larger space in the public mind, the advocates of Christianity have enjoyed new opportunities of testifying the strength of their convictions and manifesting the fervour of their zeal; a new impulse has been given to kindred Institutions; and measures before unthought of have been added to those which had long displayed their beneficial effects. In a word, "the British and Foreign Bible Society" has been the means of imparting a mighty impetus to exertions for promoting the progress of true religion, education and civilization, in every quarter of the globe. It may truly designated a radiant sun let down from the darkness and chaos of the world.

This Institution is now preaching the Gospel in 144 tongues. In this number of languages, through its Agency, the Scriptures have been printed and circulated. It has, moreover, planted its productive germs in many lands which sprung up, and brought forth much precious fruit. During the first twelve years of its existence, Bible Societies were formed in every quarter of the world—50 in Europe, 5 in Asia, 2 in Africa, 129 on the American Continent, and 2 in the West Indies. Within the British Dominions, there have sprung up, during the same period, 559 Auxiliary and Branch Societies, exclusive of Bible Associations. And at the present time, the British and Foreign Bible Society has Auxiliaries and Branches for distribution of the word of God in every part of the habitable globe.

In the first year of the Society's operations, its expenditure was only £619 10s. 2d.; last year, it amounted to £97,216 2s. The following is a general view of its operations and progress during the past year, in a few of the principal countries of Europe.

In France, 103,338 copies of the Scriptures have been circulated, in Belgium, 76,000; in Holland, 23,661; from the Society's Depots in Cologne and Hamburg there have been issued 46,436, being an increase of 20,000 copies; in Germany, 99,436,—6,080 copies more than in the year preceding. In Hungary, since the termination of the war, the inhabitants have manifested great eagerness to obtain copies of the word of God, which has been promptly responded to by the British and Foreign Bible Society. 12,000 volumes of the Scriptures have been recently circulated, principally by sale, in Italy. And in the course of the past year, 7,421 Bibles, and 6,822 New Testaments—in all, 14,243 copies—were sent by the Society to that country. In the early part of the year, the demand for the

Scriptures, in some parts of Italy, was very great. Such was the eagerness of the people to obtain them, that, in one city, 500 Bibles were received one day, and sold before the evening of the next. In the same city, not fewer than 2,000 copies altogether were sold, and the sale was going on, when political reaction gave ascendancy to the former authorities, and the work was stopped. But for French interference with the execution of judgment on the Papacy, there is reason to believe that the word of God would, by this time, have been circulated in every part of that benighted country, inspiring with divine hope the slaves of a most degrading superstition. From the Society's depot at Stockholm, there have been issued during the past year, 8,863 Bibles, and 34,695 New Testaments—in all, 43,558—being 2,822 New Testaments more than in the previous year. We shall, at present, only further observe, that the number of copies of the Scriptures issued by the Society last year, amounts to One million, one hundred and thirty six thousand, six hundred and ninety-five—being an increase on that of the preceding year of 29,177.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Halifax Branch Wesleyan Missionary Society, will be held in the Brunswick Street Chapel on Tuesday evening next at 7 o'clock. Several gentlemen will address the Meeting on the state and prospects of the Society.

PREPARATORY SERMONS will be preached on Sunday next, viz:

- In Argyle Street Chapel,
- At 11 A. M. by the Rev. Henry Pope of Newport,
- At 7 P. M. by the Rev. T. H. Davies, Secretary of the Nova Scotia District.
- And in Brunswick Street Chapel,
- At 11 A. M. by the Rev. T. H. Davies,
- At 3 P. M. by the Rev. Henry Pope,
- At 7 P. M. by the Rev. Matthew Ritchey, D.D., President of the Canada Conference.

A Collection will be made at each service in aid of the Mission Fund.

Puseyism and the Papal Aggression.

SPEECH OF LORD ASHLEY, AT BATH. Lord Ashley said, he reprobated the great innovations in doctrines and ceremonies which had been introduced in some of their churches, and which he considered in a great measure had led to the recent Papal aggression. He recommended them to be united in one great, vigorous, and energetic action, in one solemn protest, against this aggression, and also the heresies that were disturbing their Church. They should raise one united, common, and irresistible voice that the thing was unclean, and that, by God's blessing, the laity would get rid of the abomination. The ecclesiastics had troubled the Church in all ages, and the laity, under God's blessing, had invariably reformed it. His Lordship warned them against allowing their present aroused Protestant feeling to subside. Their enemies were only watching for this to renew their efforts, and to regain the ground which they had lost. Let them suppress their minor differences, their own individual propositions—let their efforts be united against the heresies that disturbed their Church, and show that the laity of England, whilst they love their Church, and whilst they would maintain all its efficiency, would have an establishment founded on the word of God, scriptural in its fundamentals, in its creed, and in its teaching, or they would have no establishment at all.—Their external dangers were great, but their internal dangers were still greater; the dangers from traitors within their Church were almost indescribable. They must have perseverance in opposing this, for without it they could not effect any great good. Their efforts had already been crowned with success; the great actor in this sort of ecclesiastical drama, the setter up of theatres under the name of churches, had providentially resigned his cure of souls. So far they had reason to rejoice that the influence of their movement had been felt, and that many were receding before the onslaught of the conscientious laity.—But let him tell them this victory brought with it no slight amount of danger; it was one thing to gain a victory, and another to improve it. Napoleon said he could gain a victory with young soldiers, but he could only improve it with the old ones. He wanted them to be steady and persevering, through good report and through evil report. His Lordship concluded a lengthy and able address, of which the above is only an outline, by recommending them to revive and enforce all those blessed truths which, by the unspeakable mercy of God, were entrusted to their keeping.

Provincial Parliament.

(Chiefly from the City Papers.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, January 28, 1851.

Mr. Dickey presented a petition for remuneration for supporting a transient pauper—referred to the proper Committee.

Mr. Fulton asked leave to present a petition from sundry French Academics, complaining of their exclusion from the privileges of British subjects, and praying an extension of the franchise.

Mr. McKeagney presented a petition from Ann Andrews, a squaw, stating that she had sent sundry articles of Indian work to Her Majesty as a token of love and respect, and now being destitute, craved the aid of the House.

Hon. G. R. Young, from the Committee on Reporting the Debates, submitted his report, containing an agreement by which several parties agree to do the work for £300.

The report was received and adopted. Hon. J. W. Johnston asked leave to present to the House by resolutions, the application for information he had asked for yesterday respecting the Magistracy and the Poor.

The resolutions were adopted. Hon. G. R. Young, by command of His Excellency, laid on the table, the Report of the Superintendent of Schools. Referred to Committee on Education.

Hon. Attorney General, by command, laid on the table various papers relating to the claims of James Black, for reimbursement of money drawn out of the Treasury by one Anderson, falsely representing himself as the original depositor, with the Bank Book in his possession. Referred to special Committee.

House in committee on Bills. On the reading the Bill for Consolidating the Revenue Law.

Mr. Marshall said that the Financial Secretary had been created an officer in humble imitation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and as such should be Chairman of the Board of Revenue; and be ready on the floors of this House to explain everything relating to the Revenue, as well as propose such alterations in the tariff as were necessary from time to time.

Mr. Fraser concurred in the sentiments of his hon. friend from Guysborough, and was surprised at a portion of the press stating that the office was an unimportant one. It was one of the most essential offices in the Government.

The Speaker explained,—the principle must be right—but they could not enter into a discussion upon the subject at the present time. It opened a wide field. The present bill merely consolidated the law as it was.

Hon. J. W. Johnston considered that one of the Officers, either the Financial Secretary or the Receiver General, could be abolished as a parliamentary office. One of them should be a head of the department, and have under his control the whole financial affairs of the country, with a seat in this House. The duties of the other office should be discharged by a chief clerk. The head of the department should also be chairman of the Board of Revenue. Perhaps, however, this was not the time to deal with the subject.

The clause passed. Other clauses passed without discussion and the House adjourned till 12 o'clock on Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1851.

The House went into Committee upon the revised statutes.

After the passage of a number of chapters, the Committee adjourned and reported.

The House went into Committee for the purpose of taking up the bill relating to the Halifax market.

On reading the first clause. Mr. Mignowitz said, he should oppose the bill, because a petition was getting up in the city in opposition to building this market house at the present time and at such large expense.

Hon. Attorney General said the passage of the bill through Committee did not make it law.

Mr. Mignowitz said, the objection to the building was not so much to the amount, as to the nature of the building and the space it was to occupy. It ought to cost much less.

The Speaker said no opposition would be urged to the suspension of action if any person wished to be heard upon the subject. He thought the opposition was to the principle of the bill, for the place set aside upon which the market house was to be built was the only available place, under the control of the Corporation.

Mr. Mignowitz was bound to assume that the City Council had consulted the wishes of their constituents in sending this bill here; but his own opinion was that the erection of the new market house would be £8,000 thrown away, comparing the cost of erection and the size of the building with those he had seen elsewhere.

Hon. Mr. Doyle concurred that there might be a feeling out of doors against so large an expenditure, and that the fullest opportunity should be given to the citizens to express their opinions.

Hon. Attorney General moved that the Committee adjourn. Agreed on. The bill was set down for discussion on Saturday next.

The House adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, January 30, 1851.

A Bill to legalize the proceedings of the Locks Island Poor District, was read a second time.

Mr. Ernst presented a petition from persons residing on the East side of Gold River, in the County of Lunenburg, praying improvement on

a Road. The Petition was laid on the table. The House went into Committee of the whole upon the Revised Statutes.

Upon the Statute touching Coal Mines.—The Speaker said, before the Statute passed out of the Committee, he should ask a full attendance of the House to consider one of its provisions. He was not sure that that was an equitable arrangement which rendered all persons raising over a certain quantity of Coal, even if the mine were upon their own property—liable to a prosecution, and the forfeiture to the Crown of £25. He would therefore bring the subject to the notice of hon. members, before the Bill was taken out of Committee.

The chapter passed. Hon. Attorney General by command, laid on the table of the House, a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, embodying some new regulations for the transmission of Books and Pamphlets at low rates of postage; instead of being taxed with letter postage. The regulation fixed the charge at sixpence for a book of a half pound weight or less; one shilling for every additional pound weight.

Hon. Attorney General also, by command, laid on the table a memorial of a number of persons in London under the title of the "Universal Provident Association," for the purchase of a thousand acres of wild lands; and offering to engage to send out 50 families yearly for four years, to settle on the grant.

Hon. G. R. Young reported from the Committee to whom the report of the Superintendent of Education was referred, reported in favour of the printing of 1500 copies of that document. The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Mignowitz submitted an account of the expenditures of the balance of Seed Money, amounting to £5 1s. 3d., remaining unexpended in 1850—out of the grant to the County of Lunenburg.

The Speaker explained that the account should come in through the Government, and the Hon. Attorney General having taken charge of, and presented it.

The Committee of last year, Mr. Harrington, Chairman, was re-appointed, to whom the account was referred.

Hon. G. R. Young said that last year a bill was passed for reclaiming the School Lands, which was opposed when sent home by the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, in the belief that the rights of the Church, as sanctioned by Lord John Russell's despatch, were to be interfered with. This was communicated by despatch to Sir John Harvey, who obtained the opinion of the Hon. Attorney General, and transmitted it to the Colonial Secretary; he (Mr. Y.) wished to introduce a resolution, embodying the opinion of the Hon. Attorney General, in order that the influence of the House might be brought to bear in the settlement of the question.

A Committee was appointed, composed of Messrs. Young, Mignowitz, Dimock, Moore and Fulton.

(Continued on Page 248.)

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamship Canada arrived on Monday morning last—having been detained more than two days in the ice. She brings no intelligence of the Atlantic.

The news from England is unimportant. Business dull.

Liverpool has taken the alarm relative to the alteration of the Terminus of the transatlantic Steamers to some port in Ireland.

The death of Lord Falkland is reported. Increased uneasiness is exhibited in Rome and the Papal States; the meeting of the British Parliament is looked forward to with considerable interest. The correspondent at Rome of the London Morning Chronicle says—"The Papal Court awaits with some anxiety the opening of Parliament, as it apprehends a serious debate on the Papal aggression."

The position of affairs in France is unsatisfactory. The Cabinet has been filled up. Upon the appearance of the new Ministers in their places in the Assembly, the Burgraves, led by M. Remusat, moved for a committee to consider the matters immediately affecting the State, but with the real design of overthrowing the Ministry and preserving the power over the army and executive, which motion, after a wild and stormy discussion, was adopted by a majority of 57, thus defeating the ministry upon the first question brought up. It was expected that another crisis would shortly follow, which would bring the President into more direct collision with the Assembly.

A conference of Sovereigns was forthwith to take place at Dresden. The Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia were to assemble there to deliberate on some scheme already prepared, as was supposed, for their approbation.

The war in Schleswig-Holstein has been brought to a close.

The overland mail from India had arrived.—The greatest tranquillity prevailed throughout India.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope state that the Caffres had threatened another attack upon the British settlement.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

THE APPROACHING SESSION.—Before our next issue, the new House of Assembly will have assembled at Fredericton, and we shall, no doubt, be able to lay before our readers His Excellency's Speech. The election of a Speaker will, of course, be the first business to occupy the attention of the House. The Hon. Mr. Hanington and the Hon. Mr. Simonds are the most prominent candidates, although there are others in the field, and some discussion and difficulty may arise on this important question.

We are led to believe that the Speech will convey information to the people of New Brunswick of a grave and important character, and contain matter of high interest. In all the discussions which may subsequently arise, we trust the debates will be conducted in a calm and dignified manner, and that no rash or hasty decisions may take place. Above all, we sincerely hope that each and every party will be fully and fairly heard, before being either condemned or applauded.

It is the intention of the Hon. Mr. Street, the Attorney-General, to return to his constituents in Northumberland for re-election, as soon as a writ can be issued, although it is very doubtful if, under the provisions of the Act for vacating the Seats of Members in certain cases he is obliged to do so. The words of this Act (prepared by Mr. Fisher) are vague and uncertain, and "members elect" are omitted altogether. Mr. Street, however, prefers acting up to the spirit of the Act, although he may not strictly be within its letter. He will therefore return to meet his constituents manfully, and fairly lay before them his views and intentions.

The remaining Members of the Executive Council meet at Fredericton to-day, and it is not unlikely that some further changes may take place in that body very shortly.—St. John N. B. Courier, 11/4.

FIRE.—On Monday morning, a small out-building on the premises of Mr. Wm. Fenety, Elliott Row, was destroyed by fire, without doing damage, however, to the adjoining houses.

On Wednesday morning, the large dwelling house on the corner of Orange and Wentworth streets, in the back part of the City, occupied by Mr. William Lash, Accountant in the Bank of British North America, and owned by Mr. J. W. M'Leod, was burnt down, with the out-houses, &c. attached. The fire, which commenced from some cause unknown, in an out building, was discovered by one of the inmates, between four and five o'clock, and had then made so much progress towards the main building, through which also the smoke was penetrating, that the family, consisting of eleven individuals, had barely time to escape with their lives. But little of the clothing and furniture being saved, Mr. Lash's loss must be very considerable. There was an insurance of £400 on the buildings, which is less than half their cost.

The fire being at a considerable distance from the alarm bells, it was some time before the noise was heard throughout the City, and the engines were consequently not so soon at the scene as would otherwise have been the case; but the supply of water in the neighbourhood being scant, it was found impossible to arrest the progress of the flames, and the attention of the firemen was directed to the preventing the roofs of the adjacent houses from being set on fire by the flakes and sparks which a high South East wind was driving about. Many of the roofs were covered with snow, and the morning being rainy, the flames were confined to Mr. M'Leod's premises.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Thursday night, an alarm of fire was sounded. It was found to proceed from the Golden Ball building on the corner of Sidney and Union Streets, occupied by Mr. Chambers and others. The fire appeared to be making headway in the cellar, but by the judicious application of a small supply of water, obtained by our ever watchful Engine Companies from a well in the neighbourhood, it was soon got under. The circumstances attending this fire were so suspicious, that an examination of several parties is going on before the Police Magistrate, and we trust, if it was really intentional, that the guilty party will be discovered and punished. He must be a heartless fellow who would turn incendiary on such a night.—1b.

ALBERT COAL MINES.—We have much pleasure in informing our readers, that the company which is working these mines is prosecuting the undertaking with great vigour, and with every prospect of success. There are already a great number of persons employed in excavating the coal, besides about thirty teams, who are daily engaged in conveying it from the mines to the place of shipment. We were, yesterday, shown a specimen of the production of these mines, which appears to be a very pure and highly bituminous description of canal coal, very well qualified for the manufacture of gas.

We have been informed that the experiments made with it at our Gas Works shew it to be more valuable for this purpose than almost any other kind of coal yet used, and that a ton of it will produce a greater quantity of gas, at less expense, in shorter time, and with less purifying, than a similar quantity of the description of coal now in use. And we believe that the St. John Gas Company will find it to their advantage to procure their future supplies entirely from this source.

The company now working these mines intend carrying on their operations extensively, and as they will prove a valuable source of export from our Province, and give employment to a large

number of persons thereby benefiting the country, we wish them every success in their undertaking.—1b.

NEW CARRIAGE.—A most ingenious description of Carriage had just been invented and manufactured by Mr. T. Turnbull, of this City, and, during the week, we are informed, upwards of a thousand persons have had the pleasure of witnessing it in operation. The inventor has succeeded in discovering a motive power sufficiently strong to enable one man, with ease, to propel a carriage, with himself in it, at the rate of thirty miles or more, per hour, on a common turnpike road. He has the most perfect control over the carriage, and can drive it backwards or stop it at once when at its full speed.—It runs on three wheels, the foremost one being the rudder or guiding one, the propelling power being communicated to the back wheels. Mr. Turnbull has not divulged his invention yet, until he secures a patent for it; but if it turns out equal to what is expected, we are of opinion that it will be one of the wonders of the age. We hope some measures will be taken by the proper authorities to examine it, and if found worthy, that means will be adopted for sending it to the Great Exhibition in London.—1b.

Yesterday morning, the Petit Jury presented His Honour Chief Justice Carter with a complimentary address on his recent elevation, to which a suitable reply was made.—N. Brunswick, 13th ult.

THE WEATHER this week has undergone some sudden and marked changes. On Tuesday the thermometer indicated 12 degrees below zero, but during the day it moderated greatly, the wind changing to the south-east, accompanied in the evening with snow, which changed to rain during the night, and continued descending all the next day. On Wednesday night the wind shifted to the westward, bringing with it clear and cold weather. Thursday night was the coldest we have experienced this winter, or, indeed, for a number of winters past, and yesterday morning the thermometer stood at 30° below zero. We learn that at Fredericton it was down to 25° below zero.—1b. 1st inst.

Canada.

GREAT WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—We are happy to state that the men who lately struck on this road, have returned to their work. From the present prospects of the great work we make bold to assert, that ere long the entire stock of the line will be taken up from this to Detroit; we would therefore strongly recommend such of our friends as have not already taken stock, to do so without delay, if they desire to be connected with an enterprise, which will prove the most glorious ever contemplated in this Province. Already the effects of this important undertaking are beginning to be felt amongst the business community, and several merchants have assured us that their cash sales have nearly doubled since its commencement.—Hamilton Gazette.

WARNING TO PARENTS.—On Monday last, 2 children belonging to J. Whelan of this town were left in a room together, by their parents, and while they were absent, one of the children, about 4 years old, was playing with straw and chips by putting them in the fire. The child's clothes caught fire, and before relief could be given, its body was burned to a crisp, presenting a most horrible spectacle. The child died on the same evening.—Bradford Herald.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A clever and ingenious mechanic, named Samuel Austin, was found dead this week, near the boiler of Mr. Coleleigh's distillery in Ayr. For some time he had given himself up to habits of the grossest intemperance, cramming himself with liquor whenever he could procure it, and then lying down to sleep it off, awake only to renew the debauch. In one of these fits he was summoned to eternity! What a lesson!—Galt Reporter.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—An Inquest was held in Beech's Tavern, Brockville, on Saturday the 28th inst., on the body of Alice Kilmer, who died suddenly on the evening of Thursday, the 26th inst., before Dr. Edmondson, Coroner, and a Jury, when the testimony adduced went to prove that on the 25th and 26th, deceased, her husband, and friends, had been keeping up Christmas rather freely, and with the rest of her friends had taken her share of a gallon of spirits, and that the night of the 25th had been spent in a quarrelling sort of talk between deceased, her son-in-law Widdoes, and her husband. That on the morning of the 26th the deceased's husband, James Kilmer, and Widdoes, her son-in-law, went on a visit to Yonge Mills, drank there, and brought whiskey home. When arrived, Widdoes was subject to a severe scolding from deceased, which he answered by obscene words, whereupon deceased raised a broom to strike Widdoes, who put his hands on both shoulders of deceased. That deceased instantly dropped down on the floor, and never breathed after. Dr. McQueen, who held a post mortem examination on the body, stated that he could discover no mark of violence on any part of it. The Jury retired, but returned and expressed their desire that the Inquest should be adjourned till Monday the 30th ult., to obtain the evidence of two boys, John and Joseph Kilmer, aged 12 and 10 years, which was accordingly done. On Monday the eldest boy was examined. His evidence only went to corroborate what the other witnesses had said, with only one slight addition, that deceased, after having been first pushed to the floor by Widdoes, got up a moment, but dropped immediately down on her side, and never spoke. The Jury retired, and in about ten minutes returned a verdict to the fol-

lowing effect, through Mr. S. Beach, foreman of the Jury: "That deceased, while labouring under a state of great excitement induced by intemperance, came to her death by the bursting of a blood vessel in the lungs, which caused suffocation and death." Thus another victim has been sacrificed to the god Intemperance.—Brockville Recorder.

UNITED STATES.

ADVERTISING.—The Boston Chronotype says:—"In conversation with a gentleman lately, he stated his firm belief that advertising in the papers prevented his utter failure in business. Some months ago he was very much pressed for funds, and the business was rather diminished. He had never advertised his place at all; but, as a last resort, determined to appropriate a certain amount for that purpose, and consequently commenced advertising in the most extensively circulated journals in the city. New customers appeared daily, and in a very short time, he was able to make his payments promptly, and his business has continued to increase rapidly ever since."

BARNUM'S FIRST OPERATION.—Mr. P. T. Barnum of the New York Museum, and now the protégé of Jenny Lind is the greatest professional showman in the world, and certainly the most money-making man at this time in America. Whatever he touches literally turns to gold. His lease of Tom Thumb, his tour through Europe, his entrance to Queen's palaces and entertainments to crowned heads, were thought the *chefs d'oeuvre* of a showman; but his late engagement and consequent success with Jenny throws the Tom Thumb feat into the shade. He cleared half a million with Tom; he will clear a million and a half with Jenny; and still his Museum, clearing from \$300 to \$500 per day, is his main dependence for wealth. His 'first operation,' however, best proves the genius of the man. Most Clevelanders will remember, some years ago, a small drove of buffaloes passed through this city on their way east to be exhibited, but the owner being no showman could not pay expenses with them, and when they got to Utica they were seized and sold at constable's sale to pay the owner's debts. Barnum hearing this, lost no time in buying said buffaloes, getting them cheap. He took them to Hoboken, where he had them kept, saying nothing to nobody. He next went to all the ferrymen on the river, and asked them what their receipts were. Ascertaining that, he proposed to charter their services for a single day, paying them a slight increase above ordinary receipts. To this they assented, and he bound the bargain by advancing a portion of the pay. Next appeared barn door bills on flaming capitals posted all over New York, that on such a day there would be a Grand Buffalo Chase at Hoboken. Eighteen live buffaloes fresh from the prairies, and with wild Indians mounted on native chargers to chase them, &c. all to be seen *gratis* and for nothing. New York turned out as it had never done before. The ferry boats ran from early light till two o'clock next morning loaded to their girths with passengers. The net proceeds of the whole operation amounted to five thousand dollars, and this was the beginning of Barnum's success and his subsequent fortune.

AN ESTATE FOR SOMEBODY.—Mr. William Thew of Claridon, Marion County, Ohio, requests us to say that he has received a letter from England stating that a large estate has been left to a Mr. Clement Wood, or his heirs. Mr. Wood came to America sixty years ago, and was then 25 years old. Any information respecting the said Wood or his descendants, if he be dead, may be forwarded to Mr. Thew as above.—Christian Advocate & Journal.

JUDICIOUS LIBERALITY.—Mrs. Sarah Hale, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, has given 5000 acres of land in Illinois to Beloit College, Wisconsin. The interest of the fund will be directed to support a Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, styled the Hale Professorship.—Newburyport Herald.

The Germantown, Pa., Telegraph, says there has been just brought to light the application of power, which is to supersede entirely the present steam of the world! The discovery has been made by an Eastern man, who has completed his models—one of which will be deposited at Washington as soon as patent rights shall be secured in the different European countries. The machinery is entirely perfected—the power is a motive one, the steam has no part in creating it. So simple and economical are the principle and application, that two tons of coal will be sufficient to drive the largest ship of the line around the world!—Quebec Chronicle.

Audubon, the celebrated Ornithologist, died on Monday last near the city of New York, aged between 70 and 80 years.

Mr. James S. Wadsworth, who was a passenger on board the missing steamer Atlantic, is one of the wealthiest men in the State of New York.

In New York city there are 515,394 inhabitants and 37,570 dwellings. The State of New York, in all the countries but Clinton, Allegheny and Ulster, contains 3,029,249 inhabitants, an increase of 659,653 since 1840, or 27 per cent.

THE LAND OF BREAD.—The quantity of wheat which Ohio raised in 1850 is set down at *thirteen millions of bushels*, sufficient to supply the wants of that State, and leave a surplus of eight million bushels. The corn raised is equal to one hundred bushels to each of the two million persons in the State. The surplus of these two

articles is equal in value to twenty-five millions of dollars.

HORRIBLE.—On Wednesday morning about three o'clock, a woman named Sarah Billings, nee of Broad and Winter Streets. The evening before, the city marshal had been called there, and found the deceased, had been called there, Edward, all more or less intoxicated, and the mother burning chairs to keep from freezing. John was taken to the watch-house Edward, who slept in the room where his mother was, and who aroused the neighbours, told them that the last he saw of his mother alive, she sat by the stove with a jug upon it. When he awoke again he missed her, and on searching found her dead near the door. When the coroner arrived she lay as she fell near the door, with her clothes burned entirely from her, and her body baked to a cinch. The sight was horrible. In the same room lay her son—a young man—in a state of such nearly intoxication that he could not be aroused. The family are Americans, and come from South King-ton. The woman was 62 years old.—Providence Mirror.

SUCCESSOR TO PROFESSOR WEBSTER.—J. Parsons Cooke, Jr., of this city, has been appointed Erving Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in Harvard University and lecturer on Chemistry in the Medical College. He presents a rare instance of precocity in that science. At the age of twelve years, he had made such progress in it, that he required a laboratory to be fitted up at home, for his use, in which he spent most of his time not devoted to his regular course of study from that time till the age of twenty. His zeal in the pursuit of that science, and his saving of time which so many other young men devote to hurtful amusements, has, in so short a time, raised him to so rare an eminence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL FLOWER.—A friend presented us a day or two since with a curiosity in the shape of a flower, which, we think, is one of the greatest wonders of the floral kingdom we have seen. It is about the size of a walnut, perfectly white, with five leaves resembling very much indeed the wax plant. Upon the blooming of the flower, in the cup formed by the leaves, is the exact image of a dove lying on its back, with its wings extended. The peak of the bill and the eyes are plainly to be seen, and a small leaf before the flower, arrives at maturity forms the outspread tail. This leaf can be raised or shut down with the fingers, without breaking or apparently injuring it, until the flower reaches its full bloom, when it drops off.—Panama Star.

SOLAR PHENOMENON.—One day last month the people of St. Paul, (Minnesota), witnessed a superb solar exhibition. From sunrise to sunset, three suns of equal brightness, and too dazzling for the naked eye, apparently rose at once in the horizon, and the ground being covered with snow poured forth a deluge of light far more intense than is usually witnessed. A stream of powerfully refracted rays were blazing down from the real sun in the centre, like the blazing beard of a fiery comet, while, on each side of the sun, like the segments which form a parenthesis—this, ()—hung a brilliant sun-dog, with a local point in the centre of each intensely luminous, so that the two suns, the offspring of the sun by refraction, shone with equal splendour.

A MUSICAL CAT.—There is a family residing at South Boston, who have a cat which is exceedingly fond of music, and almost invariably seats herself beside any member of the family, when they commence playing the piano. A few days since, when the family were engaged in another part of the house, they heard sounds proceeding from the piano, and repaired at once to the parlor, where, much to their surprise, Tabby was discovered seated on the piano stool, with her fore paws upon the keys, making them fly in double quick time, evidently much delighted with her first effort, and also greatly to the edification of the family. So soon, however, did the mistress of the house appear, then pass very politely reprimanded her cat, but she soon resumed her attempts, seemingly with a determination to acquire a knowledge of so desirable an accomplishment.—Journal.

POWER OVER THE DIRECTION OF BALLOONS.—A respectable political refugee, who was professor in one of the principal Universities in Europe, professes to have found, upon mathematical calculations, the solution of the problem of air navigation. A model of his invention has already been constructed, and it will soon be exposed to the public of this city. When executed, his plan, even for the simple material dimensions of the contrivance, will throw into shade all previous attempts of the kind. His flying machine will be eighteen times larger than the celebrated Sottmayer's balloon, now in construction at Madrid. We may be able in a few days to give further explanations.—New York Eccl. Post.

INDIAN COLONY IN MEXICO.—By late accounts from Texas we learn that Wild Cat, the Indian chief, has made a treaty with Mexico, by which full permission is given to the Indians in United States to settle in Mexico. Wild Cat has been appointed a justice of the peace, or rather Governor. He recently took with him from Arkansas a number of negroes and Indians. They are to have implements of husbandry and a certain portion of land given to them, with all the rights of Mexican citizens, on condition that they cultivate their land and obey the laws. They are to be distributed on the frontier, to repel the Comanche Indians.

Advertisements.

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

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. The subscriber has the honor to inform the Public, that he is Agent for the sale of the above-named Compound, in this Province, and invites those desiring to use it, to call on him at his residence, No. 7, Prince Street, Halifax, or to write to him at the same address, for a copy of the Pamphlet, which will be forwarded to them gratis, before putting any confidence in the shippers that purveyors of this kind in the United States are publishing for sale.

INSURANCE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the Halifax Mercantile and Marine Insurance Company, Limited, in the United States, and is authorized to take the Assurances of the said Company, and to issue Policies thereon, and to receive the Premiums, and to pay the Claims, and to issue the Receipts, and to do all other business in relation to the said Assurances, and to issue the Policies, and to receive the Premiums, and to pay the Claims, and to issue the Receipts, and to do all other business in relation to the said Assurances.

THE EARL OF ALBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT. Extract of a Letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina, Lehorn, 21st February, 1843.

HOPE FOR THE AFFLICTED. Mr. Samuel Story, 3rd. An Affliction has been afflicting for the last twelve months, with an affection of the lungs, which prevented me from attending to my work as well as I could wish, during which time I was under three Doctors' hands, and must say, I derived no benefit whatever, and began to despair of ever getting better.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CREVERDON & CO. OFFER for sale at lowest market prices, received by recent arrivals, a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS, WARE and EARTHENWARE, consisting of Plates, Dishes, &c. Rockingham Teapots, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Jugs, Pans, Milk Pans, Butter Crocks, Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Dishes, &c. richly gilt, Flower Vases, Toilet Bottles, Tumbler, Wines, Decanters, Salts, Hot Lungs, Lamp Shades, Electro Plated Crocks, Saucers, &c. &c. All suitable for Town and Country.

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TRY WERE YOU DESPAIR. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respectable Quaker, dated Greenham, near Loughall, Ireland Sept 18th, 1840.

RESPECTABLE FRIEND.—Thy excellent Pills have effectually cured me of an Asthma, which afflicted me for three years, such an extent that I was obliged to walk my room at night for fear of being suffocated if I went to bed by cough and phlegm. Besides taking thy Pills I rubbed plenty of thy Ointment into my chest night and morning. (Signed) BENJAMIN MACKIE.

CURE OF TYPHUS FEVER, WHEN SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH. A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Loughall, was attacked with Typhus Fever. She lay for five days without having tasted any description of food. She was given over by the Surgeon, and preparations were made for her demise. Mr. Benjamin Mackie, the Quaker, whose name is referred to above, heard of the circumstance, and knowing the immense benefit that he himself had derived from Holloway's Pills, recommended an immediate trial, and eight were given to her, and the same number was continued night and morning for three days, and in a very short time she was completely cured.

CURE OF DYSENTERY IN THE CHEST. Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq., dated Kensington, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1845.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir.—My wife had for some time been afflicted with water on the chest, when I heard of it I immediately advised her to try your Pills, which she did, and was perfectly cured, and is now as well as ever, and has in her life. As I myself received so astonishing a cure last year from your Pills and Ointment, it has ever since been my most anxious endeavor to make known their excellent qualities. (Signed) J. S. MUNDY.

THE EARL OF ALBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT. Extract of a Letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina, Lehorn, 21st February, 1843.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir.—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all over the Continent, had been unable to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Buxtehude, which I had taken, and a box and a box of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

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

THE WONDER AND BLESSING OF THE AGE! THE MOST EFFECTIVE TRADE-MARK MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. THIS EXTRACT IS PUT UP IN QUART BOTTLES; IT IS SIX TIMES CHEAPER, PLEASANTER, AND WARRANTED SUPERIOR TO ANY SOLD. IT CURES WITHOUT VOMITING, PURGING, SICKENING, OR DEBILITATING THE PATIENT.

WE HAVE MANUFACTURED 1,500,000 BOTTLES OF THIS SARSAPARILLA DURING THE LAST 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:— Scrofula, or King's Evil, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Eruptions and Pain of the Throat, Stomachic Disorders, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Salt Rheum, and all Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acetites, or Dropsy, Exposures, or Imprudence in Life. It invariably cures Rheumatism, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nausea, General and Nervous Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debilitated by these obstructions which females are liable to be restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and vigour.

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 TRIFLING ARRAY OF MALADIES, THOUGH APPEARING IN AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF FORMS, ARE 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 RESPONSIBLE.

FOR SALE BY SAMUEL STARR, Esq., Agent, 61, HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 13.

Mr. Samuel Story, 3rd. An Affliction has been afflicting for the last twelve months, with an affection of the lungs, which prevented me from attending to my work as well as I could wish, during which time I was under three Doctors' hands, and must say, I derived no benefit whatever, and began to despair of ever getting better.

JOHN BRENNAN, Cooper. No. 51, A Lombard Street, London, E. C. Sworn to at Halifax, before me, this 23rd day of May 1850. A. KEMP, J. P.

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FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CARE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, viz. Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Blotches, Biles, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Eruptions and Pain of the Throat and Joints, Stomachic Disorders, Syphilitic Symptoms, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Dropsy, Exposures, or Imprudence in Life.

THIS MEDICINE HAS ACQUIRED A VERY EXTENDED AND ESTABLISHED REPUTATION WHEREVER IT HAS BEEN USED, BASED ENTIRELY ON ITS OWN MERITS, WHICH ITS SUPERIOR EFFICACY HAS ALONE SUSTAINED.—The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigour. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, leathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groined hopelessly for years, under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretory organs and the circulation, have been 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 Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the throat and chest:— Halifax, Va., Dec. 13, 1846.

MEASRS. A. R. & D. SANDS: 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 that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIAL TO THE VALUE OF THE SARSAPARILLA, IS FROM THE REV. LUTHER WRIGHT, aged 78 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn, Mass., March 30th, 1846.

MEASRS. SANDS: 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 but 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.

DR. SANDS' SARSAPARILLA is sold wholesale by appointment, in Nova Scotia, at MORFON'S Medical Warehouse, Halifax—at the same price as can be obtained at the Manufacturers in New York—91 per Bottle for 6 Bottles for \$5. Feb. 16.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON. Capital Stock £100,000 sterling. Chief Office, 41, Moorgate Street.

NO. 1 Extra Philadelphia BUCK-WHEAT MEAL. N boxes and bags 25 lbs. each, and in bags 12 1/2 lbs. each, for sale at the ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, Feb. 1.

J. B. FLOWERS,
Has just received from Boston:
LADIES' best quality Rubber Over SHOES, which are on Sale at the low price of 3s. 6d. per pair.
—ALSO—
Jenny Lind RUBBER BOOTS,
CORRENA in 1 lb. packages.
American Cotton Warp and Grey Cottons.
The remaining stock of Cloth Boots are offered at the reduced price of 6s. 6d. per pair.
No. 45, Barrington Street.
Feb. 4. Wea. & Ath. 4w. ea.

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.
EX "Moro Castle" from London, and "Mic-Mac" from Glasgow, the Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of DRESS MEDICINES, PARFUMERY, SOAPS, &c., of the best quality, and at low rates.
Also on hand—a large supply of very superior Medicinal COD-LIVER OIL, wholesale or retail.
ROBERT G. FRASER.
Dec 24.

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

HAIRDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
THE subscribers have received by the W. S. Hamilton, 1 Broadbent Street, Liverpool, and Mic Mac from Glasgow, their Fall Supplies of HAIRDWARE & CUTLERY.
AS—CORDAGE, 7 inch to 6 3/4 inch. Bolt Rope, MANILLA CORDAGE, Spongers, Hosseline, Marline, Hammerline, COAL TAR, Stockholm Tar, OAKUM, WINDOW GLASS, Sail Canvas, SOAP, GUNPOWDER, &c., &c.
For sale on reasonable terms.
Oct. 19. 6m. BLACK & BROTHERS.

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

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS
FOR Dyspepsia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints, Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Constipation, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both sexes, with perfect safety,) these Pills cannot be excelled; their mild yet effectual operation and the absence of Calomel and all Mercurial preparations render it unnecessary to undergo any restraint in diet—the pursuit of business, recreation, &c.
Sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, first Brick Building South of Province Building, where also may be obtained Genuine British Drugs and Medicines, Leeches, Perfumery, Seeds, Spices, &c., of the first quality.
60

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
100 PACKAGES well selected TEAS, (some superior to any in market) in chests, half chests, and boxes; comprising, Flowery and Orange Pekoe, Fine Souchong and Gongou, Hyson and Gunpowder, Ning Yung, Golung and Monawk. For sale by W. M. HARRINGTON, Bedford Row.
Jan. 25.

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

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

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

PROVISIONS, &c.
300 BBLs. N. S. Prime BEEF,
150 bbls. do. do. PORK,
do. N. Y. do. do.
600 Irkins and tubs BUTTER,
200 bbls. superfine Flour; 60 bushels Seed Wheat,
20 do. Pot Barley; 25 chests TEA,
35 boxes Honey Dew Tobacco; 50 bbls. Tar,
15 Timothy Seed; 1000 bxs. Liverpool Soap,
50 boxes Candles; 50 bags stored SALT.
Also—Chain Cables and Anchors, Cordage, Canvas, Twines, &c. For sale by
BARSS & HARRIS.
Jan. 25. 4w.

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.

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

IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES.

M. HERBERT respectfully informs Medical Gentlemen and the public generally, that he manufactures and has now on hand IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES, according to the construction of T. P. Teale, Esq., F. L. S., Surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary, and which are so highly spoken of in the Medical Gazette, February 1, 1850. For the information of those who cannot refer to the above work, it may be stated, that these Trusses consist of "an elastic steel girde, a pad of varying form, according to kind of hernia, and a spiral spring acting directly on the pad; elements which existing in various trusses heretofore known, are here combined in the construction of one." The "mode of attachment between the spiral and the pad renders any other fastening unnecessary. An uniform pressure throughout the whole extent of the pad is thus obtained; and the spiral, acting as a universal joint, allows the girde to adapt itself to the varying movements of the body without disturbing the pad."
A full description of these invaluable Trusses cannot be given in an advertisement; but it may be stated that they have been shown to several of the most distinguished Medical Practitioners of this City, who have expressed their unqualified approval of them.
For sale at low prices at M. Herbert's Establishment, No. 6 Argyle Street. A liberal discount made to Wholesale purchasers.
Oct. 26, 1850.

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

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

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

(Continued from page 237.)
Mr. Mignowitz rose to request that the members of the Government lay on the table at an early period, a return of the names of all persons who have been incarcerated for debt in the County Jail at Halifax, from the 1st of January 1846, to this date.
Also a return of all debtors who have been within the above named time, detained in prison for non-payment of Sheriff's or Suitor's fees, giving in each case the amount of the original debt, the amount of fees due, and the number of day's detention on account of non-payment of said fees.

RETURN OF DUTY.
Mr. Mignowitz presented a petition from Richard Nugent, praying for a return of duties, paid on a printing press. It was referred to Committee on Trade and Manufactures.
The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 31, 1851.
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Mr. Whitman presented a petition from Thomas Ritchie and others, of Annapolis, praying an act of incorporation, for a Woolen and Cotton Factory.
The Bill was read a first time.
Mr. Whitman asked leave to present a petition from Mr. Richard Brown, who kept a house of entertainment in a central, but uninhabited position on the road leading from Annapolis to Liverpool, praying pecuniary assistance to keep up this house.
The petition was read.
Mr. Dickie thought it right the house should adopt some general principle, which might govern them in all such cases. He should move in this instance, that the hon. member have leave to withdraw it.
The amendment passed.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE LAWS.
The house then went into a Committee upon the Revised statutes.

VICE ADMIRALTY.
Mr. Harrington requested that the government lay on the table as soon as possible,
"1.—A return of all causes commenced in the Vice Admiralty Court of this Province from the first of January, 1840, to the present time.
"2.—The amount of fees charged or taxed for the different officers and practitioners respectively in each suit, and the parties for whom judgment was awarded.
"3.—The localities and counties where the parties to each suit resided, and where the causes of action arose.

THE REVENUE.
Hon. Attorney General laid before the House the following general statement on the Revenue of the Province.
"The General Revenue has increased the last year on Excise duties over £15,000—namely,
"In Halifax £11,019
"In outports, over 4,000 £15,019.
"The Light Duty has also increased about £180.
The balance due the Bank of Nova Scotia on the 31st of December last has been paid off.
"The Flour Duty has yielded about £4,000, or a little over."

SATURDAY, Feb. 1, 1851.
The House went into Committee on the Revised laws and passed a number of chapters. The house resumed; a number of Petitions were presented, among which was one by Hon. Mr. McKeagney from Hiram Hyde, asking leave to bring in a Bill for the incorporation of a Company to construct a line of Telegraph from Halifax to Cape Breton. Hon. Attorney General laid on the table, by command of his Excellency,

a letter from Hon. Mr. Huntington, at his request—tendering a resignation of his office of Financial Secretary and his seat at the Council Board. After some further business the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1850.
The House went into Committee on the revised Statutes. Alterations on different points were suggested by Messrs. Dimock, Ryder, Dick-ey, and W. H. Henry.

Mr. Fulton rose to present a Petition from John Allen Chipman, of Amherst, for a drawback of duty on Canadian Flour, imported from New York. Referred to Committee upon trade.

Mr. Ernst presented a Petition from persons in the Settlements at Dalhousie and Sherbrooke, praying aid for their Road.

Hon. Mr. Johnston presented a Petition for aid on the Annapolis Section of the Sherbrooke Road.

Mr. Whitman presented six Petitions.
Mr. Mott presented a Petition for aid to a "lone house of entertainment," which he received leave to withdraw again, and a petition for aid to make a road to Mosher's Island.

Mr. Snow presented a Petition from a person praying reimbursement for relief to a transient pauper. Referred to Committee on Emigrants.

Hon. Attorney General by command, laid on the table, statements of the accounts of 1850, with statements of the amount of Excise, Light and other duties, compared with the receipts of 1849.

Referred to Committee of Public Accounts.

ORDINATION SERVICE.
On Monday evening, the 10th inst., at 7 o'clock, an Ordination Service will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Brunswick Street, when two candidates who have passed their probation, will be set apart to the office of the Christian Ministry.

MICMAC MISSION.
A prayer meeting in behalf of the Micmac Mission will be held in St. Matthew's Church, on Thursday the 13th inst., at 7 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Crawley will address the meeting. There will be a collection in aid of the Mission.

ERRATA.—In the communication from Wallace Circuit inserted last week, errors occurred in the amount of collections taken up. They should have been, Head of Wallace Bay, £5 12s. 4d., Wentworth, £8 1s. We repeat the hint we have frequently given to correspondents, that it is desirable their communications be legibly written, and that figures especially, should be very distinct.

LETTERS RECEIVED.
Rev. G. W. Tuttle (4th. new sub.), Rev. H. Pope (new sub.), Mr. Geo. Henderson, (new sub.), Rev. J. G. Hennigar, (new sub.), Rev. W. Crocombe, (new sub.), Rev. R. Saeperd (new subs.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Sackville, N. B.: J. G. H. We can find no order for a Paper for Cocaigne, which will explain the reason why it was not sent. We had previously sent the one for Mr. J. B. Dorchester, from No. 79. Will our correspondent please inform us of the No. from which back numbers are wanted: we have sent from No. 79.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, AND OTHER JOB PRINTING,
Neatly executed at The WESLEYAN OFFICE

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
the great remedy for CONSUMPTION.
"And the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS."
From the Boston Post.
Dr. S. W. Fowle, 138 Washington Street, has an article entitled as above, which we believe is the best preparation hitherto discovered for the cure of colds and other consumptive complaints. Having tested this medicine, we can speak with confidence as to its salutary effects. In removing colds and other complaints incident to this season of the year.
From the Cincinnati Enquirer.
Wherever this medicine is introduced, it at once attains that high reputation which it so richly deserves.—What can stop its sale, when on every hand can be witnessed its wonderful cures? The worst cases of Asthma, recent but dangerous coughs, and also those that are of long standing, bronchitis, and consumption in its early stages, are always cured by this remarkable medicine. Be not deceived by impostors—the public should be careful to get the genuine article, as the imitations and counterfeits being put up by those who knew nothing of medicine, or of the diseases of the human system, are entirely unsafe and dangerous.
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.
The genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is now for sale by duly appointed agents, and all respectable dealers in medicine, in all large cities and all important towns throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.
Address all orders to Seth W. Fowle, Boston, Mass.
For Sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug Stores of MORTON & CO. and JOHN NAYLOR.

Marriages.

At Diligent River, Parrsborough, on the 20th inst, by the Rev. W. Crocombe, Mr. JAMES GOW, to Miss CHARLIE BEBECCA HUGHES, both of that place.
At Apple River, County of Cumberland, by the Rev. W. Crocombe, on the 21st inst, Mr. JOHN WOOD, to Miss HANNAH JANE FIELD, both of that place.
At Advocate Harbour, Parrsborough, on the 22nd inst, by the Rev. W. Crocombe, Mr. JOHN W. MORRIS, to Miss FANNY KNOLTON, both of that place.
At the Wesleyan Chapel, Amherst, by the Rev. W. Crocombe, on the 28th inst, Mr. WARREN BOWMER, to Miss CHARLOTTE ANN FULLER, both of that place.
At Aylesford, on the 22nd ult, at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. Shepherd, Mr. EMERSON GATES, to Miss NANCY NICHOL.

Deaths.

At Dartmouth, on Thursday, 30th ult., GEORGE DUNIG, aged 72 years.
On Friday, the 31st inst., Mrs. MARTHA MORAN, in the 62nd year of her age.
On Tuesday afternoon, SARAH EMMA, aged 8 years—only daughter of Mr. James H. Smith.
At his residence at Pointe a Cavagnol, Vandriev, Canada, on Tuesday the 4th of February, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, the Honorable Mr. Justice PYKE, for many years the senior Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, at Montreal, eldest son of the late John George Pyke, Esq. of this City, and father-in-law to our late Mayor, Henry Fryor, Esq.
Suddenly at Liverpool, G. B., of cold caught after taking a warm bath, Capt. RODERICK KENNEDY, formerly of this Port.
Drowned, at Savanna La Mer, Jamaica, in October last, WILLIAM KENNEDY, (seaman, on board the brig Caros, of St. John, N. B.) aged 85 years, a native of Cape Breton.
At Cape Canso, on Tuesday morning, 26th inst, after a lingering illness, Mr. THOMAS HART, in the 45th year of his age, he departed this life in a firm hope of a blissful immortality, leaving a wife and four children to mourn their loss.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.
ARRIVED.
FRIDAY, January 31st—Brig Loyalist, Pugh, Cienfuegos, 11 days; to G & J Mitchell; Am brig Robert Wing, Crowl, Baltimore, 10 days; to J Toim.
SATURDAY, February 1st—Revenue schooner Darling, Dorcy, Sabie Island, 3 days—no wrecks; brig Humming Bird, Luzzo, Ponce, P. R., 12 days; Emma Adeline, Cronan, Arecibo, P. R., 12 days—D Cronan.
MONDAY, February 3rd—Brig Halifax, Mengler, Boston, 69 hours; to B. Wier & Co—12 passengers; R. M. Steamship Canada, Harrison, Liverpool, G. B., 16 days; to S. Cunard & Co—was detained two days in the ice; brig Glenora, Fuller, New York, 11 days; schr. Mary, Bond, Boston, 4 days.
CLEARED.
Jan. 30th—schr Rambler, Newell, Cuba—N. L. & J. T. West; 80t; Collier, Newfoundland—Jas Chambers.
Jan. 31st—schr Atlanta, Acker, B. W. Indies—Joshua Snow.
Feb. 1st—Brig Fanny, Banks, Boston—Fairbanks & Allison; schr Jasper, Banks, B. W. Indies—W. B. Hamilton; Ocean Queen, Crowl, Porto Rico—G. H. Starr; E. A. Parkhurst, (French) Duquesnal, St. Pierre, Miquelon—D Starr.
Feb. 3rd—R. M. Steamship Canada, Harrison, by S. Cunard and Co; brig Belle, Wright, Boston, by B. Wier & Co; brig Vivid, Crockett, Jamaica, by Fairbanks & Allison; Garland, Kenny, St. Thomas, by N. L. & J. T. West.

MEMORANDA.
By Telegraph—The steamer Arctic hence at New York on Tuesday morning last.
New York, Jan 24th—arr'd brig Elizabeth, Rum Key; Myrtle, Crooked Island; el'd Eleanor, Fuller, Cornwallis; Philadelphia, Jan 22nd—el'd brig Mary Sophia, Parker, Cardenas.
Baltimore, Jan 23rd—arr'd brig Sen, Godfrey, Trinidad.
Bermuda, Jan 14th—arr'd brig Mary Ann, Patterson, from Kingston, Jan, 45 days out, bound to New York, in distress; arr'd steamer Merlin, and sailed for St. Thomas.
Humming Bird reports—Fawn to sail next day for Halifax; left at Ponce, brig Emily, West, to load for Liverpool, G. B.; brig brisk, Evans, hence at Mayaguez.
Humming Bird sold outward cargo hence via Trinidad at Ponce, cod \$2 3-8, scale 3, mackerel 6, herring 4 1-4.
By Telegraph—At Boston on Monday last, brig Halifax, hence—to sail 31st January.
Ship Mic Mac, And, loading in the Clyde for Halifax.
Barque Moro Castle, Mober, loading at London for Halifax.
Brig Brooklyn, Mitchell, hence arrived at Havana about 10th inst, 24 days.
St. John, N. B., Jan 28th—arr'd Charles Whipple, Halifax.
Winnington, Jan 24th—arr'd Albatross, Donce, Kingston, Jamaica.
Liverpool, G. B., Jan. 15—el'd Jenny Lind, Card, Halifax id'g, Prince Arthur, for Halifax.
Matanzas, Jan 16th—brig Sebbim, Doane, to sail 24th for Halifax; arr'd from St. John's, P. R., 7 days.
Havana, Jan 17th—cod \$2 7-8 a 3 1-2; sales of three cargoes from British Provinces; a cargo from Halifax on hand.
Rio Janeiro, Dec 11—a cargo codfish sold at 120/00. Exchange 30d a 30 1-2d.

SPOKEN.
By the Loyalist, off the Isle of Pines, brig Mtns. Cleverly, from St. Jago de Cuba for Matanzas—had sold codfish at St. Jago at \$4. Also, on the 14th off Havana, steamship Pacific, from New York for Havana—would arrive next day.
THE WESLEYAN is published for the Proprietors at the WESLEYAN OFFICE, Marchington's Lane.