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## Poetry.

For the Wesleyan.

### SONG OF THE YEAR.

1ST QUARTER—SPRING.

I come with a note of mirth and of joy,  
To cheer all earth's sons by my glee;  
To smile over forest—o'er sea and o'er field,  
From winter's dread chains now set free:  
My kind gentle voice in whispers awake,  
The soft winged tribes blithe to sing;  
And gaily to flout in their circles so wild,  
All abroad on their swift airy wing.

I come to call forth all the busy-plod herds,  
To speed to the welcome old plough;  
And to lay ope the breast of the late frozen soil,  
And the farmer's brave toil to renew:  
While the air is all fill'd with the choice balmy sweets,  
And uprised shoots the starting green blade;  
And the garden and fields now so hastily demand,  
The — of the workman's keen spade.

I come then with hope's fondest prospects to cheer,  
The sons of hard labour and toil;  
With promises large, as the well-earn'd reward,  
Of the brave hands which turn up the soil:  
At my coming the flowers gently raise their fair  
heads,  
And nature in smiles reappears;  
So cheerful my mien and so beaming my face,  
That I banish all dread and all fears.

Around me profusely are gladness and joy,  
Whilst the winds echo wide with the voice  
Of the songsters, who hail my approach with a note,  
That call on all else to rejoice:  
The lu-ban-dun cheerfully scatters his grain,  
On the well-prepared opening ground;  
And revelry innocent, gladness, and glee  
Pre-side o'er the country around.

Away to the pools and the late frozen lakes,  
The sportmen in throngs swiftly hie;  
The grisly King Salmon and cautious hild trout,  
To allure from their haunts with the fly:  
The rivers and streams now all gladden'd with smiles,  
Roll swiftly from you mountains side,  
Where the heart-buoyant boy in the pride of his youth,  
Seals the tiny ship free on the tide.

Thus I gladden all hearts with the notes of my joy,  
With hope in its brightness to sign;  
And drop the soft showers fill'd with health and  
delight,  
O'er the mountain—the hill and the plain:  
Whilst " onward," my cry, is every where heard,  
Overflowing with the prospect of good;  
And all me are the voices of mirth and of glee  
Now heard o'er the fields and the wood.  
April.

\*Word in the MSS. is unreadable.

## Christian Miscellany.

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

### Three Important Doctrines.

There are three important points of Gospel doctrine, which are directly calculated to keep alive the spirit of zeal and power in the church, when faithfully brought home to the hearts of the people. They are, Justification by Faith, The Witness of the Spirit, and Entire Sanctification.

We will take each of them.

1. Justification by Faith. Before the sinner can have this faith he must feel a consciousness that he is a sinner—that he is condemned by the law—that he cannot save himself, and that his only hope of salvation is through our Lord Jesus Christ. The apostle points such to Jesus and says, "To him that worketh not, but believeth in him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is accounted to him for righteousness." By this act of faith the sinner is forgiven, his liability to punishment removed, and he is recognized as righteous before God. Not that faith in itself possesses this virtue; but the Holy Spirit gives power to his faith to renounce all for Christ—to trust in him alone, and appropriate his atoning merits for the salvation of his soul.

Many in these days denounce sudden conversion; but would rather see penitents under "the last work" for months or years before

they should dare to entertain a hope. We feel no inclination to work by their rule, while we find that in Bible times, thousands were converted in a day.

2. The Witness of the Spirit. It is of infinite importance to know whether we are, or are not accepted of God. It is reasonable to suppose that when God pardons a sinner, he would give him an evidence of it, that he might acknowledge the mercy with gratitude and thanksgiving. Do any of you ask what is the nature of this witness? We would say that language is always barren when we would speak of the work of the Holy Spirit upon our hearts. Mr. Wesley gives his views upon the subject thus: "The testimony of the Spirit is an inward impression on the soul, whereby the Spirit of God directly witnesseth to my spirit that I am a child of God—that Jesus Christ hath loved me, and given himself for me, and that all my sins are blotted out, and I, even I, am reconciled to God."

This evidence is not always equally clear, and may sometimes be almost obscured by manifold temptations; but if we look to God in prayer, and trust alone in him, he will shine again, and cause every cloud to disappear. The Spirit witnesseth to different persons according to the degrees of grace which they have attained. The Scriptures speak of babes, little children, young men, and fathers, and the consciousness of this union with Christ may be accordingly. It is of infinite importance that every Christian should know how far he has progressed in the divine life—what his present state and future prospects. This he cannot know without close self-examination, which I fear is too much neglected.

3. The doctrine of full sanctification requires us to love God with all our heart, soul, mind, and strength, and the same Spirit that witnesseth our adoption, witnesseth also that there is a fullness of Gospel holiness which we have not yet attained. This Spirit would lead us into that fullness, if we but followed his teachings.

To this end the Spirit helpeth our infirmities, and teaches us what to pray for as we ought, and maketh intercession for us.

The Christian should understand that the hungerings and thirstings which we often feel for all the mind that was in Christ, are begotten in us by the sanctifying Spirit that is sent into our hearts, to enlighten, purify and make an end of sin; and if it is not "grieved," it will stay with us, and cut short the work in righteousness.

Many sincere souls are hindered in this way—they are so intent upon seeking the great blessing of holiness, that they seem to forget that they should thank God for other blessings. This is an error, and their prayers are not mixed with thanksgiving, and cannot be accepted. We should consider that the Holy Spirit is a gift from Heaven, sent into our hearts, and is a blessing of itself, and a pledge and earnest of all covenant blessings. O be thankful for this pledge, and hold it fast. The Spirit will take of the things of Christ, and show them to us. It is a blessing to see them presented for our acceptance: a blessing to have our infirmities helped that we may press forward for the prize of perfect love.—Zion's Herald.

For the Wesleyan.

### It Makes no Difference.

"It makes no difference what Church one joins: one can be as pious in one Church as in another."

How often do we hear the above language coming from members, and even Ministers, of different churches? The statement is made with the apparent confidence of an oracle; yet if the statement be uttered sincerely, those who utter it, have joined the church to which they belong by mere accident or whim, or for fashion's sake, or to please some person or persons, and not from conscientious motives. Joining any branch of the Christian Church implies, with all thoughtful persons, a preference for some

particular reason; which to the individual seems sufficient.

It appears to the writer of this, that those who join any church should remember the command of Jesus Christ by St. Paul—see 1 Cor. x, 31: "Whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God,"—and upon gospel principles we are to do all in the way which we have reason to think will be calculated to glorify Him most. If the above be correct then the question should be well weighed by all who are now members of churches, and all who contemplate joining any church—In what church can I most glorify my Redeemer—my God? Now as no one can glorify God so well while in a church where doctrines are held which are considered dangerous to souls, and which pain the mind whenever heard, and where the hedge of godly discipline is not kept up, as in one of an opposite character; the inquiry should be considered and answered carefully—where do I find what I believe to be the soundest doctrines, and the most wholesome discipline? Not where is the most correct mode of baptism, leaving other doctrines out of the question! (yet on this point both sides ought to be carefully weighed if the mind is troubled on the question.)—yet the previous question ought to be first considered, as being of the greatest moment by far. Nor can one glorify God so well in a Church where there is an irregular and incompetent ministry, as in one where the greatest pains is taken to secure a regular and scripturally competent ministry; one that speaks with the "demonstration of the Spirit, and with power," and can truly explain and rightly divide "the Word of Truth." God's children are to be sanctified by or through the truth—see John xvii, 17: and grow by the sincere milk of the word; see 1 Peter ii, 2: but how can they be sanctified or fed by the Truth, if it be mingled and obscured? Hence another question should occupy the mind of the candidate for membership in the Church, viz: Where will I enjoy the most pious and gifted ministry?

I would add further that the more love and true union there is in a Church, the more a soul in that Church will prosper, and by the same rule, the Church which, viewed in its wide extent, contains most love and union, taking its general state into the account, must be safest; hence another question should be considered, viz: Where is most love and unity of sentiment to be found?

Finally, let me observe that where there is most vigilant care of the walk of the people, the most prompt and honest dealing with those who go astray, and the most frequent opportunities for the communion of saints by religious converse apart from the world; there is found the safest place for the soul; for there is nothing more dangerous to the soul than a flattering ministry, and pastoral negligence of the walk of the people. Hence we add that another question for consideration with the candidate should be, not where will I be most flattered by the Minister and enjoy the most license to neglect my duty, but where will I be most honestly dealt with and carefully guarded and cautioned?

The writer has been led to write as above for the benefit of all young converts, in these times of revival, when numbers are turning from sin; and from a deep and heartfelt conviction, that one great cause of so much backsliding in the various churches is the fact that many have, on account of a scruple about a mode or modes of an ordinance, entered churches where they can never feel at home in any other respect; while others are lulled to carelessness on the great questions proposed above, by the sycophant, yet deceitful, sentiment at the head of this article. Souls may backslide in the best Church on earth, but they are far more likely to do so where they have more unsound doctrines, less able and faithful Ministers, and less godly care and faithful discipline.

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### I am Fifty Years Old.

I am fifty years old! I have lived half a century. How long in prospect, how short in retrospect, is time! Once it seemed as if time moved slowly. Now it is gone, it seems to have sped like an arrow. The whole of the past seems like a dream, a tale that is told, a vapour that has vanished away, a shadow that has crossed my path.

And what changes have taken place in fifty years! Cities have arisen, new empires been founded, conquerors have filled the world with their fame, and sunk into the grave, the earth been convulsed and fallen into rest again. Even since I was out of my teens a whole generation has passed away, and another succeeded.

I am fifty years old! I have enjoyed many privileges. I have had two thousand six hundred and seven Sabbath days upon earth. Just think of it! I have had seven years, one month, and twenty-two days of holy time. If, on an average, during life, I have heard two sermons a week, I have heard, in all, five thousand two hundred and fourteen solemn calls to turn to God. I have had holy time enough to read the Bible through fifteen times. By adding a reasonable portion of secular time, I might have read it through thirty times.

I am fifty years old, and what have I done? The best part of my life is gone. Alexander the Great and Caesar had made their impress on their race, and left the world before they were near so old as I. And the time would fail me to tell of Henry Martyn, Spencer, Summerfield, Samuel J. Mills, Payson, Nevins, Douglass, and many other bright and shining lights who never attained my age, yet blessed their generations, and did a world of good.

I am fifty years old; and am I fit to die? If I had been summoned to God's bar at any moment of my past life, where would my poor soul have gone? Have I ever been ed to the Lord with purpose of heart? Is sin mortified? Is my soul renewed? Do I love God? Do I love all His word, and all His people, and all his ordinances? Is Christ formed within me the hope of glory? Have I truly repented of sin and forsaken it? Am I a temple of the Holy Ghost? If taken into the presence of Christ, could I be happy with my present temper and dispositions?

I am fifty years old; but I shall not live fifty years more. At least there is no probability of it. I may not live fifty months, and possibly not fifty weeks. Yea, some who have fairer prospects than I, will be dead in fifty days. I may be dead in fifty minutes. Nothing is more uncertain than human life. "Though a sinner do evil a hundred times, and his days be prolonged, yet surely I know that it shall be well with them that fear God, which fear before him; but it shall not be well with the wicked, neither shall he prolong his days, which are as a shadow." Lord, convert my inmost soul. Help me to work while it is called to-day.—Presbyterian Magazine.

### Power of Mothers.

On one occasion, out of one hundred and twenty candidates for the ministry, gathered together under one roof, more than one hundred had been borne by a mother's prayers, and directed by a mother's counsels to the Saviour. The pious watchfulness and earnest prayers of parents may seem for a time to be fruitless; but, in the education of children, experience usually verifies that "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." The holy impressions made in childhood are seldom erased in manhood.

### St. Patrick a Presbyterian.

Rev. Mr. King, of Dublin, said in a discourse delivered in this country, on his recent visit, that it can be shown from the writings of the Roman Catholics themselves, that St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, was a Presbyterian missionary.—U. S. Paper.







been licensed for the ministry; and who afforded the following information, regarding the village, and the habits of its population in general. He stated, that the whole population was about 1,400, (which, taking the average of five to a family would give 280 families,) that there were four places of worship, and that one of them would hold all the four congregations that assembled weekly,—that there were fourteen houses where the intoxicating liquors were sold; and that about £3000 were annually expended in the consumption of those liquors,—that about *one-fourth* of the whole population were receiving relief, partly from the parish rates, and partly from the funds which had been raised from voluntary contributors, for relieving the distress which had occurred, chiefly through the failure of the potatoe crop in the preceding year; and that the poor rates in the parish that year, amounted to about £385. He further mentioned, that many years previous, when the population was as large or greater, the poor rates were only £70, and that the poor were then better supplied, than at the time of his statement. He knew these facts, as to the £385 of rates, and the relief of the "one-fourth" of the whole population, being chairman of the parish board, and also having the charge, as to dispensing the funds raised in the other case. Now, if we deduct from the 285 families, the 14 of them belonging to the spirit establishments, there will remain 266 families, which will give 19 families, to maintain all belonging to each of those 14 dens, producing crime, destruction, and misery. Is it at all surprising, that, under all these circumstances, a fourth part of the population were in pauperism, or poverty—that the poor rates were £385; and that one place of worship would hold all the 4 congregations. A gentleman of the village made an estimate of the useful purposes which might be fulfilled, with the £3000 which the inhabitants were squandering away in the destructive liquors; and introduced it in his address to a public meeting. It was to the following effect—

8 Ministers of Religion, at £150 each,	£1200
8 Schoolmasters at £70, and £50 from fees,	560
Making £120 each,	960
1 Infant School,	80
Library and Reading Room,	100
School instruction of 300 children, at 20s. each,	3000
Clothing of 300 children under 12 years, at 20s. each,	3000
Fund for relief of persons out of employment, at 10s per week; and for cases of sickness, &c., and £10 for every widow and family at death of the husband,	450
Missionary and Bible Societies,	200
For prizes in Sabbath Schools,	20
" " for best specimens of flowers,	10
" " for the best garden produce,	10
" " for the most cleanly kept houses	20
Books for Sabbath Schools,	20
Rent of 280 tenements yearly, at average of 22 6s.	6160
Poor rates &c.,	£385
	£3900

In passing through another village near Alloa in Scotland, the person who was with me in the carriage, stated, that there were 12 houses in it where the strong drinks were sold; but not one baker's shop; and that the population was only about 800. This would give 1 of such places, to a little over 13 families. He further said, that there was not a baker's shop in the village, and that several bakers had from time to time endeavoured to gain an establishment there, but could not succeed for want of custom. That I may not seem to be bearing hard upon Scotland, and favouring the other countries of the Kingdom, I may mention, that in a public meeting in Sunderland, I heard a speaker from the platform, represent a village near Newcastle, to be in nearly the same impoverished and miserable condition as the one I have just described, and from the same cause. The Report already referred to, made by the Committee of the House of Commons, states as one of the dire results of intemperance,—“The increase of pauperism, in its most fearful shape, divested of that sense of shame which would disdain to receive relief, while honest industry could secure the humble independence; and associated with a disregard of consequences, and a recklessness of all obligations, domestic or social, which, according to the evidence of witnesses from the agricultural districts, examined by your committee, has converted the pauper, from a grateful receiver of aid, under avoidable calamity, (which was once the general character of those receiving parish relief,) to an idle and disorderly clamourer for the right of being sustained by the industry of others, or a profligate and licentious parent of illegitimate offspring.”

The following are official questions, propounded, and answers given, relative to the "Glasgow Old Man's Friend Society." 1st, About what number of the inmates have been injured in their worldly circumstances by intemperance? "Nine-tenths." 2, How many of the inmates were on the poor's roll, when admitted into the Asylum? "All."

The question was put to the relieving officer of Luncheon Workhouse, in the Stepney Union in 1849.—What is the chief cause which produces the application for relief? His reply was,—“Excessive drinking”; and in answer to the query—Are the same observations as to the causes of the pauperism of the adults, to be taken as to the causes of the pauperism of the children? he replied—“Yes, the observation is universal. The children cannot have produced it themselves, but they have the same habits, and the same proneness to indulge the appetite.” Dr. Adams, Inspector of the Poor in Glasgow, City Parish, says, in 1849—“I consider every public house a *moral nuisance*, a hot bed of disease, crime, and *destitution*.” The “*Essay on Juvenile depravity*,” states—“the non employment itself, the *object want and destitution*, are, in the majority of instances, the necessary product of the *intemperance* of parents. In the widespread, deep-rooted, *national habit of intoxication*, will be found the fundamental cause,—the real cause of causes.” And again, in appealing to the clergy of the Established Church, particularly the Dignitaries and Bishops, the same author says,—“What have you done for the masses in this country? They are sunk in heathenism, in *destitution*, in depravity, through *intemperance*.” Another valid authority, after stating, that in each town of the United Kingdom, we have “drunkenness, destitution and filth,” asserts that the “drinking customs” have produced these results. The leading journals in the principal towns, declare in similar terms, that intemperance is the universally abounding cause of the pauperism, destitution, and distress, prevailing in the Kingdom.

In professing, however, to treat at large of these evils of pauperism and want, it would not be right to confine attention merely to this one cause of their existence and prevalence. Although, undoubtedly, it is their great source beyond all others combined, yet there are several other causes which materially contribute to produce and hasten those afflicting results. Of these causes, the one which may first be named, is the almost universal use of that poisonous and noxious article—tobacco. This merely sensual and injurious practice, gives rise to numerous evils, besides those of pauperism and want; and the consumption of the article has been gradually, or rather greatly increasing, in the United Kingdom, for many years past, according to published and authentic tables; notwithstanding the high duties which are imposed upon it for purposes of revenue. As this subject, of the use of tobacco is of sufficient importance to claim separate and enlarged investigation and remark, in letters professing to treat of the principal interests and habits, and general condition of the population of the United Kingdom, I shall reserve such full investigation to a subsequent and separate letter; and will, here, as is most appropriate, only treat of the extensive consumption of the article, with reference to pecuniary loss, and thereby, as being one of the causes of the pauperism and destitution, now under review. From an official and authentic publication in my possession, it appears, that from the year 1838 down to 1848, the quantities of tobacco entered for Home consumption, in the United Kingdom, varied, annually, from 23 millions to 27 millions 395 thousand 134 lbs., which was the quantity in the last named year. The revenue from this enormous quantity, in that year, was £1,355,253. In addition to the vast quantity thus legally entered for Home consumption, there is the immense proportion which is annually smuggled into the Kingdom; which amounts, as is confidently stated, by one valid authority, to at least *one-half* of the whole consumption in Ireland, and a *third* of that of Great Britain. Adding to the above amount of duty, the average price of the article, at 14s. on the whole consumption, will give upwards of *five millions*, as the whole of the first cost, or rather loss to the population of the Kingdom, from this sensual, filthy, and pernicious indulgence. As the greatest portion of the

whole quantity is consumed by the labouring or poorer classes, so, of course, the largest proportion of the pecuniary loss is borne by them; and, thus, it will appear, that this is one of the causes, and not the smallest either, which operates to depress and impoverish their condition.

With many of them, also, the money spent in gratifying their fondness for low theatrical entertainments, and the variety of vain and worse than useless shows and exhibitions, also contributes in a measure to the same disastrous and afflicting result.

For the Wesleyan.

**Horse Wesleyanica, or Thoughts on Methodism.**  
No. VII.

Who among the myriads of Methodism have been particularly distinguished for gifts or graces? Of the Wesleyan Ministry it may without disparagement be said that it is necessarily so busy and active as to render it nearly impossible to obtain that quiet seclusion in which alone, except in rare cases, vast and profound acquisitions in science are made. But with regard to natural talent and mental vigour, no Church of modern times has been more highly favoured than the Methodist Communion. With powers of mind capable of great intellectual achievements, the Ministers of that Body have felt that their call was to active, strength-wasting labour, not to dreamy ease and luxurious study.

Still, however, Methodism has presented to the cause of Christ a series of men who would have been ornaments and blessings to any section of the Church Universal in any age. They who fostered the infancy of Methodism were all men of mark. John Wesley hath already been referred to as one of the most consummate of human characters. He was, indeed, of that choice band which numbered among its members such persons as Whitefield, Hervey, Morgan, Perronet, Fletcher, and Charles Wesley, *facile princeps* in all that constituted a great Leader. In scholarship, John Wesley ranked deservedly high. He was a critic in the ancient classics; and he spoke several of the languages of Modern Europe, and was familiar with some of the rest. His mathematical acquirements were highly respectable, and might easily have been immense if he had permitted himself to pursue what was, to him, a most fascinating study. And, in the varied departments of Natural Philosophy, he kept abreast with the discoveries and arrangements of the day. His acquaintance with General Literature—the History, Poetry and Philosophy of civilized nations, was very extensive.—But the deeds of the worker have eclipsed the fame of the accomplishments of the scholar.

Charles Wesley was the Minstrel of Methodism. And greatly privileged was that cause in possessing a Poet that poured forth the Songs of Zion with such compass and melody; instinct as they were with true celestial fire. Of all the uninspired bards who have strung their harps for the service of the Sanctuary, Charles Wesley is the fullest utterer of the joys, hopes and triumphs of the Christian believer. There is but one other name among the sweet singers of Israel between which and his own exists any competition. That name is the honoured one of Isaac Watts. And yet Charles Wesley and Watts differ so much in spirit and style that little ground of comparison is common to them. Watts in soft elegiac strains and tremulous breathings makes the valley of Baca resonant with plaintive voices. Wesley peals forth a joyous blast like the trump of Jubilee proclaiming liberty to the captive.—Watts sits by the waters of Babylon amid the dews and darkness and silence of night—his thoughts far away with the smouldering ruins of the holy and beautiful house, and the pleasant places all laid waste—and in gentle melancholy, without much passion or power, he utters the exile's lament in a strange land. Wesley stands like Miriam on the shores of the Egyptian sea whose returning waves have closed over the mighty host, and his psalm of victory sweeps across the crimson waters proclaiming that the God of Battles hath triumphed gloriously, and cast both horse and rider into a dead sleep. Or like a shepherd who might have caught the seraphic glow and joyous spirit of the midnight carol which minstrel angels once sung on the fleece-bearing plains of Bethlehem, he hymns the “glad tidings of great joy to all people.” Watts melts and subdues you. Wesley nerves and inspires you. Wesley rejoices in victory. Watts weeps over the slain. And when they chance to weep in unison, the grief of Watts is that of tender hearted woman, as much from sympathy as from pain; Wesley sheds the scalding tears of a “strong man in his agony.” Lydia whose heart the Lord opened would praise God upon the lve of Watts—Paul would prefer the trump of Wesley. Watts reminds you of Jeremiah—Wesley reads Isaiah.

It is, therefore, claimed for Charles Wesley that he stands in the front rank of those who have devoted their poetical gifts to the composition of sacred lyrics,—for in all the elements of high devotional poetry he is excelled by none; and in lucid exhibition of the practical doctrines

of Christianity he has no equal in the English tongue. In pressing this claim for the Poet of Methodism, it is not intended to demand a place for him among the mighty dead whose memory the world worships. Campbell, Moore and Burns in certain classes of poetry are without rivals in English Literature; but no one is in danger of mistaking these names for the more potent ones of Shakespeare, Milton and Byron.—It may be believed that the eagle could scarcely imitate the graceful sweep and curves of the swallow, or be able to rise ringing out the matin hymn of the full-hearted lark; and nothing be detracted from the superiority of the imperial bird that wings its trackless flight through the unseen depths of the blue ether, or “mounts up” with undazzled eye amid the cloudless effulgence of the noontide sun.

The sainted Fletcher of Madely will ever be dear to the Wesleyan heart. Strange that a man who, like Fenelon or the son of Zebulee, was one of the purest, sweetest and gentlest of human kind, should be chiefly known to history and the men of his own times by his prowess on the field of controversial strife. How marvelously he acquitted himself on that field. There was an attractive chivalry in the issuing forth and bearing of this knight of the Loving Heart to do battle for the truth in aid of his old friend sorely beset with countless foes. With what brilliancy of wit, acuteness of argument, and infinity of illustration he meets the ruthless and rueful assaults of the *Logica Genevensis*. Toplady with his virulency, the Hills with their imperious bitterness and vulgarity, and Berridge with his broad-faced humour, go down like men of straw before the skilful and masterly charge of Fletcher. And though the errors with which he so successfully contended have assumed, since his day, almost a thousand protean forms, the Checks to Antinomianism still have power to sharpen the intellect and lighten the heart.—Peace to thine ashes! thou glorious champion of the Great Salvation! Thou wert in truth *Rara avis in terra!*  
ERASMUS.

For the Wesleyan.

**Truro and River John Circuit.**

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—During the past winter our Sunday services at River John have been unusually interesting, and marked with heavenly influence; and this has encouraged us to hope and to pray for a greater effusion of the Spirit to quicken the Church, restore backsliders, and convert careless sinners. These hopes have not been unrealized, nor has prayer been offered in vain: for the blessed Lord has assisted us with the dews of his grace, and caused us to rejoice before him in the “glorious sanctuary.”

On Sunday, the 9th inst., according to previous announcement, we commenced a series of meetings. The Sabbath proved stormy, yet the congregations were good and deeply serious. On the first week-evenings, the meetings were comparatively thinly attended, but a good and expectant feeling characterized the worshippers, and the Lord did not suffer us to be discouraged.

On Wednesday at 11 o'clock a prayer meeting was held in the Chapel, which was indeed a prelude to more refreshing times. In the evening a deep seriousness pervaded the minds of all present, and it was evident the Spirit, in answer to prayer offered up in the name of Christ, was present, working upon the minds of all assembled!

“He who all our lives had strove,  
Would us to embrace his love.”

Those who were penitently seeking God were invited to come forward and surround the communion. They were told not to do this because they could not get religion in their pews—they might find God every where—“In the void waste as in the City full”—in the closet as well as in the sanctuary—but to avail themselves of the special prayers of God's people, and to avow their determination by this act to renounce the world, and sin, and to live for God, and eternity. Several persons availed themselves of the invitation, and while we knelt to pray with, and for these suppliant ones, a melting influence came down upon the people.

“O! 'twas a most auspicious hour;  
Season of grace and sweet delight.”

We envied not the oblate, nor those who carelessly gazed as spectators: but not many of those were there. All felt it was the day of their gracious visitation. May they know it, and timely attend to the things that make for their peace.

On Sabbath morning the Chapel was filled with attentive hearers, whose solemn and devout demeanour evinced that they had come to hear—ken what God the Lord would say concerning them. As we wished to render the day as profitable to our people as possible we appointed a Love-feast at three o'clock, P. M., requesting all who had received or were seeking pardoning mercy to attend. At the hour appointed the body of the Chapel was nearly filled. Perhaps a more deeply interesting service than this never was held at River John. Some with eyes suffused in tears testified of the power of God to save. Indeed weeping was on every side; and it is hoped that many in the day of eternity will date their conversion from that period. Nor did I ever feel a greater love for perishing sinners, than during these meetings, or a more ardent desire to sacri-



face myself upon the "missionary altar." I could sing—

"My life, my blood I here present,  
If for thy truth they may be spent,"  
and if required I would not hesitate to go "to the furthest verge of the green earth, to distant barbarous climes" to proclaim "the unsearchable riches of Christ."

Allow me to state in conclusion that much assistance was rendered at the meetings by the earnest exhortations and prayers of our excellent friend and brother in Christ, Mr. M. BURNS. May he be a greater blessing in carrying on the good work. Yours, &c.,  
Truro, March. G. W. TUTTLE.

For the Wesleyan.

Woodstock Circuit, N. B.

DEAR BROTHER,—We have just concluded our Missionary Meetings on this Circuit—meetings exceedingly interesting and more productive than usual. The Rev. Messrs. TEMPLE and BARRATT preached the annual sermons and gave us their valuable assistance at the Missionary Meetings. The people in this large and interesting Circuit are interested in our mission work. Having "tasted the good word of God themselves," they are anxious that the same word and its living expositor should be within the reach of all; and I trust it will be seen at the end of the year, that this anxiety is expressed by increased contributions. We cannot as some of our brethren have done, report improvement at the rate of an hundred per cent, but as far as the collections go, we are seventy five per cent in advance of last year. We are much cheered and comforted in hearing through the medium of *The Wesleyan* of the prosperity of the work of God in some of your Circuits; and I trust your own City may be visited with copious showers of the Divine blessing. It was my happy privilege to be in St. John the first five weeks of the gracious work, still going in that City, and never did I witness such large and devout congregations eagerly receiving the preached word; nor did I ever witness more powerful and affecting manifestations of the grace of God. The cordial co-operation of the Church added largely to the interest and efficiency of the meetings, and indeed, that is one cause instrumentally of the continued prosperity and enlargement of that interesting portion of the District. In whatever Circuit our members are like CALEB and JOSHUA, STEPHEN and BARNABAS—that Circuit will be happy and fruitful, but if we become too proud, or too indolent, or too world-loving, to labour for souls, or too careless to manifest a reasonable attachment to the cause of God, "Ichabod" will be written on our walls. We are not left without tokens of the Divine blessing on this Circuit; the meetings are generally interesting and profitable; many of those who professed religion last spring, are growing in grace and in the knowledge of Christ. We have also received several additional members in different parts of the Circuit, and we are now not without hope, looking for "times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord."

Yours, &c. JNO. ALLISON.  
Woodstock, N. B., March 25, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

Bathurst Circuit, N. B.

MR. EDITOR,—It will doubtless be gratifying to you and the friends of Methodism generally, to learn that during the past four months, many parts of this extensive Circuit have greatly been blessed with seasons of refreshing from the presence of our God. At Tetagouche, a settlement some eight miles from Bathurst, about fifteen souls have been converted to the Lord, and about ten or fifteen more are seeking after redemption through the blood of Christ, even the forgiveness of sins. In Bathurst, and also in the Restigouche part of the Circuit, good has been effected through the preaching of the word and about fifteen persons received on trial for church membership. I am sorry, that I am not able to visit the Restigouche part of the Circuit more frequently than once in six weeks, as the labours of a Minister are so much needed, and so much prized there; but what can one do among so many? I am happy to state that a deep and growing interest is felt by our people in the prosperity of our noble Missionary Society; and the cry of "stop the supplies" has had no other effect upon them than to excite to increased liberality in the great and glorious cause of Christian Missions. Last year the whole amount raised in this circuit in aid of the Missionary Society was £8 8s. 7d.; this year it is £16 5s. 2d. Surely this is a step or two in the right direction. I take pleasure in mentioning that at the whole of our Missionary services I was ably assisted by my much esteemed Brother Rev. C. LOCKHART of Chatham; whose sermons on the Lord's day and speeches at the various meetings were of essential service. From all that I have seen and heard during the past year of the goodness of God to us in this distant field of labour, I am greatly encouraged to believe, that in my next communication to your ably conducted and useful paper, I shall be able to report much more favourably of the progress of the work of God. Yours, &c.

JOHN PRINCE.  
Bathurst, N. B., March 25, 1851.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, April 5, 1851.

AN EMPTY BOAST.

"We justly pride ourselves on belonging to the Only True Church on earth, and professing 'the Faith once delivered to the Saints.'"—BISHOP WALSH'S Past-oral Address, p. 5.

The great question of the day, in the British Empire, is doubtless the aggressive movements of the Papal Church against Protestantism. In 1843, the author of "Popular Romanism Examined" asserted, that a "well-laid conspiracy, in which every Papal nation on earth is implicated, again aims at the utter destruction of Protestantism." Events, which have taken place since that period, fully sustain the correctness of this averment. For this purpose the heart of Rome has throbbled—prayers have been offered to Mary, "Queen of Heaven"—Priests and Bishops have been thrust on occupants of Protestant Mission-ground by the threatened thunders of French cannon-law—Protestants have been persecuted and incarcerated in Popish countries, or driven from their shores—the Ninth Pius has transformed a wise-man into a CARD-in-al, by whose means he knav(e)-ishly designs to play false with Britain's Queen by surreptitiously invading her prerogatives, and establishing an alien power to supersede her own—and if we may collocate small affairs with great, the Popish Bishop of the "diocese of Halifax" has acted, or perhaps over-acted the part assigned him in this general effort, and, in a coarse and vulgar style, in a manner utterly at variance with his lofty pretensions as a gentleman and scholar, has assailed England's Prime Minister, and made a ghostly, bilious attack on the Protestant religion. The Nova Scotia link in the general chain of Popish aggression requires of all true-hearted Protestant-conductors of the Press in the country the utmost faithfulness in exposing the designs and false pretensions of Rome; and as one occupying a post of responsibility, we again refer to the celebrated "Past-oral Address."

In his assault on Protestantism, this Pre-late, with equal modesty and humility, has preferred for himself and co-religionists, (—see quotation at the head of this article—), the exclusive claim of "belonging to the only true Church on earth." No—we mistake: we see it is with "pride" he assumes this honour. A certain Book, which Romish Priests dread more than a murderer does the gallows, utters an admonitory warning, when it declares—"Woe to the crown of pride"—"Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." The Papal Church, "the only true Church on earth"! Verily, "the pride of thine heart hath deceived thee." Proof—

The "true Church" is subject to Christ—the Papal Church is subject to "our Lord God," the Pope! The "true Church" obeys the divine command and worships only the "living and true God"—Popery commands the worship of Angels, Saints, and the "Mother of God," the Virgin Mary! The "true Church" recognizes the following as one of the divine commandments, and renders it obedience—"Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God," &c.—Popery presumptuously "takes away" this fundamental precept from the decalogue, and, in the true spirit of idolatry, sanctions the making of "images" and the "bowing down" to them! The "true Church" acts on the divinely established principle—If we confess our sins, he (God) is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness—"Popery makes absolution from guilt dependent on confession to a Romish Priest, and invades the prerogative of The Most High God, by sacrilegiously investing its Priests with the supposed power to forgive sins!—The "true Church" holds as a cardinal truth, and acts in accordance therewith, "that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law"—justified freely by his grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus: Whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation through faith in his blood, to declare his righteousness for the remission of sins that are past, through the forbearance of God"—Popery inculcates the heretical and ruinous dogma that the justification of sinners is obtainable and is obtained, by the merit of good works, and pronounces a bitter curse on all who do not credit this falsehood! The "true Church" on the au-

thority of an inspired Apostle, St. Paul, believes that "Christ should not offer himself often—for then must he often have suffered since the foundation of the world; but now once in the end of the world, hath he appeared "to put away sin by the sacrifice of himself;" and having "an unchangeable priesthood," "he is able to save to the uttermost all that come unto God BY HIM, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them"—Popery denies the all-sufficiency of the one offering of Christ, and teaches the absurd, the self-contradictory, anti-Christian tenet, that, whilst Christ is personally in heaven, wine and wheaten-wafers, on the pronouncement by officiating priests of some Latin words, are, in thousands of places, at one and the same time, transformed into thousands of Christs, each one containing his veritable "flesh and blood"—that every wafer thus Latinized over is truly God, and as such is an object of Divine worship, and that when every such wafer is eaten, the God of Christians, he "whom the heaven must receive until the times of restitution of all things," is masticated and swallowed! No wonder Rome loves the darkness of uncertain tradition, and hates the light of the pure and infallible Word of God. No wonder that Romanists,—who have been deceived by traditionary legends, and been guilty of gross idolatry by worshipping Saints, Angels, and the Virgin Mary, and have been taught to venerate relics, thumb over beads, bow in adoration before a crucifix and graven images, and to trust for salvation to their own good works, or to the supererogatory merits of others who have performed more than their duty to God (!) and to the abolition pronounced amid the emblematic gloom of the confessional,—should, on beholding these monstrous errors in the clear light of Scriptural truth, take alarm, flee from a Church so fearfully fallen and corrupt, and, as we ourselves have frequently heard them, thank God for their rescue from Popery, and admission to and connexion with Protestant folds.

But this "Only True Church on earth" professes "the Faith once delivered to the Saints." It may be true that the Papal Church professes now the "faith" delivered at different times by such "Saints" as she has canonized, but it is not true that she now professes "the faith once delivered to the Saints" of which the Sacred Scriptures make mention. Witness the contrast above drawn—the palpable, undeniable contradiction subsisting between the doctrines of God's Word and the dogmas of the Pope's creation.—To refer again only to one point:—the grand, cardinal doctrine of the Sacred Scriptures, justification by faith alone in the merits of Christ, is branded with infamy, and held up to execration, by the popish Council of Trent, the decisions of which are universally admitted as the unchanged and unchangeable faith of Romanists.—There is in reality "pride" but not an iota of truth in the vain boast of this Prelate of "the only true Church on earth." "The only true Church on earth," being not only without the true Church's doctrines, but holding doctrines at fatal variance with them, is an anomaly! A circumstance infinitely more miraculous than hundreds of those collusive tricks which flourish in Romish Legends, and which confound common sense, but are a true mark of that "WICKED whose coming," according to St. Paul, "is after the working of Satan with all power and signs and lying wonders, and with all deceivableness of unrighteousness in them that perish, because they received not the love of the truth that they might be saved." The attack on Protestantism by the popish Bishop of this City recoils on his own corrupt and apostate system. Protestantism, as the religion of Christ, will stand and prosper by the power of God, when Popery shall have been "consumed by the Spirit of his mouth and destroyed by the brightness of his coming."

EDUCATION.

- 1. Scheme Proposed by the City Commissioners of Schools, with the view of bringing about a better regulated and more uniform system of Education in Halifax, by means of Assessment, pp. 8. 1850.
  - 2. Report of the Schools of Nova Scotia, for the year 1850. By the Superintendent of Education, pp. 128.
- The object of the Halifax City Commissioners of Schools in the Scheme which they have proposed, is thus stated by themselves:
- 1st. That a uniform system be adopted, with a thorough public supervision.
  - 2d. That a Normal Institution be established for the training of well qualified Teachers.
  - 3d. That provision be made for a more competent and regular remuneration of the Teachers; and

4th. That for the carrying out of these measures a general Assessment of the rateable inhabitants be resorted to."

The Commissioners propose "that there shall be twelve District Schools, that is, two schools for each City Ward, the one, of a Primary, and the other of a more advanced character, with four Teachers for each School, 3 male and 1 female," and beside these, "that there shall be a Teacher for Drawing, and another for Music, who shall divide their instructions equally amongst all the Schools of the city"—"private adventure schools," we suppose as well as State Schools—and it is further proposed in this scheme, "that one of these District Schools in the most central situation shall serve all the purposes of a Normal Institution,"—that "these schools shall be under the entire management of a City Board of Education, chosen by the rate-payers in each Ward,"—that "this Board shall act as Trustees, and have the full control and regulation of their affairs; electing and dismissing School-masters, &c., choosing their own paid Secretary," which "Secretary shall also discharge the duties of Superintendent of Education for the City of Halifax," &c. The total cost of this machinery is estimated at £6,400; but as the scheme "cannot be fully carried out for a few years, the Commissioners recommend that during the first two or three years, the Assessment shall not exceed the sum of £3,000," &c.

At present we leave our readers to form their own opinion as to the feasibility of the scheme, and the advantages supposed to be consequent on its adoption.

One feature of the plan we dislike, and as it now appears, we are compelled to withhold from it our approval. The Commissioners say—"They would suggest, that the money thus raised be granted for secular education, subject to such regulations concerning religious matters, as shall be deemed essential by the City Board for harmonizing a sound system, and obtaining the acquiescence of the various Christian denominations in the community." If the scheme be founded on the exclusive secular principle, and intended to exclude suitable reference to morals and religion, we STRONGLY PROTEST AGAINST IT, and our hope is, that the citizens of Halifax will never as a whole sanction such a principle. "The regulations concerning religious matters" should, in all fairness, have been plainly stated, and not left in the dark or alluded to in ambiguous terms.—Where "assessment" is concerned, we would not leave such "regulations" to the prejudice or caprice of a Board of Trustees. The matter should be first well understood, and citizens who prefer sending their children to schools where the Bible is read, and no horror is entertained of inculcating on the minds of youth the grand, cardinal principles of morality and revealed religion, should not be assessed for State Schools, and then perhaps be compelled by conscience to send their children to "private adventure schools." The scheme requires to be placed fully and unequivocally before the public mind in order to an intelligent examination of its principle and details, and to a wise, prudent, and safe action in the premises.

The Report of *The Superintendent of Education* is a valuable document, abounding in statistical information gathered from the neighbouring States and from personal inspection of the Schools in our own Province, and containing many excellent suggestions on the qualifications of Teachers and on the means of raising the tone of general education. We give our willing meed of praise to the Superintendent for the zeal and industry with which he has prosecuted his year's labours, the results of which are embodied in his Report.

The subject of religious instruction in Schools could not well be passed over silently in a Report like that before us. We therefore find the Superintendent of Education referring to this vitally important matter. Without pledging ourselves to the accuracy of every sentiment advanced, we, on the whole, cannot but regard the references to the necessity of "moral and religious training" in common schools, as gratifying, and as contrasting most favourably with the bald and unsatisfactory allusion contained in the Scheme of the City Commissioners. We commend the Report of the Superintendent to the attention of the public, as in various respects worthy of perusal and mature deliberation.

The Treasurers of *The Wesleyan Supernumeraries' and Ministers' Widows' Fund* gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sum—  
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## Petitcodiac Circuit, N. B.

The following Note has been received from R. V. R. A. Chesley, dated *Bend*, March, 18th 1851:—

"We have lately been holding a series of services at this place, which God has been pleased to own, by reviving His work.—A number have already found peace with God, some backsliders have been restored, the Church is quickened, and numbers have been awakened to see their danger.—There is hope that the work will progress.—The brethren who came to assist, came in the true spirit of revivalists, and their labours of love have caused our drooping hearts to rejoice."

## Parrsboro' Circuit.

Brother ARMSTRONG writes:—

"Since my last communication, in which I informed you of good being effected at Diligent River, the Lord has given us some token for good. Having secured the assistance of Bro. Edward Wood of Point De Bute, we commenced on the evening of the 11th of January, and continued to hold meetings twice a day, during the following week. The Lord was evidently with us. There was a deep seriousness, unaccompanied with any undue excitement, manifested by all. The members were very much blessed. Some of those who had unhappily lost their acceptance with God were professedly restored to his favour. The class which was met only when the preacher could lead it, the Leader having removed, has been re-established, and three heads of families, men of good standing and stability, and several young men have been added to it, being desirous to lead a new life. To God be all the praise. It is to be hoped that the goodness here shown will not be like the early cloud and morning dew which pass away, leaving no trace behind."

## Grants to Colleges and Academies.

The annual Grants for Colleges and Academies have been voted by the Assembly in Committee of Supply. The amounts are the same as last year, except to King's College, whose permanent grant of £400 Sterling has been withdrawn, and £250 Currency voted, as for other Institutions in the Province.

A new Marriage Bill sent from the Lower to the Upper House, has been confirmed by the latter, providing for publication of Banns on two or more Sabbaths.

Two thousand pounds have been placed, by the House in Committee of Supply, at the disposal of the Executive for the encouragement of the Mackerel fishery.

The *Chronicle* says:—His Excellency came down on Monday, and gave his assent to the Revised Statutes, comprehending the whole of the laws having general applicability throughout the Province. Some few of the Chapters such as the Revenue Laws go into operation instantaneously. But the great body of the Chapters do not go into operation until the first day of September, before which time it is expected that they will be printed and put into the hands of the people. Several Acts for Incorporating Religious Communities have passed during the present Session. The Church of England have procured a revised Statute embodying the leading features of the law, as it previously existed with an enabling power to divide parishes. The majority of the members of their own denomination in each Parish have the power by this Act, to assess the minority for the support of religion, and the amount may be collected as a debt; a Diocesan Incorporation Act has also been procured by Episcopalians. The Wesleyans have also procured an Act of Incorporation to enable that body to protect their temporalities both as regards District and Trustee Funds. The Baptists have procured an act for changing the trust of Acadia College vesting it in the Baptist connection and extending their charter indefinitely. The Roman Catholics have extended the operation of the act for incorporating their Bishop so as to enable them to hold lands, and protect their temporalities in several of the counties East and West. This Bill received its final reading yesterday in the Legislative Council. The clause limiting the amount of rents upon Real Estate to be held, was reduced by common consent from £700 to £400.

We have received a printed copy of "An Act to incorporate The Nova Scotia Elective Telegraph Company."

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of "The Colonial Life Assurance Company Almanack" for 1851, with accompanying papers. "The Directors have pleasure in stating that the new business of the past year has amounted to the large sum of £162,492: 8s., yielding Annual Premiums to the amount of £6734: 17: 10;—the whole Assurances offered to the Company during the period being £204,292: 3s., leaving £41,799: 15s. The amount of proposals declined as ineligible. The number of Policies issued was 241, being the largest number of Policies issued by the Company hitherto in one year."

The number of missionaries employed in heathen countries by the various denominations of Christians, is believed to be not less than 1,500. Including their assistants, native and foreign, the number will exceed 7,800.

There are thirteen Protestant German churches in New York city.

A majority of the several classes in Union College, U. S., some two years since, became members of the Temperance society; of the two classes which have since entered every member has voluntarily pledged himself to total abstinence.

The Lutherans have eight hundred ministers in the United States. They generally adhere to the Augsburg Confession, and reject Rationalism.

The English Government has undertaken to provide a sum of money for the benefit of the Polish and Hungarian refugees who are arriving from Turkey, about £8 each sufficient to pay their passage to the United States.

## The Discoveries of the Last Half Century.

There has been no period since the commencement of the world in which so many important discoveries, tending to the benefit of mankind, were made as in the last half century. Some of the most wonderful results of human intellect have been witnessed within the last fifty years. Some of the grandest conceptions of genius have been perfected. It is remarkable how the world has run into scientific investigations, and what achievements it has effected in that short period. Before the year 1800, there was not a single steamboat in existence, and the application of steam to machinery was unknown. Fulton launched the first steamboat in 1807. Now there are three thousand steamboats traversing the waters of America, and the time saved in travel is equal to seventy per cent.

The rivers of every country in the world nearly, are traversed by steamboats. In the United States alone there are now 8,797 miles of railroad, costing \$286,000,000 to build, and about 22,000 miles of railroad in England and America. The locomotive will now travel in as many hours distance which in 1800 required as many days to accomplish. In 1800 it took weeks to convey intelligence between Philadelphia and N. Orleans, now it can be accomplished in minutes through the electric telegraph which only had its beginning in 1843. Voltaism was discovered in March, 1800. The electro magnet in 1821. Electrotyping was discovered only a few years ago. Hoe's printing press, capable of printing 20,000 copies an hour is a very recent discovery, but of a most important character. Gas light was unknown in 1800, now every city and town of any pretence are lighted with it, and we have the announcement of a still greater discovery by which light, heat and motive power may be all produced from water with scarcely any cost. Daguerre communicated to the world his beautiful invention in 1839. Gun Cotton and chloroform are discoveries but a few years old. Astronomy has added a number of new planets to the solar system.

Agricultural chemistry has enlarged the domain of knowledge in that important branch of scientific research, and mechanics have increased the facilities for production, and the means of accomplishing an amount of labour which far transcends the ability of united effort to accomplish. The triumphs achieved in this last branch of discovery and invention are enough to mark the last half century as that which has most contributed to augment personal comforts, enlarge the enjoyments, and add to the blessings of man. What will the next half century accomplish? We may look for still greater discoveries, for the intellect of man is awake, exploring every mine of knowledge, and searching for useful information in every department of art and industry.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

## Popish "Toleration"—Lord Fielding.

ROME, Jan. 31.—If you wish to know how far the zeal of novelty can inflame the zeal and arouse the devotion of converts, I can relate to you an anecdote of a recent occurrence in this city, in which Lord and Lady Fielding acted a very principal part.—One fine morning about the middle of this month, and, if I recollect rightly, on the 14th, a little group of persons were collected round the side entrance of the Church of San Pietro in Vincoli, as if waiting to enter. An ecclesiastic soon opened the door from within and beckoned the people to come in, which they did immediately, following him into the sacristy, where the important relic which gives the church its name, the chain with which Saint Peter was bound at Rome, is carefully preserved. Here the whole party knelt down and passed some time in preparatory orisons; after which the priest produced with great solemnity, from a cabinet in the wall, a silver urn containing the sacred relic. This urn was viewed with all

due veneration by the kneeling party; but the priest intimated that he could not proceed to open it until the persons he expected had arrived. The entry of Lord and Lady Fielding soon made it evident whom he expected. The Pope had granted to these two noble converts a rare mark of his affectionate regard—a favour only conferred upon persons of the highest distinction and most Catholic sentiments—the permission to contemplate and kiss the venerable iron fetters of St. Peter miraculously preserved down to the present day. The objects of this sovereign indulgence having been placed in a kneeling posture were allowed not only to see and kiss the chain, consisting of a few links and a sort of hinge or double hook, but to have their heads bound round with it, and their rosaries, which they took from their necks for the purpose, well rubbed against it, in order to derive as much virtue as possible from the contact. The remainder of the little party looked on with pious awe, but were not permitted to share in the benefits of the operation, which was no sooner concluded than the chain was replaced in the cabinet, the doors were closed, and the company dismissed from the sacristy with a priestly blessing.—*Dublin Evening Herald*.

## Queen Adelaide and Popery.

In his volume, *The Earthly Resting Places of the Just*, the Rev. Erskine Neale thus describes the feelings and opinions of the late Dowager Queen:—"Romanism in every form she abhorred; and always characterized Puseyism as the 'nurse and precursor of Popery.' From Miss Sellon's Orphan's Home, at Plymouth, after due and careful enquiry, she advisedly withdrew her patronage, because there was semi-Popish practices in that institution to which she could never be a consenting party. Her views on the Romish question were decided. She said, some five months before her death, to a noble lady for whom she had great regard, 'I have watched Popery, not from a distance, but close at hand in my native land. I understand it well. It never can be a quiescent religion. Pray be under no error on this point. It is with us a religion ostensibly dormant; but in reality always on the aggressive, and always aiming to be dominant. Honest Romanists, if you press them, will own to you, that they have an ulterior object. And those who, like myself, have watched their intrigues in other lands, are well aware that they will never be content till they have a Roman Catholic king, Roman Catholic Bishops, and a Roman Catholic Government. Yes! yes! Popery is an exclusive religion, it must control all. If you will read my favourite Bridges (an author greatly valued, and often referred to by her Majesty), you will gather readily from him how Popery enslaves body and soul.'"

## Recent Discovery.

*El Clamor*, the progressiva paper published in Madrid, has lately been arguing in favor of perfect freedom of religious worship, urging, among others, the following reasons:—"Without the freedom of worship," says *El Clamor* "capitalists who are not Catholics fly from us; and this is one of the most influential causes of our lamentable decay, the effect of religious intolerance and persecution. Even opulent Americans have, on this account, gone to establish themselves in France and England."

## Another Imposture.

When the scientific men who accompanied Bonaparte into Italy were searching for antique remains, they examined the enthroned chair contained in a magnificent shrine of bronze in St. Peter's cathedral, which is solemnly set forth and worshipped as the veritable chair of the prince of the apostles, and found upon it a trace of curious letters which were discovered to be in the Curic dialect, and to read when translated, "There is but one God, and Mahommed is his prophet."—the well known confession of the Mahomedan faith.

## Irish Set-off to English Popery.

The *Dublin Warder* of Feb. 8th states that in the diocese of Tuam, Ardferd, and Emly, there have been within the last three months one thousand five hundred and sixty converts to the Protestant religion!

## Liberty in Republican France.

For giving or loaning to friends some seven or eight tracts, Mr. Estevule, an evangelist, has recently been imprisoned eleven days, besides being condemned to ten dollars fine and cost of trial! Such is the tyranny of Romanism in a self-styled Republic!

LOST MSS. RECOVERED.—The London *Athenaeum* reports that Ranke, the German historian of the Popes, has discovered in the *Bibliothèque National* at Paris, a manuscript portion of the memoirs of Cardinal Richelieu, which, up to the present time, has been regarded as entirely irrecoverable. In the original manuscript memoirs of the Cardinal, deposited at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Paris, an imperfection has long existed in the total absence of a series of leaves from the most interesting part of the collection. These leaves appear to have been accidentally found by M. Ranke in the midst of a bundle of papers, said to have been gathered together from some of the ancient mansions in Saint-Germain's.

The New Testament, in the Samoan language, lately printed by the Bible Society, has arrived safely at Samoa, one of the South Sea Islands, and some 15,000 copies are now in course of distribution.

## Summary of News.

## FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

Dost Sake Deen Mahomed died at Brighton on the 24th ult., at the extraordinary age of 102 years, having enjoyed uninterrupted good health, and retained all his faculties unimpaired almost to the last hour of his life—indeed, entirely so until the death of his wife two months ago, since which he gradually drooped, and died without any apparent cause. Having realised a fortune in India, he came to England in the year 1784, with a letter of introduction from Warren Hastings to William Pitt, by whom he was presented to George III. Shortly after his arrival in England he suddenly lost all he was worth by the failure of a banking establishment in Calcutta. In this extremity he first introduced the system of shampooing and vapour baths as a curative mode of treatment in disease and as a conservative of health, which he practised most successfully during his long career, and in which he has instructed his son, who continues to practise in both London and Brighton.

HONESTY IN RAGS.—Not long since, a gentleman, in passing along Ranelagh-street, dropped from his pocket a coin, which he supposed at the time to be a fourpenny-piece. A poor wretched looking man was passing. The gentleman, after looking about for a few minutes, told the apparent mendicant the amount of the money lost, saying that if he found it he could keep it. The man, after considerable search, found a half-sovereign, and proceeded straight to the police-station, where he told Sergeant Carnes the circumstance, adding that he would leave the money, as he was desirous it should be returned to the rightful owner. The poor man said that his name was Mullin—that he was a mason on "tramp"—had but five-pence in the world, but he was desirous that every one should have his own.—*Liverpool Standard*.

The excavators of Fountain's Abbey have found 354 pieces of silver coins of the reigns of Philip and Mary, Queen Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. They were concealed in one of the arches.

The life-boats of the Liverpool Dock Committee have, during the last ten years, assisted 259 vessels, either wrecked or in distress, and saved 1,128 human lives.

A nun attempted to escape from the nunnery at Nottingham, the other day, but was observed and again immured within the convent. The Protestant inhabitants have called upon the magistrates to investigate the case, and have also agreed to petition for the insertion of a clause in the Anti-Papal Bill, abolishing all nunneries in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Robert Stephenson, the eminent engineer, has left for Malta, with a party of friends, in his yacht *Titania*. He is very decided in his opinion of the expediency and great advantages of a railroad between Cairo and Alexandria.

The Bishop of Oxford has inhibited the Rev. John Hungerford Pollen, M. A., Fellow of Merton College, from officiating in his Lordship's diocese. Mr. Pollen was one of the gentlemen who travelled in France with Mr. Allies, now a member of the Romish Church.

Viscount Frederic Adolphe de Gardenville, of Athies, Mousquetaire Gris in the service of Louis XV., and Knight of the Order of St. Louis, has lately died, aged 113, at his country-house near Homburg. This officer was born on the 28th of January, 1738, and had retired to Homburg after the dissolution of the army of Conde.



COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

Religious revivals have recently been very numerous in our City, especially among the Methodist and Baptist Denominations. An accident occurred on Sunday last, which might have been attended with very serious consequences. Several persons were being baptized in Lower Cove wharf by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, and a large concourse had gathered to witness the ceremony. A number of persons, of both sexes, crowded on board a schooner lying aground at one of the wharves, and their weight caused her to list over. One young man was precipitated head foremost on the beach, and was taken up severely injured. The others escaped uninjured.—New Brunswick-er, 25th ult.

TRADE RETURNS.—In a former number, we gave the number and tonnage of the foreign vessels that carried cargoes during last year from this Port and its Out Bays, to Great Britain. We now give the number of foreign vessels that arrived from all parts at this Port and its Out Bays, during the same period, viz., 191 vessels, 50,145 tons; of these, 157 arrived at this Port, and 34 at the Out Stations on the North Shore, &c. The number of vessels, British and Foreign, that arrived in our harbour last year from other countries, was 1695—260,429 tons; and at the Out Stations of this Port, 612 vessels, 103,500 tons.—St. John, N. B. Courier, 29th.

MORE FREE PORTS.—The port of Hillsborough, in Albert County, has been opened as a free port for foreign trade, and vessels can now go there with cargoes from the United States, or clear from there with cargoes for a foreign country. Mr. William Wallace has been appointed by the Provincial Government, Deputy Treasurer and Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws at that station. We learn also at the Port of Monkton, in Westmorland County, commonly known as the Bend, will shortly be opened as a free port, when Mr. Amasa Weldon will probably be appointed Deputy Treasurer and Controller of Customs, &c. These increased facilities to trade have now become necessary, in order that every accommodation may be given to the Importers and Exporters of merchandise at the outstations.—ib.

THE RAILWAY.—The Facility Bill receiving the Governor's assent yesterday, after having passed the Lower House by a very large majority, and the Council unanimously. So now we may congratulate the country on the Great Railway being fully launched. That it will go on prosperously to its final completion at no distant day, we never had a doubt, bringing with it a new and glorious era to the producers and workers in the Province.

The sum required before the Company can be organized—one hundred thousand pounds—can, we understand, be calculated upon with certainty; and having thus shown our own faith in the enterprise, we can go with a good face into the market of the world, and ask the merchants and travellers of Europe and America to assist us in completing the World's Highway.—ib.

Canada.

The Board of Ordnance, Bytown, has assented to an application by a committee of citizens, for a site on which to erect a Protestant General Hospital.

SUICIDE.—The demon of Intemperance has been at work again. At Cobourg on last Friday morning a woman named Burns, who lived near the east wharf, literally destroyed herself with a knife while in a state of intoxication. Although surgical aid was afforded instantly, she died in the course of a few hours. Three suicides in less than one year at Cobourg, and from the same cause.—Dash down the wine cup.—Globe.

It is in contemplation to erect a new Temperance Hotel in this City. The Sons of Temperance have set the project on foot, and they propose to organize a Joint Stock Company, with a Capital of £5,000 to carry out the design. The shares are to be £5 each.—Toronto Christian Guardian.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—A Coroner's inquest was held by Dr. Orton, Thursday last, on the body of Mr. James Meadow, farmer, Nassageweya.—It appeared in evidence, that the deceased had been on business in Guelph on the preceding day, and on his return homewards, had called at Mr. Jas. Allen's "New Inn," some three miles from town on the Dundas Road, where he remained till about 10 o'clock, when he left somewhat intoxicated. He was found by a teamster on the following morning by the road side, about a quarter of a mile beyond Allen's, with his clothes about his feet and quite dead, he appeared to have fallen forward in the mud, and so, unable to get up, to have been suffocated. The night was exceedingly dark and rainy.—Guelph Herald.

UNITED STATES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Washington Republic, in noticing the adjournment of the Supreme Court, says that the rules adopted by the Court at the commencement of the term have had a very beneficial effect on the dispatch of business. These rules limited the number of counsel to be employed in each case; permitted no counsel more than two hours for his argument, and compelled each cause upon the calendar to be tried in its order, or to lose their

place, and be added at the foot of the list. As a result of this reform, of two hundred and fifty cases noticed for trial one hundred have been disposed of, many of them of great importance, and it is expected at the next term the calendar will be cleared.

SALE OF THE UNION.—Not the Union of the States, but the newspaper of that name, published in Washington by Mr. Ritchie. It has been bought by Mr. Andrew Jackson Donelson, adopted son of General Jackson, who is said to have paid £20,000 for the purchase.

WHAT RAILROADS DO FOR LAND.—The Wheeling Times says that land along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Virginia has increased in the average 300 per cent., and the amount of land now being prepared for cultivation is greater than ever cultivated before. A farm in West Zanesville which had been offered for \$12,000, has, since the railroad was located along its borders, been sold for \$20,000. In Newark, Ohio, a stand which had been rented for \$400, on the completion of the railroad rented for \$1,300.

THE DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.—Lieut. Goldsborough, of the United States Navy, writes to Professor Bache, that during a passage from Rio de Janeiro to Saldanha Bay, Cape of Good Hope, being in latitude 23 deg., 21 min. S., and longitude 29 deg 17 min W., he sounded and obtained bottom at the depth of 3,100 fathoms, or three and a half miles. The sounding apparatus was a thirty-two pound shot, slung with wire and attached to a small line 5000 fathoms long, and sufficiently strong to bear a weight of sixty pounds.

INCOMBUSTIBLE ROPE.—The St. Louis Republican contains a notice of a trial of incomcombustible hempen rope recently made in that city. A piece of prepared rope and a piece of wire rope were put into a blacksmith's fire. The heat was intense enough to weld the strands of the wire rope together, while the hempen rope was only slightly charred on the outside. Another test was made, the piece of rope and a small bar of iron were placed in the same fire, and the iron brought to a white heat; yet the cordage was but little, if any, more affected by the fire than in the previous experiment.

MERCANTILE HONOUR.—Mr. Nathan Mathews, a merchant of Boston, well known as one who was compelled some ten or twelve years since to suspend payment and make a compromise with his creditors, has, within a few days past, paid them the full amount due, together with interest, amounting to about \$40,000.

PAPAL INTOLERANCE.—In Cincinnati, on Sunday, a street preacher, named Kirkland, while speaking in the market space, was attacked for having said something against the Catholic religion. He escaped into the Dennison House, where he was with difficulty preserved from the mob.

VIOLATION OF THE LICENSE LAW.—Mr. Josiah Herrick was, on Wednesday, convicted before the Court of Common Pleas on a number of appeal cases of breach of the license law, the fines and the costs of which amount to about \$350. On Thursday, he was again convicted on several indictments under the new law, and in addition to the fines and costs he was ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$300 against any violation of the law for the term of one year. He was committed.—Gloucester Telegraph.

Quite a revival of the temperance cause has been going on in Baltimore for some time past.

MEAT BISCUIT.—The Galveston Civilian states that a factory with proper machinery for manufacturing meat biscuit, has been established in Galveston, Texas, by G. Borden, Jr., and is called the Meat Biscuit Factory. According to the description, the meat is minced, and boiled till all the jelly or gluten is extracted; two pounds of this jelly, containing the nutriment of eleven pounds of meat, is then mixed with three pounds of flour, and baked till the five pounds are reduced to four. Each biscuit is then packed in pulverized biscuit of the same kind, in an airtight case. The same journal says that the War Department have ordered a large quantity of these biscuits for the troops on the frontiers; and it pronounces the article and the process of making it—a new discovery.

A LARGE CURIOSITY.—The other day, in the Superior Court of New York, a cause came on for argument, when the defendant's answer was produced to the court in the shape of a document of some six thousand folios. Judge Duer inspected the prodigy of pleading, and then gravely suggested that it had by all means better be sent to the World's Fair as a specimen of American industry.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—A Dublin correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle states that even before the opening of the Spring, the tide of emigration has re-commenced with as much vigour as in any previous season since the famine, and that it appears likely that the emigration during the present year will fully equal that of the last or any previous year, notwithstanding the long continued drain of the population, and the havoc of the protracted and desolating famine.

COMMENDABLE ACT.—The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., of this city have lately voted that three thousand dollars be distributed among their clerks, for the prompt and faithful discharge of their many and arduous duties during the past year.—N. Y. Paper.

A committee has been appointed at Calais to go to New York, buy a steamboat, and have it running between Boston and Calais by the 1st of May.

Capt. Long, of the U. S. Navy, is to command the national ship employed to bring over to this country Kosuth and his companions. Capt. Long will be the bearer of the letter of invitation from this Government.—Boston Post.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FATAL EXPLOSION ON SHIPBOARD.—Dates from Rio Janeiro to the 11th Feb. state—

A terrible catastrophe, attended by the loss of life of ten or more individuals took place on the 8th of February, in the bay of Janeiro, in front of the fortress of Villegaignou; the French ship Eliza, lately arrived from Havre, was lying at anchor in the bay, and was to start for San Francisco with 240 passengers on board. She had in the forward part of her hold 160 pounds of powder, and in the immediate neighbourhood of this a large quantity of bituminous coal; the powder exploded suddenly, tearing away the decks and fore-castle of the ship; fire broke out very soon, and she began to sink. A number of boats from vessels at anchor in the bay hastened to the assistance of the passengers and crew, and succeeded in saving the greater part of them, and she sank almost immediately after; about ten were killed, and twenty reported wounded.

The Rev. Dr. Murray, better known here as Kirwan, is about to sail from New York. He is the bearer of despatches to Rome. It is possible that he may there meet his old antagonist, Archbishop Hughes, who is awaiting his appointment as Cardinal.

The Rev. Dr. Wolff, the converted Jew, and celebrated traveller, was a fellow student with the present Pope in College at Rome, and his Hebrew tutor.

The German Methodists in the West have a paper called the Apologist, which is handsomely sustained by those whose organ it is. The number of German Methodists is but 7,123, and yet among them are circulated 2,600 copies of the Apologist. This gives one copy to less than every three members. A good example for Wesleyan Methodists in Canada.—Toronto Christian Guardian.

NOT PARTICULAR.—A peasant, being at confession, accused himself of having stolen some hay. The father confessor asked how many bundles he had taken away from the stack. "That is of no consequence (replied he) you may set it down a wagon-load, for my wife and I are going to fetch the remainder soon."

"Is there much water in the cistern, Biddy?" inquired a gentleman of his Irish girl, as she came up from the cellar. "It is full on the bottom, sir, but there's none at all on the top," was the reply.

BRAZILIAN TEA.—Through the politeness of a friend we have received two samples of Brazilian tea, green and black, which we have tried, and can pronounce of a very agreeable and superior quality. We learn by a circular from the Consul General of Brazil at New York that the cultivation of the tea plant "has gone on for some years in Brazil, but it is only lately that an impetus has been given to it on account of being found to pay well." We have little question from the samples we have tried, that the soil and climate of Brazil are adapted to the successful growth of the plant. The experience of Brazil in the cultivation of coffee may possibly be paralleled in the article of tea. In 1819 Brazil exported only 53,000 bags of coffee; thirty years after the exports reached 1,700,000 bags, and the cultivation of tea may increase at the same rate.—Boston Transcript.

WILD WOMAN CAUGHT.—The famous wild woman of the Navidad has been caught. A party of hunters who were out hunting deer came upon the camp of this singular creature, and captured her. She is an African negress, who fled to those wilds when the settlements were deserted just after Fanning's defeat, and she has been wandering like an orang-outang for a period of about fifteen years. Her food during that period consisted of acorns, nut, and other wild fruits, with such food as she could occasionally steal from the neighbouring plantations. She cannot speak any English, but converses freely with the Africans on the neighbouring plantations. Thus is solved the mystery that has hitherto given a romantic interest to the story of the Wild Woman of the Navidad.—Houston Telegraph.

A BEAR RIDE.—A day or two since, as Mr. Solomon Reed, of Dorset, Vt., was cutting wood, at some distance from his house, a very large bear stole up behind, and ordered him to stop.—He let fly his axe at Bruin, but it missed, and Bruin, in his turn, let fly at him. Solomon then seized a club, and laid the blows upon his shaggy adversary so heavily that it broke, and he began to think that he should have to knock under.—Not having the wherewithal to knock him with, he made use of his fists, expecting every moment, that he should be compelled to cave in. A dreadful hug followed, and the two rolled over on the ground, like a couple of wrestlers in a ring. Not liking to bear it in this fashion, Solomon, by a desperate effort, got Bruin under him, holding his head down, and sitting plump astride of the bear. The latter, however, soon began to "bear" up—and all at once took to his heels like an infuriated bull—Solomon all the while still astride, and compelling the bear to follow his own nose, with as slight a deviation of his jaws from a straight line as possible. On they drove, at a furious rate—the rider and the ridden—the former endeavouring to make a bridle out of the bear's ears, and the bear striving as hard to make a bit out of the man's arm. Solomon began to

fear, at the rate he was going, that his steed was fast taking him into a whole nest of bears; and probably soloquized—

"Better to bear the ills we have Than fly to others that we know not of"

While in this predicament, Mr. Reed's son happened to overtake them on their journey, and settled all uncertainties, by immediately knocking the bear on the head with his axe. Mr. Solomon Reed got some scratches in the shuffle, and Bruin's fat carcass to boot—which, by the way, he immediately salted down, for family use.—Lowell Courier.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—By the California mail we have the Honolulu Polynesian of January 4 and 11. In the latter we have the following concerning the Franklin expedition: Capt. Collinson, in H. B. M. S. Enterprise, arrived at Hanalei, Kauai, from the Polar regions on the 10th of December, and having refreshed there, was, on the 29th, only waiting a fair wind to proceed to Hong Kong, whence he will return to the Arctic seas, in April. H. B. M. S. Investigator remained blocked up in the ice. No tidings have been heard of Sir John Franklin that could be relied upon.

Accounts received at San Francisco state that some trouble has been caused at Honolulu by the commander of a French frigate, who demanded from the Government of the Hawaiian Islands the payment of \$25,000, as commutation for customs collected, as the French authorities aver, contrary to treaty stipulations. This the king refused to pay, and has thrown himself under the protection of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. The trouble, it appears is occasioned by the old quarrel between the French and Hawaiian Governments, about the admission of the wine and brandy of the former, at the same rates of duty which are paid upon the malt liquors of Great Britain. The California papers call loudly for the interference of the latter power and the United States.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE HAYTIAN EMPIRE.—A Port au Prince correspondent states that within a few weeks a deep laid plot has been discovered to overthrow the Haytian empire, and to establish a republican in its place. The chief justice of the empire, with many others, has been arrested, and if found guilty will probably be shot.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By the barque Hamilton, which arrived at Boston on the 21st March, from the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town papers to Feb. 4th had been received. In addition to the Kaffir war which was still raging, there had been an insurrection of the Hottentots and Tambookies. Many details are given of the hostilities of these native tribes. Many farmers had been attacked, and either killed or driven from their homes. The Governor, Sir Harry Smith, was forwarding troops to the seat of war and vigorous means of defence were adopted. It was said that the Governor would soon be at the head of 10,000 men. Apprehensions were entertained of hostile movements from other native tribes which had hitherto remained at Peace, or had co-operated with the English settlers.

The Cape Town Gazette of Feb 1 says, that on the 2nd of January, a strong force of Kaffirs, 3000 strong, attacked the colonists and other allies near Fort Hare. They were repulsed with the loss of 100 killed.

On the 3d of January, a strong force of Kaffirs attacked Fort White. The Kaffirs were dispersed with twenty killed. On the morning of the 6th, the rebel chief Hermannus, with his horde of Kaffirs and the Hottentots whom he had seduced or compelled to accompany him, attacked Fort Beaufort. The assault was repulsed, and the chief and his son and a number of his people killed, and his party completely routed.

STAIR CARPETS.—Stair carpets should always have a slip of paper put under them, at and over the edge of every stair, which is the part where they first wear out, in order to lessen the friction of the carpet against the boards beneath. The strips should be within an inch or two as long as the carpet is wide, and about four or five inches in breadth, so as to lie a distance from each stair. This simple plan, so easy of execution, will, we know, preserve a stair carpet half as long again, as it would last without the strips of paper.

TO PREVENT LAMPS SMOKING.—It is very often difficult to get a good light from a lamp, and yet keep it from smoking, but if the wick is first soaked in strong vinegar, and then thoroughly dried, its annoyance will be prevented. Still the wick must not be put up too high.

A MAN KILLED.—An elderly individual, named Wilson, residing at Bedeque, P. E. I., was killed a few days since, by a tree falling upon him. It appears the unfortunate deceased, and another man, were in the woods cutting loggers, the man was in the act of felling a tree, when it spun round a little, and not knowing the precise direction it would take in falling, he called aloud to the deceased to stand out of the way, the poor fellow ran a short distance, and just as he was in the act of looking round to see if he was clear, the tree struck him on the forehead and killed him on the spot.—Islander.

MYSTERIOUS RAPPINGS.—A Dr. Lee of Rochester, has discovered that the rappings are produced by the knee joints of Mrs. Fish, and Miss Fox. He says that at a private exhibition lately, while the feet of these ladies were placed on a cushion, and while their knees were firmly held, no rappings were produced; but that when he released his hold, two faint sounds were heard, and that he distinctly felt the grazing of the bones! Miss Fox, it is said, was affected by tears at the exposure of the humbug.

OLD DR. JACO The Subscriber for the sake of the views, and invites are a blooded with t... above, before part... the a gets of its ri... from time to time... To be had by wh... edial, at moderate... June 13, 1850.

MOTT'S BROM. reference to the... number of the... A few years... comes the opilio... tion, for the... for invalids... conial. Hospital... should always be... not, goats, barle... thing, ordinarily... the Brom is some... no use it as a be... ver, to over, she... stated that during... were continually... attacks of colera... of the same fami... coffee, or simple... We cannot vouch... to mind the st... have been free fr... And it has been fi... taking col liver... prevalence of the... Vegetable oil in... the last, taken int... wants, to have se... able of the pestil... while to determin... been secure in ot... Mott's Brom is... considerable peri... of the Medical Fa... vious, it has rec... consumers.—It is... and the den... Y. S. W. W. W... TOTT'S MEDIC... TOTTING.

LIFE AND FI... has been appe... Life Insurance C... and having previ... tatory proof o... of the Institution... that he is now pr... risks at moderate... for Life Insur... remors, and if ac... turned. The Ca... \$50,000, well sec... on local Est... very large and as... very successful b... In the Life De... ing last October, is... of the policy... The benefit of the... and is i... this Society, inas... your's profits ye... than payable, wh... Companies and in... of which a... the Agent has for... and every necess... c Examiner's C... to insure are invit... them every infor... Ivers S. Black... the Company... Halifax, 15th J

ABDON TRUSSES, M. HERBER... NALS... proved principles... them of the larg... it was tried, and... with a host of o... of the bowels cause... dia, such as—V... of the Air pipes... Fatiation of the... the Pit of the Ste... way of the Bow... Weakness, threat... the Lower Extre... Ladine, &c. &c. The greatest n... uisment, but in g... post, &c., which... ightly calculated... M. Herber's... of most of the... were highly app... weigh but a few... on o f the body... them is that of... M. Herber is... which are consti... improved. He will also... These instrumen... and Supporters... Chest, stooping... cough; in all ca... Ladine; in all cu... Voice, Weak V... case where the... upon the Heart... of shortness of f... pound well; in th... predisposed to d... of asthma or confi... dia, &c. &c. &c. All the above v... Children's Chest... also retail i... Apple Street... Halifax, Aug.

MINUTE... SOLVED, T... B. Seales erect... Parbanks' Wh... the weighing of... William Doyle

In accordance... when Dorlu was... ber 16



Advertisements.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. The Subscriber informs the Public, that he is Agent for the sale of the above excellent Compound, in this Province, and invites those desiring in the article, and all who are afflicted with the various diseases, for which this medicine is known to be beneficial, to call and try the above, before putting any confidence in the standards that are agents of his rival in the United States are publishing from time to time.

To be had by wholesale in cases of 2 dozen each, or by retail, at moderate prices, at the Jerusalem Warehouse, Jan 13, 1850. DANIEL STARR.

MOTT'S BROMA. The following observations having been made by the preparation of Broma, appeared in a late number of the Boston Medical Journal:—A few years since a great manufacturer of Broma commenced the preparation of Broma for medicinal purposes, for the purpose of having an unobjectionable food for invalids, and was assured that he had fully succeeded. Hospitals, infirmaries, and households generally, should always be provided with it. When gruel, arrowroot, groats, barley, starch, rice, farina, and many other things, ordinarily resorted to for patients are of no utility, Bromo is sometimes resorted to, and it is believed that those who use it as a beverage will have manifest dietical advantages over the consumers of tea and coffee. We see it stated that during the last summer those individuals who were continually using Chocolate or Broma neither had attacks of cholera or dysenteric affections, while others of the same families, taking their daily potations in tea, coffee, or simple cold water, were the sufferers, if any. We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but it has recalled to mind the statement that the oil dealers in London have been free from Cholera or the choleric symptoms. And it has been further observed that persons who were taking cod liver oil for chronic difficulties, during the prevalence of the late epidemic, were not affected by it. Vegetable oil in the first instance, and animal oil in the last, taken internally, would appear to be these agents, to have secured those who took them from the start of the pestilence. It is certainly a point well worth while to determine, whether the chocolate drinkers have been secure in other infected cities.

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

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Underigned has been appointed Agent for the "TRENTO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO," United States, and having previously taken the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and respectability of the Institution, he begs to inform the public generally that he is now prepared to issue Policies for eligible fire risks at moderate rates of premium, and to receive proposals for Life Policies, which will be forwarded to the Directors of the Company, and will be immediately returned, and if accepted, Policies will be immediately issued. The Capital stock of the Trenton Mutual is now \$500,000, and is well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortgages on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks—and is doing a very large and as yet from its commencement in 1847, a very successful business.

In the Life Department they issued the first year, ending 1st October, 1849, 57 Policies—a number which very few Companies of long standing ever reached in the same time. The benefit of the mutual system in Life Assurance is very apparent, and is most favourable to all Policy holders in this Society, insurance being deducted from the Premiums than payable, which are lower than any of the English Companies and not subject to stamp duty—all the particulars of which are fully set forth in the Pamphlets which the Agent has for distribution, who furnishes with the Medical and every necessary information, together with the Medical Examination certificate gratis. All persons intending to insure are invited to call on the Agent, who will give them every information.

JAMES S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for the Company. DANIEL STARR, Agent. Halifax, 15th June. nl.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, TRUSSES, INHALING TUBES, &c.

M. HERBERT is now manufacturing ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS on the latest and most improved principles. It has been asserted by a Medical Gentleman of the largest experience in Pulmonary Complaints that one third of the cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with a host of other diseases, originate in the falling of the bowels caused by the relaxation of the Abdominal Muscles, such as—Weakness and Loss of Breathing; Shortness of Breath; Sinking feeling, and All Gone at the Pit of the Stomach; Diseases of the Liver, Breaking away of the Bowels themselves; Piles, Gravel, Pain and Weakness, threatening Disease of the Spine, swelling of the Lower Extremities, with various diseases peculiar to Ladies, &c. &c.

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

M. Herbert is also manufacturing REPTURE TRUSSES, which are constructed on principles the most modern and improved. He will also keep on hand VALVULAR INHALING TUBES. These instruments are valuable auxiliaries in the Breach and Supporters, for all Contractions of the Chest—Flatness, stooping chest, pains in the chest; in cases of Cough; in all cases after Pleurisy or Inflammation of the Lung; in all cases of Asthma; in all cases of Loss of Voice, Weak Voice, Hoarseness and Weak Throat; in all cases where the Breast-bone or Ribs contract or fall down upon the Heart, and prevent its free action; in all cases of Shortness of Breath, and when the chest does not expand well; in the cases of all persons who are in any way predisposed to distended lungs; by family taint, or long sickness or confinement in bed; in many cases of Dyspepsia, &c. &c. &c.

All the above with Herbert's Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's CHEST EXPANDING BRACES, are for sale wholesale and retail at M. Herbert's Establishment, No. 6 Apple Street, Halifax, Aug. 24, 1850.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL.

RESOLVED, That Public Notice be given that the Hay Scales erected by Mr. Jos. Fairbanks, at the head of Fairbanks' Wharf, are acknowledged as Public Scales for the weighing of Hay, and all other articles, and that Mr. William Doyle be sworn weigher for said scales. (A true copy.) JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk. October 31, 1850.

In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, Mr. William Doyle was this day sworn into office. JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk.

YOU MAY BE CURED YET. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman, living near me, had had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which soundly healed it when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honour to serve my country for twenty-five years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years a corporal. I was two years in the Peninsula War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd September, 1833. The Commanding Officer at that time, was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Honourable Henry Baring. (Signed) THOMAS BRUNTON

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

To Professor Holloway, Sir.—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for 21 years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted, at different times, every medical man of eminence in this part of the country, but all to no purpose. I was frequently unable to work, and my wife, who has long endured no one can tell. My leg is now as sound as ever it was in my life by means of your Pills and Ointment, which I purchased from Mr. I. Davidson, Druggist, Berwick-upon-Tweed, who knows my case well, and will, I am sure, be happy to certify with me, if necessary, as to the truth of this wonderful cure. (Signed) ANDREW BRUCK.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Falkirk, August 13th, 1848.

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

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE. On the 21st July, 1848, the Editor of the "Morning Post" Newspaper, published in India, inserted the following Editorial article in his paper. "We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Cook, called Eliza, employed in our Establishment, was affected with myriads of Ringworms, which defied all the Meercut Doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he was under ground; we tried 'Holloway's' upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin. The effect was miraculous.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:— Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bites of Mosquitoes and Sandflies, Coco-Bay, Chigo-foot, Chills, Chapped hands, Corns (Soft), Cancers, Contracted and Stiff joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular swellings, Hugs, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore throats, Skin Diseases, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Sub-agents in Nova Scotia.—Dr. Harding, Windsor. Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg. T. R. Paffilo, Liverpool. N. Upper Cornwallis. Tucker & Smith, Truro. J. & E. Joist, Guysborough. W. Cochran & Co., Newport. G. Joist, Horton. B. Legge, Malbone Bay. S. Fulton & Co., Wallace. J. F. Mott, Caledonia. T. & F. Joist, Sydney. J. Christie & Co., Bras d'Or. P. Smyth, Port Hood. Mrs. Robson, Pictou. E. Storns, Yarmouth. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

None are genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp. The same words are woven in the Water mark of the direction papers, that accompany each pot and box. December 24.

LONDON PAINTS.

700 KECS Best London WHITE LEAD, Black, Yellow, Green and other PAINTS, 6 casks PUTTY, 20 barrels Lampblack, 28 casks Raw & Boiled Linseed OIL, 60 cans of 34 cases Poland Starch, & Fig BLUE, 3 cases INDIGO. Just received per Charlotte & More Castle from London. For sale by BLACK & BROTHERS. Oct. 19. 6m.

JOHN HAYS, MELODIAN MANUFACTURER,

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

A VARIETY of Music Books, Music Paper, and Musical Instruments, kept constantly on hand. All kinds of Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired at the shortest notice. Instruments sent from the country will be promptly repaired—carefully packed—and returned by advised conveyances: charges as moderate as if the parties were present. Every description of second-hand Musical Instruments taken in payment for new ones. Halifax, March 1, 1851. 6c. Wes. & Ath. 12 ms. ea.

CONSTIPATION, Indigestion, Nervousness, Nausea, and Sickness during Pregnancy, and under all circumstances, on land and at sea, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, bilious and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, debility, paralysis depression of spirits, &c., efficiently and permanently removed by DU BARRY'S REVIVIENT ARABIC FOOD, without inconvenience, medicine, or expense, as it saves other more costly remedies. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archbishop Alexander Stuart, of Ross; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R. N.; Captain Andrew, B. N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge; the Rev. Charles Kerr, Winslow, Bucks; and 50,000 other well-known individuals who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Du Barry & Co. "Bromely, Middlesex, March 31, 1849.—Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the vomit, and sometimes both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c. I authorize the publication of this note if you think it may benefit other sufferers, and remain, gentlemen, faithfully yours, Thomas Woodhouse. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most debilitated. Sold in canisters at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 13s. 6d. and 27s. 6d., by JOHN NAYLOR, 152, Granville Street, Agent for Nova Scotia. Jan. 4, 1851.

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

Star Life Insurance Company.

NOVA SCOTIANS and other RESIDENTS of this Province, who contemplate insuring their Lives for the benefit of those depending on them, or LIVES of others indebted to them, are REQUESTED to TAKE NOTICE, that the next division of profits in the above Institution will be made at their Office 44, Moorgate Street, London, at the close of the year 1851. It will therefore be greatly to the advantage of those who intend to insure in it, to do so previous to 30th November in the present Year 1851, in order that they may come in at said division for their share of profits for the three years, otherwise they will have to wait until 1854 for similar participation,—and it is expected that said Division the profits will be equal to, if not greater than those in 1848, when there was SIXTY-TWO per cent. on the premium paid in three years added, as a bonus to the Policies.—THE LARGEST BONUS ever given by any Company having Agencies here. All persons will do well to consider that Life and Health are both uncertain; consequently delays are dangerous! All necessary blanks, Pamphlets, and every information furnished gratis, by the Society's Agent or Medical Examiner. DANL. STARR, Agent. R. S. BLACK, M. D. Medical Examiner. Halifax, 25th Feb. 1851. Wes. Ath. June 1, Ath. 12 ms.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CLEVERDON & CO.

OFFER for sale at lowest market prices, received by auction at a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS, WARE and EARTHENWARE, consisting of Plates, Black & Rockingham Teapots, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Jugs, Basins, Milk PANS, Butter Crocks, Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Dessert Sets, richly gilt, Flower Vases, Toilet Bottles, Tumblers, Wine, Decanters, Salts, Wall Lamps, Lamp Shades, Electro Plated Cruet Stands, Figures, &c. All suitable for Town and Country. No Charge for package or packing. Store No. 1 Granville Street and No. 1 Ordinance Row. MOLLASSES, BREAD, BEEF, &c. The Subscriber offers for Sale: 134 PUNTS } Choice Clayed MOLLASSES. 12 barrels } Suitable for retailing. Ex Maitland from Matanzas, in bond or duty paid. 20 hhls. prime CANADA BEEF, 20 hhls. prime Mess } 100 hhls. PHOT } BREAD, fresh baked. 100 hhls. NAVY. } 200 Four Barrel Bags. GEORGE H. STARR. March 15. Wes. & Ath. 3us. ea.

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.

"Moro Castle" from London, and "Mic-Mac" from Glasgow, the Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of DRUGS MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, BAUSMAN, &c., of the best quality, and at low rates. A large supply of superior Medicines GODLIVER OIL, wholesale or retail. Dec 24. ROBERT G. FRASER.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE above named excellent periodical, published semi-monthly, is one of the cheapest and most useful publications issued in America;—and contains matter highly interesting and profitable to persons in every class of society. Price One Dollar per annum, in advance, delivered in Halifax—and may be had of BESONNET & BROWN, Hardware Dealers, Bazar Row. March 8.

BAZAAR.

THE LADIES of the Granville Street Church and Congregation, propose holding a BAZAAR, early in MAY, for the sale of useful and fancy articles, to aid in building a Vestry and Lecture Room, in connection with that Church.—Contributions will be thankfully received by Mrs. J. W. JOHNSTON, Mrs. GEORGE CREED, Mrs. JOHN WHITMAN, Mrs. SELDEN. Further particulars, with regard to the time and place of holding the Bazaar, will be given at an early day. March 19.

ARROWROOT, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.

Italian Warehouse, opposite Commissariat. JUST RECEIVED, a small lot Bermuda ARROWROOT; very fine—manufacture of 1851, 40 lbs. best West India Arrowroot—A fine 15 lbs. each; 50 lbs. Bleached TAPIOCA; 100 lbs. Pearl SAGO; Coxell's FARINA, highly recommended for infants; Orvis's CORRENA, do. do., very nutritious; ALSO—the Real Arabic Revelenta. For sale by W. M. HARRINGTON. March 22.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medicine for the cure of Erysipelas, and Eruptions of 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 diseases of ERYSIPELAS or SALT RHEUM. MRS. C. BERTHAUX, Nictaux. It may be procured from any of the following AGENTS: John Naylor, Esq., Halifax. Andrew Henderson, Esq., Annapolis. Daniel More, Esq., Kentville. William H. Troop, Esq., Wolfville. Elder Samuel McKewen, Barrington.

CERTIFICATE. 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. BERTHAUX'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. I employed several physicians, but to no purpose as my suffering only increased.—I applied Mrs. BERTHAUX'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 or return of the disease. I applied the Medicine and the disease disappeared. 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. WHELOCK, Nictaux. August 5, 1847.

This is to certify that my wife was attacked with Erysipelas in the face. I applied Mrs. BERTHAUX'S MEDICINE, and the first application stopped its progress; and, continuing to use the medicine, in less than a week my wife was quite well. ELIAS GRIMES, Wilmot. May 1st, 1848.

Wilmot, May 15, 1850. This is to certify that my son was severely afflicted with the Erysipelas in his leg last summer, so badly that he scarcely slept for five successive nights. I then procured some of Mrs. BERTHAUX'S MEDICINE, and applied it, and in the course of one week, the boy was well; and I verily believe if I had not used the above Medicine, that he would have lost his life. WILLIAM GORDON. Sworn before me, THOMAS C. WHELOCK, Esq. May 16, 1850.

Annapolis, January 3rd, 1851. This is to certify that my daughter about a year ago had a very severe attack of Erysipelas in her head and face, so much so that there was left no hope of life. Medical aid was called, but the word was, that all was over as the dreadful disease had overpowered the brain, and she was being distracted. In this extremity I had accidentally heard of Mrs. BERTHAUX'S MEDICINE. I went and got a small phial, and proceeded to apply it as directed; and almost instantaneously the disease was arrested from further progress, and, in a few days, the swelling was gone, and her natural colour returned, and she is now alive and well. WILLIAM MCGRAW. March 5, 1851. Wesleyan & Atholton, 6 mos. ea.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

THE Subscribers have received by the W. S. Hamilton, 1 Breadalbane from Liverpool, and Mic Mac from Glasgow, their Fall Supplies of HARDWARE & CUTLERY. Axes—COBBLERS, 7 inch to 6 inch. Rustless, Bolt Heads, MANILLA CORDAGE, Spun yarn, House-line, Marline, Hammerline, Coat Tar, Stockholm Tar, OAKUM, WIND-UP GLASS, Sail Canvas, Soap, GUNPOWDER, &c., &c. For sale on reasonable terms. Oct. 19. 6m. BLACK & BROTHERS.

IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES.

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

ELASTIC CHEST EXPANDING STAYS. HERBERT'S ORIGINAL MANUFACTURE.

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

HEALTH, ECONOMY & CONVENIENCE. BAKING POWDER.

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

THIS POWDER answers also for Tea Cakes, Buckwheat Cakes, Plum and other puddings, Pastries, &c. &c. Sold in packets—4d. each—at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORES, Hollis Street; where also may be obtained—Spices, Essences, Isinglam, Gelatine, &c. &c. of the best quality, and at low prices. Jan. 11.

BOARDING.

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



NOTICE.

In consequence of the death of our senior Partner, Mr. Benjamin E. Black, it becomes necessary that the business conducted under the Firm of Black & Brothers, should be closed at the earliest possible period.

BLACK & BROTHERS.

April 5.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

The Canada Company would submit to the serious consideration of parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia whether the Western Section of Canada (formerly the Province of Upper Canada) does not offer every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States.

REAL HAVANAS.

A FEW Boxes (each 250) of the "Primera Ambrasia," can be had at the ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, where a large assortment of choice CIGARS is to be found.

CHOICE BORDEAUX PRUNES.

30 BOXES best PRUNES, in handsome tany boxes, by W. M. HARRINGTON.

PURE COD LIVER OIL, for Medicinal use.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, Hollis Street.

REFINED LARD OIL, in Cans.

A FEW 5 gallon Cans of the above, a superior article for Machinery or Burning, can be had at the Italian Warehouse, Bedford Row.

For Pleasure and Comfort in Shaving, Use

RING'S VERBENA CREAM.

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

Selling off at Reduced Prices.

No. GRANVILLE STREET.

FANCY SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his present extensive stock of FANCY SOAP & PERFUMERY, at very reduced prices.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.

A FEW kegs and boxes (25 lb. each) fresh ground, for sale by March 29.

PRIME TURKEY FIGS.

SOME of the best TURKEY FIGS yet imported, are now on sale at the Italian Warehouse, in boxes 6 lb. each; also 50 gr. drams of the Eleme Brand—parties wishing a choice article will do well to call early.

Choice Porto Rico Sugar, Molasses, &c.

70 HDS. Choice Grocery Porto Rico SUGAR.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS

FOR Dyspepsia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Costiveness, and a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE

THE UNRIVALED SUMMER MEDICINE IS WELL KNOWN TO BE

Dr. S. Townsend's Extract of SARSAPARILLA,

WHICH assertion is endorsed by the following Testimonial from Rev. JAMES BEATTIE, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, 18th July, 1850.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I feel it to be both a duty and a privilege to say, that for several Summers past I have used your preparation of Sarsaparilla in my family with the happiest effects.

MR. SAMUEL STORY, Junr.

DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you that I had an opportunity of perceiving the good effect derived from the use of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, on Mrs. Rebecca Robinson, of Shelburne, who was considered in a decline,—having a severe Cough, with symptoms of Asthma.

WITNESS: Patrick Canfield, City Constable.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

MR. OLDRIGHT will deliver a Lecture on the above subject at the Institute Room, Dalhousie College, on TUESDAY Evening, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock.

NEW SEEDS.

RECEIVED by Steamships America and Canada from England, and Brig Boston, from Boston.—The subscriber offers for sale a full assortment of Field, Garden and Flower SEEDS, received as above.

Red and White Clover and Timothy SEED.

FRESH SEEDS!!

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, in great variety, imported from the same eminent house in London—the SEEDS from which have given so much satisfaction in former years, are now for sale at

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, a few houses South of the Province Building, Hollis Street April 5, 1851.

Railway Despatch.

Extract from a communication, addressed by the Under Secretary of State to the Delegate, on the subject of the Railway:—

Downing Street, March 10, 1851.

SIR,—I am directed by Earl Grey to inform you, that he is at length enabled to communicate to you the decision of her Majesty's Government on the application for assistance towards the construction of the projected railway through Nova Scotia, contained in your letters of the 25th of November and 16th of January last.

You are already aware, from the repeated conversations which you have had with Lord Grey, of the strong sense entertained by his Lordship and colleagues, of the extreme importance, not only to the colonies directly interested, but to the empire at large, of providing for the construction of a railway by which a line of communication may be established on British territory between the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada, and that various plans which have been suggested for the accomplishment of this object have undergone the most attentive consideration.

It appears from Sir John Harvey's Despatch of August 20th, 1850, as well as from your letters and the verbal communications you have made to Lord Grey, that the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia, fully relying on the concurrence of the Legislature, is desirous of undertaking the construction of that part of the projected line which would pass through that province, and propose to obtain for that purpose a loan of £200,000, which is the estimated expense of the work.

I am directed to inform you that her Majesty's Government are prepared to recommend to Parliament that this guarantee should be granted, or that the money required should be advanced from the British Treasury, on the conditions which I will now proceed to state.

In the first place, as her Majesty's Government are of opinion that they would not be justified in asking Parliament to allow the credit of this country to be pledged for any object not of great importance to the British Empire as a whole (and they do not consider that the projected Railway would answer this description, unless it should establish a line of communication between the three British Provinces) it must be distinctly understood that the work is not to be commenced, nor is any part of the loan, for the interest on which the British Treasury is to be responsible, to be raised, until arrangements are made with the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, by which the construction of a line of railway passing wholly through British territory, from Halifax to Quebec or Montreal, shall be provided for to the satisfaction of her Majesty's Government.

In order that such arrangements may be made Her Majesty's Government, will undertake to re-

commend to Parliament that the like assistance shall be rendered to these Provinces as to Nova Scotia, in obtaining loans for the construction of their respective portions of the work. It should appear that by leaving each Province to make that part of the line passing through its own territory, the proportion of the whole cost of the work which would fall upon any one Province, would exceed its proportion of the advantage to be gained by it, then the question is to remain open for future consideration, whether some contribution should not be made by the other Provinces towards that part of the line; but it is to be clearly understood that the whole cost of the line is to be provided for by loans raised by the Provinces in such proportions as may be agreed upon, with the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament.

The manner in which the profits to be derived from the Railway when completed are to be divided between the Provinces will also remain for future consideration.

You will observe that I have stated that the line is to pass entirely through British territory; but Her Majesty's Government do not require that the line shall necessarily be that recommended by Major Robinson and Captain Henderson.

If the opinion which is entertained by many persons well qualified to form a judgment, is correct, that a shorter and better line may be found through New Brunswick, it will of course be preferred, and there will be sufficient time for determining this question while the earlier part of the line is in progress. It is also to be understood that Her Majesty's Government will by no means object to its forming part of the plan which may be determined upon, that it should include a provision for establishing a communication between the projected railway and the railways of the United States.

It will further be required that the several Provincial Legislatures should pass laws making the loans which they are to raise a first charge upon the Provincial Revenue, after any existing debts and payments on account of the Civil Lists settled on Her Majesty's by laws now in force; and also that permanent taxes shall be imposed (or taxes to continue in force till the debt shall be extinguished) sufficient to provide for the payment of the interest and sinking fund of the loans proposed to be raised after discharging the above prior claims.

It is on the part of the Government of Nova Scotia you should express your concurrence in the above proposals, Lord Grey will immediately direct the Governor-General of the British North American Provinces to communicate with the Lieutenant Governors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, who will also be directed to bring the subject under the consideration of their respective Executive Councils, in order that if they should be prepared to join in carrying the undertaking into effect on the terms proposed, the details of the arrangement between the Provinces may be settled, and the sanction of the Legislature obtained for the plan, so that it may with as little delay as possible be submitted for the approval of Parliament.

A discussion is proceeding in the House of Assembly on Mr. Henry's Motion to postpone action on the Railway for a month, when the house would be required again to meet.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED.

Mr. Charles Rathburn, Cornwallis, (10s.), Rev. G. W. Tuttle, (20s.), Rev. J. Prince, (100s.), Rev. J. Allison, (80s.), Rev. A. McNutt, (100s.), Rev. R. Weddall, (100s.)

A few extra numbers of The Wesleyan are for sale at the WESLEYAN OFFICE.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has induced some mercenary individuals in various parts of the country to compound quack nostrums for the purpose of deceiving the public and raising money on the well-earned reputation of this truly valuable medicine.

THE GENUINE AND ORIGINAL

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Has been extensively counterfeited in Philadelphia, and some thousand bottles of the spurious imitation thrown into the market and extensively circulated; this is to caution Dealers and the public generally against purchasing any other than that having the written signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

TO AGENTS.

Agents will oblige by collecting the sums due for this Paper, and forwarding them in as large sums at one time as possible, to us without delay. Money-demands on our office are constant, and admit of no postponement. We hope subscribers, who have not paid, will enable Agents to comply with the request.

Marriages.

At New Canaan, Cumberland, on the 24th March, by the Rev. W. Crosscombe, Mr. JAMES BROWN to Miss MARY SKIDMORE of that place.

At Nappan, on the 27th March, by the same, Mr. DOUGLASS R. PIGSBLY to Miss CAROLINE A. LAWRENCE, both of that place.

Deaths.

On Wednesday evening, in the 71st year of his age, MATTHIAS HOFFMAN, Esq., M. D., for many years Health Officer of this Port.

At Diligent River, Parrsboro, on the 21st inst., CLOG LAMB, daughter of Mr. Alexander Lamb, aged 24 years. There was hope in her death.

At Coverdale, in the County of Albert, N. B., on the 6th inst., in the enjoyment of "that blessed hope" spoken in the word of God, Mr. JAMES GUSSEX, Senr., upwards of four score years of age. He was for many years a member of the Wesleyan Church.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED. FRIDAY, March 28th.—Brigs Dasher, St John's, P. R., 17 days, to J. Strachan; Oscar, Connaught, Baltimore, 4 days, to R. W. Fraser & Co. and others; schr Margaret, Quillman, Boston, 4 days, to J & M Tobin and John Esson & Co.

SATURDAY, 29th.—Brigs Commerce, Curtis, Cienfuegos, 23 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; schr Enterprise, Thorburn, New York, 41 days, to David & Gibson and Donoghue and Brothers; brig Lady Ogle, Lancimer, Cienfuegos, 20 days, to N. L. & J. T. West.

MONDAY, 31st.—Brig Eliza Palmer, Harlow, St Thomas, 17 days, bound to Liverpool, N. S.

WEDNESDAY, April 3rd.—Brig Anselma, Lawrence, 146 days from Wales, 65 from Cork, cargo Rail Road Iron, bound to St Andrews—put in for supplies; schr Hibernia, Farrell, from Philadelphia, to C. O'Sullivan.

THURSDAY—Brig Glyde, Boyle, Ponce, 21 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; schrs Garland, St. Thomas, 17 days to N. L. & J. T. West; J. E. Archibald, Martell, Marmadieu; Integrity, McDonald, Marmadieu; Conservative, Myers from the Eastward; Mary Jane, do.

CLEARED.

March 27.—French Mail schr E. L. Parkhurst, Duquesnel, St. Pierre, N. F.—D. Starr; schr Valonia, Newell, F. W. Indies—Salter & Twining.

March 28.—Brig Brisk, Evans, Porto Rico—G & A Mitchell; Mary, Marshall, St. John de Cuba—N. L. & J. T. West; schrs Belmont, Card, Boston—Fairbanks & Allison; True Blue, Benoit, St. John's N. F.—J. Adams.

March 29.—Brigs Nancy, Taylor, Kingston, Jamaica—John Esom & Co; Belle, Laybold, Boston—B. Wier & Co; schr Uta, Griffin, Newfoundland—J & M Tobin.

March 30.—Schr James McNab, Leslie, Jamaica—Fairbanks & Allison.

March 31.—Brig Velocity, Sullivan, Kingston, Jamaica—West & Son; schr Rambler, Newell, Kingston, Jamaica—W. B. Hamilton.

April 1.—Brig Dolphin, McHarron, B. W. Indies—W. H. Roddick; schrs Charles, Whipple, St. John, N. B.—John McDougall & Co; Mary, Bond, Burin, N. F.—G. H. Starr.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Commerce left brig Fulton, McColl, at Cienfuegos, just arrived from Jamaica.

Brig Dasher from St. John's, P. R., left schr Victoria to sail in 4 or 5 days for Halifax; schr Elizabeth, from Newfoundland, arrived on the 8th inst; brig Waterloo, Parker, from Wilmington, arrived on the 3rd inst, to sail for Wilmington in 10 days.

Enterprise left at New York, schrs Veloece, Chouard, and Mary, Tyrell, to sail same day; Odessa, Carl, in 4 days.

A schr supposed to be the Garland, hence, had arrived at St. Thomas.

Perambulo, Feb 11th.—Codfish is freely sold at 11s., and only 4000 drums in market. Exchange from 30 to 30 1-4.

By Telegraph from New York, April 1—ship Infanta, from Liverpool via Halifax, ashore on Long Island—afraid will be a total wreck.

Brig Eliza Palmer, from St. Thomas, left brig Emma Adeline, Cronan, just arrived, waiting freight for the United States; brig Squinny of Liverpool, N. S., and a brig from Newfoundland, had sailed for Porto Rico.

St. Thomas.—Codfish 3s; Herring 3s; Mackerel 5s; Sugar 24; Molasses 17c.

Brig Eliza, reports Brig L'Empereur, at St. Thomas had sold outward cargo at Barbadoes \$2, 75,—sailed same day for Guyana, to load for New York, [cleared at St. John, N. F., 25th Jany, for Barbadoes.]

Brig Sanguany, Freeman, at St. Thomas, sailed same day for Guyana, to load cargo for Glasgow, arr. at Barbadoes about 7th inst, from Liverpool, N. S.—sold Lumber at \$20.

Brig Milton, Day, sailed in Co, from St. Thomas, with the Eliza, for Liverpool, N. S., sold outward cargo Lumber \$17.

St. Lucia, about 25th Febr., Atlantic, Acker, hence.

At Trinidad, about the 7th inst—barque Annie, Reed, from Liverpool, N. S., sold cargo Lumber \$22.

Antigua, 5th inst—Emma Adeline, Conrad, hence—arr. 2nd—17 days—sold Cod 3s, 10. scale 24, Mackerel 6s, Lumber 15c.

Brig Lady Ogle reports saw on Friday 7 A. M. off Port Latour—Packet brig Boston, hence, for Boston.

The report of the arrival of the Fulton at New York was incorrect.

St. Thomas, 27th ult.—Brig Standard, Webb, from Demerara arr. at Demerara about 1st ult. from Shelburne 15 days, sold cargo Lumber \$17.

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Ten Shilling Half-Yearly

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