

Knowledge can be attained at any period, but without early moral training, habits of virtue and correct principles can scarcely be attained in after life.

In the year 1648, Dr. Humphrey of Amherst College says—

"A more Utopian dream never visited the brain of a sensible man than that which promises to usher in a new golden age by the diffusion and thoroughness of what is commonly understood by popular education. With all its funds, improved school-houses, and able teachers, and grammars and maps, and black-boards, such an education is essentially defective. Without moral principle at bottom, to guide and control its energies, education is a sharp sword in the hands of a practised and reckless fencer. I have no hesitation in saying, that if we could have but one, moral and religious culture is even more important than a knowledge of letters; and that of the former cannot be excluded from any system of popular education without infinite hazard. Happily the two are so far from being hostile powers in the common domain, that they are natural allies, moving on harmoniously in the same right line, and mutually strengthening each other."

In the same year Mr. R. B. Hubbard says— "In education, moral culture as far surpasses in importance every other department, as eternity exceeds in duration, time. The history of the past is conclusive upon this point. 'The people of Athens,' says a popular writer, 'constituted one great adult school. Orators, Poets, and Philosophers, were their teachers. The facts of their history, the achievements of their heroes, the glories of their ancestors, were all treasured up in their memories, in the enduring forms of eloquence and poetry. The poems of Homer and Euripides and Pindar, together with maxims of philosophy and sentiments of virtue, were inscribed on the living tablets of the Grecian mind. Yet Greece is no more. Science, art, genius, taste, intelligence, could not save her. In the days of her comparative ignorance, and barbarism, she was free. Cultivated, refined, intelligent Greece was enslaved. Modern France affords abundant proof, that intellectual light may blaze with meridian splendor, without casting one ray of hope upon the darkness of moral pollution.' If then we would shun the rock upon which other nations have split, it becomes us early to infuse into the youthful mind a love of virtue and holiness. And how can this best be accomplished? How better, than by making the Bible a text-book in all our schools? Let the teacher take from the Bible his code of laws, his moral precepts. Let him go to the same unerring guide for motives to action. Let the great law of love be the law of the school-room; and we may hope for the happiest results. And why should not the Bible be admitted into the School room? A book which contains more valuable moral precepts, more beauty and sublimity of thought and expression, more genuine poetry, more true philosophy, than all other books combined."

"Most wondrous book I bright candle of the Lord: Star of eternity! only star By which the bark of man could navigate The sea of life, and gain the coast of bliss Securely! Only star which rose on Time, —and to the hills of God."

The eternal hills, pointed the sinner's eye."

In the year 1644, Prof. C. E. Stowe, of Portland, says—

"The nature of the mind requires that instruction in the Christian religion should make an essential part of every system of education, whether in the family, the district school, the high school, the university, or the professional seminary. We cannot expect to receive the human mind from the necessity of having some kind of religious faith. This being the fact, a system of education, which excludes attention to this part of the mental constitution, is essentially incomplete as a system of military tactics that has no reference to fighting tactics, a system of mechanics which teaches nothing respecting machinery, a system of agriculture that has nothing to do with planting and harvesting, a system of astronomy which never alludes to the stars, a system of politics which gives no information on government; or anything else which professes to be a system, and leaves out the very element necessary to its existence."

The history of all ages, of all nations, and of all communities is a continued illustration of this truth. When you find a nation that subsists without food of some sort, then you may find a nation that subsists without religion of some sort, and never, never before. How unphilosophical, how absurd it is, then, to pretend that a system of education may be complete, and yet make no provision for this part of the mental constitution! It is one of the grossest folleries which the wickedness of man has ever led him to commit."

In the same year the Hon. Horace Mann says—

"And finally by the term Education, I mean such a culture of our moral affections, and religious susceptibilities, as in the course of Nature and Providence, shall lead to a subjection or

conformity of all our appetites, propensities and sentiments, to the will of Heaven. Society is responsible. Legislators and rulers are responsible. In our country, and in our times, no man is worthy the honoured name of a statesman, who does not include the highest practical education of the people, in all his plans of administration."

In 1845, Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, says— "I say Christian education; because I have not the slightest confidence in any other; least of all, have I any confidence in that half infidel, mongrel system of education, which excludes the vitalities of Christianity, and foolishly, as wickedly, would train the minds of our youth without God and his Bible."

In 1846, Mr. Hooker, of Falmouth, says— "But what is more intellectual power without religious principle to give it the right direction? It is a mighty stream, more likely to desolate than fertilize—more likely to dash in pieces the fleets that float upon it, than bear them safely to the desired haven. Intellectual power is power for evil as well as good, and most sure to produce evil if the reins are dropped from the hands of religion."

In one of these years one of the Lecturers quoted the following striking passage from the report of Mr. Young—the Superintendent of Common Schools in the State of New York.

"Education consists of something more than mere instruction. It is that training and discipline of all the faculties of the mind, which shall systematically and harmoniously develop the future man, for usefulness and for happiness, in sustaining the various relations of life. It must be based upon knowledge and virtue; and its gradual advancement must be strictly subordinated to those cardinal and elementary principles of morality which are nowhere so distinctly and beautifully inculcated as in that book from whence we all derive our common faith. The nursery and family fireside may accomplish much; the institutions of religion may exert a pervading influence, but what is commenced in the hallowed sanctuary of the domestic circle, and periodically inculcated at the altar, must be daily and hourly recognized in the common-schools, that it may exert an ever present influence, and become thoroughly incorporated with the ever expanding character. The same incomparable standard of moral virtue and excellence which is expounded from the pulpit and the altar, and which is daily held up to the admiration of the family circle, should also be reverently kept before the mind and the heart, in the daily exercise of the school."

I might multiply quotations of similar import from these volumes to an indefinite extent—but I fear that I have already given too many for the space which can be conveniently allowed for my letter, and I think I have given enough to establish the truth of the proposition that every rightly planned system of education must regard man as possessed of a moral and religious nature, as well as an intellectual one. I will therefore close this communication made up of extracts by a quotation from a lecture by the late Dr. Hamilton, of Leamington, England.

"Man is something more than matter,—he is a spiritual being. He is accountable for the exercise of his liberty, possessing a choice of conduct. To draw out such a being for his duties, and his beliefs, and his prospects, must be a religious task. Any attempt to educate him save religiously, is a mockery and an insult. What is defended as secular education is most superficial, considering the depths of his soul; most incidental, considering the laws of his being; most temporary, considering the revolutions of his duration. Such a secular education need not say, there is no God! but it must not say there is one. Such a secular education need not say, that Christianity is a lie; but it must not say that it is the truth, and no lie! Such a secular education need not denounce the faith of an hereafter; but it, as a thing of an earthly *seculum*, (age) must never point to *secula seculorum*—(eternity.)"

I remain, Mr. Editor, Respectfully yours, A WESLEYAN.

March 25th, 1850.

Hon. H. Bell's Letter.

To the Editor of the Wesleyan.

Sir,—As you have thought proper to give me such a prominent place in your paper of the 21th inst., I hope you will permit me in self defence, through the same medium, to offer some explanation. Your motto "The real motive behind," placed over an article which refers particularly to me (but the writer of which had the candour afterwards to modify so as to exonerate me from any improper motive) would lead persons unacquainted with all the circumstances to suppose that I had been the author and promoter of some scheme or plot different from the cause explained and avowed in my place in the Legislature; especially as you gave only the charge, in connexion with your own, not very kind nor liberal

comments, without the explanation of your contemporary of the "Sun."

Permit me then to inform you that the whole of your animadversions under the head "The fate of the College Bill in the Council," are so far as I am concerned, wholly inapplicable, and without the slightest foundation in fact. I had no consultation with any member of the Legislature, and know nothing of any purpose or scheme such as you have surmised. I deemed the mode of coupling two measures together, which should have been discussed separately, as an attempt to take from the Legislative Council that free and independent action in parliamentary proceedings which is their constitutional right; and resisted it accordingly. Your correspondent "Epsilon," has on this point, in your last number, fairly and fully stated my views, I need not therefore recapitulate what he has so correctly expressed.

That I have always been opposed to Denominational Colleges I have openly and steadily avowed. It was not necessary therefore for me to resort to any trick, or to conceal by any "devious move" "the real motive behind." I have been always ready, and ever will be while I have a voice in the Legislature, to avow and sustain my opinions on this subject, notwithstanding any censure, opposition or vituperation to which such avowal may subject me; and merely to shield myself from these I should not have deemed it necessary to trouble you with any remarks; my chief object is to prevent erroneous impressions being made on the minds of your readers.

In that portion of the press under the direction of violent political partisans, we are not surprised at the too prevalent attempt to misrepresent and blacken the characters of their opponents; but in your paper, professing non-political and religious, we expect candour, charity, and truth. Allow me then to say that in such a paper I am sorry to see charges made which in reality and verity have no foundation—such as for instance, that aid would be withheld from institutions because religion was taught in them. This charge I must most positively, unequivocally, and unreservedly deny. Such a thought, far less such a purpose never entered my mind, and I do not believe ever entered the mind, of any member of the Legislature, or of any of the Governors of that "bated" and unmercifully attacked institution, Dalhousie College. I can aver most positively that I never heard such a remark made, or such an intention avowed; and if you will persist in reiterating it, Mr. Editor, pray award my colleagues and myself the justice of publishing this disclaimer.—Permit me further to remark that you have taken much pains, and occupied much of your paper to prove what nobody denies—that aid is given from public funds to denominational institutions. But this aid is not given because they are denominational, but because they are educational. Would you give to the Catholics (I mean Roman) because they are Catholic—to the Calvinists because they are Calvinist—to the Unitarians because they are Unitarian? If these questions cannot (as I am sure they will not) be answered in the affirmative, assertions that such do receive aid prove nothing as to the principle. In England, Scotland and America the opinion is fast advancing, that secular, should be separated from religious instruction; not because religion is undervalued, but because the two cannot satisfactorily to all parties be united, and should therefore be taught in two schools instead of one. This opinion I know you will combat, but I have sufficient evidence to convince, at least myself, of the fact. A dispute on this point would be interminable, and my means and opportunities of defence are not equal to yours of attack. I only ask (and I think the request is reasonable) that you will not for the purpose of a selling those who differ from you in opinion, impute designs and motives which really have no existence but in your own imagination. If you will persist in doing this will it not look very like the real motive behind? I am, Sir, yours respectfully, H. BELL.

Halifax, 25th, 1850.

ITALIANS AND THE JESUITS.—A New York journal says, those only who have intercourse with Italians can form adequate ideas of the extent of their antipathy to the Jesuits. They are detested as the most bitter enemies of Italy and of the liberty and happiness of mankind. The announcement of a recent concert to be given by some of the singers of the Italian opera for the benefit of the Jesuit institution in canal street caused strong excitement among the patriotic Italians. Indignant rhymes addressed to the singers were posted in the coffee-houses resorted to by the Italians. None of the opera company, except two or three who were compelled by a written contract, took part in the concert.

CHRIST AND ROME AT VARIANCE.—The commission of cardinals has thrown into prison fifty priests, for having administered spiritual consolation to the wounded republicans in the hospital during the siege. How unlike the Saviour, who, when upon earth, relieved the distressed, and who, as Judge of the earth, will reward with a welcome pardon those to whom he can say, "I was sick, and ye visited me."

STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents must send their communications written in a legible hand, and, necessarily, contain the names of new subscribers, or furnish some sure of postage; and enclose us in confidence, with their proper stamps and address. The Editor holds not himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents—claims the privilege of modifying or rejecting articles offered for publication—and cannot pledge himself to return those not inserted. Communications on business, and those intended for publication, when contained in the same letter, should, if practicable, be written on different parts of the sheet, so that they may be separated when they reach us. Communications and exchanges should be addressed to the Editor, Halifax, N. S. Published weekly, on Saturday Morning—Terms Ten Shillings per annum, exclusive of postage—half yearly in advance—Single Copies three pence each. The Wesleyan Ministers of the North-Scott and New Brunswick Districts are our Agents; who will receive orders and make remittances.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, April 6, 1850.

HON. H. BELL'S LETTER.

ELSEWHERE we have given insertion to a Letter of the Hon. H. Bell, animadverting on one of our recent articles, headed "The fate of the College Bill in the Council." In that brief notice we stated the FACT that the Hon. Gentleman had moved "that the further consideration of the Bill be deferred to that day three months, which was carried by a vote of 12 to 8—the President voting with the majority." In this connection alone does the name of the Hon. Mr. Bell stand in the article in question; it never having been used by us in the discussion on the educational subject before or since; and even in this instance it appears in quotation from a report of the sayings and doings of the Legislative Council. We did, however, speak of the "course pursued" as calculated to excite "grave suspicions," &c., and of our being "dissatisfied with the movement." We know what was in our mind when we penned these remarks. The hon. gentleman has construed them as if designed solely for himself. Now we intended them to bear as well on the course pursued by the Lower House in taking the two Bills together, as on that of the Council in so unceremoniously throwing out the grant for Collegiate and Academic Education. We had good reason to believe that there were some who were disposed to get rid of the obnoxious grants to denominational institutions at whatever cost; nor could we soon forget that the policy involved in the action of the Council had been advocated on the floors of the House of Assembly—i. e., to continue the grant to King's and to withhold assistance from the other institutions for a purpose we have already exposed. We are also free to confess, that, aware of the Hon. gentleman's opposition to denominational Colleges, we thought in regard to himself as the mover in this matter, that he considered, by throwing himself back on the constitutional privileges of the Council, he would as effectively, though less offensively to his friends, cripple the Institutions affected by the passage of the Resolution, whilst his own favoured and favourite Institution would be left comparatively untouched.—This was the "motive" which we thought was "behind"—a motive, considering the well known opposition of the hon. gentleman to denominational Colleges and his ardent advocacy of Dalhousie, which, at the utmost, would involve an error in judgment more than dishonesty of principle. If however we have misjudged him—if his only motive was to maintain the independence of the Council, we take pleasure in reading the phrase, "the real motive behind," though our views of the whole movement from first to last are not very much modified. We regret that we are compelled to notice other portions of the hon. gentleman's communication, which contain reflections on our-

elves which are wholly unwarranted. Though "in that portion of the communication," he says, he is "not surprised at the valent attempt to misrepresent the character of their opponents" our paper professing non-political grounds" he "expects candour, candour"—which, if there be any p remark, implies that we lack "candour and truth" whilst we "may and blacken the character of our opponents." Whatever becomes of "candour and truth," we hesitate not to say, that in this communication there is not "truth" neither misrepresented nor misrepresented character of any persons opposed. Where are our "charges" which and verity have no foundation for instance that aid would be withheld from institutions because religion was taught in them. "Such a thought, far less such a purpose," he assures us, "never entered my mind." When the hon. Mr. Bell alleges against us, that "we charges which in reality and verity have no foundation," he must excuse me if I do not produce any evidence against himself. As to what has entered into the mind of any member of the Council, he expresses only his own opinion, without arrogating to ourselves the right of forming some accurate idea of ourselves have heard and of the grounds advanced. We cannot call to mind who all are "Gentlemen" and if we could we affirm, that we have not had communication in their official relationship, and therefore, as such, made no charges against them. Not the "motive" or "purpose" entered into the mind of any person to withhold aid from Educational Institutions because religion is taught in them stands out prominently to us and which cannot with due regard be denied, that whilst, oppositional Institutions under Denominational pervasion, and in which the system of education is attempted, on the country, of which religion forms no part, and in working of which, even the Sacred Scriptures—God's Word is lowered. This "principle" is stood. We were scarcely prepared to hear, from the hon. gentleman's side, that "we much pains, and occupied much to prove what nobody denies—given from public funds to denominational institutions." Not only deny great argument against the grants to these Institutions by leading men in the recent Session was, that there was no national Institution in the Union that received a State grant. Mr. Bell heard that statement, under the fallacious supposition that the States were held up as an example of a whole battery was discharged against the parties of learning! The nation, if not contra Eusebius, made an unquestionable claim to produce an image of the God with the real facts of it before we took "pains" and "labour" of our paper in making such a charge the public mind of our country with truth. Mr. Bell says "I was sick, and ye visited me."

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APRIL 6. selves which are wholly unwarranted.— Though "in that portion of the press under the direction of violent political partisans," he says, he is "not surprised at the too prevalent attempt to misrepresent and blacken the character of their opponents"; yet "in our paper professedly non-political and religious" he "expects candour, charity and truth"—which, if there be any point in the remark, implies that we lack "candour, charity and truth," whilst we "misrepresent and blacken the character of our opponents." Whatever becomes of "candour and charity," we hesitate not to say, that in this imputation there is not "truth." We have neither misrepresented nor blackened the character of any persons opposed to us.— Where are our "charges which in reality and verity have no foundation"?—"Such for instance that aid would be withheld from Institutions because religion was taught in them."—"Such a thought, far less such a purpose," he assures us, "never entered his mind." When the hon. Mr. Bell seriously alleges against us, that "we have made charges which in reality and verity have no foundation," he must excuse us, if we demand of him to produce any such charge against himself. As to what has "entered into the mind of any member of the Legislature," he expresses only his own belief; and yet, without arrogating to ourselves peculiar discernment, we verily think we are capable of forming some accurate idea of what we ourselves have heard and of the tenor of arguments advanced. We cannot at present call to mind who all are "Governors" of Dalhousie; and if we could, we must still affirm, that we have not had to deal with them in their official relationship to that Institution, and therefore, as such, we have made no charges against them. Whether or not the "thought" or "purpose" has "entered into the mind" of any person or persons to withhold aid from Educational Institutions "because" religion is taught in them, this fact stands out prominently to public view, and which cannot with due regard to "truth" be denied, that whilst opposition to educational Institutions under Denominational supervision, and in which the religious element is recognized, is openly avowed, a system of education is attempted to be forced on the country, of which religious instruction forms no part, and in the practical working of which, even the reading of the Sacred Scriptures—God's Word—is not allowed. This "principle" is easily understood.

are denominational, but because they are educational." We are not expert at splitting hairs; but the case stands really thus—State-aid is not withheld because they are denominational—the religious element forms no objection to aid being given,—which is all we need prove. We dissent from the opinion advanced that the purely secular-education principle is rapidly advancing. We sincerely believe the contrary to be the case. In conclusion—we are at a loss to know in what sense we are to understand our hon. Correspondent, when he "only asks that we will not for the purpose of assailing those who differ from us in opinion impute designs and motives which really have no existence but in our own imagination." Does he "really" think, that we have imputed "designs and motives" merely for the "purpose of assailing those who differ from us in opinion"? This "reasonable request," and the question with which the hon. gentleman concludes his communication, only prove how readily they, who complain the loudest, can pursue a course which they blame in others.

THE LATE ELIJAH FORSYTH, ESQ. We record today the demise of Elijah Forsyth, Esq., of Greenwich, King's, who departed this life on the 18th of March last. He was for some years a pious and accredited member of the Wesleyan Church. We had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and had frequently partaken of his well known hospitality. We sincerely sympathise with the widow in her bereavement, and with the Church in the loss she has sustained. But the loss of friends and church-members on earth, is his eternal gain in heaven. A correspondent from Horton states, that our deceased brother has left Three hundred pounds to be put on interest for the support of the Gospel on that Circuit, and, at the same time, promises to forward us an obituary notice for publication, which we will be glad to receive.

ORDINATION OF MISSIONARIES.—On Friday evening, the 1st, an Ordination was held in the New Chapel, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, for the purpose of setting apart to the pastoral office and work, Messrs. John Wood, late student at the Richmond branch of the Theological Institution, and Mr. George Douglas, from the Eastern Canada District. The Ministers present were, the President of the Conference, the Rev. Drs. Beecham and Alder, with the Rev. Messrs. Hoole and Hargreaves. Prayer having been offered by Mr. Hoole, the Candidates were presented to the congregation by Dr. Alder, and gave a clear and impressive statement of their personal conversion and call to the Ministry; after which the usual Ordination Service was read, and the usual questions put to the two brethren by the President of the Conference, who, assisted by the above Ministers, set them apart to their sacred calling by the imposition of hands and prayer. The printed instructions, drawn up for the use of Missionaries abroad, were presented by Dr. Beecham; and the solemn exercises were closed by the President, who commended these two newly-appointed Missionaries to God in earnest prayer in which the congregation cordially joined. On the following day, Messrs. Wood and Douglas embarked at Southampton, on board the Royal Mail steamer, which sailed on that day, the former for St. Vincent, and the latter for Bermuda.—Watchmen.

We regret that we are compelled to notice other portions of the hon. gentleman's communication, which contain reflections on our

CHRISTIANITY IN FRANCE.

OUR readers will perceive, by the interesting extract from the correspondence of Evangelical Christendom, which appears on another page, that the leaven of evangelical religion is extending its influence in France, amid circumstances well calculated to discourage the efforts of any not engaged in a heaven-protected enterprise. The manifested effects of the reception of divine light and truth are of the most pleasing character, sustaining, by increasing testimonies, the evidences already so abundantly furnished to the world, that the gospel of Christ "is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." From various Journals we learn that the religious liberties of Protestants are much more abridged in France under the present Republic than they were under the regime of Louis Philippe, and that too, in opposition to the law in such case made and provided. Louis Napoleon shows too great a desire to secure the favour of the Roman Priesthood, and too ready a disposition to yield to its dictation, to administer well-intentioned laws with equity and impartiality. Protestantism has not much to expect from the present President of France. It must rely on its own divine energy for preservation and success in that interesting field of evangelical enterprise. But God raises up men to carry on his cause suited to the times in which they live, and adapted to the circumstances in which they are providentially placed. Such is now the case in France. There are men labouring there, inured with celestial courage, who, like the zealous and undaunted Paul, count not their lives dear unto themselves, so that they might finish their course with joy, and the ministry which they have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the things of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together, against the Lord, and against his anointed.—God will overthrow on his word, by means which to his own wisdom seem best. Not more sure is it, that the sun will shine to the end of the world, than that He will conduct the operation of his faithful servants, though for a season apparently impeded, to a successful and triumphant issue. The axel may lie for a time concealed in the bosom of the tree of our paper, but it will not be long before it will be seen to have advanced to maturity, and wave over the land.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

We give the concluding portions of our Parliamentary Summary in our present issue; so that our readers will have before them a continued synopsis of the doings of the House during the recent Session. Our reports have necessarily been brief, though full as to the actual business done. The transactions of the Representative Body will leave their impress for weal or woe on the future destinies of our noble Province. On this ground we may not tread, and must therefore leave our readers to form their own opinions as to the character of the measures adopted, which now form part and parcel of the laws of the land.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

This last Recorder has an excellent article on the profanation of the Sabbath in our City by numbers of youth, who are in the habit of playing and making an unseemly noise in the streets on the Lord's Day, to the great annoyance of the staid and devout part of the community. Our cotemporary suggests a remedy, and asserts the duty of the magistrates and police in the premises. We hope his hints will produce the desired effect, and that this nuisance will be promptly abated. It is to be regretted that these youth are not gathered into good Sabbath Schools.

Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter.

All the members of the Judicial Committee of the Court of Privy Council, except the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, have concurred in the decision pronounced by Lord Langdale in favour of Mr. Gorham. Of the three prelates appointed by Her Majesty to attend the hearing of the case and assist the Judicial Committee in the capacity of Assessors, the Archbishop of Canterbury and York concurred in the judgment. It has been affirmed that the third, the Lord Bishop of London, approved of the finding of the Court; but, dissenting from the grounds on which it had been arrived at, was not regarded as concurring in the decision.

Sir John Franklin.

A Mr. C. Peck, of San Francisco, has written to his father, in Liverpool, Eng., that he had seen a gentleman from Kamchatka, who had informed him of the happy discovery of Sir J. Franklin. But Lady Franklin regards the report as utterly devoid of foundation.

Dr. Layan's Researches.

Dr. Layan has effected an entrance into a room in the old Nimrod palace, containing an extraordinary assortment of rare and valuable jewels, pearls, bow, crowns, collars, ornaments in ivory and mother-of-pearl, &c. &c. A King of Dr. Layan has discovered a very interesting series of stones, showing the process of building the mounds and palaces.—Ab. from Athenaeum.

The salary of the Postmaster General, Mr. Howe, N. B., has been reduced from £600 to £400 per annum.

There is a prospect of the half-penny postage on Newspapers being withdrawn in New Brunswick as soon as the other Colonies agree to do the same. We gave our views not long since on the propriety of such a measure, and we hope soon to see the tax altogether abolished.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Climate of Georgia.—Fine red June Apples were gathered in the orchard of Mrs. Douglas, in the upper part of Guineet Co., Georgia, in the month of last December, and were the third crop of the season, and trees in the orchard were then full of blossoms for the fourth crop at the same time.

Steamer Duties.—The Boston Traveller says, the amount of duties paid on foreign merchandise by the British Steamer Niagara which arrived at that port on the 29th of January, was little over \$260,000, more by \$30,000 than has ever been paid by any of her predecessors.

Bank of the State of Missouri versus A. Child, Junr.—The St. Louis Republican of March 6th says, Yesterday, the case was called in the Circuit Court for trial, when Mr. Leslie, Counsel for the Bank, submitted a non-suit. Thus terminated this case. Mr. Child's fair fame remains unblemished.

Singular Luminous Appearance.—Capt. Prichard from Porto Cabello on his arrival at N.Y. reported that on the 13th day of February, in latitude 16 10 and longitude 74 38 at eight o'clock P.M., he observed a luminous appearance in the heavens resembling a large ball of fire, about ten feet in diameter. It appeared in the west, moving eastward, slowly, and was in sight a little more than a minute. It appeared to travel about ten degrees high, and during its motion the heavens were illuminated with a brightness nearly equal to that of the moon. When disappearing it broke into a thousand fragments.

Another.—The Cherokee Advocate of the 11th, says quite a phenomenon appeared in the southern part of the heavens on Friday night, 8th inst., between 8 and 9 o'clock. It had a luminous appearance, resembling the tail of a comet, some three or four feet long. At times it would seem to increase in brilliancy, as to cast considerable light upon the earth, and then diminish again, and so on until it disappeared about 9 o'clock or a little after.

California Gold.—We learn that the whole amount of gold from California, received at the mint in this city, is about nine million four hundred thousand dollars, of which about 600,000 has been received this week.—Philadelphia Pennsylvania, March 15.

A Musical Prodigy.—Sebastian E. Cook, a lad of nine years of age, says the New York Sun, performs upon the piano, compositions of the most difficult nature with all the ease, elegance and effect of a De Mott, or Herz, which in such a case is truly astonishing. In the rapid execution of the most difficult parts, not a single note is missed. He has played several years in public, his performance being the object of the most ardent criticism, and he is regarded by the musical critics about him, when performing, as a prodigy, if they can say any thing in praise of a child.

UNITED STATES.

(Selected from the New Brunswick.)

Trial of Professor Webster. FOR THE MURDER OF DR. PARKMAN. (Continued.)

The Attorney General concluded his speech by saying that he sincerely hoped the prisoner would be able to produce such explanation as would satisfy every one of his innocence; but he thought they would require something more than for him to say that the testimony on this point or that was not to be relied upon.

If it were proved that the remains found in Dr. W.'s room were those of Dr. Parkman, and it were also proved that they could not be found there except by Dr. Webster's agency; then the law fixed the act upon him.

And a voluntary killing was held to be murder, unless there was evidence that there was such provocation as would reduce it to manslaughter; and it was for the defence to show this.

In other words, he understood it to be the law of this Commonwealth, that, if a voluntary killing be proved, it was held to be murder, unless circumstances could be made to appear that would show the absence of malice. If they were satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that Dr. Parkman came to his death by the hand of Dr. Webster, unless he could show to the contrary, they must bring him guilty of murder.

EVIDENCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

After a recess of ten minutes, the jury came in and the examination of witnesses for the prosecution was commenced—previous to which, however Mr. Clifford made a motion for the jury to visit the Medical College. The court decided that the visit be made to-morrow morning.

Charles M. Kingsley, first witness called and sworn. Have acted as the agent for Dr. Parkman since about May or June, 1846; I had the care of collecting his rents, &c. Saw him every day, and often three or four times a day; Dr. Parkman owned real estate around the Medical College; I live in Blossom street; my intercourse with the Doctor was upon business, and I would often call at his house. On the afternoon of the 25d, I wished to see him, and called at his house about three o'clock in the afternoon; the day previous I met him in Court street, but had no conversation with him.—When I called Friday, was informed he had not been to dinner; did not find him at home; he dined at 2 1/2 o'clock, and was very punctual in his habits. Called at his house at 1-4 before 3 in the morning, Saturday. Heard that he had an engagement the day previous, and I proposed to trace that engagement out. I commenced to trace him from his house, and finally traced him to the Medical College.

Mr. Trepholm, and some people in the neighbourhood, assisted me in the search. The search was continued Saturday until about twelve o'clock at night. The Police aided on Saturday, and continued to make the search. A great many houses were searched on Sunday. I went to East Cambridge on Monday forenoon; returned, and went to the Medical College. Mr. Starkweather, police officer, was with me. We went all over the building, dissecting rooms, attic, &c.; looked into the large vault where they throw the remains of dissecting bodies.

Went into Dr. Webster's apartments; it was about 10 o'clock Monday forenoon; knocked at Webster's door; it was locked; some time elapsed before we entered; Littlefield said the Professor was in there. After some minutes Prof. Webster unlocked the door; Mr. Littlefield said we came to look round, to see if we could learn anything of Dr. Parkman. It was the door, leading to the lecture room. We proceeded through the lecture room, and down into the laboratory. The Professor came down after us; he did not speak to either myself or Starkweather. He spoke to Littlefield. Next day (Tuesday) officers Clapp, Rice, and Fuller, accompanied me to the College. We knocked at the lecture room door as before, and the Professor opened it. We went into Littlefield's apartments and searched every room; Littlefield was out and in during the time; we made a thorough search; we thought we might find papers or something. Leaving Littlefield's apartment, we went through a trap door, beneath the College; Messrs. Fuller and Rice went down into the under apartment, and were absent about fifteen minutes. We were not kept waiting so long at the Professor's apartments, as the day previous; he came and unlocked the door; Mr. Clapp had some conversation with him; Mr. Clapp told him we came to search all parts of the college, and should search the houses in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Clapp spoke very politely to Webster, and said they did not suspect any one about

the college, but were obliged to go where they were sent. Mr. Webster said we could look. We walked through the next room, and then Mr. Clapp made a motion to enter the back private room, adjoining the laboratory; the principal laboratory is one story below; when Mr. Clapp started towards the private room, Prof. Webster said there were valuable and dangerous articles there. Mr. Clapp put his head in and then returned. I went to the south-west corner of the room, where there was considerable rubbish, a barrel or two, &c.; saw a tea chest with tea in it, also a lot of minerals. The officers had no suspicions of any one in the college, and said they came in to look round in order to say that they had searched the college. Wednesday and Thursday the search was not so active as it had been.

On Friday night I went to the Medical College in company with several others; previous, about four o'clock, I went with officer Starkweather, and called at Littlefield's apartments; had heard that Littlefield had borrowed tools to break through the walls. Soon after we called Littlefield came out from his apartments. There were marks of mortar on his overalls; I ascertained what Littlefield was about; before ringing the door bell I put my ear to the wall, and heard some one at work on the brick wall. I was not at the jail office when Professor Webster was arrested.

About 10 o'clock that (Friday) night, I went to the jail and saw Prof. Webster after his arrest. Mr. Parker, the County Attorney, Dr. Gray, officer Starkweather, and others were present. On entering the cell, under the jail office, Prof. Webster laid upon a bench with his face downwards. He said he was not able to get up; Dr. Gray talked with him, and tried to soothe and comfort him; he seemed under great excitement, so much so that I thought he would not live; on carrying him up into the jail office, he called for water, but could not drink it; I held the tumbler to his lips; he apparently had no control of his arms and hands, and gnashed his teeth at the tumbler, spilling the water over him. He was supported in a chair; he appeared in convulsions; never saw any one so before; never saw a person in delirium tremens.

Saturday afternoon (next day) officer Fuller found the thorax and thigh of the body in a chest; the thigh was crowded into the trunk, the intestines having been removed. It was the left thigh. The tea chest was rolled from a corner of the laboratory, and emptied in the middle of the floor; a large jack knife, I should call it, fell from the tea chest. Saw a string tied around one of the limbs; the remains were washed, and left in charge of officers. Was present Monday morning when Dr. Lewis put the limbs together; the body was proportioned like Dr. Parkman; he was quite tall and slim; suppose he was 5 feet 10 1/2 inches—heard him say so; was very small across the hips, and of light, perhaps sandy complexion; his under jaw prominent. Should not like to say that I recognized the body. Saw some bones taken from the furnace in the lower laboratory. I have never heard Dr. Parkman use profane language, but have heard him when excited use severe language.

Robert G. Shaw called and sworn. Was a brother-in-law of Dr. George Parkman; he was about 67; do not know how long he had known Prof. Webster; saw the doctor about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 25d, and walked down from my house to State street with him; he was in good health and spirits; I first knew of the discovery of the remains on Friday evening; I saw the remains.

A question by Mr. Bemis, as to whether the witness was of opinion that the remains were those of Dr. Parkman, was objected to by Mr. Sohier.

The court ruled that the question could be put, but in another form. Mr. Clifford argued that it was legal to ask the impression of witness as to the remains, and then the reasons upon which such impression was predicated.

Mr. Clifford. Did you see any appearances which led you to believe they were Dr. Parkman's remains?

Witness. I thought they were Dr. Parkman's remains by the hair on his breast, and by the peculiar appearance of one of his legs. He called at my house one cold morning, and I spoke to him about going so thinly clad, without an overcoat; he sat down, and pulling up his pantaloons, he wore no drawers, showed me his leg, and by my recollection of it in form and appearance, I judged it and the limb I saw at the College to be identical; I also saw the set of teeth found in the grate; but I am more certain of the identification of the body from the hair on his breast; I claimed and received the remains as those of my brother-in-law George Parkman.

About the 18th of April last, I received a note from Prof. Webster, requesting a private interview, and by appointment he called at my residence. He stated that he was

hard pressed for money, and expected the Sheriff would be in his house if he did not raise a certain sum of money immediately; he then proposed to sell me a cabinet of minerals. I replied that I did not want them. He pressed me very hard; spoke of his family, and his position in college, as dependent on obtaining the money, and offered to dispose of the minerals for \$1200, stating that they had cost him much more. He finally worked on my feelings and I consented to the purchase. He wanted \$600 for immediate relief; said I had not got the money, but if he could get my note on three months discounted, would give it to him. Next day he called and I gave him the note, which I think he got discounted at the Charles River Bank.

[The note was dated 20th of April, 1846, and was for \$600, running three months. It was read and put into the case by Mr. Clifford.]

Witness. Soon afterwards Professor W. brought me a bill of sale of the minerals with a catalogue embracing 500 specimens. On the 6th of June he called on me, and I paid him \$200 more on account; on the—of August he called again, and I paid him the balance of \$400. Sometime afterwards when I was walking with Dr. Parkman, we met Prof. Webster in the street, and bowed to him, I asked Dr. P. what salary Prof. Webster got at the College. He said \$1200 a year. I replied that it seemed rather small, and that he seemed hard pressed for money, remarking that he had applied to me, and I had purchased his cabinet of minerals. He said "that they were not his to sell?" and told me that he had a mortgage upon them. I was very much surprised, and went home with Dr. Parkman, who showed me his mortgage. He said: "It is a downright piece of dishonesty on the part of Dr. Webster, and he ought to be punished."

[The mortgage held by Dr. Parkman was here read to the court by Mr. Bemis. It was dated 23d Jan. 1847, and for the consideration of \$2400 made over to Dr. Parkman, all the personal property of Webster including his minerals, &c., made payable in four years from date. It was recorded at the Probate office in Cambridge in Feb. 1847.]

Witness continued.—At a subsequent period a subscription was brought to me to raise money to redeem the minerals, it being stated that in the event of their redemption, Prof. Webster would give them to the college. I consented to subscribe \$500 on paper to be deducted from the amount I had advanced to Prof. Webster to go for his relief. Some time afterwards I was paid the balance of \$700. Dr. Parkman's claim was not paid from the money raised for Prof. Webster; he said so to me; I have no other knowledge.

Cross examined by Sohier. He was a remarkably punctual man in all matters; when he left home he always stated at what hour he might be expected to return; if I had not known that Dr. Parkman was missing, I should not have supposed the body at the college to be his; the teeth, the general outline of the limbs, and the hair on the breast, are the marks by which I identified it.

The hour of 7 having arrived, the Court adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENTS, not inconsistent with the professed character of our Paper, inserted on the following terms:—A square of matter, first insertion, 3s. 6d.; and each subsequent insertion, 2s. 6d. Larger advertisements in proportion. Annual sales on the usual terms. Yearly advertisements inserted on moderate terms—the price to be fixed according to their size and frequency of changes. As this paper will circulate extensively through all parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in Prince Edward Island, it will form a desirable medium of advertising. Advertisements not limited will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.



Medical Warehouse.

OLEUM JECORIS ASELLI. CLARIFIED COD LIVER OIL. For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Scrophulous Rheumatism, and cutaneous Diseases. This most popular remedy of the age, is now used and recommended by intelligent Physicians in Halifax and elsewhere, by whom its efficacy is declared to be truly astonishing. The Subscribers have made arrangements for a constant supply of the Oil, which for sweetness, lightness, and transparency cannot be surpassed. A pamphlet containing directions for use will be furnished gratis, on application at the Medical Warehouse of MURTON & CO. Halifax, March 9, 1850.

Prime Rice. A FEW TIERCES PRIME HEAD RICE, For Sale by W. M. HARRINGTON. March 30.

Elastic Chest Expanding Braces.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

BEING acquainted with the construction of Elastic Chest Expanding BRACES, recommended as a principal means of the prevention and cure of Consumption, by Dr. Fitch of Philadelphia, a physician celebrated for his success in the cure of this disease,—and being urged by several of his friends whom he furnished with them, to make it known to the public, he therefore takes this opportunity of complying with their wishes.

These BRACES are recommended to all slightly made or narrow chested persons; also to those who are afflicted with Rheumatism of the Chest, so as to give full play to the Lungs, straightening and strengthening the Back, and giving uprightness and symmetry to the body. They will be found beneficial to all ages,—but especially to youth. They may be worn without the least inconvenience, precluding the necessity of Stays—for which Ladies would find it greatly to their advantage, as regards health and beauty, to substitute them.

The Subscriber will furnish the Braces wholesale or retail, at prices as moderate as possible. MICHAEL HERBERT, Halifax, Feb. 18. No. 6 Aryle Street.

Encourage Home Manufactures.

RECEIVED from the Botanical Depot of Lawrence N. Young, of Liverpool, and for sale by the Subscriber, the following articles of Medicines:—

GRAMP & PAIN ALLEVIATOR—An article of superior worth, being preferable to any of the Pain Killers now in use for the cure of Coughs, Bronchitis, Cholera Morbus, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Spinal Complaints, Head Ache, &c., but is not recommended to cure every complaint. See directions.

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, so highly useful in all running Sores, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Burns, Sore Heads, Frost Bites, and all Scrophulous Humours, it removes pain in a few minutes, and commences and soon effects a cure.

CHOLERA or DYSENTERY SYRUP, a sure remedy for these distressing maladies. File Specific, never known to fail in effecting a cure.

VEGETABLE FEMALE PILLS, an excellent Medicine for general debility and all complaints incident to Females.—try them. VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, safe medicine.

Vegetable Compound, a medicine which no family should be without. It is a preventive to persons being exposed to wet or cold from recurring an injury to the body. Also useful in cold hands or feet, Heartburn, Jaundice, Gravel, and the whole train of Chronic diseases.

SPICED BITTERS, for restoring the tone of the stomach, and creating an appetite. The above articles are purely Vegetable, and the Extractor is perfectly safe to give to the public to give them a trial and test their worth.

To be sold Wholesale and Retail at the Store of JOHN NAYLOR & CO., Druggists, and at MISS SMITH'S Book Depository, Halifax. Medicines on the Botanical principle can be had for all diseases at the Botanical Depot of Lawrence N. Young, Liverpool, N. S. January 10th, 1850.

NOTICE.

To the Friends of Temperance AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY. WHEREAS Travellers have been put to great inconvenience for want of a comfortable Hotel in Lower Horton, the Subscriber has opened his House as a

TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

The House is large and commodious, with good Stabling, situated in one of the most pleasant parts of the Township on the road leading from Dimmock's old Stand to the Parks landing, a few rods from the Post Road, near the Temperance Hall, which can be seen by all Travellers as they pass along. The Road leads out into the Post Road, the Coach often passes that way.

The Hotel will be conducted on strict Temperance principles, and every attention paid to visitors. Persons in town wishing to spend a few weeks in the Country, can be accommodated with Board, Harness and Carriage, and those coming in the Packet conveyed to any part they wish.

The Subscriber trusts from his long experience in the business to be able to give every satisfaction. JOHN FISHER. Lower Horton, March 20.

Printing of every Description

NEATLY EXECUTED. At the Office of this Paper.

Try Ere You Despair

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS CURE OF ASTHMA.

Extract of a Letter from M. Benjamin Mackie, respectable Quaker, dated Crookan Longball, Ireland, dated September 11th, 1846. To Professor Holloway.

Respected Friend.—Thy excellent medicine cured me of an Asthma which afflicted me for three years to such an extent that I was obliged to walk my room at night and being suffocated if I went to bed and paleleg. Besides taking the Pills, I planted thy Ointment into my chest as usual.

(Signed) BENJAMIN MACKIE.

Cure of Typhus Fever, when supposed to Point of Death.

A respectable female in the neighborhood of Longball, was attacked with Typhus Fever for five days without having tasted any food. She was given over by her friends, and preparations were made for her funeral. Mr. Benjamin Mackie, the Quaker, who resided in the neighborhood, was called in to attend the patient, and he administered the medicine which he had obtained from Holloway's Pills, recommending immediate trial, and eight were given to the same number was continued night and day, for three days, and in a very short time she was completely cured.

N. B.—From advice just received, if that Colonel Dear, who is with his Regiment at the 1st of Feb., should himself be attacked with Typhus, he should take these Pills. There is no doubt but that Typhus, however violent, may be cured by taking night and day a course of these fine medicines. Typhus is induced to drink plenty of water or barley water.

CURE OF DROPSY IN THE CHEST.

Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mandy, Esq. Kensington, near Oxford, December 20th, 1846. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—My Shepherd for some time was afflicted with dropsy in the chest; when I heard of your medicine I immediately procured it, and in a few days he was perfectly cured, and is now as well as he was in his life. As I myself was suffering from a cureless cough, your medicine cured me in a few days. I have ever since been my usual course, and I have never since had any other complaint. I have ever since been my usual course, and I have never since had any other complaint. I have ever since been my usual course, and I have never since had any other complaint.

(Signed) J. S. MANDY.

The Earl of Ailberghorough Cured of a Laid Stomach complaint.

Extract of a Letter from his Lordship, dated 21st February, 1847. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Various circumstances prevented my writing you before the receipt of your Pills, but I now take the opportunity of doing so in order for the amount, and at the same time to state that your Pills have effected a cure of my Stomach and Liver, which had been the cause of the Faculty at home, and the Continent, had not been able to do so. I had to have another Box and a Pot of your Pills, and the result was a total recovery. Your most obliged and obedient servant. (Signed) AILBERGHOURE.

CURE OF A DEBILITATED CONSTITUTION.

M. Malt, a Storekeeper, of Grand Street, Walsley, had been for some time afflicted with dropsy in the chest, and was in a very low state of health. His constitution was so weak that his death was shortly looked for. He was induced to try Holloway's Pills, and the result was a total recovery. He was induced to try Holloway's Pills, and the result was a total recovery. He was induced to try Holloway's Pills, and the result was a total recovery.

These celebrated PILLS are wonderful.

They are sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 211, Strand, near Temple Bar, London. They are sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 211, Strand, near Temple Bar, London. They are sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 211, Strand, near Temple Bar, London.

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At the Office of this Paper.

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DEB is call the attention of Dealers in Town and Country to their Large Stock of Glassware and Earthenware, WHICH FOR QUALITY AND PRICE CANNOT BE SURPASSED! They have Now ON HAND:

- 10 Cases Black TEAPOTS, 6s. doz. and upwards.
15 do. Rockingham Teapots, 6s. doz.
4 do. China and Dept. Bowls, 1s.
10 do. Edgell Plates, 1s.
5 do. Blue do., 1s. 6d.
10 do. Peach Tea Sets, 7s. 6d.
10 do. Malberry do., 8s. 6d.
10 do. Brown Milk Pans do.
20 Barrels Tumblers, 2s.
5 Hhds. China Tea Sets, 10s.
20 Cases Cups & Saucers, 1s 6d.
5 do Sowed Blue Tea Sets, 8s 6d.

All Goods packed to Order and IN THE VERY BEST MANNER. No charge for packing or cartage. EXPECTED DAILY BY FIRST SPRING SHIPS 500 Packages Earthenware, The largest assortment ever offered in this market. (April 6.) CLEVELDON & CO.

LANGLEY'S

Antibilious, Aperient Pills. FOR Dyspepsia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints, Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, habitual Constiveness, and so a General Family Medicine, (which may be taken at all times, by both sexes with perfect safety) these PILLS cannot be excelled; their mild yet effectual operation and the absence of Calomel and all Mercerial preparations render it unnecessary to undergo any restraint in diet—the pursuit of Business—recreation, &c.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, first Brick Building South of Province Building, where also may be obtained Genuine British Drugs and Medicines, Leeches, Perfumery, Seeds, Spices, &c. April 6.

Prime Havana Cigars.

RECEIVED this day [April 3] direct from Havana, 12,000 Prime CIGARS, Choice Brands, (in boxes 250 each)—viz. La Integridad, Le Ceres, Jagues, and California—For Sale at the Italian Warehouse, by W. M. HARRINGTON. April 6.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

At Langley's Drug Store, first Brick Building south of Province Building, Hollis Street. A GENERAL SUPPLY of Garden and Flower Seeds and true to their kinds, was received late last Fall from England and is now for Sale at the above Establishment. April 6.

PURE COD LIVER OIL

For Medicinal Use. WILLIAM LANGLEY, Hollis Street. April 6.

SEEDS, SEEDS.

RECEIVED per Steamer Niagara, a Fresh Assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds. ROBERT G. FRASER, No. 139 Granville Street. April 6.

HYDE'S LIVERY STABLES.

I HAVE SOLD the above Establishment to Mr. Thomas S. Lindsay, who will be found honorable and courteous, in all his dealings. I therefore solicit for him the support of my numerous friends and customers. One of the terms of sale is that Mr. Lindsay trusts no person whatever, he will also act as Agent for the EASTERN STAGE LINE, and all the business will be conducted strictly on the cash principle. All persons having claims against me are respectfully invited to send them in immediately, and persons who are unfortunate enough to be in my debt will trust not think me oppressive when I ask them to pay their arrears on or before the first day of April next, or give me their notes payable on demand with interest. Mr. W. B. Cottip is authorized to settle those accounts, with instructions to push them to a close as fast as possible. I am thankful to the many who have given me their business to me, and to those who have not, and withheld the same, and to the advantage to all parties, if too poor to pay it will give me great pleasure to give. H. HYDE. March 16.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS. (Selected chiefly from the City Papers) HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, March 26th. Mr. Fraser, from the Committee on the subject of Fees taken by British Consuls, in the United States, on Colonial Shipping, reported—reiterating the address of last year to Her Majesty, praying a reduction of those fees. The amendments of the Council to the Board of Health Bill, were acceded to. Leave was granted for Mr. Fraser and Mr. Beck with to return home. Mr. Hall reported from the Committee on Agriculture. The usual advances for Public Printing during the current year were voted.—Mr. Henry moved to request the Government to correspond with the other Colonies to obtain a uniform Currency. The house resolved itself into Committee on the Halifax and Windsor Railway, when the hon. Provincial Secretary modified his resolution so as to pledge the Government to take £200,000 stock as soon as £150,000 were subscribed.—Hon. G. R. Young objected; the undertaking could and ought to be undertaken by a company. Mr. Killam opposed the resolutions, but at last came down so far as to express his willingness to allow the Government to take half the stock—the people raising the other half. Hon. Provincial Secretary acceded to this proposal and the resolution passed by a very large majority.

Wednesday, March 27th. The License Law having come down from the Council with an amendment striking out the clause which prevented drinking in other places besides taverns, and this amendment of a Revenue Bill being an infringement on the rights of the house, could not be considered. Hon. Attorney General asked special leave to continue the License Law of last year. This was opposed by hon. Mr. Johnston, who thought it would be better to have no License Law at all for one year; but the motion passed 17 to 13. A vote of credit for £100 for the extra services of Mr. Fairbanks passed. The debate on Mr. Johnston's resolutions was then resumed, and continued after an hour's adjournment till nearly one o'clock on Thursday morning, when Mr. Howe's amendment passed by a majority of 7 or 8.

Thursday, March 28th. Hon. Atty. General's resolutions on the Halifax & Quebec Railway, were withdrawn after a short debate. The Norfolk Horse was ordered to be sent to Cumberland. Hon. G. R. Young offered some resolutions on the Coal Mines, which, on motion of hon. Mr. Johnston were postponed till next session. Resolutions passed for printing the journals, and removing the Court House from the Province Building.—Mr. Blackadar reported from the Quarantine Committee, and hon. Provincial Secretary on furnishing books to replenish the Canadian Library. The session closed at three o'clock.

Latest Intelligence,

BY R. M. STEAMER NIAGARA, FROM BOSTON.

Dr. Webster.

The exciting trial of Dr. Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman has terminated in a verdict of "guilty." Chief Justice Shaw passed the extreme sentence of the law on the prisoner on Monday last, April 1st. The time of his execution has not yet been announced. The effect of the sentence upon the prisoner was overwhelming. He sank to his seat, and for a few moments wept in agony. The scene was one of awful solemnity. The family of Dr. Webster was not informed of the verdict the night it was rendered. Friends undertook the task of preparing their minds for it. The awful disclosure was made to them on Sunday morning.—The scene was most heart-rending, and the wails and shrieks could not be concealed from the passers by. It is reported that a student named Hodges, having occasion to go to the lecture room, and finding the door locked, went down through the basement story of the lower laboratory, and passed up stairs to enter the lecture room by Dr. Webster's private door, and saw Dr. Webster standing over the corpse of Dr. Parkman. Either by entreaty or threats, he was induced to take a solemn oath not to divulge what he had seen, and the next day left for his home down east. Seized with sickness afterwards, he divulged what he knew to a Minister, of whom he had previously acquired if he was bound to keep such a secret. The Minister went to Boston, and informed the government, but it was too late to use the evidence. This report is said to be correct and genuine. It is true, Dr. Webster has been guilty of one of the most heinous murders of which we have ever heard. The verdict is considered in Boston a righteous and true one.

John C. Calhoun, died at Washington March 31st, aged 68. The Cholera has again broken out in New Orleans.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer Europa arrived at this port about three o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday last. The most important items of News are given below.

Great Britain.—The Irish Processions Bill has passed, the Duke of Wellington withdrawing his general disarming clause.—The second reading of the Marriages Bill has been carried by a majority of 52. It will, probably be sent up to the House of Lords, without any material modification in Committee. The Navy and Army Estimates have been voted. Mr. Fox Maule spoke favourably of the educational and moral improvement of the army, and proposed a reduction of its force by 4,000. The Marquis of Clanricarde declared that there had been an immense decrease of Sunday labour in the Post-Office; but the transmission of mails would be continued. For the current year ending April 5th, the surplus of income over expenditure is estimated at £2,250,000.—It is proposed to repeal the duty on bricks, and to reduce the stamp duties on leases, mortgages, and the transfer of landed property.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has moved a resolution authorizing an advance of three millions, as a loan, for the purposes of improvement of landed property in Great Britain and Ireland.—Mr. Hutt's motion, in the House of Commons, against the maintenance of armed vessels on the Coast of Africa to suppress the traffic in slaves, was lost by a majority of 73.

Ireland.—Meetings have been held in Dublin to petition both Houses of Parliament against the abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy.—The Irish assize intelligence affords evidence of a gradual change for the better, especially in the western counties, so recently devastated by famine. The energy and self-reliance now manifested by the peasantry in the tillage of the land has become a subject of judicial congratulation.—John O'Grady, a wealthy farmer in the County of Limerick, has been convicted for the murder, without any apparent provocation, of his wife and maid servant, and has been sentenced to be executed.

France.—The elections, which commenced on Sunday, the 10th ult, and closed on the 15th, have excited great excitement. The three Socialist candidates for Paris, were returned at the head of the poll. This caused a panic in the government. It is said that the President had almost decided on resigning, but was persuaded from so doing by General Changarnier. In other parts of France too, the elections have gone in favour of the Socialists, and it is a particularly grave circumstance that about one-half of the army have voted for ultra-democratic candidates. The last accounts state, that the excitement produced by the elections in Paris is fast dwindling away; and business, which was considerably suspended, is in a course of gradual restoration.—The President of the Republic has published a decree, empowering a General Council of Agriculture, manufactures and commerce for the 6th of this month, (this day,) to be composed of 230 members to assemble at the Palace of the Luxembourg.

Spain.—The Queen enjoys good health.—Gen. Calonge, military governor of Madrid, has resigned. Gen. Desunadi was spoken of as his successor.

Germany.—A treaty between Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Saxony, for the establishment of a new constitutional regime in Germany, in opposition to that of Prussia, is said to have been concluded.—Advices from Berlin state that the negotiations between the Courts of Austria and Prussia, for the definite constitution of a central government for Germany have entirely failed.

Greenland.—Intelligence had reached London of the blockade of the Bights having ceased, and of the disappearance of all coercive measures except the return of some 50 small vessels, as security for the payment of such debts as the French Government may stand to be justly due.

Russia.—The Emperor has issued a ukase, commanding that a general census of the population throughout the whole of the empire, with the exception of the Caucasian Provinces, shall take place this year.

Cape of Good Hope.—Affairs of the Colony remain in much the same state as at former advices.

The proceeds of the Ladies' Bazaar, on Tuesday last, in aid of the Temperance cause, amounted to £110.

We learn from the Chronicle that the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 5th Company Royal Sappers and Miners have subscribed the very liberal sum of £710s. in aid of the funds of the proposed Centenary Hospital.

The property near the Ordnance, known as Apothecary's Hall, has been purchased by Dr. Avery at £5,310.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council has appointed Reis Stronach, James Potter, and D. C. Landers, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Annapolis.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Since our last, we have received letters from Rev. W. C. Beals (with remitt. 60s.), and Rev. J. Allison, (with remitt. 40s.)

We must still beg the patience of our Correspondents.

To Agents.

In ordering papers for new Subscribers, Agents would greatly oblige by stating the time from which they are to be sent.

Back numbers can be supplied.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, the 30th March, by the Rev. F. Smallwood, Mr. John Harrison, of Halifax, to Miss Catherine Martha Rose, of Shubenacadie. At River Philip on the 16th inst., by the Rev. W. C. Beals, Mr. John W. Hill, to Miss Nancy Paul, both of the above named place. By the Rev. Thos. H. Davers, on the 14th February, Mr. John Burden, of Cornwallis, to Miss Abigail Armstrong, of Horton. At Dalhousie College, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. P. G. McGregor, Mr. James Scott, Marquis, to Miss Isabella Hill, daughter of Mr. Eardly Boyd, of this city.

DEATHS.

At Falmouth, on the 22nd of February, after a short illness, Walter Aylward, aged 56 years, leaving a widow and six children, to lament the loss of a kind husband and father, and the community that of a pious, industrious man. At Greenville, on the 18th March, after a short illness, Elijah Forsyth, Esq., in the 72nd year of his age. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and for a number of years delighted to entertain his minister in his hospitable home. When suddenly attacked by disease and death, he manifested his continued love for his cause as he had expressed, by leaving a handsome sum for the support of the Methodist ministry on the Nova Scotia Circuit. His end was peace. At Windsor, on Sunday, the 31st March, Charles Christiansa, wife of Charles T. Wilkins, Esq., and daughter of James Foreman, Esq., of this city.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Friday—Brig Brick, Evans, Porto Rico, 22 days. To G. & J. Mitchell & Co.—reports left after Fair loading; has experienced very heavy weather—put into Beaver Harbour on Wednesday last. Saturday—Brig Selim, Doane, Cienfuegos, 26 days. To G. & J. Mitchell—had very heavy weather—lost 100-bloom, &c.; brig Triumf, —, Ardross, Rosbeud, 21 St. Thomas, 25 days—reports left for Montreal, via St. Thomas; brig Federal, Annapolis, Matanzas, 23 days—to Cochran & Co; schr Ormont, Hopkins, Barrington. Sunday—Brig Ruth Eliza, Hines, Philadelphia 16 days—to Hauld and Gibson; brig Loyall, Pugh, Havana, 16 days—to G. & J. Mitchell; steamer Falcon, Hunter, St. John's, Nfld. Tuesday—Schr W. Wilson, Haines, Boston; E. H. Steamer Osprey, Sampson, 5 days from Bermuda, to St. George & Co.—passenger, Mr. H. K. Marchant; reports left early Sale, Michar, home for Montserrat, was wrecked 10 to 14, 15 days out, at Hauld overboard. Cienfuegos—materials and part of cargo saved. The Lady Sale was together with her cargo, fully insured in the Nova Scotia Office in this city, by Mr. William Hanes. 4 days from Boston, to J. & M. Tobin. Wednesday—R. M. Steamer Europa, Lott, Liverpool, G. B., 11 days, 88 passengers; brig Commodore, Hall, Cienfuegos, 24 days; schr Flora, N. York, 7 days. Thursday—Brig Emma Adeline, Cross, Porto Rico, 24 days; French Brig Alceste E. L. Parkhurst, St. Peters, N. F.

MEMORANDA.

Bermuda, March 10th—Arr'd Am. Steamer Wilson E. Hart, from N. York, for Caledonia—experienced very severe weather, had to cut away top mast—sprung a leg—had fire put out—one man killed—but our board \$10,000 in gold in attempting to put it into the boat, with the ship's papers, &c.—boat broke loose and went adrift with our man on fire—afterwards we succeeded in freeing her of some water—got a small boat of steam up to run for Bermuda. The steamer had her upper works nearly torn to pieces. At Bermuda, March 14—Arr'd Reindeer, heavy—16th—Lady Selim, Arr'd at 7th—Margaret Northington, Liverpool, N. S.; Fauny, do.—18th—Sigsbee, Weymouth, N. S. St. John, N. B., March, 23—Leading schr Charles for Halifax. Kingston, Jam, March 5th—Arr'd brig Victoria (Halifax), E. Wainland, do. 10—Valerius, do. 12—Mina do. 13th—Halifax, hence arrived at Boston, 31st ult, in 43 days.

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NEW SERIES.] A FAMILY POETRY.

THE WAY OF PEACE

(From "Songs from the Poet") True peace thou knowest not! thy How then can strains of melody The God that form'd it, from on high And told his wayward erring child And where alone such peace is to be found. It is in Him whose hand can bind the wound.

Go to the Healer of the broken-bone! Tell Him how often thou hast wept To satisfy thy wants below, and To find how things of belief are by a cooling adder, or a pointed thorn By which the hand that pluck'd or torn.

Tell Him thy woes, nor hide the Rare to his searching eye thy Tell Him how hopelessly to him Thine eye hath turned; till, in Thy fever'd bosom pants for some To quench thy burning thirst that still.

Lead with Him nothing but the Him From heaven's bright throne, cross; With sorrow own that thou hast As one who 'counted all beside And thou, even then, are long in the glad strains that rise from heart.

Music as sweet as e'er from Zion Consoled the breast of sorrow And thy and gentle as from gl That raise their voices from the Shall fill that temple which the Will then have made His own—abode.

THE THREE Y

What with the Past to thee? Truth has departed; Beauty hath died like the dew; Love is faint-hearted; Tribes of sense, the profound Scarce from our spirits God's So, as the funeral bell, slow Tolleth the returnless Past to

How speaks the Present hour? Walk, upward! glaucous! So shall thy footsteps in the Slow, but advancing; Score not the smallness of de Let the great meaning ennob Droop not thy efforts expens Work, as believing that labor

What doth the Future say? Turn thy face sunward; Look where the light fringes Lay cometh onward; Watch! Though as long as Let the first sunbeam arise; Fear not, for greater is God Than armies of Satan array'd

CHRISTIAN MIS

Old Saying There was one poor James which seems to be was never to be drawn in call political squabbles, respectable tradesman inclined to hear the old man diked the subject, and as seemed to have a childly view upon it. Why first of cannot forget the words of some preachers who who met the much will \$4000 out of the year.