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Poetry.

THANK GOD FOR ALL.

BY AMANDA WESTON.

Warm hands and loving hearts are all around me;
And to my call
Sweet robes answer, gently, kindly,
Thank God for all.

Long years ago there fell a fearful shadow
Upon my way;
A heavy cloud veiled from my drooping spirit
The light of day.

I walked alone, a sad and restless mourner,
Amid Earth's bloom;
With a crushed, bleeding heart, all vainly yearning
For the still tomb.

Thank God that it is past! the cloud has vanished;
The sunbeams pour
In all their glorious light and beauty round me,
Once more, once more.

There are so many things to love and cherish,
On this fair earth,—
So many joyous hearts, whose echoes waken
To tones of mirth;—

So many safeties, to which words of kindness
Come with a power
Like that of the soft dew, to life restoring,
The drooping flower.

There are so many sources of deep gladness,—
The love and truth,
Of ever-trusting, ever-joyous childhood,—
The hope of youth;—

The calm and lofty strength of life's high noon-tide,
And the deep trust
With which the hoary head of age is pillowed
Low in the dust;—

And treasured memories, mournful, yet most sacred,—
Thoughts that depart,
Only when feebly pants the last faint life throbs
From the warm heart.

O, life to blest and beautiful, and gladly
Its gifts I share;
Breathing with spirit light, yet meek and lowly
This simple prayer;—

That ever, while, like summer rain drops round me,
Its blessings fall,
My fall heart, fervently as now, may whisper,
"Thank God for all."

—Zion's Herald.

Christian Miscellany.

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

The Cornish Prayer-Meeting.

BY REV. J. T. BARR.

"What were it now to toss upon the waves,
The mad lashing waves, and know no succour near;
The howling of the storm alone to hear,
And the wild sea that to the tempest raves—
To gaze upon the horrors of the night,
And only see the billows' gleaming light!"

Revivals of religion have been of frequent occurrence in Cornwall, since the establishment of Methodism in that distant part of the country by the venerable Wesley. Among the vast number of conversions which have taken place during the last half-century, how many instances might be selected, as illustrative of the mighty power of the Gospel, in arresting the sinner in his guilty and downward career! How many examples might be recorded, as exhibiting the efficacy of divine grace, as exhibiting the efficacy of divine grace, in softening the hardest heart, and in pouring into the darkest and most benighted mind the light of heavenly truth! The following affecting case, which occurred many years since, will be read with interest. Some of the incidents were communicated to me by a friend, who was acquainted with the parties; and other particulars, embodied in the narrative, I gathered from various persons, during my residence in the country.

Charles —, and his wife Sarah, immediately after their marriage, retired to a decent village, situated in a straggling village near the sea-side, on the northern coast of Cornwall.—Though brought up in a country so highly favoured by Divine Providence for Christian ordinances, and where the Gospel of Christ had made such rapid progress, they were utter strangers to true religion. Neither of them had ever attended a place of worship, nor had they ever bowed the knee at the altar of devotion. It is no wonder that they were ignorant of the

judgments of Christianity; for God was not in all their thoughts. It had been currently reported that Charles, in his youthful days, had been an intrepid smuggler, and that, by his illicit traffic in disposing of contraband goods, he had amassed a considerable amount of money. Sarah, previous to her marriage, had been in the service of a gentleman who was of deistical principles, which may partially account for her present unacquaintance with spiritual things. Thus, "having no hope, and without God in the world," this wretched couple continued for years to walk in the "ways of their heart, and in the light of their eyes," regardless of a future judgment.

Their cottage, which was situated on an elevated part of the village, commanded a magnificent view of the Atlantic, whose angry billows, in stormy weather, dashed furiously against the towering cliffs, and through the caverns of the ragged rocks, with a deafening sound. When the sea was smooth, and the weather propitious, Charles, accompanied by his wife, would often take an aquatic excursion in his little boat. This practice, for the purpose of amusement, was more frequently adopted on the Sabbath.

In the autumn of 18—, on a beautiful Sunday afternoon, when the sky was clear, and the bosom of the great deep unusually tranquil, he entered his little skiff, with buoyant spirits, and singing a profane ditty. The loveliness of the day, the beauty of the scenery along the coast, and the smoothness of the surface of the waters, induced him to row to a greater distance than he had previously intended. When several miles from shore, the wind suddenly changed, the clouds began to gather, and some large drops of rain speedily descended,—terminating at length in a violent shower. Presently, a vivid flash of lightning illumined the gloomy atmosphere, almost blinding the eyes of the reckless Sabbath-breakers. This was instantly followed by a most terrific peal of thunder, which, for several seconds, appeared to stun their ears, and then died away in murmuring echoes among the distant rocks. The sea also began to swell, and a white foam crested the rising billows. "O Charles!" shrieked Sarah, whose countenance was pale with fright, "what will become of us?"

"Keep your seat in the boat," replied her husband, "and I will take you safe to land." And as the waves continued, with increasing violence, to agitate the frail boat, she experienced all the horrors which the prospect of speedily perishing in the waters could inspire. A feeling of deep contrition, to which she had hitherto been a stranger, extorted from her stricken soul an earnest cry for mercy. Casting a despairing look on her husband, who was toiling at the oars, she wildly exclaimed, "It is impossible to reach land,—we shall surely perish;—and O Charles! what will become of our wretched souls?"

"I wish I foolish woman!" was the only reply: "trust to my skill. I have encountered rougher seas than this."

Fortunately, the wind was favourable, and the tide flowing; so that after hard toiling, and long buffeting of the waves, they at length came safe to shore.

On passing through the village, with their garments thoroughly drenched with rain and the spray of the sea, they observed many of their neighbours flocking to the Methodist chapel. This sight, which had never before produced in her mind a desire to accompany them to the sanctuary, now created in the bosom of Sarah a feeling of self-condemnation; and she secretly resolved, if spared to see the next Sabbath, to attend, for the first time in her life, a place of worship. The Holy Spirit continued to strive with her, deepening her convictions, during the week; and on the following Sunday she was seated in the house of God, listening with marked attention to the truths of the Gospel. Under the sermon, which was plain and evangelical, she wept much. At the close of the service, (as a great revival had already taken place in the village,) a prayer

meeting was announced to be held on the following evening, and to be succeeded by similar services during the week.

On her return home from the sanctuary, she found her husband in a morose temper; and he began, in the most indecent language, to stigmatize the Methodists as vagabonds, and their Ministers as the agents of the Prince of Darkness.

On the following evening, in opposition to the remonstrances of her husband, she attended the prayer-meeting. On witnessing her distress, the sympathies of the whole congregation were simultaneously awakened. Many prayed with her, but, apparently, in vain. It seemed as if the heavens were as brass to the petitions offered up. Her heart was broken under a consciousness of guilt; but she despaired of being healed. Her soul was overwhelmed with sorrow, but she refused to be comforted. In a state of the greatest mental disquietude, she returned to her comfortless habitation.

"And have you again dared to go to that synagogue of Satan?" was the language of her husband, as she entered the cottage. Then, raising his voice to the highest pitch, while his countenance assumed a most diabolical expression, betraying the malignant passions of his mind, he declared, with oaths and imprecations, that if ever she again ventured within the walls of that hated conventicle, he would hasten to the chapel, and drag her out by force in the presence of the saintly hypocrites! Undaunted by his threats, and preferring the salvation of her soul to her personal safety, she signified her intention to go on the following evening; declaring, with tears in her eyes, that live she could not in her present state. She accordingly went; and, immediately on entering the chapel, felt on her knees, and with hands lifted towards heaven, and eyes streaming with tears of genuine contrition, supplicated for pardon and reconciliation with God. Nor did she wrestle long without receiving the blessing. The eye of her faith was raised to Calvary. A sense of her utter helplessness strengthened her desires to cast herself at the foot of the cross; and, while pleading the merits of a bleeding Saviour, her heart was lightened of its load. Pardon was sealed upon her heart, and she was filled with peace and joy in believing. The beautiful doxology was immediately sung by the rejoicing assembly, and the glory of the Highest seemed to fill the place.

It was at this particular juncture that the husband of Sarah entered the chapel; rage depicted on his features, and fury burning in his soul. With rapid strides, he walked up the aisle, in search of his wife. The singing continued. The happy countenances around him arrested his attention; the heavenly smile which beamed upon the face of his wife at once disarmed his persecuting spirit; and the beautiful singing, which had never before regaled his ear, tended to soften his rebellious heart. The power of God seemed to arrest him; and, looking round, in dumb amazement, he sunk powerless to the ground, and was soon changed, from a bold persecutor, to a humble, self-condemned penitent. Feeling himself on the brink of destruction, without a beam of hope to illumine the midnight darkness of his soul, his cries for mercy became loud and continued. For the space of two hours, he endured the agony of a troubled spirit. The prayers of the congregation were offered on his behalf; and when he at length rose from his knees, he was a "new creature."

But who can describe the sensations which pervaded the bosom of the delighted wife, when she beheld her husband, whose vengeance she had been apprehending, now rejoicing in the liberty of the sons of God? In the presence of the congregation, they cordially embraced each other. The scene was peculiarly affecting. Every heart was melted. The voice of prayer and of praise again resounded through the village sanctuary; and, shortly afterwards, the meeting was closed.—*Christian Miscellany.*

Because He first loved us.

The essential element of religion is love. But how could I love the being who was a tyrant; the stern interrupter of my lawful enjoyment; and who, reversing the statement of Scripture, desired that his creatures should perish? The discovery of God as a Father, is constantly the turning point in religion. Suppose that we should discover some individual, whom we had conceived to be a mere stranger, to be a long lost parent, how would this indifference be melted into love! And when the soul makes similar discovery with regard to God, the frost of indifference dissolves, and the heart surrenders itself at once, and altogether to his service. "One is your Father, which is in heaven." To believe this truth, as explained and illustrated by the gospel; to value it, and act upon it, is genuine religion. God is my reconciled Father in Christ; then I must love, and trust, and cheerfully and unequivocally serve him. Is the Father in heaven? then I must mingle reverence with affection, and tremble at his displeasure, even when I repose upon his love. Is one only my Father? then I must oppose no authority to his; I must admit none to wield his sceptre, or to occupy his throne in my soul; I must obey God rather than man. Lord, we have too long halted between two opinions. Come, thou that art the Father of our spirits, come and dwell in us and rule in us. Wash us with the blood of atonement, sanctify us by the Spirit of truth, clothe us with the white robe of the Redeemer's righteousness, and give us at once the adoption and the disposition of sons—the delightful portion of those who are admitted to be heirs of God and joint heirs of Christ.—*Rev. J. W. Cunningham.*

Voltaire's attempt to Translate the fifty-first Psalm.

Presumptuous individuals, who venture to attack the Holy Scriptures with unpurified hearts and mere scholastic learning, without being enlightened by the Holy Spirit, are punished with confusion, blindness and delusion. Voltaire was once daring enough to verify that affecting penitential Psalm, the fifty-first. Everything went well until he came to the tenth verse, where it is said, "Create in me a clean heart, O God." But his pride, and truly infernal hatred against God and his worshippers did not permit him, with the royal penitent, to entreat of God a pure and sincere heart; however he strove to translate the verse poetically. But suddenly the terrors of hell seized him; the pen refused to move beneath the hand of the reprobate who had indicted so many blasphemies and obscenities for the destruction of innocence and the fear of God. He sought to flee, but could not; he fell half senseless on his couch, and afterwards confessed several times to his friends that he could never think of this appalling occurrence without inward tremor and uneasiness.—*Dr Van Ess' New Testament.*

A Great Attainment.

How difficult it is to be of a meek and forgiving spirit, when despitefully used. To love an enemy and forgive an evil speaker is a higher attainment than is commonly believed. It is easy to talk of Christian forbearance among neighbors, but to practice it ourselves, proves us to be Christians indeed. The surmises of a few credulous persons need not trouble that man, who knows his cause is soon to be tried in court, and he to be openly acquitted. So the evil language of the times need not disturb me, since in the day of judgment "my judgment shall be brought forth as the noonday."

The soul that hath the deepest sense of spiritual things, and the truest knowledge of God, is most afraid to miscarry in speaking of him, most tender and wary how to acquit itself when engaged to speak of and for God.

Wesleyan Missions.

Home Proceedings.

Proposed deputation to Australasia; especially with the view of facilitating the introduction of a new arrangement for the management and support of the Society's Missions in Australia and Van-Diemen's land.

At a Meeting of the General Committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, held at the Mission-House, Bishopsgate-Street-Within, on December 3d, 1851, and by adjournment on the 5th of the same month, a Report of the Sub-Committee of Reference was taken into consideration. This Sub-Committee, to which had been remitted questions relating to the Society's Missions in Australasia and Polynesia, in reporting upon those matters, recommended, that a deputation should be sent to visit Australia and New-Zealand, principally with the view of making arrangements by which the Australia and Van-Diemen's Land District may be left to manage, under the general supervision of the Committee, its own local affairs, and provide the pecuniary means requisite for its support. After much deliberation, the Committee unanimously adopted the following Resolutions, embodying their views and conclusions respecting the proposed Deputation:—

1. The Committee recognise as a principle, that as foreign Missions cannot, in the nature of things, always be maintained in a state of dependence upon Home-Societies, they ought, in many cases, as soon as they may have attained sufficient maturity, to be placed in a position in which they will be able to discharge the common obligation resting upon all the churches of Christ, to provide for their own support and perpetuation, and contribute their endeavours to disseminate the Gospel throughout the world; and the Committee are further persuaded that, if many foreign Missions are not in due time thrown, in a great measure, upon their own resources, they will be exposed to the temptation of leaning unduly upon the Home-Societies for support, instead of making those efforts to provide for themselves, which, in other circumstances, they would easily put forth.

2. The Committee are deeply impressed with the consideration, that the plan hitherto pursued of examining minutely at home all the accounts of the several Mission-Districts with all the details of their Circuit-expenditure, and of preparing specific instructions at the Mission-House for the arrangement and settlement of all the local affairs of the several Stations,—however proper this might be in the infancy of the Society,—requires now that the Society's scale of operations has become so widely extended, such an amount of time and labour, as to make it difficult, if not altogether impracticable, to subject the whole to an efficient annual review; and that it has, therefore, become necessary, on this ground alone, that some of the older Colonial Missions of the Society should, as early as possible, be placed on such a footing as will relieve the Committee from all the details involved in their management; in order that a much larger portion of time may be left at the command of the Committee for the effective management of Missions in Heathen countries.

3. The Committee are fully convinced that the Society's Missions in Australia and Van-Diemen's Land have so greatly risen in importance, that they cannot longer be advantageously comprised in one District; and that some important alteration is urgently required for the ecclesiastical and general management of these interesting Missions. They further advert with great satisfaction to the fact, that the instructions which they have from year to year sent out, for the special purpose of preparing the District or such a change as is now proposed, have been so faithfully attended to by the Missionaries in the District, under the able superintendence of the Rev. William B. Joyce, that a Contingent-Fund, Chapel-Fund, and other Connexional Funds, have been instituted, and placed, as at home, under the direction of Mixed Committees; and that, in all respects, the District has for some time been worked with the special view of its being placed, at an early period,

in such circumstances as will very much relieve the Committee from that pressure which necessarily results from the present mode of management. And looking at these two circumstances in combination,—the difficulty now experienced in advantageously managing the District in its present form, and the preparation which has been made for the introduction of an improved state of things,—the Committee are decidedly of opinion, that the time has come for placing the Australia and Van-Diemen's Land District in a position to act, to a great extent, for itself, and provide for its own support, on such a plan, however, as will afford a guarantee for the maintenance of the great doctrinal and disciplinary principles of our Connexional Union, and for the faithful approbation of such pecuniary aid from our General Fund as may for a time be found necessary for the successful accomplishment of the plan.

4. As it is manifest that it will not be practicable to secure the introduction and well-working of a suitable plan merely by means of epistolary correspondence, but that consultation must be had with the Missionaries and friends upon the spot, with the view of securing their hearty co-operation, and of obtaining the local information requisite for the adjustment of a variety of details which the plan must include, the Committee resolve that two competent individuals be engaged to visit Australia and Van-Diemen's Land, with full instructions as to the main principles and leading features of a plan which shall secure the union of the Society's extensive Mission in those Colonies with the Conference and the Committee, as an affiliated branch of the Wesleyan Connexion; but shall, at the same time, leave to it free and separate action, under the obligation to provide for its own perpetuity and support.

5. In the further proposal of the Sub-Committee of Reference, that the Deputation shall also visit New-Zealand, the Committee entirely concur. Although the affairs of that District have recently been carefully examined, and such measures have been adopted as circumstances appeared to require, the Committee deem it very desirable that sufficient time should be allowed for the Deputation to Australia to visit New-Zealand, with power to inquire into any matters which may require further consideration, and especially to consult with the General Superintendent, and the other Missionaries and friends, with the view of ascertaining whether more convenient District arrangements could be adopted for the prompt and efficient transaction of the greatly increased business of this important Mission.—*Wesleyan Notices, Jan., 1852*

Family Circle.

The Bird and the Child.

"Cherry is dead, father," said a little prattler to us the other morning, with a tear in her eye, and sorrow in her tone. "Ain't you sorry Cherry is dead? He will never sing for us any more."

The favourite bird that we had nurtured for many a year, that was ours before it began to sing, and whose sweet notes had enlivened the house and filled our hearts with sympathetic music, was indeed dead. Sincere mourners were their children, and they hid away the little senseless creature in some by-place of their own, where no living thing might molest it, and as they expressed their regrets that they could no longer share with Cherry their daily food, and with their sorrow came the questions of a child's philosophy, as to whether the bird had gone, and whether they should ever see it again.

Our thought flowed deeper, and took a wider range. In the chamber where the little bird had died, lay a sick and suffering child, and to the heart that yearned over that little one, there was unspeakable relief in the thought that the bird and not the child was dead. Never did the compassionate interest of the Saviour in little children appear to us so lovely and consoling. Indeed, God careth for the little bird, and not a sparrow falleth to the ground without Him; but for children he has covenanted

grace and mercy, and has said, "Suffer them to come to me."

You have a favourite bird that relieves your solitude by his merry song, that feeds from your hand, perches on your shoulder, and gambols on the carpet at your feet. You are conscious of a warm attachment to the little creature, which he seems to appreciate and to return. Some morning you miss his cheerful note; his matin warblings do not greet the rising sun; and going to his cage, you find him dead.

A feeling of sadness comes over you. You grieve at the extinction of life in a creature to which life was all enjoyment; you grieve at the loss of a companion upon which you had become more dependent for your enjoyment than you were before aware. And yet you do not once think of that bird as living still in other climes. You do not imagine that you shall ever see it again, nor think it strange that its existence has come to an end. For affection's sake you may bury it in your garden, instead of throwing it into the street, or may have it embalmed for preservation. More than this would be a profane burlesque upon the most solemn and tender rites. It gives you no shudder to think that the being of that bird is annihilated. Neither the exquisiteness of its structure, nor the softness and richness of its plumage, nor the melody of its song that enlivened your dwelling, suggests to you the thought that it cannot be utterly and forever dead.

But God has given you another favourite, dearer far than bird of richest plumage and sweetest song; a prattling child, that breaks your morning slumbers with its happy voice attempting to speak your name; that tries to win your notice by a thousand pretty arts; that climbs upon your knee, or totters by your side, or gambols at your feet in bosomous glee. That child hath not yet lived so long as your bird, nor has it made any like progress towards its maturity, yet hath that child a hold upon your heart that no other creature can ever gain.

Some morning you awake, but not at its call; you listen for its voice, but hear it not; you go to its cradle to find it dead. Perhaps you had watched over it in sickness, and had seen it fall into its last sleep, and having lain down to rest, had awoke from a dream, forgetting for the instant that the child was dead; or perhaps some sudden and unknown cause had terminated its life when you knew it not. But ah! what grief and anguish now come over you! No song of bird can now relieve your aching heart. A sweeter voice is hushed in death; a brighter, sunnier life has been extinguished. And yet you cannot for one moment feel that your child is utterly and forever gone. You seem to see his spirit hovering nigh. You know he is not dead. You call your friends and neighbours, and with solemn and decent rites commit his body to the dust—not for affection's sake alone, but for hope's sake also; for a voice without you says, I shall see him yet again. And has God implanted in us these unnumberable yearnings of affection, only to be crushed and disappointed for ever? Nay; the fond hopes that gush out with our tears, and so relieve our loss, and make us serene in sorrow, are angel voices, whispering to us of immortality in the mansions of the blessed. Weep not, fond heart, for the child departed; "he is not dead, but sleepeth;" "I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me." The voice of nature teacheth thee what God had forbidden to reveal in his Word. It needs no revelation to assure thee that thy child hath not met the fate of thy bird, but hath soared to the empyrean of the blessed, which wing of bird essays in vain.—*Independent.*

The Shoe Ties.

"Mother, Mr. Kidd has come to measure me for my new shoes. May I not have ties to them like cousin Lucy's? They only cost sixpence."

"Why, my child, I think they will look quite as well without ties."

"But, mother, when they cost so little, I should think you might gratify me."

"Well, dear, we will let Mr. Kidd make them without, and they can be just as well put on when the shoes come home."

At night little Caroline was walking out with the servant, when a shower of rain

came on, which obliged them to enter a poor-looking cottage. A venerable old man, who seemed to have been confined to the house for some time, was propped up in a great arm-chair, against the chimney corner. A sickly-looking child was crouching over the dying embers, vainly endeavouring to rekindle them; a young woman, with an infant in her arms, was hushing its little murmurs. Caroline was struck with the general view of the objects around her, but principally concerned when she saw that the little girl was without shoes or stockings. The servant made many inquiries, which Caroline repeated to her mother, not forgetting the little barefooted child.

Mrs. Mosely went the next morning to the cottage, and having satisfied herself that the tale of distress was really true, she proceeded to do what she could for the relief of the cottagers. But first of all she called her children together, and asked what each of them could afford to give on the occasion. Caroline was the youngest, and unhappily had nothing to offer; but she very prettily said, "Mother, I shall be quite contented without bows to my shoes, if you will be kind enough to add that sixpence to the money which my brothers and sisters are going to give. I thought sixpence was very little, but now I see how much some poor people suffer for the want of it."

The Little Boy and the Rose.

A little boy was allowed one day to ramble about a garden, in which were many choice flowers; but he was desired not to touch any of them. He, however, soon forgot what was said to him; and seeing a pretty rose, he ventured to pluck it. In a few minutes his finger streamed with blood, for it was severely scratched, and he cried bitterly, and ran to his sister. She bound up the wound but reproved him. "Ah, brother, if you had minded what was said to you, and not gathered the rose, you would not have been wounded by the thorn."

Forbidden pleasures always lead to pain. If children will be satisfied with the indulgences given to them, they will be safe from the consequences of wilfulness or disobedience; but when they think they are wiser than their parents, they are sure afterwards to have reason to be sorry. Children suffer in the end more pain from reproval, chastisement and shame, when they do things forbidden by their parents, than they enjoy pleasure in the performance of them.

Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan

Mrs. Sarah Cann, of Yarmouth.

Died at Yarmouth, on the 21st of December. Mrs. SARAH CANN, wife of Mr. Lyman Cann, aged 47 years.

Mrs. Cann, whose maiden name was Bane, was brought to God when about seventeen years of age; soon after which she joined our Society, and was one of the first Wesleyans in Yarmouth. For the space of thirty years she was a consistent member, regularly attending all our religious ordinances; her heart was ever open to all good, and her hand ever stretched out to supply the wants of the needy. Her religious experience was clear and satisfactory, and her walk before the world irreproachable. In her death, her husband has lost a kind partner; her children an affectionate parent; her neighbours a generous friend; and the Church a faithful member.

Her last illness was only about four days.—She bore her affliction with christian fortitude, and assured her weeping family, that she was happy in God, and had a well-founded hope of everlasting life. Her end was peace.

Mrs. Bethia Bane, of Yarmouth.

Mrs. BETHIA BANE, mother of Mrs. Cann departed this life, Feb. 16th. On Sabbath, Feb. 1st, Mrs. Bane, who was aged 72 years, was at the Milton Chapel. She came in while I was addressing the Sunday School—and several persons remarked the quickness of her step, and her healthy appearance. During singing and prayer, she appeared perfectly well; but soon after I had announced my text, she was suddenly seized with palsy, and carried out of the chapel.—She was heard indistinctly to say to those, who removed her, the word, "Palsy." Her speech shortly afterwards left her, and yesterday morning she died. W. WILSON.

Yarmouth, Feb. 11, 1852.

Poetry.

For the Wesleyan.

TELEGRAPHIC SPEED.

How wondrous! this Electric power,
That gives "the tidings" to the hour—
And though far distant speeds its haste
O'er smiling fields or barren waste.
In vain the boding heart would stay
Intelligence that wafts its way;
Joyous or evil on it flies!
To glad the ear, or dim the eyes.
And if so sure this creature skill,
What are the workings of His will—
Who holds in his almighty hand
The mechanism of seas and land,
The cattle on a thousand hills,
And all that this vast concave fills,
The systems of each radiant orb,
That still our thinking powers absorb,
Who formed the subtle fire on high,
And frequent darts it through the sky?
Mortals must wonder and adore,
Man's reasoning powers can do no more
Than love Him, where they cannot trace,
For all his gifts, of skill and grace!
Fear Him, whose wonders are abroad—
Worship!—for He alone is God.
This God who bears such wondrous sway,
Cares for his creatures of a day!
He can avert the clouds that lower,
Softening the tidings of the hour,
Subduing all things by His power.

Halifax, January, 1862.

M. M.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, February 21, 1862.

Duty of the Legislature of Nova Scotia with respect to Collegiate Education. By the Rev. Alexander Forrester, Minister of Chalmers' Church, Halifax.

In continuing our notice of this work, we may observe that the Reverend author speaks of the "whole quality and style of the higher branches of education" in Nova Scotia as being lamentably defective, and that it is "now full time that something effective were done with the view of elevating the quality, as well as increasing the quantity of the education of this Province." We object to this strong view of the case, and believing his representation to be exaggerated, we are unwilling that his unqualified statements should go abroad uncontradicted. We have no hesitation to affirm, that there are Provincialists educated exclusively in our own Institutions, who may favourably compare, at least, with some who have enjoyed the advantages of the educational institutions of the Mother Country, and who have favoured us with their presence, and with the benefit of their superior talents and literary attainments.

When a person speaks so disparagingly, as this author has done, of the education of Provincialists in the higher branches of literature and philosophy, we may reasonably expect him to afford a model of refined taste, polished style, and correct composition, which those whom he aims at elevating may safely follow, otherwise, it is to be feared, his example may neutralize his instructions.

The writer of the pamphlet before us may possess literary qualifications of the first order, nor do we wish to diminish aught of his just merit. But when we were reading his severe strictures, we could not but look to this production of his pen for proofs and illustrations of the superiority, which an education, received in the renowned Collegiate Halls of other lands, and under the tuition of world-famed Professors, is calculated to impart; and we confess our disappointment. The author, we are persuaded, has not done justice to himself; and, it is to be regretted, that, when writing on so important a subject, to so grave an assemblage of men, as the Legislators of Nova Scotia are presumed to be, he should have allowed his appeal to go forth to the world with so many marks of unwarrantable haste. We shall give a few instances, italicizing the words to which we would direct the attention of our readers:—

"It may be, that Nation or Province has, generations ago, enjoyed, a well-equipped and adequate amount of education"—Page 3.

This may mean a "well-equipped amount of education," or "a well-equipped education." In either case, what is the meaning of the phrase?

"But the population has far outgrown the supply provided, and the improvements in educa-

tion have, since that period, been so fundamental and extensive, that the whole system demands revision and addition." Page 2.

Since what "period"? The reason appears to us singular, that "fundamental and extensive improvements in education" demand "revision and addition of the whole system"; and still more singular, that on account of said improvements, the "whole system demands revision and addition"!

On page 3, we find the phrase "to have pleaded," instead of, to have pleaded.

"These" (viz., "the above branches" of Literature, Philosophy, and Science,) have totally failed."—Page 3. "These branches" could not have totally failed, unless everything pertaining to Literature, Philosophy, and Science, had been totally rooted up, and cast utterly out of our educational institutions—in which case they would better deserve the designation of Institutions for the promotion of absolute ignorance. The author has written carelessly.

"The utmost that any of them" (Denominational Colleges) "has been able to muster for all the preliminary branches, is one solitary Professor." Page 5-6.

Hard work, we opine, to muster—one solitary Professor! Such an achievement must have required these Colleges to do their "utmost"; and, then, if they had not done their "utmost," they might have mustered either no Professor, or only a half of one!

"They" (the Students of Denominational Colleges) "enter upon their professional studies without any thing like a satisfactory foundation laid in Classics or Philosophy, or even in general knowledge, and thus they are utterly unable to derive the same amount of benefit from their Theological Professors, however erudite," &c. "Same amount of benefit" as what? we are left to conjecture. The sentence is incomplete.

"Though we believe all the leading religious denominations in the Province, &c., are perfectly competent to support one or two Theological Professors," &c. Page 7.

The sense required—each of—instead of "all." We do not allude "to the desire evinced, in so many quarters, that some great and vigorous effort ought to be made," &c. Page 12.

The sense required—may be made. "That it" (Dalhousie College) "was to be moulded after the same principles as the University of Edinburgh," &c. Page 13.

The word "same" is worse than unnecessary. "Whether the Legislature is prepared to grant a competent endowment for such an Institution, or to allow the whole style and tone of education to remain stationary for another quarter of a century, and thereby compelling the youth," &c.

The construction required—compel. We must arrest our pen for the present. The task we have executed may appear to some invidious. To ourselves it has been far from pleasant. It seemed necessary to us, when a comparative stranger has undertaken to publish to the world such wholesale contemptuous statements respecting Provincial Collegiate education, gently to remind him how easily persons may exhibit defects which they are labouring to attribute to others.

What is the "Proposal"?

In adverting to the facilities afforded for endowing Dalhousie College, Rev. Mr. Forrester, in his pamphlet, intimates, that the amounts granted by the Legislature to King's College, Windsor, Acadia, St. Mary's, and Sackville, might be appropriated for this purpose, setting down, among others, Sackville as receiving £250 per annum. We may here inform the author, that Sackville Academy has, for some years past, been in the annual receipt of £150 from the N. S. Legislature, and not £250.

In a subsequent part of the pamphlet, he says he has "not for one moment contemplated the overthrow of these Colleges. They would still be devoted to the purposes for which they were originally intended, viz., the rearing of a home ministry for occupying the various Pulpits in our land." Again:—"The ACADEMIES too, attached to these Colleges might also be carried on with increased vigour, &c."—These ACADEMIES might also continue to receive even larger Grants from the Provincial Treasury, though under Denominational management.—said grants

being given entirely on secular grounds, and as an expression of approbation, on the part of the State, for such an Education."

We notice these statements, principally, to reiterate the known facts, that the Sackville Institution is not a COLLEGE, nor does it pretend to be a College, in the properly understood sense of the word, though in effect affording a "Collegiate Course" of education—that it was not originally, nor is it now, designed to rear a Wesleyan Ministry—that it has no THEOLOGICAL CHAIR. It is an ACADEMY, with a competent staff of Professors and subordinate Teachers, designed from the beginning to give its students a thorough, well-grounded, extensive, and systematic SECULAR EDUCATION, in connection with due attention to morals, and the fundamental principles of divine truth.

The course of study embraces three Departments:—1. Primary; 2. Intermediate; 3. Collegiate. The latter extends over a space of three years; the appropriate studies of which are Mental Philosophy, Trigonometrical Analysis, &c., Latin, Greek, French, Rhetoric, Spherical Geometry, History, Chemistry, Algebra, Ethics, Political Economy, Elements of Criticism, Astronomy, Physiology, Analytical Geometry, Logic, Butler's Analogy, Geology, Botany.

We respectfully call the attention of our Legislators, and others interested, to this brief statement of facts, in order that the real character of the Sackville Academy may be clearly discerned. We have no wish to deceive, or make a false impression on a point, on which were such an attempt made, the deed of settlement and the history of the Institution might be at once cited in exposure. Without one word of disparagement of other Seminaries, we may safely say, that the Academy at Sackville, has been, and still is, second to none of the Educational Institutions of the Provinces in "the style and tone" and "quality" of the education imparted; and whether we have one College on a grand scale, or two, three, or more Colleges, the Institution at Sackville cannot be dispensed with, for the literary training of many youths of this Province, whose circumstances forbid their ever possessing other scholastic opportunities; and, at all events, as a preparatory agent of instruction, to qualify these youth of Wesleyan and other families, who may wish it, to avail themselves of the advantages of any higher Seminary or Seminaries of learning that may be established in the Province. Many Novascotian youths have already been educated there, whose attainments, we believe, will neither disgrace their *Alma Mater*, nor the country which has given them birth. Deeply persuaded as we are of the extensive benefits which that seat of learning has conferred, and is still conferring, on the youth of this Province, we feel a laudable and a justifiable interest in its well-being, and a strong desire, that, by liberal assistance afforded by the Legislature of this Province, its halls may still be accessible to the comparatively humble and middle classes of society; and we confidently expect, that even a larger grant will be appropriated by the present Session than formerly, "entirely on secular grounds, as an expression of approbation on the part of the State" for the sound and thorough education it imparts.

If our views are correct—and they are fully borne out by undeniable facts—Sackville Academy ought not in justice to be mixed up with the disposal of the College Question, but should be considered, and treated, as a higher Seminary of learning, essential to the educational interests of no mean portion of the youth of Nova Scotia; as in it hundreds of them expect to obtain whatever education they may receive to fit them for the various and important duties of life.

Sydney, C. B., Branch Wesleyan Missionary Meeting.

We learn from the Cape Breton News, that the Annual Meeting of the Sydney Branch Wesleyan Missionary Society was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Sydney, on the evening of the 10th inst. His Honor Mr. Justice DODD occupied the Chair. After singing, prayer was offered by the Rev. H. McLeod, of the Free Church. Resolutions were moved and seconded by Mr. McKAY, Mr. FERGUSON, the Rev. H. McLEOD, Mr. BURCHELL, Mr. Donald McLELLAN, and the Rev. Mr. CRANE. Mr. HARRINGTON offered some

very pertinent observations on the value of the offerings of the poor, as being in the sight of God very acceptable. A Collection was made in behalf of the funds. The News concludes by expressing his sincere wish that this Society, and all others having for their aim the propagation of God's Word, may be abundantly blessed.

Shelburne Circuit.

By a letter from the Rev. J. ARMSTRONG, Feb. 16, we learn that the Ladies of North East Harbour held a Bazaar at that place on Jan. 13, to raise means for the purpose of aiding in the liquidation of the debt on the Wesleyan Chapel there. The Ladies performed their part in admirable taste, and so effectively, that every article was sold. The Preacher on the Circuit read a Lecture on "Relic Worship," as connected with the subject treated of last year by the Rev. W. WILSON. A sufficient amount was raised to pay the debt, and leave a handsome sum in the hands of the Ladies to pursue their praiseworthy object, as a Chapel-aid Society.

The gentlemen have commenced a subscription list to build a new and more commodious Chapel, as the present one is too small.

A series of religious meetings, held recently in the same place, has been attended with much good. The members of the Church have been quickened; and others have been added to the Class, and, as is fondly hoped, to the Lord.

Religious Anniversaries—Montreal.

The Montreal Religious Anniversary Meetings took place last week, and were even more largely attended than those of any previous year. The people of the city appear to have an increasing interest in these hallowed festivals, and in the Societies which call them together. Some reports of the first three meetings will be found in another column, but it is altogether inadequate either to represent the eloquence and fervour of the speakers or the enthusiasm of the audiences. The Rev. E. N. KIRK, of Boston, who kindly complied with the urgent invitation of the Societies to come in, added much to the interest of the week, and left a most favourable impression of the fraternal and Catholic spirit of our American brethren. A letter from the Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, who was also invited, but could not come, strongly expressed the same Catholicity of views, and the same regard for the welfare of Canada. These expressions were so cordially responded to, that, as was well remarked at the meetings, religious annexation appears to have taken the place of political annexation. There was a new feature in the anniversary week this year, namely: the observance of a prayer meeting every morning, with special reference to the meeting of the evening. These prayer meetings, which were solemn and interesting, were attended by considerable numbers, and we hope will be repeated in future years with constantly increasing effect. The Morning Prayer Meetings of the Anniversary Week may come to be regarded with nearly as much interest as the evening platform meetings, and the two combined may be the commencement of an annual revival of religion among the various denominations which take part in them.—*Montreal Witness, Feb'y 2.*

Malta.

This island has 110,000 inhabitants of a very mixed race, and the prevailing languages are essentially the Italian and Arabic, though not generally spoken in their purity. British munificence has established a college here within a few years, which if properly conducted will have a most important bearing on the spread of the gospel on the adjoining continent. The Free Church of Scotland established a mission here some six or seven years ago, which if vigorously presented will exert an influence, not only as extensive as the island, but by means of the Religious Tract, the Scriptures and the voice of the living teacher here trained, will spread the knowledge of the truth along the shores of Italy, and among the many islands of the Mediterranean.—*Boston Congregationalist.*

Methodism in the United States.

The following statistics are taken from the Report of Dr. Baird, delivered before the Evangelical Alliance Society:—

"The last, in order of time, of the larger religious bodies that arose, was the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was organized in 1784, and in 1800 had 40,000 members. Its subsequent increase has been immense. It now spreads all over the country, and, says Dr. B., its conferences, districts and circuits, cover the whole land. The division took place in 1844. In 1850, the northern branch, called the "Methodist Episcopal Church," had 4,004 ministers, and

666,310 members; the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1642 ministers, and 504,520 members—making a total of 5,546 ministers, and 1,170,830 members. By adding smaller bodies, there will be found to be at least 6,000 regular preachers, and upwards of a million and a quarter of members. There is reason to believe, says Dr. B., that the membership of this communion has increased more than six times as fast as the population of the country has done since 1784.

Educational Facilities in the M. E. Church in the United States.

As a proof that the Methodist Episcopal Church is not behind her sister Churches in educational facilities, we may state that under the direction of the Church North, there are forty-seven literary institutions of all grades, from the Academy to the first class University. This intelligence is obtained from the Methodist Almanac for 1852.—*Canada Christian Advocate.*

The *Christian Advocate and Journal*, Feb. 3, contains accounts of numerous revivals of religion in the M. E. Church. We give the following pleasing instance of a blessed work of God in Jefferson Circuit, New York Conference. E. S. Stout writes:—"For more than three months past the rod of Divine strength has gone forth out of Zion, and God has manifested his glorious power in our midst. I think I have never before seen so spiritual and extensive a work of grace in the same length of time. The magistrate, the physician, and the gambler, have sought redemption at the same altar, and rejoiced together in the same delivering grace. Some have taken their cards, the accursed instruments of their gaming, in which they had spent whole nights, and often desecrated the Holy Sabbath, and on their knees committed them to the flames. I cannot tell how many have been justified—probably nearly 300. In addition to the work of conviction, the Church has been greatly comforted and edified being frequently baptized with the Holy Ghost from on high."

The *Western Christian Advocate* says—"The churches of Cincinnati have recently experienced considerable indications of Divine favour. Not less than one hundred persons in the various charges, have united with the Methodist Episcopal Church during the last month."

The Paris Correspondent of the *Christian Advocate & Journal*, speaking of religious liberty in France, says:—"The greatest danger now is, that religious liberty will be abridged or destroyed. There is, however, less danger for religious liberty with a strong government than with a weak one; a weak government in France would be obliged to rely on the support of the clergy, who would probably only support it on the condition of the repression, or, if possible, the suppression, of dissenting sects. Louis Napoleon will be strong enough to protect religious liberty, and there is no reason to believe that he will not do so. The concessions of the government to Popery since 1818, have probably resulted from the weakness of our government. We shall soon see whether the new power is not more favourable than its predecessor has been." We hope the writer's anticipations will be verified by the result, but we have our doubts.

Headford, says the *Dublin Evening Herald*, is the town which links Tuam to Connemara, and already the Reformation has so far progressed there, that upwards of fifty, who had been Romanists, now worship God in the purity of our scriptural church. It is expected that many more shortly will openly profess the truth, as the several classes for instruction held weekly by the Protestant clergy are largely attended by Roman Catholics, who nobly, in the face of every danger, are determined to exercise that liberty of conscience which is the birth-right of every human being.

Treating of the beneficial effects of the Liquor Law in Maine, the *New York Tribune* says:—"Even the immediate influences are immensely beneficent. The fountains of Intemperance are drying up; old soakers are reforming; moderate drinkers (as they supposed themselves) are desisting from strong drink almost as a matter of course. None other than a man who really loves liquor—who has acquired a devouring, raging thirst for it—will sneak around into the back cellars and benighted filthy dens in which alone it is now to be found."

From the *Montreal Witness*, Feb. 2, we learn that the income of the (Canada) Religious Tract Society for the past year is £583 4s. 7d.; expenditure £581 5s. 9d.; publications issued, 85,018 copies. Income of the Sunday School Union for past year, £338 11s. 10d.; expenditure, £310 4s. 9d.; issues, 8,602. Income of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society for the year past, £1,078 8s. 11d.; expenditure, £1,130 0s. 2d.; Bibles and Testaments issued, 16,132.

BROWNSON, in his *Review* for January, thus raves against Protestantism:—"Protestantism is civilized heathenism.—Protestantism, whatever its pretensions, is really heathenism, and nothing else; or, if it please its friends better, since it professes to believe in the Messiah, we will consent to call it Judaism. It is always folly to talk or reason of Protestants, taken as a body, as if they had religion, or cared a pin's head for religion of any sort. Set them down always as modern heathens, and go and preach to them as the Fathers did to the Gentiles, or you will never touch them. The great error into which we fall is that of considering Protestantism as a form of religion, and adhered to from religious motives. If such were ever the case, it is not now." Poor gentleman! His imagination must be very fruitful. If it would do him any good, we should pray that his heart might become as soft as his head.

The persecutions of men for reading the New Testament, by the governments of Italy, have led many Jews to read it.

It is said that basket willow, equal in value to four millions of dollars, is annually imported from France and Germany into the United States.

A Prussian Editor has been fined fifty thalers by the Prussian Government for publishing translations of Eliba Burritt's "Olive Leaves for the People."

Agrarian outrages in various forms, and numerous threats of assassination, issued by the Ribbon conspiracy, are spreading alarm in Louth, Monaghan, Westmeath and King's County, Ireland. The state of the western counties of Ireland presents a striking and gratifying contrast with the fearful disorganization in various districts of Ulster.

The journeymen tailors of Toronto, C. W., have obliged an employer to discontinue the use of a newly invented sewing-machine.

Crime appears to be on the decrease in Montreal, though there have been during the past year 2,555 arrests for various species of crime, from murder down to vagrancy.

Hazard's Gazette states, that three children of the respective ages of seven, five, and two years, of Mr. Alex. Campbell of Lot 2, P. E. I., were lately burned to death during the temporary absence of their parents from home.

The *Burlington Courier* says, The lake (Champlain) gave it up, in the bitter frost of the 16th, and went into winter quarters, under the ice.

It is confidently stated that Rev. Mr. Thatcher of San Francisco has discovered a means of determining longitude by observations of the heavenly bodies independent of the Chronometer. A work upon the subject is promised, and is looked for with great interest. His method has been tried by the captain and mate of the ship in which he came to this country, and pronounced by them to be practicable.

The *Baltimore Sun* says, there has been a great revival of religion in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Harre de Grace, Md., at a protracted meeting held during the past month.

The Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church is to be held at Baltimore, and will commence its sittings on the 3rd March next. Bishops Waugh and Jones will be present, the latter of whom will preside.

A spirit of revenge is a very spirit of the devil, than which nothing looks more like him, and nothing can be more opposite to the temper which Christianity was designed to promote.

The Emperor of Austria has published a decree abolishing trial by Jury throughout his dominions. The Emperor has ordered the expulsion from Pesth of the English Protestant Missionaries.

New Definitions.

Candle:—A mild domestic sun, which rises and sets to order. A quiet friend in the evening. One whose fate is to die of consumption, but who constantly makes light of his misfortune.

Ignorance:—The barren country of which all are natives, and from which all are emigrants.—A serpent which many foster, because they suppose it to be harmless. A dark place, where poor people are allowed to grope about till they hurt themselves or somebody else.

Newspaper:—Times' pupil, and times' teacher. The falconer which Archimedes longed for. A winding sheet in which parliamentary speeches are interred.

HALLELUJAH, says Maunder, signifies praise the Lord, or praise ye Jehovah. It is a word of such liquid fluency and harmonious softness, that it is retained in our hymns without translation. In conformity with the German and other Continental languages, in which j has the sound of y, we often see it written *Hallelujah*; but to pronounce the word with the English sound of j destroys its beauty, and it ought never to be so written.

THE ALPHABET may be varied so many millions of times, that if a man could accomplish the almost impossible task of reading one hundred thousand words in an hour, it would require four thousand six hundred and fifty millions of men to read those words, according to the above hourly proportion, for twenty thousand years, to exhaust all possible combinations of the letters!

THE ORGAN in the Cathedral Church at Ulm, in Germany, is said to be ninety-three feet high, and twenty-eight broad, its largest pipe being thirteen inches in diameter, and it having sixteen pairs of bellows.

At the Pictou Court of Sessions, the *Eastern Chronicle* says:—

"On Tuesday, (Feb. 10th) a highly exciting discussion took place on the subject of granting licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors. A motion was made by James D. B. Fraser, Esq., seconded by Anthony Smith, Esq., of West River, that no licenses be granted; and an amendment offered by Daniel Harkin, seconded by James Prim, Esq., that tavern licenses be granted to Robert Harper, he being the first on the list of the Grand Jury presentments. The amendment was carried by a majority of 3—14 voting for it, 11 against it—2 not voting. A large number of magistrates were not in attendance at that time; the result might have been different had this not been the case, as it is said that if the whole bench had voted there would have been a majority of 6 in favour of Mr. Fraser's motion."

During the recent snow-storm at New Orleans, among the incidents of the day, the *Picayune* records as a fixed fact the rush made by a small Creole negro into his master's room, at an early hour in the morning, followed by the exclamation: "O, Monsieur! regardez donc! la cour est pleine de sucre blanc!" "O, sir, look: the yard is full of white sugar!"

The process of germination changes oxygen gas into carbonic acid.

Gold leaf can be reduced to the three hundred-thousandth part of an inch, and gilding to the ten-millionth part.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(From City Papers.)

On Friday, Feb. 13, after the presentation of some petitions, the Hon. Mr. Johnston rose and moved the following resolution—

Resolved, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to submit to the House copies of the despatches of the Lieutenant Governor to the Colonial Secretary, enclosing Resolutions of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, concerning, among other things, the construction of the Legislative Council—and which Earl Grey replied to in Despatches

dated 26th April and 1st May, 1850, that have been laid before the House;—also copies of all other correspondence between the Imperial and Provincial Governments relating to the same subject since the 26th March, 1850;—and also that His Excellency will be pleased to inform the House what measures have been adopted by the Provincial Government to carry out the views expressed by the House, by resolution, passed on the 5th March last, in favour of applying to the Legislative Council the elective principle.

Hon. Provincial Secretary declined producing the despatches of 1850.

Hon. Mr. Johnston would press the resolution.

Hon. Provincial Secretary would move in amendment that on Thursday next it be the order of the day to take up Hon. Mr. Johnston's Bill.

Mr. Hall suggested that the matter lay over till to-morrow.

The House accordingly adjourned.

On Saturday, Feb. 14, immediately after the House opened, the Hon. Mr. Johnston reiterated his motion. The Hon. Provincial Secretary merely moved a call of the House, and whilst waiting for absent members, Hon. Mr. Johnston again addressed the House.

Hon. Provincial Secretary replied, regretting that there should be a marshalling of forces when such subjects as the education of the youth of the country, municipal corporations, &c., ought to be engaging the attention of the House, and when a little forbearance and mutual conciliation, might render such discussions unnecessary.

Several other hon. gentlemen engaged in the discussion, when the House divided, 23 for and 26 against the Resolution.

Hon. Provincial Secretary then rose and to the astonishment of every one, laid the required despatches on the table.

On Monday, Feb. 16, the business of the House, was chiefly routine—the reception of petitions, bills, which were either laid on the table, or referred to committees.

On Tuesday, Feb. 17, a number of Petitions was presented in the Assembly, on Tuesday, after which Mr. Johnston rose and moved the following Resolution:

"Resolved, That the right of a member of this house to call for papers and especially for despatches between the Imperial and Colonial Government forms one of the most effectual safeguards for constitutional liberty and the faithful administration of public affairs, which is not to be enjoyed by members of this house as a matter of favour, according to the will of a Government, but is an essential privilege of the people of Nova Scotia, the exercise of which ought only to be denied on reasons of public policy of a very weighty and substantial nature."

Mr. Wade wanted time for consideration.

Hon. Provincial Secretary, who was out when the resolution was moved, on coming in read it carefully, word by word, and said he thought he could vote for it.

In the course of a number of explanations which followed the Hon. Provincial Secretary stated with reference to the refusal of the Government to bring down the despatches in 1851, that he was absent in England. One gentleman then in the Council had since retired, and the Hon. Financial Secretary was running his election.

Hon. Mr. Johnston replied. The despatches should only have been withheld on good and sufficient reasons. The submission of the despatches on Saturday was a denial that any sufficient reason existed for their being withheld in the first instance. The refusal, therefore, of the Government to submit them, was an insult to him as a member of the House, and to the minority which voted with him—it was doubly an insult to the majority, for they had been deceived.

Hon. Provincial Secretary and Hon. Attorney General replied. The latter argued that if it was an insult now to lay the papers on the table, it was tenfold an insult for the hon. member for Annapolis to demand them by formal resolution in 1851. The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

On Wednesday, Feb. 18, a number of Temperance and other petitions were presented, and the hon. Provincial Secretary brought down returns from the Superintendent of Education, which subject is the order of the day for Saturday.

Mr. Fraser's Kerosene Gas Bill passed, after some contention about the liability of Stockholders, after which the House adjourned to allow the various standing Committees to push their business through.

On Thursday, Feb. 19, a large amount of business was done. Some 40 or 50 petitions were presented, and a number of Reports brought in; among others, the Report of the Committee on Navigation Securities on the subject of Steam Communication from Pictou to Quebec. The Report was unfavourable to the application.

The afternoon was occupied in discussing Hon. Mr. Johnston's resolution, about producing despatches. Mr. Wade offered an amendment, but the house did not divide.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

The great Temperance petition mentioned in our last, has been presented in the House of Assembly by Mr. Scoullar, and it now becomes highly probable from the ascertained views of Hon. Members in both branches of the Legislature, that the principle which it advocates—namely the prohibition of the sale of Alcohol in this Province—will pass into a Law.—Fred. Reporter.

The Steamer Fairy Queen arrived yesterday from Digby and Annapolis, with sixty-four head of oxen on board, the greatest number ever brought across the Bay in one steamer; yet she made the passage in four hours and a half.—St. John News Brunswick, 10th.

A telegraphic report from Fredericton states that the Judges have granted a new trial in the case of Doctor Waddell, on the ground that the verdict was contrary to evidence.—lb.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.—A bill has been submitted to tax wild lands, the principle of it sustained, and the details are to lay over for action hereafter. The bill providing for the erection of a Court House has been thrown out. The Road committee have agreed to the distribution of £32,000 for the present year, and will report at once. The business of the Session progresses—the only obstacles being the sitting of the scrutiny committees.—The sheriffs of the several counties had assembled at Fredericton, and held a convention relative to their emoluments; they wished to get their fees increased.—The Hon. Mr. Hamilton, of Restigouche, had taken his seat in the Legislative Council.—£250 have been voted to the Baptist Seminary, Fredericton, and £400 to the Madras Board.

If Nova Scotia agrees to build one-fourth of the Railway to Quebec by the Valley of the St. John, the Executive Government will submit the Canadian proposal to the Legislature immediately. It is reported each Colony rejects Mr. Archibald's offer.

Tuesday (10th) the House had an animated debate on the Bill to abolish the Judges' fees, when progress was reported. The debate will be resumed.

Next Tuesday is fixed for the discussion of the Liquor Law. There is a very reasonable probability of its passing the House, and if it does, it will surely pass the Council.—lb. 12th.

Canada.

A Public Meeting was held at the British Hotel, in Bytown, on Tuesday, 13th January, for the purpose of adopting a Memorial to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, praying for a reduction of the duties levied on Red Pine Timber.

The Norfolk Messenger publishes a petition recently addressed to the Municipal Council of Woodhouse, by the fair President and Secretary of a public meeting of the ladies of Bloomsburgh and vicinity. They are anxious for the suppression of intemperance, and state that as wives, mothers, sisters, and relatives, "they have often experienced and continue to experience the sad and grievous results, consequent on the legalising of the deleterious traffic in intoxicating drinks." That while sincerely believing that to the domestic and social circle, woman's direct influence should be restricted, the vice of intemperance invades even that sacred circle, and as it would be criminal in them to refrain from interposing, they pray that the Council will refuse licenses to tavern-keepers.—Canada paper.

SUICIDE.—A poor woman named Williams, residing in Tecumseth, being driven to desperation by a drunken husband, recently cut her throat with an axe. The miserable creature took the instrument into the bed with her, and perpetrated the fatal act by pressing her throat against its edge. A Coroner's Inquest having been held on the body, a verdict of Suicide was returned.—Review.

Newfoundland.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TRADE.—Nine Picton built vessels, of the tonnage of 1056, realising in the gross £6,885, were sold at St. John's during the past year, of these three were built at River John and two at New Glasgow. Sixteen P. E. Island vessels, united tonnage 1023, realising £13,820, were disposed of during the same period. From Wallace, four vessels whose united tonnage was 415, realized £3,450. The Picton craft averaged £6 10s. 5d. c/y per ton—two or three of these were old vessels and sold much below the average of the others. The Island craft averaged £7 4s. 9d. per ton, and the Wallace vessels about £8 6s. 3d. The imports into St. John's of beef, flour, bread, butter, sugar, coffee, tobacco, tea, salt, potatoes, oats and lumber have increased over the previous year. The articles of cornmeal, pork, rum, molasses, soap, candles, coals, pitch and tar, oxen, cows and sheep have decreased. The total of dried fish exported in 1851 was 622,273 qtls.—a falling off of 24,418 qtls. The exports to Portugal, Brazil, England, &c., show an increase; and to Italy, W. Indies, B. America, Scotland, and Ireland, there is a decrease. At the end of the year there were 131,000 qtls. on hand. In the same period 7943 tons of blubber were exported—a slight increase over the year previous.

West Indies.

ANTIQUA.—It is announced, upon good authority, that a change is about to take place in the

government of this, and some of the neighbouring islands. Sir Charles Grey, the Governor of Jamaica, it is said, is to be recalled: Sir William Colebrooke, now at Barbados, will assume the Government of Jamaica; Mr. Mackintosh, our excellent and highly esteemed Governor-in-chief, is to proceed to Barbados; and Mr. Drummond Hay, at present Lieut. Governor of St. Kitts, will assume the General Government at this island.

Jamaica will not regret the change. Barbados will lose a popular ruler, but will obtain a popular one in return. The effect of the arrangement upon Antigua, is to be known.—Mr. Drummond Hay not having yet filled "the measure of his fame."—Weekly Times, Jan. 2.

The Sloop Ina, of Lunenburg, 36 tons.—Thos. F. Worger, Master and owner, sailed from Halifax, was blown off the coast on the 1st Dec., with three hands and three passengers; provided with only one day's stores. They have been tossed to and fro on the wide Atlantic until the 26th, when they reached Marigalante and obtained a small supply of wood and water, and proceeded on to this port. The poor creatures are in great distress, and as may be well conceived, have endured the greatest privations. They had on freight a quantity of firewood, 24 barrels flour, 20 gallons molasses, and a chest of tea, and have subsisted for twenty-five days upon flour and molasses mixed with sea water! By the mercy of an all-wise Providence they are preserved, and they appear to be in a good state of health.—West India paper, Jan. 6th.

AMERICA.

United States.

INDIAN CENSUS.—Efforts have been made for a year or two past by Government to obtain a census of the Indian population now inhabiting the United States. By the accounts received from the census agents, and information derived from other sources, it is ascertained that the true number of Indians, inhabiting all parts of our country, amounts to about 418,000. Of this number 20,000 is the estimated number of those inhabiting the unexplored territories; 24,100 are the Indians of Texas; 92,130 belong to the tribes living in New Mexico; 34,231 in California; 22,733 are in Oregon; 11,560 in Utah. Many of the New Mexican Indians are civilized, and have fixed habitations and towns.—Am. paper.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The estimated value of the grain, flour, and other breadstuffs, exported from the United States, in the year 1851, was \$24,127,216. The value of the imports of 1851 was \$221,405,272; the total value of the exports \$217,523,291; and the tonnage employed, during the same period, was 3,774,430.

PAUPERISM IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The returns of the Secretary of State to the House of Representatives of Massachusetts state that the number of State paupers is 16,151, of whom 12,949 are foreigners. The total expense of the alms houses and apprentices for the year, has been \$184,688. Of the foreign paupers, 2000 have come into the Commonwealth within a single year. The total number of persons relieved and supported as paupers during the year, has been 27,624.

U. S. TREASURY.—The receipts from October 1 to December 31 were \$10,228,212, of which \$9,901,516 were from customs. The expenditures for the same time were \$11,943,023 51—an excess over receipts of \$1,714,811.

PROVIDENCE, July 30.—The Maine Lippor Law, which has been under discussion in this House since Wednesday last, was debated the evening—yesterday, says 27. A new bill will be offered on Monday.

About 82,000 barrels Mackerel were packed in Gloucester last year, more than double the quantity caught at any other port in the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.—In a recent work on the possessions of Great Britain on this continent, it is stated that their magnitude is nearly equal to the whole extent of the two Russias; almost double that of the European continent, and more than two fold greater than the Persian empire under Darius, or the Roman empire in the plenitude of its power. The crown of England extends its jurisdiction over an aggregate surface of 4,700,000 square statute miles. The provinces of America, which form but a section of the aggregate British possessions in this Western hemisphere, occupy nearly 400,000 statute miles of land, of which superficies scarcely 9,000 miles have been yet brought under cultivation. The population in round numbers, amounts to nearly 2,000,000 of souls, and doubles itself every sixteen years. The trade to these provinces employs annually upward of 1,800 sail of British shipping, exceeding 47,000 tons, and requiring more than 20,000 seamen. The value of exports to them from Great Britain amounts to more than £2,000,000. It is computed, that in less than half a century, the number of inhabitants spread over the British possessions in this hemisphere will not fall short of 160,000,000.—Quebec Gazette.

THE SPANISH NAVY.—The Spanish royal navy now consists (according to a table just published) of one line-of-battle ship, laid up at Cadiz, and two in construction at Cadiz, and one in construction at Ferrol; five frigates—two at Cuba, two at Cadiz, and one in construction at

Ferrol; six co-vettes, eight brigs of first class, three of second class, two brig schooners, five schooners, and twenty one steamers of all sizes, of which five are at Cuba, five others employed as packets between the Peninsula and the Antilles, and four at the Philippine Islands, or on the way there. There are also eight transport ships. This list is exclusive of the coast-guard service, which is stated to comprise six steamers, two brig schooners, three misticos, fourteen flueccas of first class, twenty of second class, and sixty five smaller vessels.

INCREASE OF AMERICAN CITIES.—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine contains an interesting and instructive article on "the growth of towns in the United States." It shows that during the last ten years, the growth of cities has been more rapid than during any previous ten years of the country's history. Ever since 1790, New York has doubled itself every fifteen years. At that time it contained about 33,000 people. Now, with its suburban dependencies, it contains 660,000.—Boston and suburbs, in 1790, contained 30,000 people. Its average period of duplication has been twenty-one years, and it now contains, with its suburban cities and villages, 212,000.

Advertisements.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Commissioners of Light Houses give Notice that in addition to the Beacon Light built and put in operation at Port Medway on the 1st November last—the undesignated Buildings have been completed and are also in operation, viz:—

EDDY OR SANDPOINT LIGHT,

A Beacon Light on Eddy or Sandpoint on the West side of the South entrance to the Basin of Onondaga and is designated by a White Light. The light is 25 feet above sea level—rise and fall 10 feet. The building is square pointed White with a Black chimney on the S. end side. The point is about 1/2 mile from the Light, nearly 200 fathoms from the North end of it, and 1/2 mile from the West end. The light is in a circular and very exposed position. The following Compass may assist vessels in their way to the Light:— From the Light to Cape Horn, S 80 E " " " to Western Point, S 10 E " " " to Bear Island, N 12 W " " " to Pirate Cove, N 31 W " " " to 4th Creek, N 32 W Latitude 45° 30' North Longitude 61° 45' West. Var. 11° 30' W.

ARCHAT BEACON.

A Beacon Light on Point Archat on the East side of the Southern entrance to Archat Harbour. The building is square pointed, White, and shows a White Light 21 feet above sea level, rise and fall 10 feet. The point is laid to— and the following are the bearings of the principal Head Lands:— From the Light to Granberry Island, S 30 E " " " to Virgin Point, S 50 W " " " to Ragged Head North, S 70 W " " " to Malindi Head East side of the Bay, N 40 W " " " to one with buoy 1, N 10 W " " " to Little Archat Head, N 10 W Longitude 61° 20' N. Lon. 61° 20' West. Variation 11° 30' W.

HORTON BLUFF LIGHT.

A Beacon Light on Horton Bluff in the Basin of Mines 35 feet above sea level high water, (rise and fall 10 to 12 feet). The building is square pointed, White, stands 60 feet from the shore, and shows a White Light 25 feet above sea level, rise and fall 10 feet. The point is laid to— and the following are the bearings of the principal Head Lands:— From the Light to the Southward of: Going to Boat Land, entrance of Cape Bonaventure, N 10 W " " " Cape Bonaventure, N 2 W " " " Fairbairn's Island (Greenstone), N 3 E " " " Large Island Group of Five Islands, N 30 E " " " West side of River or Continuation of Bluff, S 35 E Halifax, Dec. 1851. Signed: S. CUNYARD, J. P. BELLER, J. McNAB.

J. B. FLOWERS,

Has received per *Glenn, Scott*, and other vessels from CHAS. J. BELLER: A Variety of Goods Suitable for the SEASON.—CONSISTING OF—

STEEPLETOP Ties, Red Linen, and Cloth Goods, Long and Short, Black and Coloured, Cottons, and Alpaca's, Shot and Mixed BELAINES, Lined Pantalons, Printed and plain ones, Black Watered Linens, and LYONNESE CLOTH.—Printed Cassimere, ERZESERS, at 1s. 6d. each and upwards, Mohair Salts, Squid, and Fish, MACKERELS, SOAS, and HERRINGS, Golden Duck, CHICKEN, Hoods, and Lamb Skin Vests, and Mats, to be selected. Hosiery, such as Linen, Cotton, and Wool, Caps, Hats, and Gloves; French and English Kid GLOVES; China, Bone, and Cap, Ribbons, and Flowers, French Bonnet and Cap, FLOWERS, Laces, Ribbons, New Black Lace Hats, Chemises, Collars, and Cuffs, White and Grey Satin, and very cheap; the new Cheongs, FLANNELS, Blankets, Broad Cloths, Dog Skin, HATS, &c. 54 Printed Calicoes, Reataza Shirting, Foot Dressing, Ginghams, Cotton Wares, Indigo, first quality CONGO PEA, Ladies' and Men's CLOTH, BODIES, Printed, and Cashmere POOLS, Black Satin, HERRINGS, &c. All of which are selected of the most reliable quality. Home-made Cloth to be exchanged for Coals. BARRINGTON STREET, No. 43. Nov. 5. 5a.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.—The Subscriber informs the Public, that he is Agent of the sale of the above excellent Compound, in the Province, and invites those suffering in the neck, head, and face, and in the various diseases, for which the same is known to be beneficial, to call and try the above, before putting any confidence in the shams; that the agents of its rival in the United States are publishing from time to time To be had by wholesale in cases of 3 dozen each, or by retail, at moderate prices, at the Jerusalem Warehouse, June 18, 1850. DANIEL STARR.

TO THE PUBLIC. An Efficacious and Never-failing Cure for Erysipelas.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medicine for the cure of Erysipelas, and Eruptions on the SKIN, which has not only immediately relieved all who have used it, but effectually cured them. She is desirous that those who are afflicted with what, in many cases of that disease is considered incurable, and that all who are suffering from its attack, may have the benefit of the wonderful power of healing of this Medicine, and removing all disease of ERYSIPELAS or SALT RHEUM. It may be procured from any of the following AGENTS:—

John Naylor, Esq., Halifax. Andrew Henderson, Esq., Annapolis. Daniel Moore, Esq., Kentville. William H. Troop, Esq., Wolfville. Elder Samuel McKewen, Harrington. T. R. Paillet, Esq., 14-Argool. B. Fleet, Yarmouth.

Of persons who were suffering from severe attack of Erysipelas, who had tried the many remedies which are usually prescribed from which they found no relief, but on applying Mrs. BARTEUX'S MEDICINE were effectually cured.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with the Erysipelas, or the Salt Rheum, as the Doctors call it, for ten years. My hands were frequently so diseased, that I could make no use of them, and employed several physicians, but to no purpose as my suffering only increased. I applied Mrs. BARTEUX'S MEDICINE for a short time and was soon cured of every vestige of the disease. The thankfulness which I felt, on the long and painful disease being removed, was much more than tongue can express. After three years from the time when I used the Medicine, I was threatened with a relapse of the disease. I applied the Medicine and the disease never appeared. From that time to the present, I am perfectly free from all symptoms of Erysipelas or Salt Rheum. I therefore heartily recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, as a speedy and effectual remedy. ANN S. WHEELOCK, Nictaux.

August 5, 1847. The following testimonial in favour of the efficacy of this remedy has been received from William Caldwell Esq., Mayor of the City of Halifax, and is published for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted. Halifax May 3rd, 1851.

To John Naylor, Esq. Sir,—The cause of suffering humanity demands, I think, that every one who knows any thing that will afford relief I ought to make it public. Believing this to be the fact, I send you the following certificate of what has come under my notice, and you are at liberty to use it in any way you may think proper.

In March last, my wife was attacked with that dreadful disease Erysipelas in her leg. It inflamed and swelled to an alarming size, causing great pain, and rendering it impossible for her to get to her feet, and she was not advancing rapidly. Her case was one painful to look upon. Having read in a new paper of the beneficial results of Mrs. BARTEUX'S MEDICINE, I advised her to procure a bottle from you, which she did, and the effect was miraculous. In the short space of four hours, she was so far relieved that she was able to get up and walk. She continued to recover gradually, and in a few days was quite free, and recovered completely, and in a few days she is able to walk, and I believe and hope never to be troubled with it again. W. CALDWELL.

CURE FOR HEMORRHOIDS. THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a sure and efficacious remedy for all sorts of HEMORRHOIDS, viz. *Acute, Chronic, Inflammatory, &c.* Also, for HEMORRHOIDS, and Chronic piles in general. MRS. C. BARTEUX, Nictaux.

CERTIFICATE. This is to certify, that last May I was afflicted with acute Rheumatism, the pains from my head to my feet, I suffered every inch of my body for four weeks. I tried many things, but they did not do me any good. I was very weak and worn, so that I could not walk, and I was obliged to lie in bed. I applied Mrs. BARTEUX'S MEDICINE, and used with me a few bottles, and the medicine acted so kindly, and in a few days I was able to get up, and in a few days I was able to walk, and I believe and hope never to be troubled with it again. DANIEL MCCONNELL. Nictaux, 22nd August, 1847. Signed before me this 25th Sept. 1851. B. G. LANDERS, J.P. Jan 3. West. 31, 5th St.

SEAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Founded 1843, Capital \$100,000 Stg.

Chief Office, 45, Mark Lane, Street, Bank, London. THE following Insurances Benefits are offered by this Company:— 1st. A return will be made for the surrender of whole term Policies, after payment of three annual premiums, of the full Office value. 2nd. A Person desirous of surrendering his Policy may receive instead of a payment in cash, a new Policy for an equivalent sum, not only of its further payment of premiums, or a return of amounting any given age of an individual. 3rd. Credit given for one half the premiums upon whole term Policies for 10, 20 and 30 years for five years interest payable semi-annually. 4th. Notices of assignment received and registered, and acknowledged as required. 5th. No claim disputed except in case of palpable fraud or intentional error on the part of the Policy. 6th. No charge for agency, or loss of any kind, nor any other expense for the insured, beyond the cost of the Stamp. 7th. Advances are made on security of Policies of three years, or more, to the extent of their Office value at the time of the application. The situation of the Public is requested to the above the advantages of the SEAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, the business of which is fast increasing. Pamphlets and all Books supplied, and every information on application to the Agent or Med. Examiner. R. S. CLARK, M.D. DANIEL STARR, Agent. Jan. 17th, 1851.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. NOW opening at the Dispensary at Houn, a variety of FANCY GOODS, viz.—Toys, Tea Sets, Dessert de China, and other articles, in great variety, in endless variety, Names and Exhibitions, Finest Stationery, Glass, China, and Cake Stands, &c. &c. for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. CLEVELAND & CO., Store near the Ordnance Gate. Dec. 20. West. 5, 4th St.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large assortment of Paper, Lights, Galvanic Elements, melting Bibles, Porto Monies, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Also—Gleppings, Ambergold Green and Bandoline, at No. 43, Grayville Street, Nictaux. ROBERT G. FRASER. January 2.

PICKED UP. A MACKEREL, marked "S. L. W." For further particulars apply to JOSIAH GRAY, Sambro. FEBRUARY 21. PERMUDA SWEET ORANGES, Just received a 1st crop. For sale at 41 Hollis Street. Nov. 29.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA. THE CANADA COMPANY would suggest to parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia that the Western Section of Canada offers every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, and abundance of excellent land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Government and the Canada Company. The great success which has attended settlers in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country;—by the success of many Natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, who have settled in many Townships;—and by the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken lands from the Company. The Canada Company's Lands are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for Sale Cash down. The plan of 1-5th Cash and Balance in Instalments being done *à la* wish.

The Rents, payable 1st February each Year, are about the interest, at six per Cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, no Money is required down; whilst upon the others, according to the lease, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent must be paid in advance; but these payments will free the Settler from further Calls, until the Second, Third or Fourth year of his Term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to himself the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course, stopping payments of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money specified in the Lease. The Lessee has also secured to himself the entire benefit of his Improvements and increased value of the Land, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold; the option being completely with the Settler.

A Discount of Two per Cent., will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money, for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year. The Lessee has also secured to himself the benefit of the Settler's Savings Bank Account.

The direct trade now opening up between Upper Canada and Halifax presents facilities for cheap passage by the St. Lawrence to the upper Lakes, in the vicinity of valuable lands open for settlers.

Printed Papers containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from the Rev. E. Evans, Halifax, of whose permission the Company avail themselves to refer inquiring parties to him, as a gentleman long resident in Western Canada, and who will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally.

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office, Toronto, C. W., April 6, 1861. April 22.

NEW YEAR--1862.

Extensive Sale of Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, &c.
AT THE HALIFAX CLOTHING STORE,
No. 4, ORDNANCE ROW,
BY CHARLES B. NAYLOR.

COMMENCING this morning, and continuing daily until the whole of the large Stock now on hand may be disposed of—comprising upwards of 3000 Yards of Beaver, Whiting, Cloth, Dooskin, Felt and other Stock. CHESTERFIELD, FINEST, HUNTING and FROCK COATS, KEETING JACKETS, TROUSERS and VESTS by the hundred, Shirts, Drawers, Hoses, silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, in fact every article necessary for Men's wear, together with a large stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, PILOTS, BEAVERS, WAISTCOATS, &c.

ALSO—
A Full Assortment of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.
The whole of the above Stock is now offered for sale, either wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices for Cash, in order to make room for a new stock for the Spring, and as economy is the order of the day, persons in want of any of the above articles would do well to call, and examine for themselves.
Clothing of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in good style.
January 8. Wes. & Ath. 119.

REMOVAL!!!

CLEVERDON & CO.,
Beg to inform their friends and the Public in general, they have removed to the Granite Building, known as Acadia Corner, nearly opposite Her Majesty's Ordnance Gate, where they are opening an extensive assortment of **EARTHENWARE, CHINA, & GLASSWARE,** suitable for City and Country Trade, which they will dispose of at their usual low prices. Oct. 24.

1862. Staffordshire House. 1862. 500 Crates Earthenware.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their friends and the public in general to their extensive stock of **EARTHENWARE, CHINA, & GLASSWARE,** which during the winter months they will dispose of at unprecedented low prices, to make room for their spring goods. Country Merchants who are in the habit of getting their goods in sleighing time, would do well to give us a call. Our stock is replete with every useful article for home keeping. No charge for Package or Packing.
Jan'y 17. CLEVERDON & Co.

NUGENT'S PEOPLE'S,

ALMANAC.—Is now ready for delivery. This annual contains much useful and interesting information in addition to Astronomical Calculations, Tide Tables, &c., &c., and will be found on examination, well worth the purchase of those for whose use it has been compiled.
R. NUGENT, Publisher, Sun Office.

PICKED UP.

A MACKEREL NET, marked "H. K." The owner can have it by applying to **JAMES SMITH,** Sambro, Coast Cove. Feb'y 7.

BOARD AND LODGING.

A FEW respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated on reasonable terms, at the residence of the Subscriber, Brunswick Terrace, opposite the Universalist Church. Feb. 11. JOHN McALPINE.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The U. S. S. *Pacific* from Liverpool, Jan'y 23, arrived at New York at 4 1/2 p. m., 12th inst.
The report of an invasion of England by Louis Napoleon, was quite current in London, and the British Government had ordered 300,000 stand of arms from Birmingham, and 25,000 troops into London. The national defence and the approaching meeting of Parliament continued to occupy the public mind in England.
The Board of Trade was investigating the circumstances connected with the loss of the *Amazon*.
The sale of the new Cunard Steamship *Arabia* to the West India Mail Company, to supply the loss of the *Amazon*, has been confirmed.
The trouble between the engineers and their employers still continues—the breach has been materially enlarged.

The *Daily News* says, Lord John Russell's new Reform Bill introduces a £10 franchise for counties, and £5 for boroughs.

The British fleet in the Mediterranean will winter at Mahon.

The mining accounts from Australia are highly flattering.

The Irish Executive has issued a special commission to take cognizance of the outrages against life and property, which have recently disgraced the north of Ireland. The R. C. Defence Association gave signs of approaching dissolution.

In consequence of the engineers' strike in England, important orders have been received in France.

The Grand Council of the Saone and Seine has been dissolved, in consequence of hostility to the Government.

The King of the Belgians has protested against the sale of the Orleans property. It is thought that Spain, Naples, Brazil and Saxe Coburg will follow suit.

It is said the Emperor of Morocco will march against Algiers to avenge the bombardment of Sallee.

Three of the Lisbon squadron have been ordered home with all dispatch.

The second Chamber of Hanover, on the 23rd January, adopted by a large majority, the treaty of the 29th September, with Prussia, relating to the commercial affairs of the two countries.

The King of Naples has been annoyed by a demand made upon him by the Murat family, for a sum of 2,000,000 francs, with interest on the same for 35 years.

We learn, by telegraph from Fredericton, that the Bill amending the Fire-limit Law, in this City, which passed the Assembly, was rejected in the Legislative Council yesterday, without a division. The Bill permitted the erection of wooden buildings to a height of twenty-seven feet.

We also learn, by telegraph, that Executive clemency has been extended to Manson Pickett, who was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, with hard labour, in the Provincial Penitentiary, for shooting his brother Seymour, at Kingston, and that he will be discharged on the 1st of April next, when he will have been confined for years.—*St. John, N. B. Courier*, 14th.

We are gratified to learn that the Bill for the improvements of Reed's Point, by the erection of suitable wharves, steamboat landings, &c., has passed both houses of the Legislature, and will doubtless soon receive the Governor's sanction.—*St. John Observer*.

A colored woman, named Betsy Philips, was found dead in one of the principal streets of Carleton, early on Thursday morning. A Coroner's inquest was held soon afterwards, when it was ascertained that she had left a dram shop late the night before, in a state of intoxication, when it was supposed that she had laid down on the place where she was found, became chilled, and died from that cause. A verdict was found accordingly.—*St. John Chronicle*.

The P. E. I. papers record the death of Alex. Anderson, Esq., of Bedeque, in the 167th year of his age.

On the night of the 4th inst., occurred the most destructive conflagration that the city of San Juan de Nicaragua has ever witnessed. At least one-third of the most populated section of the city has been destroyed by the devouring element.

Kingston was thrown into a state of considerable excitement on Friday and Saturday, by the presence of some five hundred recruits, principally Irishmen, wearing the United States uniform, who had been permitted to land from the American steamer *Falcon*, and, having been drunk, had got into several rows with the black people and the police. Several broken heads on both sides were the consequence.—*Jamaica Despatch*, Feb 3.

Five thousand dollars were deposited in the city of Bangor, a few days since, for the payment of passage tickets to California, for persons living in the town of Atkinson in Piscataquis County.

The American Government, it is said, has given notice to that of Great Britain of a desire to terminate the existing Postal Treaty between them. This treaty provides that it may be terminated at one year's notice by either party.

The *Prometheus* affair has been amicably settled, the British Government having entirely disavowed the acts of the Consul at San Juan and the captain of the *bag Express*, in the exercise of any authority whatever in connection with the Mosquito Government, or in interfering in any way with the foreign commerce of San Juan.

CHILE.—Advices from Valparaiso to Dec. 26, report the insurrection in Chile as terminated, and the articles of convention published.

Boston, Feb'y 13, 1862.—Letters received here from Buenos Ayres, to the 20th Dec., state that matters were fast approaching a crisis. Urquiza had crossed the Parana, and with a well appointed army, twenty thousand strong, was on his march to Buenos Ayres. His force was expected to be vastly increased as he passed through the Provinces. The army of Rosas was encamped in and about Buenos Ayres, and he was busily engaged in drilling them. There was great disaffection amongst them. Rosas had laid waste the country through which Urquiza would pass. One town of ten thousand inhabitants was levelled by his orders, and the women and children were obliged to take refuge in Buenos Ayres, while the men were all impressed into the army.

The Bill granting power to the City of Portland to loan its credit to the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad to the further amount of \$500,000 has passed the Maine Legislature.

The Commerce Committee in Congress have under consideration the bill for reciprocity in trade with Canada.

The appointment of Mr. Crampton as British Minister at Washington, have given great satisfaction.

Congress have granted \$200,000 a year to the Collins' Line of Steamers.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer is to be Minister to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Items.

Fifty years ago there were but thirty-two places of worship in New York city. There are now two hundred and sixty.

It is estimated that one thousand German emigrants have settled in Cincinnati within the last sixty days.

The first piece of cloth ever made in the United States was manufactured in Hartford, Conn., by Jeremiah Wadsworth, in 1790, and General Washington was dressed in a suit of clothes made from this cloth.

During a sleighing party at Baltimore on Monday night last, one of the company, a young lady only seventeen years of age, froze to death. So quiet was the change, that it was not perceived until the party arrived at home.

Seventy years ago, it cost five dollars to have a pound of cotton spun into yarn, it now costs 30 cents.

The expenses of Kossuth and suit are said to be \$600 a day.

There are upwards of six millions of dollars paid to clergymen in the United States yearly, it is estimated.

To all men, and all times, the best friends are virtue; and the best companions are high endeavours and honourable sentiments.

Every heart has a secret drawer, the spring of which is only known to the owner.

Trinity Church, New York, with its Organ, cost one hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars.

Every vicious act weakens a right judgment, and defiles the life.

Arts that respect the mind were ever deemed nobler than those which serve the body.

If a jewel be right, no matter who says it is a counterfeit; if my conscience tells me that I am innocent, what do I care who tells the world that I am guilty?

Falsehood could do little mischief, if it did not gain the credit of truth.

No. 2 of *The Provincial Magazine* has been laid on our table. We think it on the whole a more interesting number than the first—and we re-iterate our hope that it will succeed and pay.

Notice.

A Tea-meeting will be held in the Temperance Hall, at the Bend of Petitediac, on the 21th inst. The Rev. Messrs Cooney, Hennigar, and other brethren, are expected to be present.

Also a Wesleyan Tea-meeting will be held at Shediac on the 10th of March next.

Tea will be on the table at both places at 6 o'clock.

To Correspondents.

A well written communication has been received from Pagwash, signed C. B. Perhaps our correspondent is not aware, that one of our Standing Regulations is, to insert no article, unless the real name of the writer be given to us in confidence. We find it necessary to abide by this rule. Will he thus favour us?

Bible Society Agents' communication, in our next.

Letters and Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)
Rev. W. C. Beals (3rd new sub.), Mr. George Henderson, Digby,* (2 lett.—1 sub.), Rev. W. Wilson (20c.), Rev. W. Allen.†

* The paper referred to has been sent in Hillsbury parcel to Annapolis Post Office. Is this right?
† The money was acknowledged Feb 7. We do not see how you could have overlooked the acknowledgment.

Marriages.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Fosdy, Mr. WILLIAM THOMP, of Bermuda, to Miss SARAH MATTHEWS, of this City.

A East Lay Cape Breton, on the 26th of January last, by the Rev. Mr. McLeod, Mr. DONALD GILLES, to Miss ANNE MARY McLEOD, both of the same place.

In this city, 16th inst., at St. Mary's Cathedral, Mr. JOHN WILLIAM QUINN, of Lunenburg, N. S., to Bridget, youngest daughter of Mr. THOMAS FOWLER.

17th inst., by the Rev. Joseph Peart, at his residence, Mr. ALEXANDER BILLMAN, to Miss JANE COLE, both of Musquodchuic.

At Toronto, on the 22d ult., Charles LISBURY, Esq., ass. state editor of the *Evening*, to Miss JANE McKENZIE, daughter of W. L. McKenzie, Esq., M. P. P.

At Arichat, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Shaw, JOHN RETULLICK, Esq. of H. M. Steamer Columbia, to Eleanor, youngest daughter of Mr. B. HACKETT, of Arichat.

At Yarmouth, on the 8th ult., by Rev. W. Wilson, Mr. DAVID RICHARDS, to Miss Anna Clements TRIFFRY.

By the same, on the 22d ult., Mr. EBENEZER BRIDGEMAN, to Miss Sarah Boyd.

At Mill Town, St. Stephens, N. B., on the 25th of Dec., by the Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe, Mr. CHARLES H. WHITNEY, of Calais, Me., to Miss Maria L. HILLS, of St. Stephens.

On the 8th January, by the same, Mr. ARTHUR W. HILLS, of St. Stephens, to Miss Lucretia M. GARDNER, of Pembroke, Me.

On the 22d January, by the same, Mr. George W. HILLS, of St. Stephens, to Mrs. Jane E. Post, of the same place.

On the 24th January, by the same, Mr. ASA LINDY, to Miss Olivia B. ABRAHAM, both of Alexander, Me.

On the 25th January, by the same, Mr. DAVID SMITH, to Miss Ruby TIDFORD, both of Mill Town, St. Stephens.

Deaths.

On Saturday morning, Mrs. SARAH LEVINS, aged 69 years.

At Lunenburg, on the 9th inst., of consumption, JOHN KEVILL, a native of Crookhaven, county Cork, Ireland, aged 31 years, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

At Digby, on the 12th inst., at her father's residence, Miss Maria DEXTER, aged 23 years, daughter of Mr. Wm. Dunn, of Digby.

In this city, on the 18th inst., Mr. MICHAEL FINN, a native of this city, aged 43 years.

On the 19th inst., after a severe illness, Robert KERR, youngest son of A. McKINLAY, Esq., aged 11 months.

On the 11th inst., after a severe illness, William, infant son of Mr. J. SAKER, aged 11 months.

Suddenly, at Louisa, on the 6th inst., Mr. G. O. VANCE, aged 10 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

MONDAY 16.—brig Humming Bird, Tuzo, Ponce, 18 days, to J. T. Wainwright & Co.—Schr. Expert, Day, Burnt Island, N. F., via Isaac's Harbour and Jeloro, to J. & M. Tolin.

TUESDAY 17.—Brig. Lord Lovat, Lawson, Matanzas, 16 days, to Sater & Twining.

WEDNESDAY 18.—Packet brig Boston, True, Boston, 45 hours, to B. Wier & Co. and others; schr. Herald, Crowell, Burlington.

THURSDAY 19.—Brig. Mary, Marshall, Matanzas, 13 days, to J. L. & J. T. West; Ponceña, McKay, Baltimore, 7 days from the Capes, to Sater & Twining; steamship Europa, Lott, Boston.

CLEARED.

February 14.—Bruno Rosetti, Chambers, St. John's, N. B., by N. L. & J. F. West, and others; brig Laura, Day, New York, by J. T. West; schr. John Esso, Curry, Boston, by John Esso & Co.

February 17.—Schr. Good Intent, Dowley, F. W. Indies, by Sater & Twining; schr. Stewart Campbell, O'Brien, New York, by James Cochran.

February 18.—Steamship Osprey, Corbin, St. John's, N. F., by S. Curran & Co. and others; Leuchter, Hunter, Bermuda, by Briggs; Lady Ogle, Leachner, Trinidad, by N. L. & J. T. West; Trinidad, Moore, W. Indies, by Sater & Twining; schr. Triumph, Crowell, Spanish West Indies, by Edgwards & Allison.

February 19.—Brig Gleaner, Nason, New York—J. A. Moran and others.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Humming Bird, from Ponce, left brig Mary, Wallace, to sail in three days from New York—Sold col. \$3 5-8, scale \$34. Barked, St. Herrin \$34, Shingles \$8; brig Cygnus, hence, via Guyana and Ponce, sold cargo at Mayaguez.

CHAMPLAIN, 24th ult.—Brig. L'Empereur, brig Esager, Ponce, and 2200 previously reported.

Schr. Expert, from N. F., reports schr. Hector, Rogers, hence, arrived at Port au Basque, about 1st inst. Left at Burnt Island, schr. St. Patrick, Myers, hence, for Port au Basque, struck Ireland Rock, at the entrance of La Palle, about 29th ult., and was totally wrecked; crew saved. Brig Cygnus, for St. John's N. F., returned from sea. Brig Cygnus, sold cargo at Mayaguez, Col. \$3 7-8, Macked St. Herrin \$34, Shingles \$5.

ATLANTIC, 23rd ult.—Large Dolphin, Ward, hence for Antigua, wrecked on 17th, on Barbuda, 2000 hides pickled, \$14, Sals and Rigging saved.

Brig. Voyager, which previously reported at St. Jago, lost principal part of deck load; arrived home 12th ult., 19 days.

Brig Ford Lovat reports brig Star, Mahar, sailed in company; left Coast Guard, to sail in 2 days; Mary, Marshall, loading—to sail in 3 days; Nova Scotia, Harbinger—to sail in 14 days; Vivid, Kendrick, discharging.

KROONHORN, Jan.—Jan 17, arr. Port au Spain, Halifax. 24th, H. Morrison, do. 1 Feb 2d, Lydia, do. 24, Fulton, do. 4th, Barkar, do; sld Jan 16th, Fairy, Liverpool, Velocity, Cabot, Janger, do.

FALMOUTH—Jan 21st, arr. Maude, Halifax; 30th, Oscar, do.

MONTGO PAV.—Jan 14th, sld Nova Scotia, Cuba; 31st, Maude, do.

ST JAGO DE CUBA.—Jan 28th, brig Express, Frith, from Halifax; arr 23rd, 24 days—sold col \$41, scale \$34, macked, no. 61; to proceed to Cienfuegos.

St. Jago, P. R.—Arr. brig Dasher, Grant, Halifax—sold col. \$3 3-4, scale \$31.

WESTPORT.—Jan 21st, arrived brig Caroline, Brown, Boston.

NEWBOLK, Jan 7th inst, arr. brig Lucretia, Burns, New York.

At Port Praya, (Cape de Verde) Dec 22d, Br. barque Elys, from Nova Scotia, for Adelaide, N. S. W.; arr 6th.

CHARLOTTE, 5th inst, sld Laque Levant, Curry, Liverpool, G. E.

Partraque, 9th inst.—sld brig Sulph, Marsters, Trinidad; Daphne, Marsters, Bermuda.

Brig Mary, from Matanzas, reports—brig Cortez, Griffin, sailed in company, parted next day; left brig Nova Scotia, hence, to sail in 3 days; Vivid, Kendrick, in 7 days; Violet, Crowell, and 2nd from Savannah, 10 days.

Brig Ponceña, reports—brig Harriet Ann, Strum, from Philadelphia for Demerara, sld in company from the Capes.