

THE WESLEYAN.

Vol. III.—No. 39.] A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, ETC. [Whole No. 194

Ten Shillings per Annum)
Half-Yearly in Advance.

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1852.

Single Copies
Three Pence

Poetry.

For the Wesleyan. THE SPIRIT'S PRAYER.

Let me go home rejoicing,
Oh! my Father, and my God,
Let thine arms be thrown around me,
As I pass beneath the rod.
Let thine angels come to guide me
Through the chilling waves of death—
Let me lean upon thy bosom,
When I draw my parting breath.
When the light of earth is fading
From mine eyes forever more,
Oh! let the Sun of Righteousness
Rise upon me from the shore;
Let the loved ones, who are dwelling
In the Father's house on high,
Come to welcome, and to meet me
When to earthly love I die.
When the dear familiar voices
Fail to reach my closing ear,
Let the words of the dear saviour
Be to my heart more dear.
Let me hear the Father saying
"My child, my child!" well done!
Then let me soar rejoicing
To my eternal home!

Baltimore, Dec. 21th.

Orla.

Christian Miscellany.

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

For the Wesleyan. Foreign Missions.

NO. I.

MR. EDITOR,—The age in which we live is one of progression. Nothing remains in a fixed position—nothing can remain so. "Advance, advance! Onward, onward!" is the watchword iterated and re-iterated from the centre to the circumference of the scientific world. The learned world is diligently exploring the vast regions of undiscovered knowledge, and every day serves only to develop some astonishing fact, some mysterious truth, long hid in the darkness of the unrecovered past; and should the terraqueous globe on which we dwell continue to revolve on its axis, and maintain its own proper orbit for a short period, the unlettered of the present age will advance in knowledge to the position of the *Literati* of the present times, and these to a state not yet anticipated. We hail with delight the acquisition of human knowledge, so much sought after at the present juncture.

But while the philosopher and the man of science are laudably and zealously endeavoring to enlighten and instruct the natural world, should not the philanthropist, and the Christian with equal diligence exert themselves to enlighten, civilize and christianize the moral world, inasmuch as mind is infinitely superior to matter, and the concerns of the immortal soul are of more importance than any thing which relates only to the mortal body? We are pleased to know that much has been done to accomplish this desirable object, but the efforts put forth have not been commensurate with the importance of the subject. Among the noble institutions of the present day the Missionary enterprise stands pre-eminent.—Here is a field of labour which requires all the energy, zeal, influence, and benevolence, which can be brought to bear upon it by the Church of God, in order to its speedy and complete cultivation and regeneration.

The present moral and spiritual state of the Heathen world demands our most serious consideration. The world in which we live is over spread with about ten hundred millions of rational, intelligent, and immortal beings. Divide these into thirty equal parts—eighteen are Pagans, five are Mahometans, and only seven bear the Christian name. Saint Paul, in the first chapter of his epistle to the Romans, has given a true and faithful description of the moral state of the Pagan nations. With this agree the various accounts given from time to time by Missionaries, Voyagers, and Travellers, who

could have no possible interest in stating what was not strictly true. Traverse the vast regions of Africa, the "country of monsters," and view their state—explore the burning fields of Asia, where "Satan holds his seat," and witness the degraded state of the native tribes—view the countless islands of the Indian, the Southern, and the Pacific Oceans, and then wander through the trackless wilds of America, and there you will find such abominations as would not be prudent to name, and such degradation as never could have been thought of, had not creditable persons attested to the facts.

But however degraded their moral state, their spiritual state is still worse. Idolatry, in its worst and most degrading forms, is practised throughout these vast regions.—Gods animate and inanimate, receive the homage and worship due only to the living God. These modes of worship are so disgusting and revolting, that modesty blushes to think of them; without presuming to mention them. Nine fifteenths of the human family are at this moment gross idolaters, living under the slavery of sin—without God, and consequently without hope in the world—degraded to the lowest state of barbarism.

"The servile progeny of Ham
Seize, as the purchase of thy blood;
Let all the Heathens know thy name;
From idols to the living God,
The dark Americans convert;
And shine in every Pagan heart!"

JUSTITIA.

January 26th.

Personal Experience—The Two Prayers.

"Have faith in God."

"The Christian experience of individuals," said a minister of the gospel, "belongs to the church." Praying that a sketch of my own experience may prove as great a benefit to others as the experience of others has been to me, I subjoin the following:—

In the early part of my religious life it was very hard, or rather it *seemed* very hard for me to exercise that faith "that overcomes the world, purifies the heart, and works by love."

I could pray, and weep, and believe for others, but how to believe for myself, I knew not. It was as good as others, I often said, then I might expect to receive as great blessings as they receive; but alas! I have a hard, unbelieving heart.

Thus was I unconsciously looking for some goodness in myself as a foundation for my faith. A more faithful study of the Bible at this time would have taught me that the atonement of Christ is the only foundation for faith, and the only plea for the Christian or the sinner.

One day, while on my knees in secret prayer, my heart was unusually affected with a sense of my unworthiness. There were roots of bitterness within, and my heart seemed even more depraved and sinful than it did before my sins were forgiven. The enemy suggested to my mind "What is the use of spending any more precious time in praying for yourself; you see how undeserving you are of the least of God's mercies. Pray for your friends who are more deserving than yourself." And I did pray for my friends. But how did I leave the house of prayer? Wholly unprepared to glorify God; without the least preparation to meet the trials of life. I went forth to mingle in a company of the ungodly; and if my countenance was a faithful index of my heart, sad indeed must have been the impression left on their minds in regard to the religion that I professed. I always look back to that hour with deep regret, for it was an hour of the triumph of unbelief.

Several years of varied experience have passed away, and again the hour of prayer has arrived. As I bowed down before the mercy seat, my heart was apparently as hard and cold as if I had never known the power of saving grace. But I remembered that God was an unchangeable being. The love

of Christ was the same as when he died for me on Calvary, and the promises were ever sure. What more could I ask as a ground for hope and faith. You are unworthy, said the enemy; you have been unfaithful. That is true, replied my heart:

"No worth of my own or goodness I claim,
My trust is all thrown on Jesus' name."

"But," continued the enemy, "you are trusting in God merely because he is a God of love; you are expecting to be saved from your sins because he is long suffering and merciful, but you cannot exercise that faith which is necessary to bring a present blessing, and without which it is impossible to please God." For a moment I was "cast down," and it really seemed as impossible for me to exercise the faith which God required at that time as to cast a mountain into the midst of the sea, or to stretch forth a withered hand.

But I had learned from experience that I must avail myself of every motive set before me in the Gospel to encourage and strengthen my faith. I knew not that the Christian must live by faith and not by feeling; and that faith, like every other Christian grace, must be assiduously and constantly cultivated. I began to reason thus: It is my usual hour for prayer; I need a fresh supply of grace; without this I cannot glorify God. This last consideration seemed a sufficient reason for urging my petition before the Throne, and I resolved in my heart "I will not let thee go except thou bless me." Unworthily as I was of the least blessing from the hand of God, I knew that I should only render myself more unworthy; if I should leave my closet without a blessing, and "the glory of God requires it," added new strength to my resolution. Yet the enemy suggested, it is impossible for you to believe now. But the Lord requires me to believe this moment, and because he requires it, I will believe, if it is impossible; and I repeated it again and again, although it seemed at the time as if there was no truth, no sincerity in my words. Then my heart began to melt, light beamed upon my mind; I saw that God required nothing impossible. I had exercised all the faith I could at the time, and it was enough. With the song of praise on my lips I hastened to tell my friends what the Lord had done for me, and my prayer was answered, and God was glorified. "Whoso offereth praise glorifieth him." That was an hour of the triumph of faith.—*Chr. Zion's Herald.*

Gems Worth Setting.

To be a Christian is to give the heart an object, at once so great and so pure, that there is little danger of loving it too much, or loving it improperly. Religion, without destroying the feelings, controls and employs them,—and thus like the fabled transmuting power, turns all it touches into gold.

Worlds may die away, but Morality is as unchangeable as the God from whose mouth she proceeded. There is "a good old way" in morals, and I beseech you not to wander from it. Heaven gives us *bodily* instincts, and we are glad to profit from them; it gives us *moral* instincts, and we ought to abide by them. Do not substitute arithmetic for feeling, nor think things good only because you can number their excellencies, but because God, speaking in the heart, tells you that they are good.

I cannot spend my time in examining the thorns upon the hill of Zion, when I am mercifully permitted to gather its flowers. Come and let us look together at the goodly proportion, the majesty, the splendor of the temple, and listen to the promises of its mercy-seat, and leave others to pluck the few weeds which have sprung up in its courts.

Set your Affections on Things Above.

As the bee is ever on the wing between the flowers and its honey cells, so should our affections ever be going forth in prayer to God without and returning to God with-

in. Amidst all the busiest scenes of our pilgrimage, we may be moving to and fro on the rapid river of mental prayer; that prayer which lays the whole burden of the heart on a single sigh. A sigh breathed in the spirit, though inaudible to all around us but God, may sanctify every conversation, every event in the history of the day.—Prayer will be fatiguing to flesh and blood; if uttered aloud, and sustained long. But there is an undercurrent of prayer, that may run continually under the stream of our thoughts, and never weary us. Such prayer is the silent breathing of the Spirit of God, who dwells in our hearts; it is the temper and habit of the spiritual mind; it is the pulse of our life, "which is hid with Christ in God;" it is the consciousness of the divine nature communicated to us in regeneration. Prayer of this kind may be breathed "without ceasing."—*Rev. W. H. Hewitson.*

Most Delightful Emotion.

"Which is the most delightful emotion?" said an instructor of the deaf and dumb to his pupils, after teaching them the names of various feelings. The pupils turned instinctively to their slates to write an answer; and one with a smiling countenance wrote *Joy*. It would seem as if none could write any thing else; but another, with a look of more thoughtfulness, put down *Hope*. A third, with beaming countenance, wrote *Gratitude*. A fourth wrote *Love*; and other feelings still claimed the superiority on other minds. One turned back, with a countenance full of peace, and yet a fearful eye, and the teacher was surprised to find on her slate, "*Repentance* is the most delightful emotion." He returned to her with marks of wonder, in which her companions doubtless participated, and asked, "Why?" "O," said she, in the expressive language of looks and gestures which mark these mutes, "It is so delightful to be humbled before God!"

Pray for the Editor.

Because, 1. He is a man. 2. He is a watchman. 3. He needs that wisdom which is from above, and profitable to direct. 4. His parish is very large. He in some instances, has to furnish intellectual and spiritual food to several thousands, and it is of vast importance that he "rightly divide the word of truth," and "feed them with knowledge and understanding." 5. It is with the editor at the press, as with the minister at the pulpit. "He that planteth is nothing, and he that watereth is nothing; but God who giveth the increase." 6. The more you pray for your minister, the more likely are you to be benefited by his preaching; and the more you pray for your editor, the more benefit you will doubtless receive from his publication. 7. I am afraid he is often forgotten in the closet, for I am sure he is not often remembered in the family, in the pulpit, or in the prayer meeting; if you pray for him as you ought, you will be more likely to give him a just remuneration for his toil.—*Religious Recorder.*

Light the Lamps.

There are in the world about eight hundred millions of souls. If instead of that number of souls to be brought to God, there were the same number of lamps to be lighted, and if five were lighted every minute, it would take between seven and eight hundred years to light them.

Never retire at night without being wiser than when you rose in the morning, by having learned something useful during the day.

A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic, too busy to take care of his tools.

He who lives only to benefit himself, gives the world a benefit when he dies.

Missionary Intelligence.

Missionary Review.

In taking a cursory view of the various Missionary fields, our attention is especially arrested by the success of the Gospel in the East. The patient and persevering labours of the American mission have been signally owned and blessed of God. A remarkable movement is now in progress throughout the entire Armenian population, manifesting itself by a weakened attachment to rites and ceremonies, and an anxious desire for Biblical exposition and evangelical instruction. The movement is confined to no particular province, but is widely extended. Ten evangelical churches have already been formed; and calls from various districts for preachers, are numerous and urgent. The mission has a list of, at least, fifty places, scattered over Asiatic Turkey, in which there are converts to the truth, and a prospect of evangelical churches soon being gathered.

The progression of events, during the last ten years, in preparing a way for the furtherance of divine truth in this benighted empire, is worthy of special regard. In 1840, the national charter of rights was granted, which has destroyed the political importance and persecuting power of the Armenian aristocracy; in 1843, the Sultan's pledge was issued, that men should no more be persecuted for their religious opinions; three years subsequently, came the unthought-of application of this pledge to the relief of the Armenian Protestants, when persecuted by their own hierarchy; in the year following, the recognition of the Protestants as a separate and independent community; and, in 1850, was issued the charter, signed by the Grand Sultan himself, placing the Protestants on the same national footing as the other Christian communities in the Turkish empire. Thus every external barrier has been removed, and an extensive and promising field opened to the messengers of the Gospel. They may now preach, plant churches; educate, and ordain ministers; gather in, and baptize converts; establish schools and academies; erect presses, and pour out their productions upon a furnished population, without any molestation. In no previous period of their history have the Mahometans been brought in contact with any form of Christianity that has not been too degenerate to be worthy of their regard; to them, also, the present is a day of merciful visitation. The Turks of Constantinople have begun to seek for, and to read, the Word of God, and have purchased from the Missionaries many Turkish New Testaments and Bibles.

In INDIA the Brahmanical idolatry is rapidly losing its influence among the educated classes; and the prospects which are opening to the various missions are most extensive, and of a deeply interesting character. A spirit of enquiry prevails throughout society; and spiritual desires are awakening in the minds of multitudes, which Hinduism is utterly incapable of satisfying. No country in the world, is at the present time, so prepared for the reception of the Gospel, as India. In no equal period, since the commencement of the Missions, it may be said, have so many additions—including persons of the highest rank and education—been made to the native churches, as during the past year. Labourers, however, are greatly needed—well qualified Missionaries, to make known the gospel and circulate the Scriptures throughout the entire hundred millions of the population.

The Missions in CHINA are steadily advancing; Christianity is finding its way among the teeming population of that great empire; and converts are, from time to time, being added to the different churches. The missionaries at Ningpo are engaged in an undertaking, which, if successful, will have a most important bearing on the future propagation of the Gospel in China. We refer to the attempt they are making to write the spoken language of Ningpo in Roman characters. That this is practicable appears from the fact, that the Chinese, whom they have taught so to write, are able to correspond with each other in that character. We shall anxiously watch the progress of this experiment, which promises to

meet the wants of a large proportion of the population, and greatly to facilitate the labours of Missionaries.

The Jews at KAE-FUNG-FOO have again been visited, and six of their twelve rolls of the Law procured, for which 533 dollars have been given. They are written on thick strong sheep's skin, without points, and no division into sections, or books, which seems to indicate that they were brought to China before such divisions were adopted. They are described as beautifully written, and very legible. They are now on their way to England, and will soon be deposited in the library of the British Museum. About forty smaller books have also been obtained, which, it is thought, may contain some records of their early history and emigration to China. The whole synagogue at KAE-FUNG-FOO is said to include about 300 persons. Two of them have arrived at Shanghai, and are diligently engaged in studying Hebrew with Dr. MEDHURST. They appear keenly alive to the humiliation of having lost from amongst them the knowledge of the Hebrew language, and express their willingness to send their children, in future, to Shanghai to receive instruction.

The results of the explorations in progress in the interior of AFRICA, are becoming daily more important. The enterprising travellers, Drs. BARTH and OVERWEG, have reached a region the most commanding, as respects the whole of the African continent; and have furnished valuable information regarding the physical configuration of the country, and the different nationalities of Central Africa, deeply interesting to Christian philanthropy. A way seems evidently opening for the planting of Christian Missions in the interior of that vast and populous continent.

Of the various missions in WESTERN AFRICA, none present a more promising aspect than that of the Church of England Society at ABBOKUTA. Although this mission has only been established a few years, Christianity seems to have taken deep root in the hearts of the people, and ABBOKUTA to have become a centre, from which the light of the Gospel is radiating on the surrounding country—many of whose inhabitants are rejoicing in that light.

A remarkable conflict is going on at present among the Jews in London, between the opposite principles of superstition and infidelity—between rabbinism and rationalism—the traditions of men and the philosophy of men. Some are endeavouring to adapt the old maxims of Judaism to the standard of modern civilization. Many are diligently studying the Old Testament Scriptures, with a view to the connection of their religious system, and the improvement of their synagogue worship. Their religious teachers seem alive to the importance of imparting a more spiritual character to their public services; and seek to base their instructions upon the written word of God, and to build up their Jewish hearers in their ancient faith by a continual reference to the Old Testament Scriptures. They are, moreover, publishing the Scriptures, with an English translation of their own, which professes to rectify the errors of our authorized version.—*London Watchman.*

Family Circle.

The Death-Bed—A Fragment.

BY MRS. M. A. DENISON.

"Come," said Helen Randolph to the beautiful girl, as she two lingered on the doorstep—"we can at least see Emma for a moment, and if there is anything repulsive we can leave directly."

"I do not wish to behold a dying person," murmured the other, shrinking back. "I never did, and I never wish to."

"But they say she is very calm and does not suffer much; we ought to go, for she was our early playmate and our dearest friend; come, forget your scruples this once and let us enter together."

So saying the young girl rang the door bell and was ushered in by an old servant, whose eyes were swollen with weeping. Helen knew the way, her feet had grown accustomed to it the last few, sad weeks. The door of the chamber in which the suf-

ferer laid was slightly ajar, and the fragrant breath of the jessamine draping the open window, filled the room with its sweet odor.

The girls entered softly; they had arrived at the most impressive hour—the last. There were many in that chamber of death; mother, father, sisters, brothers, and nearer than all these, a noble young man, who had been united with the dying woman some three years, and who stood, stern in his great sorrow, a forced calmness marshalling his features to composure. But oh! the dreamy wilderness of his eye, the pallor of lip, cheek and brow; the woe of a man so awful in its very stillness.

A slight, shadowy form moulded the thin counterpane to its own classic beauty; the white hands held a few delicate spring buds, the glassy yet still beautiful eyes moved fondly from one dear object to another, and as the two young companions entered, lighted up a wondrous fire, a marvellous, soulful look that spoke volumes of affection. She beckoned to them, and with her dying strength grasped a hand of each.

"I am dying," she whispered, "but after weeks of incessant agony, the dear Father has granted me rest, and peace—divine peace. I have no pain; I am sinking sweetly into the arms of the Saviour."

"O! Eleanor, beautiful Eleanor," she said again, after a short pause, turning to the loveliest of her friends, "if you knew how glorious it is to be prepared for death and heaven. All night long until early morning, have the heavenly minstrels, with their sweet harps, hovered about my bed, and even now I seem to see you blue firmament opening, and a white throne and the holy Jesus waiting to receive this poor trembling soul. I am filled with peace which I cannot describe; at times I seem soaring upwards, united to earth only by a silver cord, so fine and brittle that one breath will sever it from its fragile hold. I tremble with this holy delight; it is more than I can bear; come, oh! Father, come quickly!" she ejaculated fervently, while the warm radiance of morning lent a halo to her pure brow that could not be of earth.

There was a long pause; no one wept aloud, though every eye was moistened; the least whisper would have seemed sacrilege in that peaceful chamber of the dying.

She laid with her large lids closed over those beautiful eyes; how long, and soft, and silken were the brown lashes, tremulous on the blue-veined cheek; but at last she raised them languidly, and fixed her gaze upon her husband.

"Sweet husband—sweet mother—blessed ones all—farewell. Charles, kiss me for the last time;" and as he bent towards her she wound her thin arms lovingly around his neck, and pressed him tightly to her dying bosom. Then, only then, one mortal tear trembled upon her lashes; it was the last mirror from her heart in which earthly love might shine reflected.

All drew silently near and received, one after another, a pressure of the cold hand; many glided from the room to give vent to the choking sobs that they could no longer restrain.

She moved her pale lips, and gazed imploringly at her husband. The motion was understood, and her mother brought towards her a beautiful babe, asleep. They laid it on the pillow by her side, and a soft smile parted her lips as she whispered slowly and distinctly, "My Father will take care of him."

And then she clasped her hands and raised them as if in triumph; a bright light seemingly broke all over her features, rays of glory and beauty shone in her dying eyes; her brow grew whiter and more transparent, and with a loud outburst of "glorious God, heavenly home—I come, I come," she fell asleep.

The two friends had stood, the one in calm sorrow, for she was a Christian—the other in transfixed wonder. Nought was heard now, but mourning and lamentation; the lonely husband had thrown himself down by the bedside, and his heavy groans pierced every heart. Eleanor wept, and as she passed from the chamber of the happy dead, she exclaimed,—"I never before felt the force of these words, 'let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his;' what are wealth, station, beauty, alas!"

"Come with me, then, Eleanor, and let us both walk in her footsteps that we may depart as serenely," murmured Helen Randolph in a low tone.

And like music sounded the answer to her ears, "thy Redeemer shall be my Redeemer, thy God my God."—*Boston Olive Branch.*

General Miscellany.

The Marshals of France.

The last of the eighteen marshals created by Napoleon on the 19th of May, 1804—the day after the proclamation of the Empire—is dead. We give the order in which died the knights of the modern Charlemagne: Lannes, Duke of Montebello, was killed in 1809.

Bessieres, Duke of Istria, was killed in 1813.

Berthier, Prince of Wagram and Duke of Neufchatel, died in 1815.

Count Bruue was assassinated at Avignon in August, 1815.

Murat, Grand Duke of Berg, afterwards King of Naples, was shot in October, 1815.

Ney, Prince of Moskowa and Duke of Elchingen, was shot in December, 1815.

Angereau, Duke of Castiglione, died in 1816.

Massena, Prince of Essling and Duke of Bivoli, died in 1817.

Marquis de Perignon, died in 1819.

Count Serrurier, died in 1819.

Kellermann, Duke of Valmy, died on the 12th of September, 1820.

Lefebvre, Duke of Dantzick, died on the 14th of September, 1820.

Davout, Prince of Eckmuhl and Duke of Auerstaedt, died in 1823.

Count Sourdan, died in 1833.

Mortier, Duke of Treviso, was killed by Fieschi, in 1835.

Moncey, Duke of Congliano, died in 1842.

Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, afterwards King of Sweden, died in 1844.

Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, died in 1851.

Marshal Soult was created, in 1847, general marshal of France, a dignity which can be compared with that of marshal and general of the camp and armies of the king, successively conceded, during the reign of the ancient monarchy, to Turenne, Villars, and Marshal de Saxe.

Marshal Soult has been marshal of France for forty-seven years and a half. There is, in the history of France, but one other example of such an eminent dignity—it is that of Henry, Duke of Montmorency, created marshal by Charles IX., in 1566, constable by Henry IV., in 1593, and who died under the reign of Louis XIII., in 1614.

Two other marshals had been in possession of that dignity during forty years. They were—

Anne de Montmorency, father of the above named, who was created marshal in 1528, constable in 1538, and was killed at the battle of St. Dennis, in 1567.

Francois Annibal, Duke of Estres, brother of the beautiful Gabrielle, who was created marshal in 1626, and died in 1670, being over one hundred years ago.

By the death of Marshal Soult, the title of senior marshal belongs by priority to Marshal Marmont, Duke of Raguse, promoted to that dignity in 1809, with MacDonald and Oudinot; but, as this veteran of the imperial armies has for a long time resided in a foreign land, and all the marshals created by Louis XVIII. and Charles X. being dead, the Count Gerard, the first marshal named by Louis Philippe, in 1830, is entitled to that dignity.—*Translated from the Journal des Debats, of Paris.*

Rare Instance of Nerve.

An Indian sword-player declared at a great public festival that he could cleave a small lime laid on a man's palm without injury to the member: and the general (Sir Charles Napier) extended his right hand for the trial. The sword-player, awed by his rank, was reluctant, and cut the fruit horizontally. Being urged to fulfil his boast, he examined the palm, said it was not one to be experimented upon with

safety, and refused to proceed. The general then extended his left hand, which was declared to be suitable in form; yet the Indian declined the trial, and when pressed twice waved his thin, keen-edged blade as if to strike, and twice withheld the blow, declaring he was uncertain of success. Finally he was forced to make trial, and the time fell open, cleanly divided, the edge of the sword had just marked its passage over the skin without drawing a drop of blood!—*Sir Charles Napier's Administration in Scinde.*

Lord Palmerston and Lord Granville.

One of these coincidences in which curious people are prone to indulge is to be found in the mottoes attached to the coat of arms of the families of Lord Palmerston and Lord Granville. The device of the ex-Secretary for Foreign Affairs is "*Flecti non Frangi*," while that of the Foreign Secretary is "*Frangas non Flectes*." The similarity in sound, and opposition in sense, of the two mottoes of the respective noble houses to which our late and present Foreign Secretaries belong, will strike at once the curious in such matters, when it is considered how these devices were selected long ago by the founders of these families, when the present events could scarcely have presented themselves to their imagination. The ingenious will further amuse themselves by making the application to the case of the accomplished nobleman, who may have "bent" to rise again, but who may not yet be "broken."—*Observer.*

Physicians.

The first who deserve the name of physicians started from the temples of Cos and Cnidos; they began to throw off the veil of mysticism, and to lay the foundation of an art founded upon the experience and observation of nature. Among them the most eminent places belong to Hippocrates, the son of Heraclides. Next to Hippocrates, some other men deserve mention, for having added new medicines to those already known, or for having taught a better method of dispensing them, as Dioscorus, of Carystus; Praxagoras, of Cos; Chrysoippus, of Cnidos; Theophrastus, of Eresus; Nicander, of Calophos; Heras, of Cappadocia. From these times, dates the separation of medicine from dietetics, surgery, and pharmacy, which was brought about by the school of Alexandria. This division has influenced the preparation of medicines, because, only those who cured by internal remedies, and prepared medicines were called pharmacists; whilst the physicians who cured only by the strict rules of diet, were called dietetics; and those who performed manual operations only, were called surgeons.—*Annals of Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry.*

Temperance.

Extracts from Mr. Gough's Lectures.

If I advise a young man to avoid drink, lest he becomes a drunkard, what will he say? "Do you take me for such a fool?" No, no man was ever such a fool as to become a drunkard intentionally, and at once. But you will say that every man who becomes a drunkard is a fool. There have been drunkards of such high intellect that they might stand "with one foot on the daisy while the other touched the dust of stars." It depends more upon the temperament and constitution of any given man than anything else, whether he becomes a drunkard or not, if he follow the drinking customs of the world. Take three young men as much alike as men can be who differ physically. One as a cold phlegmatic man who never laughs and wonders what any body can think it worth while to cry for; who never takes part in political nor any other excitement; who resembles an organ, on which by the same kind of grinding you can always bring out steadily the same tune—the Rose of Allendale—the Portuguese Hymn Di Tanti Palpit, and so on. He is a good sort of man enough; but when he shakes your hand, he gives you only the tips of his fingers, or if you get more, the whole feels like a dead fish. It is hard to offend him,

for he does not readily understand an affront, and he wants every joke explained to him twice. Such a one makes your moderate drinker.

Another shall be so close-fisted, that he would, if he could, ring one of the pillars off a Spanish quarter dollar, like a man in Albany who said he had been a member of the church for thirteen years, and, thank God it never cost him a quarter of a dollar. "The Lord bless your stingy soul then," was the reply. Such a man would never become a drunkard. There was a man in Connecticut who could never become one. He one day went into a grocery and asked for a drink. When he had drunk it, he asked what was to pay. "Three cents." "Well," said he, "I'm a member of the house of Representatives—I am, and I guess I shall be here sixty or seventy days, according as business goes on. I'm in the habit of drinking—a little—according to my circumstances, may be three or four glasses a day, some more, some less. I guess I would like to find some steady place where I could liquor regular while I'm in the city, and I'll take it here if you will let me have it for two cents." "If such a man ever turned drunkard, that great hunter for curiosities, Mr. Barnum, would buy him and show him through the country.

Take another. He is of a nervous temperament, easily excited. He can sing a good song; tell a good story; make himself the life of society; and speaks, as it were, a garden of green things wherever he goes. Every one loves him for his open-heartedness; his very tread in the streets is full of good humour. Such a man will become a drunkard. And yet I hear young men say, "I'm not such a fool."

Let me explain how they become so.—They begin, not because they want to drink, but because it is genteel—at public dinners—at public suppers—or at private parties. While waiting for the railway cars, one day when I was so cold that I was absolutely forced against my custom, to go into a tavern, to warm myself at the stove, I met a gentleman of a class of which we have too many in the United States—fine gentlemanly looking men, with good coats, well put on. They are usually of a very social disposition, good address, popular with young men, and with some title, military or civil. They are generals, or majors, or colonels, or judges, or something of that sort. They are the greatest too that the community have. I have sometimes traced their lives till death's fingers were feeling their heart, and what then must be their reflection? "God has given me health, influence, fine appearance, the means of influencing young men, and I have never exerted one good influence." It was one of this class of whom I speak. Coming into the bar-room he approached a young man sitting there—"Jim, what will you take?" "Well, I guess, Judge, I won't take anything." "Oh, come along, what will you take?" "Well if I must, suppose I take brandy." That's the way young men begin. And yet at the beginning it is easy to avoid it. As the quaker told his boy, it is as easy to leave off drinking as to open his hand. "How?" said the boy. "Why John, when thou puttest the glass to thy lips, just open thine hand, and thou wilt drink nothing."

I speak as one who can look back to seven dreary years, during which, all around me, that was green, and bright, and beautiful, and lively, and touching, was covered into bitter ashes. When I was, as it were, in a fetid pool that constantly bubbled up around me and approached my lips. Oh, Father of Mercies, let me sow the whirlwind, and reap the tempest; let those whom I love hold me in derision; when I anticipate good, evil come upon me; let terror and death fall upon me—let all these things be; but save me from the death of the drunkard.

Once travelled in Connecticut with a driver whose conversation made up one of the most curious rides I ever had. He had a fine span of horses, and he said to me:—"If you had only seen me eight years ago, when I was carted out of Wellington with all my family, and all my goods in one horse cart—and such a horse! I could not see his head. When I pulled one string, he would turn round a little; and the only impression whipping made upon him was to

make him go sideways. Now, I'm driving back with a fine span, and a temperance man."

Literary.

For the Wesleyan.

Ecstasy.

FROM A LECTURE BY THE REV. R. COOPER, A. M.

Pursuing the plan of personification adopted in this address, I shall now introduce to your favourable notice, an individual universally admired and distinguished; his name is *Poetry*, and I shall now leave him to speak for himself.

"I am rejoiced, my dear friends, to have this opportunity of unreservedly, and out of the fullness of my heart, speaking to you. I entertain a great regard for you; and further, I am persuaded that you are kindly disposed towards me. I have been frequently introduced to you, and in all cases courteously received; and this has been the more gratifying to me, inasmuch as the candidates for your suffrage have been both numerous and popular. I have seen *Biography* here, and have heard him tell of feats more extraordinary than any performed by the Palladians of old—feats that surpass all the conceptions of Romance, and cast into the shade all the exploits of Eriou and Necromancy. I have seen *Astronomy* here, clothed in garments of light, and displaying his sublime attainments. I have seen *Geology*, the venerable grave-digger of the antediluvian world, and *Chemistry*, the cook of physical science—I have seen *Philology* and *Physiology* standing on this day, and have heard them expatiate in a most edifying manner, upon bumps, and lineaments, and peculiarities, &c. I have seen *Commerce*, with his shrewd and plodding aspect—*Agriculture*, with his rural simplicity and honest face—and *Lace* with his revelry, his demurrers, his non-ess, his *ca. sa's* and *fi. fil's*, &c. All these well known and reputable personages have repeatedly appeared before this audience, and have borne away appropriate and deserved prizes; but, nevertheless, the most beautiful chaplet and the richest crown have been invariably bestowed upon me. Allow me to say, my respected friends, that I esteem this discrimination very highly, and that I shall always be grateful for the decided preference with which you have honoured me.

"I am descended from very illustrious ancestors, for I include among them Jupiter, Apollo and Mercury, and on the maternal side I am greatly distinguished. I was born of no less than nine mothers—all sisters—they are called 'The Muses,' and they still dwell in their primitive abode—Mount Parnassus.

"I know, my respected friends, that in many cases, your pursuits and employments are full of prosaic tendencies, and that the cares and anxieties of mercantile life are inimical to poetry. But still, the kindness you have invariably shown to me is *poetry* itself. It is the *poetry* of benevolence—the *poetry* of politeness—the *poetry* of the heart.

"I am not so vain, or so exclusive, as to hope, for a moment, that I could enjoy a monopoly of your esteem—no, your impartiality would save you from indulging so unseeingly a preference; and, hence, I not only admit that *History*, for instance, has great claims; but I even recommend them. He is a person of vast experience, and great and varied excellences; we have always been on the very best terms, and as a proof of the high place my favored friend occupies in my consideration, I need only say that I assisted him at his very entrance upon public life; and that a great deal of the popularity he enjoys, is attributable to the spirit I infused into his works, and to the grace with which I embellished them.

"To convince you that I am not a mere theorist, a creature made up of project and sentiment, I need only assure you that among my most intimate friends, there are none whom I more highly esteem than *Natural Philosophy*. He is, you all know, a pains-taking, a hard-working man; and the wonderful knowledge he has acquired has been obtained by a slow and painful process. His pursuits differ widely from mine; but, nevertheless, their diversity and elevation constitute the *poetry* of research, and make us of one heart, and one mind. My friend is often found in 'The Laboratory,' but seldom in 'The Forum.'—Museums and Libraries are among his favorite places of resort, and he is never more happy than when he is making experiments, and explaining mysteries. The powers of his mind are so expanded, and, at the same time, so condensed, so comprehensive, and yet so minute, that nothing is too high for his contemplation, or too low for his regard. The firmament, with all its shining hosts—the sea, with all its wonders—the earth, with all its treasures—the irrational tribes, in all their species and habits—and man, in all his phases and peculiarities, are alike familiar to him.

"But although 'my learned friend' is, among philosophers, what *Prospero* is among 'The Gods,' he feels not the power of the recollections and traditions by which I am enabled, nor the aspirations by which I am exalted.

"I taught the Egyptians in hieroglyphics; and I imitated the Persian Chronicles;—I inspired

Homer and Hesiod; and I taught Euripides and Pindar; Virgil and Horace, and Ovid and Tasso are indebted to me for all their renown. Chaucer, Milton, Shakespeare, Dryden, Pope, &c., all of 'merry England,' were brought up at my feet. Ireland, too, is deeply indebted to me for her ancient lays, and for the rich and varied excellencies of her Carolans—her Swifts—Dermodys—her Goldsmiths—her Sternes and her Moores. O bear with me in my foolishness—I took Allan Ramsey from the sheepfold; and I called Burns from the plough, and allured Campbell to 'The Pleasures of Hope.' I inspired Scott when he was studying Justinian; and Beattie, Ferguson, Cunningham, Högg, &c., &c., drank deep of the fountains that I opened in the land of Wallace and of Bruce. But what more shall I say.—Time would fail, were I to mention Byron and Savage; Chatterton and Cowley; Wordsworth and Southey; Coleridge and Thomson; Montgomery and Young; Cowper and White; Watts and Wesley. These are my children—singers and melodists all of them; and the world is filled with the music of their speech, and 'The Church' resounds with the voice of their praise."

"And other spirits there do stand apart,
Upon the forehead of the age to come!
These—these will give the world another heart,
Listen awhile, ye nations, and be dumb."—*KEATS.*

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

Sackville and Point de Bute Circuits,—Missionary Meetings.

MY DEAR BROTHER, — As no other brother has communicated respecting our missionary meetings on this and the Point de Bute Circuits, I must again ask a place in *The Wesleyan*, for a brief record of our labors in this department of the work of God. As stated in my last, the Brethren McNUTT, PICKLES, and CARDY arrived in time to commence our missionary services on the succeeding sabbath. In accordance with previous arrangements, sermons were preached in behalf of Christian missions in our Churches at Point de Bute, Sackville, and Dorchester. The weather was unfavourable; yet many of our people were much delighted, and we trust profited, by the services of the holy day. On Monday evening we held our first missionary meeting in our Chapel in Dorchester. The occasion was one replete with interest, and the brethren gave ample proof that Christian missions had drawn largely upon their attention and Christian affection; I only wish that all the Protestants, and Romanists too, in Dorchester, had been present. One theme, one object and one design was embodied in every speech; viz. the vast importance of communicating to every son of Adam — "heaven's best boon" enunciated in the humble shepherd's in this memorable language, "Behold I bring you glad tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people." All appeared to feel that we had come together for the promotion of an all-important object. The subscription taken was far in advance of the last year.

On the following evening, we held our meeting in Sackville. As the weather was exceedingly unfavourable, we had some doubts as to the propriety of proceeding; but the recollection that our friends did not regulate their offerings to this cause by the mere circumstance of a missionary meeting; (altho' no people perhaps like to listen to missionary speeches more than themselves,) such considerations, with others, led us to commence our contemplated service. The wise man, in designating one of the excellencies of a good woman, asserts, "she is not afraid of the snow." Well, of many of our people that evening, it might be said, they were not afraid of the rain. On this occasion we were favoured with a reinforcement of speakers. The brethren ALLAN, JOHNSTON, and BEALS, with the whole of the Reverend and Lay Faculty of the Academy, kindly came to our help. The chair was kindly taken by our much respected friend, the Hon. WILLIAM CRANE. My only regret on the occasion was, that such effective speaking on this noble theme, was not heard by the whole community. At the conclusion of the interesting addresses, the friends to our missions had their turn to speak, and they did so, with true eloquence. When the honourable list was presented, no waiting, no halting, no lingering, characterized the meeting—they all felt, and they were all determined to give expression to such feeling. And now our beloved brother and Secretary, C. F. ALLISON, Esq., who always places his desk, not on, but before the platform, had sufficient employment, until an almost universal enrollment had been made. The financial result of the meeting was most cheering.

On Thursday evening, we commenced our meeting at Point de Bute. The Chair was taken by the Rev. the Principal of the Academy, who after stating the object of the meeting, proceeded to call for the Report, and subsequently upon the different brethren, to address the meeting. The brethren BEALS, McNUTT, PICKLES, CARDY, and Allan, then, with much propriety, directed our attention to the great duty of sustaining and extending Christian Missions. Brother Cardy, who has but recently come from Haiti, where he

spent several years of his missionary life, gave us a most interesting account of that important section of the missionary field.

The following afternoon, we proceeded to the Bay de Verte, and, on our journey, had the pleasure of calling at the residence and partaking of the hospitality of our much respected brother EDWARD WOOD.

Sackville, N. B., January, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

Barrington Tea-Meeting.

At the West Passage, about four miles from Barrington Head, stands on a gradually rising hill a neat medium sized Wesleyan Chapel, which owes its erection chiefly to our noble hearted and generous friend, WILLIAM B. SARGENT, Esq.

It is doubtless desirable to be comfortably seated in a place of worship, but there are some who desire it too much, and only seem to want a pillow to complete their paradise.

To the Editor of the Wesleyan.

SIR.—You will oblige me by inserting the following communication, the Editor of the Presbyterian Witness having refused it a place in the columns of his paper.

Yours, &c., JOHN A. ROSS.

To the Editor of the Presbyterian Witness.

SIR.—I observed in your paper of the 24th inst. a paragraph headed "Original Essays," and concluding with the following words:—"We have given publication to these articles, at the request of the Association, in order that the public may judge of their merits, and also of the proficiency made by their respective authors."

Halifax, Jan'y 26, 1852. JOHN A. ROSS.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, January 31, 1852.

FROM OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENT.

MY DEAR DOCTOR.—When my last communication was forwarded, we were progressing most delightfully with our extra meeting at Wesley Chapel.

The meeting at Wesley Chapel has just been concluded. It proved to be a "season of refreshing" from the presence of the Lord.

The protracted effort at Charles St. has also closed, and resulted in the conversion of forty souls. At present, in the City Station, (consisting of Light St., Eglar, and Wesley Chapel Churches.) we have concentrated our efforts at Light St.

cry is, "Saw ye him, whom my soul desireth to Love?"

Methodism in Baltimore occupies a high place, exerts a most commanding influence upon the community at large.

A most glorious work of God, is also at this time, in progress at Frederick, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and not very far from our city.

Perhaps you and those in your region may have heard recently of a great man among us, having been converted from baptism WITH water to baptism IN water.

Our Baptist brethren have looked upon his public change as a great triumph; though as far as I have been able to ascertain, it has been attended with no very extensive beneficial results to them or their special cause.

At all events, Methodism still holds its own; and now, after the lapse of only a few weeks since its occurrence, the case is rarely heard of, and rarely named, except among a few, most deeply interested in it.

Another instance, in proof that βαπτίζω is used where the act of dipping into water till covered is impracticable, is furnished by Plutarch in his Life of Theseus.

Baltimore, Maryland, U. S., January 16, 1852.

Mode of Baptism.

Immersion, as understood by our Baptist friends, is "the act of putting the body into the water, or the act of plunging into a fluid till covered."

As a bladder, floating on the surface of the sea, "thou mayest be baptized," the rising waves may break over thee; "but thou canst not," or more literally, "it is not thy destiny to," "go under" the water.

Another instance, in proof that βαπτίζω is used where the act of dipping into water till covered is impracticable, is furnished by Plutarch in his Life of Theseus.

is evident, that βαπτίζω and δουρα are here absolutely opposed. A thing cannot be immersed in water, in the Baptist sense, without its being put under; but according to the above verse, a bladder may be baptized without going under, and therefore without immersion.

But if the bladder cannot dip, how can it be baptized? Its floating image among the waves supplies the solution. Does the bladder enter the wave, or does the wave break upon the bladder?

Mr. GODWIN translates the passage thus:—"A bladder, thou mayest be baptized, but it is not thy destiny to go in;" and says,—It appears from this sentence, that a bladder might be baptized, and yet not descend in water.

This passage, we regard, as so fully proving our position, that our readers will bear with us, if we give a quotation also from Professor WILSON.

It was stated formerly, in considering an example of βαπτίζω (bapto), that this learned author (Dr. CARSON) "lays it down as an established principle, that when no part is specified, and none excepted, baptism is uniformly to be understood as the immersion of the whole body."

Now, if this principle is of any value, instead of being confined to animal bodies, it must embrace all objects on which the action of the verb takes effect. When, therefore, the voice of the oracle announces that the symbol of Athens should be baptized, as no part is specified, and no exception is made, we are compelled to interpret the language" (according to the scheme of Baptists) "of a complete and total immersion.

Another instance, in proof that βαπτίζω is used where the act of dipping into water till covered is impracticable, is furnished by Plutarch in his Life of Theseus.

As a bladder, floating on the surface of the sea, "thou mayest be baptized," the rising waves may break over thee; "but thou canst not," or more literally, "it is not thy destiny to," "go under" the water.

During the sittings of the Provincial Parliament, we shall withhold lengthy editorials, in order to give as much space to Parliamentary intelligence as possible.

The Rev. H. POPE, Junr., in a letter dated Newport, January 27th, says:—"I am happy to inform you that there is a gracious Revival in progress at Kempt. Many have already obtained salvation, and last night there were forty persons who came forward and expressed their anxious desire for the same blessing." This intelligence is truly cheering, and we earnestly pray that the good work of the Lord may greatly increase in that part of the country.

The Chairman of the Nova Scotia District gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following sum for the Contingent Fund, viz: Halifax County Circuit, £2 3 5

The Legislature was opened with the usual formalities on Thursday, at 3 P. M. We give His Excellency's Speech from the Throne on our last page.

Petition to the Queen.

The Royal Gazette of Wednesday contains a copy of a Petition of Merchants, Traders, and Fishermen, of this City, and the adjoining Harbours on the shores of the Province, addressed to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, respecting the Fisheries. The Petitioners say that they "have learned with intense sorrow and apprehension, that the British Government is prepared to grant to the United States, the free right of fishing, curing, and preparing their fish, in the harbours and on the coast and shores of this Province, in common with its inhabitants; privileges from which they have hitherto been excluded, by the terms of the Convention of 1818."

After setting forth various matters the Petition proceeds:—"That although it is understood that this grant of fishing privileges to citizens of the United States is to form part of a mutual arrangement for the admission of certain natural productions, free of duty, into the markets of the United States, and the British Colonies respectively—yet your petitioners humbly submit, that the proposed concession of fisheries, (in which Canada and New Brunswick have comparatively but little interest) will lead to results of far greater magnitude than any question of exemption from duties, and they deeply regret that any such proposition should ever have been entertained." And finally:—"That, for the reasons here given, your petitioners must remonstrate firmly and earnestly against any concession, whatever, being made to the United States of the right of fishing on the shores of the Province within the limits prescribed by the existing Convention, deeming such a concession, not only utterly ruinous to the shore fishery of this Province, but most injurious to the National welfare, and derogatory to the honour of the British Crown."

Your petitioners would therefore entreat Your Most Gracious Majesty to take the premises into consideration, and to grant to Your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects the continued enjoyment of their natural rights and privileges (which, if once conceded, will never be regained) and further, to take such prompt and decisive measures at the proper season, as will effectually prevent the intrusion of American fishermen within the limits by which they are excluded by treaty."

Earl Grey's Despatch on the Railway.

We give the following important despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, that our readers may form their own opinions on the subject.

Downing Street 27th Nov. 1851.

SIR, — I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 23, enclosing a copy of the speech with which you opened the extra session of the Legislature of Nova Scotia on the 4th inst., and I consider it necessary to point out to you, without loss of time, an error into which you have fallen, and which I much regret, in stating that Her Majesty's Government are prepared to recommend to Parliament that provision should be made for raising, with the guarantee of the British Treasury, the funds required for the construction of both the lines of Railway advertised in your speech to the Provincial Legislature. Upon reference to the correspondence transmitted in my despatch No. 269, of the 11th of March last, you will find that it is distinctly stated, that the only Railway for which Her Majesty's Government would think it right to call upon Parliament for assistance would be one calculated to promote the interests of the whole British Empire, by establishing a line of communication between the three Provinces in North America. It was added, that there would be no

objection to the plan which might be decided upon including "a provision for establishing a communication between the projected Railway and the Railways of the United States;" but it is obvious, from the whole tenor of the communication made to Mr. Howe, and the despatches which I addressed to yourself, and to the Governor General, that while Her Majesty's Government entertain no objection to the establishment of a Railway communication with the United States, it was not contemplated that the assistance of Parliament should be applied for, for this or for any other object than the formation of the main line connecting the British Provinces.

Looking to the large amount of the expenditure which would have to be incurred for this object, I do not anticipate that it would be in the power of Her Majesty's Government to extend to other lines the assistance which it is supposed to grant to the main one in question, though until some definite proposal is made on the part of the three Provincial Legislatures, no final decision can be adopted.

I have, &c., GREY. Lieut. Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY.

The Rev. Tension Caffé, M. A., graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, formerly Vicar of Colney Heath, near St. Albans, but for some years past, Minister of Carlisle Episcopal Chapel, Lower Kennington-lane, has, with his congregation, seceded from the Church of England, and joined Lady Huntingdon's Connexion. The reasons assigned for this step are—the doctrine of Baptismal regeneration, which, he says, is distinctly taught by the Church of England—because the Church of England forbade him to recognize the orders of men of high eminence and purity of life, simply because they were members of another communion, but with whom he should be able now to associate—and because he objected to the union of Church and State, and considered that the State ought not to dictate to the Church. The congregation generally express their concurrence in Mr. Caffé's views, and have determined on remaining with him in his new capacity of a dissenting minister.

The Ladies of Glasgow, under a sense of the outrage offered to their sex, and the cause of morality, by the conventual system, are getting up a Memorial to the Queen, praying the adoption of legislative measures, by which the wholesome influences of magisterial visitation, may reach the hidden recesses of the so-called "religious houses," or nunneries unhappily being established in that country.

Father Gavazzi intends to visit Dublin in April next, for the purpose of delivering a course of orations on the errors of the papacy.

Five sovereigns were recently presented for the collection at a Wesleyan Missionary Meeting held in Grenville-place Chapel, Bristol North Circuit, through the Rev. C. Cooke, by a Clergyman of the Church of England, and Rector of a parish in Somersetshire. The next day he sent to Mr. Cooke a friendly note, in which he says:—"The affection I feel for the (Wesleyan) Body will never vary or admit of diminution, and with your recent trials and sufferings you have had my deepest sympathy and prayers; the infatuated conduct of certain persons has brought them well-merited disgrace, which will accompany them to their graves. I rejoice at the steady and unbending firmness of the Body, to retain principle at any expense, and I have not been backward in making these principles known to the misguided in my neighbourhood."

The St. Just Circuit, is experiencing a blessed revival of religion. A writer in the London Watchman says:—"God is graciously pouring out his Holy Spirit upon us, and many are being converted to him. For some time past, our means of grace have been better attended; a delightful influence has accompanied the word preached and the prayers of our people; and again and again we have been baptized from on high; but recently the work of conversion has been going on at a rapid rate, and perhaps already the number of souls saved cannot be much short of two hundred. I am happy to add that the revival is spreading, and, at Trewellard, Dowran, Sanerred, and Botons, souls are being turned to the Lord."

On New Year's Day, M. Rous, a native of Hungary, and a member of a Jewish family,

who was stated to have taken part in the recent civil war in that country with Kossuth, publicly renounced Judaism, and made a profession of his faith in the Christian religion at Trinity Chapel, John-street, Edgware-road, London.

The Church at Jerusalem, founded at the joint expense of England and Prussia, says the *Anzeiger Zeitung*, has now the prospect of very extended usefulness by the appointment of a German Clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Valentiner—a man of deep piety and profound learning, being thoroughly versed in the Oriental languages, and especially the Arabic. He has received his appointment from the Prussian crown.

The parish church of Burton, near Petworth, Sussex, after having been closed for one hundred and fifty years, has been re-opened for divine service, owing principally to the Protestant feeling of the neighbourhood having been aroused by the lately manifested intolerant spirit of popery.

The Abbe Migne, in the *Vox de la Verite*, one of the organs of the Papists in France, has been lately directing attention to the Methodists. He is guilty of many errors respecting our Body in his review, but we find such statements as the following, which, coming from a Romish ecclesiastic, may not be deemed uninteresting:—

"The strength of the Methodists is the result of their zeal. They do not wait for the people to come to them, but go after them. They go from house to house, doing good temporally and spiritually."

"Their Missionaries are numerous and spread in every part of the world. They propagate their doctrines by means of Sunday-schools, Bible distributions, religious books and newspapers."

"We do not deny the good faith, and the chances of salvation, of many Methodists."

"In other circumstances Wesley would have become the founder of an order, or a reforming pope. His zeal is the confirmation of the words of St. John Chrysostom, that 'one man, animated with the zeal of God, is sufficient to change a whole country,' for thousands of men, imitating John Wesley, have for more than a century given life to the dying Protestantism of England and the United States, and still excite by their religious activity the astonishment of all creeds."

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *America*, after a very stormy passage, arrived at this port on Saturday night last. We give the following summary of News:—

ENGLAND.—A Cabinet Council was held on the day the Steamer sailed. Parliament will probably meet on 2nd February.

The Ministry of England is in a very critical position, but it is supposed will exist until the Meeting of Parliament.

The Marquis of Lonsdowne has tendered his resignation as Lord President of the Council, and holds office only till a successor be appointed.

Rumour says that amongst those whom Lord John Russell is inclined to enlist are the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Wolchouse, Mr. Cadwell, and Sir James Graham—the Board of Control being offered to the first, the Foreign Under-Secretaryship to the second, and the Paymastership of the Forces to the third—Sir J. G. Graham taking the Home Secretaryship, to be vacated for him by its present holder.

The Duke of Newcastle and Sir James Graham the great Free Trade Leaders, had arrived in town, and the former visited Her Majesty.

The *Times* says that the attempt to strengthen the ministry by the advance of three or four Peers had signally failed, and that the Prime Minister would meet Parliament without seeking any further addition to his strength, provided he was not compelled to retire in the meantime.

The Custom's Reform deputation from Liverpool, had an audience of Lord John Russell on the ninth, who promised that the subject of complaint would receive the immediate attention of the Government.

The Bank table published on Saturday showed that the bullion in the Bank of England was £17,413,564, the largest sum ever accumulated in the vaults of that establishment.

On Tuesday the box of an emigrant, on board the ship *Oregon*, lying in the Prince's Dock, Liverpool, was forcibly broken open and £899 stolen; £570 was in sovereigns; there were

also four £50 Bank of England note, two £10, and two £5 notes.

One of the prisoners confined in Devonport gaol nearly effected an escape last week, by boring a hole in the stone wall with a spoon.

THE LATE MR. TURNER, R. A.—We learn on good authority, says the *Manchester Guardian* that the late Mr. Turner has left by his will a sum of £200,000, for the purpose of founding an institution for the relief of decayed artists, and has given all his pictures (with the exception of three of his own works, which are left to the nation) for the purpose of embellishing the building which is to be erected for that purpose.

ABOLITION OF FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.—The Ordnance authorities have issued instructions within the last few days for a considerable number of additional cells to be built at the military garrison prison in Portsea, and also for a general extensive enlargement of that establishment, in consequence of information from the Commander-in-Chief's office of the desirableness of sending as many serious offences as possible to the prison for punishment in lieu of flogging, which it is thought will be erased from the mutiny act altogether before the close of the ensuing session of parliament.

The West India Royal Mail Steamer *Amazon*, Captain Symons, which sailed from Southampton with Mails and Passengers on the 2nd inst., was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour on the morning of the 4th, about 110 miles to the South West of Sicily Islands. The conflagration lasted about twenty minutes when the ship was completely gutted, and having burned to the water's edge exploded and sank. Forty-one passengers and sixty-nine of the crew perished, amongst whom were Captain Symons, the four officers and Surgeon. Mr. Eliot Warburton, the celebrated author of "*The Crescent and The Cross*," was also among the sufferers, many of whom, from the appalling rapidity with which the flames spread, were either burnt or suffocated in their births. As soon as every effort to subdue the flames had failed, the boats were attempted to be launched, but owing to the consternation that prevailed a desperate and despairing rush was made for them before they could be got well into the water, and two were swamped alongside with every soul on board. Two others, containing nine passengers and thirty seven seamen, succeeded in getting clear of the burning vessel, and were picked up some hours afterwards by an English and a Dutch vessel, and the survivors landed respectively at Plymouth and Brest. The loss is immense, for the ship was new and richly freighted.

The *Amazon* is the 8th of the West India Company's Steamers lost at sea.

Intelligence had also reached Liverpool the day before the Steamers departure, of the total loss of the American ship "*Columbus*," Captain McCerran, on the 7th inst., off the coast of Waterford. Two Irish passengers, two steerage passengers, and eight of the crew perished; but the Captain, officers, and remainder of the crew were saved.

IRELAND.—The *Dublin Warder* states as a certain fact that the company which has executed the submarine telegraph between England and France has submitted to government a proposal by which they guarantee the completion, within a very limited period, of a similar telegraph between Kingstown and Holyhead. The sole condition they require is that government will pay them, for the exclusive use of two wires, a yearly sum of £1000.

MIXED MARRIAGES.—The *Evening Mail* contains the following:—"An edict similar to that which has created so much domestic and social unhappiness in Belgium was promulgated yesterday (Sunday) in many, if not all the Roman Catholic places of worship, against mixed marriages, interdicting henceforward the intermarriage of Romanists with heretics. If the prohibition went no further, we should advise its adoption *in toto*. But it is accompanied by a strict injunction to those Roman Catholics who are now so united to employ every possible means to gain over their partners to the same faith—never to intermit the most strenuous exertions for that purpose—and on no account to agree or abide by any previous contract binding them to consent to the bringing up of any one of their children out of the pale of the Roman church. This command, being accompanied with denunciations of heavy penalties upon the disobedient, will lay the foundation of much domestic misery, and lead to the total disruption of confidence and peace between many whom the law of God and of this land hath joined together for mutual support and reliance.

Three vessels, with nearly one thousand emigrants, which left the port of Dublin early in October last, have not since been heard of, and very serious apprehensions prevail for their safety.

A Dutch vessel has been chartered here to load a cargo of Odessa wheat, duty-paid, for a port in Holland; and likely larger shipments will soon follow, as our low prices attract foreign buyers. We also understand that there are inquiries for Indian corn and Irish wheat for a port in the Baltic.—*Belfast News Letter*.

spent several years of his missionary life, gave us a most interesting account of that important section of the missionary field. The free and grateful offerings of the people, at the close of the meeting, were ample demonstration of the fact, that the good cause was increasingly sharing in their prayerful and pecuniary efforts. At the close of this meeting, our good brother Allan left us, and took brother Cardy with him; this we much regretted, but as brother A. expected to proceed immediately with his meetings, we felt the more willing to accede to his wishes.

The following afternoon, we proceeded to the Bay de Verte, and, on our journey, had the pleasure of calling at the residence and partaking of the hospitality of our much respected brother EDWARD WOOD. This brother is one of our local preachers, and one of the most useful men in our Church. Thrice happy the ministers who find themselves surrounded with such brethren, who are ready to every good word and work. Our meeting at the Bay was well attended. The brethren McNutt and Pickles had, in gone by years, ministered to this people, and were hailed with that extreme pleasure with which Methodist people generally welcome their old ministers. That the brethren felt at home was evident from the happy tone given to this meeting. It must have been gratifying to Br. Johnson to witness the spirit which characterized the people of his charge at the Bay. The subscription was in character with the meeting, and in advance of the last year. On Friday, we held our last meeting for this Circuit in our neat little Chapel at Fort Lawrence. The attendance here was good, and we hope from the character of the remarks, that good will result therefrom. Thus terminated our missionary meetings for the present Methodistical year; and as humble messengers of the Cross we separated, praying that the people whom we have recently visited, may richly share in all the blessings of the Gospel of Christ. J. G. HENNINGER. Sackville, N. B., January, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

Barrington Tea Meeting.

At the West Passage, about four miles from Barrington Head, stands on a gradually rising hill a neat medium sized Wesleyan Chapel, which owes its erection chiefly to our noble hearted and generous friend, WILLIAM B. SARGENT, Esq. But it was soon found that comfortable sittings was quite a desideratum in a place of worship, and auxiliary, both physically and mentally, to fixed attention to and patient waiting upon its religious services; for ever and anon it was murmured by its attendants, that to sit upon these rough, backless forms, was like doing penance, and as often was it interrogated—"Can't we get something better than these?" while it was as frequently resolved, "We must." But resolution is not execution, although it is dependent upon a willing heart, and where that is, all that is wanting is the executive power; and that executive was found originating in a number of willing, generous persons, located in the neighbourhood of the Chapel, at a certain situation now called Sargent's Hill. The plan to realize the required means was that of the popular kind—nothing less than a nice Tea Meeting, sweet singing and interesting speeches. This plan was carried into effective operation on the second Thursday of the new year, and the handsome sum of seventeen pounds was the proceeds of the meeting. The kind Providence of God favoured us with a beautiful moonlight night, for which many hearts beat high with gratitude to its giver, as they feared that the rain which had continued several days would add yet another day, and thus spread a gloom over and militate against the anticipated Festival. At five o'clock the friends rushed into the appointed place from all quarters, until they numbered upwards of 300. After the tables were served, which were amply supplied by the Ladies with the good things of this life, the company repaired to their seats, and then Mr. WILLIAM CROWELL, with his well selected chorists, delighted the listening ears with the sweet tones of their musical voices; and the speakers, Messrs. Joseph Doane, Benjamin Doane, Prince Doane, Thomas Coffin, Harvey Doane, and our beloved Isaac Smith, came in between the sweet anthems, and served the audience with a variety of interesting subjects. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, after singing and prayer, the meeting separated, having just partaken of a parting lunch to help them on their way. Every one appeared delighted with the meeting, which being conducted with religious propriety, convinced us that a Tea Meeting so conducted conduces to our physical, intellectual, spiritual and social benefit. May all our Tea Meetings be so conducted, that those results may follow, otherwise it will be only doing evil that good may come.

It is doubtless desirable to be comfortably seated in a place of worship, but there are some who desire it too much, and only seem to want a pillow to complete their paradise. Ah! It is a shame for a Christian to sleep in God's House, who is all awake elsewhere. But this don't apply to the West Chapel, for a sleeper there would be quite a phenomenon. I would say to the people of the West, keep good your character. J.

To the Editor of the Wesleyan.

SIR,—You will oblige me by inserting the following communication, the Editor of the *Presbyterian Witness* having refused it a place in the columns of his paper. Why he refused it I know not. It contains no imputation of motives, no charge against the Editor; but is merely a statement of facts, and intended to correct any false impressions that an editorial which appeared in the "Witness," might have produced. The editorial was uncalled-for, not to use a harsher expression; but the refusal of the following communication is altogether unaccountable. Yours, &c. JOHN A. ROSS.

To the Editor of the Presbyterian Witness.

SIR,—I observed in your paper of the 24th inst. a paragraph headed "Original Essays," and concluding with the following words:—"We have given publication to these articles, at the request of the Association, in order that the public may judge of their merits, and also of the proficiency made by their respective authors." I would direct attention to the ambiguity of this extract. It may mean either that this was the intention of the Association in requesting the publication of the articles referred to, or that it was the intention of the Editor in publishing them. If, sir, you imagine that the Association requested you to publish these essays to give the public an opportunity of judging of their merits and of the proficiency made by their respective authors, you have altogether mistaken its intention. The Association disclaims any such design. Not a single member entertained such a thought. I never would have permitted my essay to be published with any such view; and I may say the same of my fellow student. If, sir, you state this as your own intention in publishing them, then, of course, I can say nothing concerning it. Permit me, however, to direct attention to the heading of these articles. It is stated that they are "Published at the request of the Free Church Students' Missionary Association." Two essays were given you, which you were requested to publish. You consented; but, as appears, for a purpose altogether different from that contemplated by the Association in requesting their publication, and by the authors in acceding to that request. I remain yours, &c. Halifax, Jan'y 26, 1852. JOHN A. ROSS.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, January 31, 1852.

FROM OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENT.

MY DEAR DOCTOR.—When my last communication was forwarded, we were progressing most delightfully with our extra meeting at Wesley Chapel. The meeting at *Eutaw* closed, after about seventy persons had united with our Zion, as Probationers, having found "the pearl of great price."

The meeting at *Wesley Chapel* has just been concluded. It proved to be a "season of refreshing" from the presence of the Lord. The congregations were large and seemed deeply impressed. About one hundred and forty professed to find the peace of pardon, and united in Church fellowship with us.

The protracted effort at *Charles St.* has also closed, and resulted in the conversion of forty souls. At present, in the City Station, (consisting of *Light St.*, *Eutaw*, and *Wesley Chapel Churches*), we have concentrated our efforts at *Light St.* Meetings are held every night, and thus far, every night, have proved successful in the awakening and conversion of souls. The Preachers and Members all seem alive to the responsibility devolving upon them, and are labouring most indefatigably to promote the prosperity of Zion. The "signs" augur very favourably for a gracious revival of God's work in this ancient tabernacle; the birth place of hundreds now living, and hundreds more, who have "fought," won the prize, and are now far removed from pain and anguish, engaged in chanting hymns above; and also the sacred spot, around which cluster many of the most touching and interesting points, connected with the Rise and Progress of American Methodism. Here once moved, and spoke, and proclaimed the "unspeakable riches of Christ," *Asbury*, and *Whatcoat*, and *Coke*, and *Reese*, and *Newton* and *Dixon*—YOURS and OURS: Also—*McKendree*, and *Roberts*, and *George*, and a host of others—OURS and YOURS. The reminiscences of other days, connected with these choice spirits of precious memory, come up with most delightful influences, to us their children "in the Gospel," as we now, night after night, and Sabbath after Sabbath, mingle our prayers, and sympathies, and praises, with those whose ardent

cry is, "See ye him, whom my soul desireth to Love?"

Methodism in Baltimore occupies a high place, exerts a most commanding influence upon the community at large. I suppose you may find better specimens, and more numerous, of genuine Wesleyan Methodism, in Baltimore, than in any other community.

A most glorious work of God, is also at this time, in progress at *Frederick*, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and not very far from our city. Thus far one hundred and ninety have been the subjects of saving grace, and the meeting seems to be progressing with unabating influence. Our Preachers from this city, go up to the "help of the Lord" and their brethren; and labour most zealously at this meeting, in addition to the onerous duties devolving upon them, in this the allotted field of their labour.

Perhaps you and those in your region may have heard recently of a great man among us, having been converted from baptism WITH water to baptism IN water. I say "great," for some of our aqua-ous brethren, have so esteemed him, and so spoken of him to the four winds of our country. I allude to the recent withdrawal from the M. E. Church, of Dr. Isaac Coale, for the purpose of uniting himself to the Baptist Church. Dr. Coale was not a member of our Church in Baltimore City, but held his membership in Baltimore Circuit, Baltimore County, where he resided; though very frequently he was in Baltimore visiting his friends. He was, among us, a practising Physician, and Local Preacher, not Itinerant Preacher, as has been published—esteemed to be a very excellent Christian and a man of some influence and usefulness; though never looked upon as a profound thinker or Preacher. The Doctor, sprung originally from a Baptist family, and from his own confessions, has never been satisfied with our views of baptism, though always, I believe, silent in making known publicly his dissent therefrom.—Our Baptist brethren have looked upon his public change as a great triumph; though as far as I have been able to ascertain, it has been attended with no very extensive beneficial results to them or their special cause, or any very serious detriment to Methodism. I think it has probably been used at a distance from our region, (in which all the facts are well known) with more serious effort for tangible public effect than with us. At all events, Methodism still holds its own; and now, after the lapse of only a few weeks since its occurrence, the case is rarely heard of, and rarely named, except among a few, most deeply interested in it. I have thus dwelt upon this case, not because of its effects here, but solely because I have thought, possibly, you may have received in your region accounts of it somewhat coloured. If I believed it to be called for, I could very easily furnish you with a more extended and minute account of the facts in the case. Yours truly, OMEGA. Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. } January 16, 1852. }

Mode of Baptism.

Immersion, as understood by our Baptist friends, is "the act of putting into a fluid, and so on the surface of" or "the act of plunging into a fluid till covered."

Another instance, in proof that *βαπτίζω* is used where the act of dipping into water till covered is impracticable, is furnished by Plutarch in his *Life of Theseus*. In speaking of Athens, as being in the midst of calamities, yet not destined to be totally destroyed, Plutarch quotes the Sybilline verse:—

As a bladder, floating on the surface of the sea, "thou mayest be baptized," the rising waves may break over thee; "but thou canst not," or more literally, "it is not thy destiny to," "go under" the water. Language more directly against the scheme, which confines *βαπτίζω* to the exclusively *nodal* sense, to dip, could scarcely have been used. Even Dr. CARSON cannot explain the terms, without giving to *βαπτίζω* here the sense of *overwhelming*. "The expression," he says, "in this verse is allegorical, literally referring to a bladder, or leathern bottle, which, when empty, swims on the surface; if sufficiently filled, will dip, but will not sink. In this view, it asserts that the Athenian state, though it might be occasionally overwhelmed with calamities, yet would never perish." Dr. HALLEY translates the passage thus: "As a bladder thou mayest be baptized, but thou canst not dip." One thing

is evident, that *βαπτίζω* and *δύω* are here absolutely opposed. A thing cannot be immersed in water, in the Baptist sense, without its being put under; but according to the above verse, a bladder may be baptized without going under, and therefore without immersion. For a "bladder" put a "canoe," "floating upon the top of the water," and we have at least the authority of the Rev. Mr. RAND, in the *Christian Messenger*, for saying that the "canoe" is "unbaptized," in the Baptist sense of the word, that is, not immersed. The breaking of waves occasionally over the canoe would not constitute an immersion of it; but this is precisely the state that the "bladder" is represented to be in. It may be baptized without going under, and therefore without its being immersed. To quote the language of Dr. HALLEY in justification of the translation he gives of the passage:—

"But if the bladder cannot dip, how can it be baptized? Its floating image among the waves supplies the solution. Does the bladder enter the wave, or does the wave break upon the bladder? It floats upon the surface and cannot dip, but the curling wave may fall upon it, and so for a moment it is covered. The oracle is interpreted. As a bladder, the wave may pass over thee, but thou canst not sink beneath the surface. Thou mayest be baptized, but thou canst not dip."

Mr. GODWIN translates the passage thus:—"A bladder, thou mayest be baptized, but it is not thy destiny to go in;" and says,—"It appears from this sentence, that a bladder might be baptized, and yet not descend in water. It could not possibly be dipped without going in. Therefore to be baptized, and to be dipped, must be different. Whatever else in this saying may be doubtful, this seems quite clear and certain. It might be overwhelmed and not go in; but it could not be dipped and not go in."

This passage, we regard, as so fully proving our position, that our readers will bear with us, if we give a quotation also from Professor WILSON. He says:

"It was stated formerly, in considering an example of *βαπτίζω* (*bapto*), that this learned author" (Dr. CARSON) "lays it down as an established principle, that when no part is specified, and none excepted, baptism is uniformly to be understood as the immersion of the whole body.—Now, if this principle is of any value, instead of being confined to animal bodies, it must embrace all objects on which the action of the verb takes effect. When, therefore, the voice of the oracle announces that the symbol of Athens should be baptized, as no part is specified, and no exception is made, we are compelled to interpret the language" (according to the scheme of Baptists) "of a complete and total immersion. There is no getting rid of this conclusion. The principle of Dr. Carson will inevitably sink his 'leathern bottle' beneath the surface—will entirely submerge it. Is this, then, the meaning of the prophetic symbol? Or, rather, would not such an exposition involve the very ruin against which the glory of ancient Greece is here supposed to be protected by the powerful interposition of destiny? Will it be suggested, in opposition to our plain statement of the case, that though dipped in the water, the bladder will emerge by its own buoyancy? The objection is of no avail, for if the specific gravity of the object carry it beneath the surface, the same cause is sufficient to detain it there, or perhaps sink it to a lower depth. Let it, therefore, be once baptized in the sense of total immersion, and the baptism becomes the undoubted symbol, not of a series of transient calamities, but of total destruction. On the other hand, alternately covered by the breaking wave, and floating lightly on the surface, it becomes the significant representative of a city, to use Dr. Carson's own language, 'occasionally overwhelmed with calamities, yet never perishing.' The symbol is repeatedly baptized by the wave, but it is never immersed in the water. The baptism of Athens the oracle declares to be incompatible with the immersion of Athens. This, then, supplies another instance in which we affirm it to be impossible for the interpreter, on sound hermeneutical principles, to discover in *βαπτίζω*, this writer's 'dip and nothing but dip.'"

During the sittings of the Provincial Parliament, we shall withhold lengthy editorials, in order to give as much space to Parliamentary intelligence as possible.

The Rev. H. POPE, Junr., in a letter dated Newport, January 27th, says:—"I am happy to inform you that there is a gracious Revival in progress at Kempt. Many have already obtained salvation, and last night there were forty persons who came forward and expressed their anxious desire for the same blessing." This intelligence is truly cheering, and we earnestly pray that the good work of the Lord may greatly increase in that part of the country.

The Chairman of the Nova Scotia District gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following sum for the Contingent Fund, viz:
Halifax County Circuit, £2 3 5

The Legislature was opened with the usual formalities on Thursday, at 3 P. M. We give His Excellency's Speech from the Throne on our last page.

Petition to the Queen.

The Royal Gazette of Wednesday contains a copy of a Petition of Merchants, Traders, and Fishermen, of this City, and the adjoining Harbours on the shores of the Province, addressed to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, respecting the Fisheries. The Petitioners say that they "have learned with intense sorrow and apprehension, that the British Government is prepared to grant to the United States, the free right of fishing, curing, and preparing their fish, in the harbours and on the coast and shores of this Province, in common with its inhabitants; privileges from which they have hitherto been excluded, by the terms of the Convention of 1818."

After setting forth various matters the Petition proceeds:—"That although it is understood that this grant of fishing privileges to citizens of the United States is to form part of a mutual arrangement for the admission of certain natural productions, free of duty, into the markets of the United States, and the British Colonies respectively—yet your petitioners humbly submit, that the proposed concession of fisheries, (in which Canada and New Brunswick have comparatively but little interest) will lead to results of far greater magnitude than any question of exemption from duties, and they deeply regret that any such proposition should ever have been entertained." And finally:—"That, for the reasons here given, your petitioners must remonstrate firmly and earnestly against any concession, whatever, being made to the United States of the right of fishing on the shores of the Province within the limits prescribed by the existing Convention, deeming such a concession, not only utterly ruinous to the shore fishery of this Province, but most injurious to the National welfare, and derogatory to the honour of the British Crown."

Your petitioners would therefore entreat Your Most Gracious Majesty to take the premises into consideration, and to grant to Your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects the continued enjoyment of their natural rights and privileges (which, if once conceded, will never be regained) and further, to take such prompt and decisive measures at the proper season, as will effectually prevent the intrusion of American fishermen within the limits by which they are excluded by treaty."

Earl Grey's Despatch on the Railway.

We give the following important despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, that our readers may form their own opinions on the subject.

Downing Street 27th Nov. 1851.

Sir, — I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 23, enclosing a copy of the speech with which you opened the extra session of the Legislature of Nova Scotia on the 4th inst., and I consider it necessary to point out to you, without loss of time, an error into which you have fallen, and which I much regret, in stating that Her Majesty's Government are prepared to recommend to Parliament that provision should be made for raising, with the guarantee of the British Treasury, the funds required for the construction of both the lines of Railway adverted to in your speech to the Provincial Legislature. Upon reference to the correspondence transmitted in my despatch No. 260, of the 14th of March last, you will find that it is distinctly stated, that the only Railway for which Her Majesty's Government would think it right to call upon Parliament for assistance would be one calculated to promote the interests of the whole British Empire, by establishing a line of communication between the three Provinces in North America. It was added, that there would be no

objection to the plan which might be decided upon including "a provision for establishing a communication between the projected Railway and the Railways of the United States;" but it is obvious, from the whole tenor of the communication made to Mr. Howe, and the despatches which I addressed to yourself, and to the Governor General, that while Her Majesty's Government entertain no objection to the establishment of a Railway communication with the United States, it was not contemplated that the assistance of Parliament should be applied for, for this or for any other object than the formation of the main line connecting the British Provinces.

Looking to the large amount of the expenditure which would have to be incurred for this object, I do not anticipate that it would be in the power of Her Majesty's Government to extend to other lines the assistance which it is supposed to grant to the main one in question, though until some definite proposal is made on the part of the three Provincial Legislatures, no final decision can be adopted.

I have, &c., GREY.
Lieut. Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY.

The Rev. Tension Caffé, M. A., graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, formerly Vicar of Colney Heath, near St. Albans, but for some years past, Minister of Carlisle Episcopal Chapel, Lower Kennington-lane, has, with his congregation, seceded from the Church of England, and joined Lady Huntingdon's Connexion. The reasons assigned for this step are—the doctrine of Baptismal regeneration, which, he says, is distinctly taught by the Church of England—because the Church of England forbade him to recognize the orders of men of high eminence and purity of life, simply because they were members of another communion, but with whom he should be able now to associate—and because he objected to the union of Church and State, and considered that the State ought not to dictate to the Church. The congregation generally express their concurrence in Mr. Caffé's views, and have determined on remaining with him in his new capacity of a dissenting minister.

The Ladies of Glasgow, under a sense of the outrage offered to their sex, and the cause of morality, by the conventual system, are getting up a Memorial to the Queen, praying the adoption of legislative measures, by which the wholesome influences of magisterial visitation, may reach the hidden recesses of the so-called "religious houses," or nunneries unhappily being established in that country.

Father Gavazzi intends to visit Dublin in April next, for the purpose of delivering a course of orations on the errors of the papacy.

Five sovereigns were recently presented for the collection at a Wesleyan Missionary Meeting held in Grenville-place Chapel, Bristol North Circuit, through the Rev. C. Cooke, by a Clergyman of the Church of England, and Rector of a parish in Somersetshire. The next day he sent to Mr. Cooke a friendly note, in which he says,—"The affection I feel for the (Wesleyan) Body will never vary or admit of diminution, and with your recent trials and sufferings you have had my deepest sympathy and prayers; the infatuated conduct of certain persons has brought them well-merited disgrace, which will accompany them to their graves. I rejoice at the steady and unbending firmness of the Body, to retain principle at any expense, and I have not been backward in making these principles known to the misguided in my neighbourhood."

The St. Just Circuit, is experiencing a blessed revival of religion. A writer in the London Watchman says,—"God is graciously pouring out his Holy Spirit upon us, and many are being converted to him. For some time past, our means of grace have been better attended; a delightful influence has accompanied the word preached and the prayers of our people; and again and again we have been baptized from on high; but recently the work of conversion has been going on at a rapid rate, and perhaps already the number of souls saved cannot be much short of two hundred. I am happy to add that the revival is spreading, and, at Trewellard, Downan, Sancered, and Bottoms, souls are being turned to the Lord."

On New Year's Day, M. Rousa, a native of Hungary, and a member of a Jewish family,

who was stated to have taken part in the recent civil war in that country with Kossuth, publicly renounced Judaism, and made a profession of his faith in the Christian religion at Trinity Chapel, John-street, Edgeware-road, London.

The Church at Jerusalem, founded at the joint expense of England and Prussia, says the *Anzeiger Zeitung*, has now the prospect of very extended usefulness by the appointment of a German Clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Valentiner—a man of deep piety and profound learning, being thoroughly versed in the Oriental languages, and especially the Arabic. He has received his appointment from the Prussian crown.

The parish church of Burton, near Petworth, Sussex, after having been closed for one hundred and fifty years, has been re-opened for divine service, owing principally to the Protestant feeling of the neighbourhood having been aroused by the lately manifested intolerant spirit of popery.

The Abbe Migne, in the *Voix de la Verite*, one of the organs of the Papists in France, has been lately directing attention to the Methodists. He is guilty of many errors respecting our Body in his review, but we find such statements as the following, which, coming from a Romish ecclesiastic, may not be deemed uninteresting:—

"The strength of the Methodists is the result of their zeal. They do not wait for the people to come to them, but go after them. They go from house to house, doing good temporarily and spiritually."

"Their Missionaries are numerous and spread in every part of the world. They propagate their doctrines by means of Sunday-schools, Bible distributions, religious books and newspapers."

"We do not deny the good faith, and the chances of salvation, of many Methodists."

"In other circumstances Wesley would have become the founder of an order, or a reforming pope. His zeal is the confirmation of the words of St. John Chrysostom, that 'one man, animated with the zeal of God, is sufficient to change a whole country,' for thousands of men, imitating John Wesley, have for more than a century given life to the dying Protestantism of England and the United States, and still excite by their religious activity the astonishment of all creeds."

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *America*, after a very stormy passage, arrived at this port on Saturday night last. We give the following summary of News:

ENGLAND.—A Cabinet Council was held on the day the Steamer sailed. Parliament will probably meet on 2nd February.

The Ministry of England is in a very critical position, but it is supposed will exist until the Meeting of Parliament.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has tendered his resignation as Lord President of the Council, and holds office only till a successor be appointed.

Rumour says that amongst those whom Lord John Russell is inclined to enlist are the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Waterhouse, Mr. Chadwell, and Sir James Graham—the Board of Control being offered to the first, the Foreign Under-Secretaryship to the third—Sir James Graham taking the Home Secretaryship, to be vacated for him by its present holder.

The Duke of Newcastle and Sir James Graham the great Free Trade Leaders, had arrived in town, and the former visited Her Majesty.

The *Times* says that the attempt to strengthen the ministry by the alliance of three oratorical Bodies had signally failed, and that the Prime Minister would meet Parliament without seeking any further addition to his strength, provided he was not compelled to retire in the meantime.

The Custom's Reform deputation from Liverpool, had an audience of Lord John Russell on the ninth, who promised that the subject of complaint would receive the immediate attention of the Government.

The Bank table published on Saturday showed that the bullion in the Bank of England was £17,113,594, the largest sum ever accumulated in the vaults of that establishment.

On Tuesday the box of an emigrant, on board the ship *Oregon*, lying in the Prince's Dock, Liverpool, was forcibly broken open and £890 stolen; £570 was in sovereigns; there were

also four £50 Bank of England note, two £10, and two £5 notes.

One of the prisoners confined in Devonport gaol nearly effected an escape last week, by boring a hole in the stone wall with a spoon.

THE LATE MR. TURNER, R. A.—We learn on good authority, says the *Manchester Guardian* that the late Mr. Turner has left by his will a sum of £200,000, for the purpose of founding an institution for the relief of decayed artists, and has given all his pictures (with the exception of three of his own works, which are left to the nation) for the purpose of embellishing the building which is to be erected for that purpose.

ABOLITION OF FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.—The Ordnance authorities have issued instructions within the last few days for a considerable number of additional cells to be built at the military garrison prison in Portsea, and also for a general extensive enlargement of that establishment, in consequence of intimation from the Commander-in-Chief's office of the desirableness of sending as many serious offences as possible to the prison for punishment in lieu of flogging, which it is thought will be erased from the mutiny act altogether before the close of the ensuing session of parliament.

The West India Royal Mail Steamer *Amazon*, Captain Symons, which sailed from Southampton with Mails and Passengers on the 2nd inst., was totally destroyed by fire on an early hour on the morning of the 4th, about 110 miles to the South West of Sicily Islands. The conflagration lasted about twenty minutes when the ship was completely gutted, and having burned to the water's edge exploded and sank. Forty-one passengers and sixty-nine of the crew perished, amongst whom were Captain Symons, the four officers and Surgeon. Mr. Eliot Warburton, the celebrated author of "*The Crescent and The Cross*," was also among the sufferers, many of whom, from the appalling rapidity with which the flames spread, were either burnt or suffocated in their births. As soon as every effort to subdue the flames had failed, the boats were attempted to be launched, but owing to the consternation that prevailed a desperate and despairing rush was made for them before they could be got well into the water, and two were swamped alongside with every soul on board. Two others, containing nine passengers and thirty seven seamen, succeeded in getting clear of the burning vessel, and were picked up some hours afterwards by an English and a Dutch vessel, and the survivors landed respectively at Plymouth and Brest. The loss is immense, for the ship was new and richly freighted.

The *Amazon* is the 8th of the West India Company's Steamers lost at sea.

Intelligence had also reached Liverpool the day before the Steamers departure, of the total loss of the American ship "*Columbus*," Captain McCerran, on the 7th inst., off the coast of Waterford. Two lady passengers, two steerage passengers, and eight of the crew perished; but the Captain, officers, and remainder of the crew were saved.

IRELAND.—The *Dublin Warder* states as a certain fact that the company which has executed the submarine telegraph between England and France has submitted to government a proposal by which they guarantee the completion, within a very limited period, of a similar telegraph between Kingstown and Holyhead. The sole condition they require is that government will pay them for the exclusive use of two wires, a yearly sum of £1000.

MIXED MARRIAGES.—The *Evening Mail* contains the following:—"An edict similar to that which has created so much domestic and social unhappiness in Belgium was promulgated yesterday (Sunday) in many, if not all the Roman Catholic places of worship, against mixed marriages, interdicting henceforward the intermarriage of Romanists with heretics. If the prohibition went no further, we should advise its adoption *totò còlo*. But it is accompanied by a strict injunction to those Roman Catholics who are now so united to employ every possible means to gain over their partners to the same faith—never to intermit the most strenuous exertions for that purpose—and on no account to agree or abide by any previous contract binding them to consent to the bringing up of any one of their children out of the pale of the Roman church. This command, being accompanied with denunciations of heavy penalties upon the disobedient, will lay the foundation of much domestic misery, and lead to the total disruption of confidence and peace between many whom the law of God and of this land hath joined together for mutual support and reliance.

Three vessels, with nearly one thousand emigrants, which left the port of Dublin early in October last, have not since been heard of, and very serious apprehensions prevail for their safety.

A Dutch vessel has been chartered here to load a cargo of Odessa wheat, duty-paid, for a port in Holland; and likely larger shipments will soon follow, as our low prices attract foreign buyers. We also understand that there are inquiries for Indian corn and Irish wheat for export in the Baltic.—*Belfast News Letter*.

FRANCE.—France remains quiet. Thursday's *Moniteur* published a decree announcing the final result of the poll as follows: Number of voters 8,116,723; Ayes 7,439,216; Noes 640,737; Votes annulled as irregular 36,820. Immediately after follows another decree, in which the President, "considering that the French Republic, in its new form sanctioned by the suffrage of the people, may adopt without umbrage the souvenirs of the empire and the symbols which recall the glory of that period; and considering that the national flag should no longer be deprived of the renowned emblem which conducted our soldiers to victory in a hundred battles, decrees—1, that the French eagle shall be re-established on the colours of the army; and 2, that it is also re-established on the cross of the Legion of Honour."

A decree of the Minister of the Interior erased republican mottoes from the public edifices, and restored the ancient historical names of streets and buildings.

A new coinage is to be issued, with the bust and name of "Louis Napoleon Buonaparte."

The ceremony of installing Louis Napoleon at Notre Dame, as President for ten years, has taken place. Thanksgivings have been offered up to Heaven for the coup d'etat of the 2d Dec., which, according to its admirers, has saved a great country from the horrors of anarchy and Socialism.—The honours paid to a king anointed on the day of coronation are scarcely greater than those which attended Louis Napoleon this morning (Jan 1) in the venerable church of Notre Dame. A solemn "Te Deum d'actions de grace" was performed at the same hour in every cathedral church of France; the blessing of Heaven was invoked upon the country, and upon that great mission which the people have conferred upon the man who has been appointed to sway its destinies for the term of ten years.

A salute of 70 guns was fired, being one for every 100,000 affirmative votes for the President's re-election.

The President gave a grand banquet at the Tuilleries on the 5th to 400 of the delegates of the departments.

In the letters of congratulation which have been forwarded to Louis Napoleon by the Governments of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, it is intimated that the article in the Treaty of Vienna, according to which no member of the Napoleon family can again come to the throne of France, must be strictly adhered to. This so alarmed and embarrassed the President, that he at once sent his intimate friend and confidant, M. de Persigny, to St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna, to represent, in the strongest possible manner that the safety of every throne in Europe depends upon the speedy establishment of an empire in France.

Guizot and Douchet have given in their adhesion to the President of the Republic, and expressed themselves in favour of the necessity of all friends of order rallying to his cause, on the ground that the affair is a fait accompli.

The *Moniteur* contains an expression which may mean volumes. In the preamble of the decree designating the new military division, it is said, with regard to the limits of the 6th division, whose head-quarters are at Strasbourg, "The 6th division is that of Strasbourg, destined by its form and position not to change, so long as the frontiers themselves do not change."

Another decree announces that no coffee or public houses where fermented liquors are sold for consumption on the premises can be opened without previous permission from the authorities. Those open at present may be closed by the Prefects.

It is stated that a colossal statue of the Emperor, thirty feet high, is to be placed on the top of the triumphal arch at the end of the Champs Elysees.

It is said that orders have been given for a colossal car in bronze to be placed upon the triumphal arch at the Barriere de l'Etoile. A statue of the Emperor in the imperial mantle, and crowned with victory will be in the car.

The French territory is, by decree, divided into 21 military divisions, each department to form a sub-division.

When Madame and Mademoiselle Odier went to Ham to announce to M. Cavaignac the order for his liberation, the general, who had seen nobody during the interval of his confinement, and knew nothing of what had occurred since, immediately exclaimed on seeing them—"Et que fait la Chambre?" On being informed that the chamber no longer existed he burst into tears.

The marriage of General Cavaignac and Mlle. Louise Gabriel Odier took place on Wednesday evening week, at the Protestant church of the Oratoire Saint Honoré. The service was performed by M. Coquerel. The ceremony according to the Catholic rites took place on Thursday evening at Notre Dame, before the Archbishop of Paris.

The French fleet do not appear to have done much damage to the forts they bombarded in Morocco. They have, however, succeeded in obtaining reparation for the alleged insult, the priest who had caused the French subject to be flogged having himself been treated to a dozen in the mosque in which he officiated.

Latest advices note a rumour which prevailed in Paris on the 9th, that a marked coolness had arisen between the President and the British Minister in relation to the affairs of Belgium, and *Galignani's Messenger* has announced that Lord Normanby would leave the following day for England, not to return. This had caused the utmost regret among all parties, and contributed to a fall of one per cent in the funds.

It was announced that a further delay of ten days would take place in the promulgation of the new Constitution.

Considerable progress had been made in the constitution of the Senate.

The Palace of the Tuilleries will in future be the official residence of the President of the Republic.

As the President was coming out of the Elysee he was shot at by a sentry belonging to the grenadier company of a regiment of the line. The man was immediately arrested, tried at once by a court-martial, and shot in a corner of the Elysee.

CAPS OF GOOD HOPE.—Late advices show that the Kaffirs and Rebel Hottentots continue lifting cattle, burning houses, and killing the Colonists. The military had received severe treatment in an engagement with these marauders who have very superior fire arms. They shot Lieutenant Colonel Fordyce and Lt. Carr; and Lieut. Col. Gordon and Capt. Deseriah are mortally wounded. Great excitement prevailed. The people of the Cape, it seems, will not take up arms against the Kaffirs, until their demands for self-Government are acceded to. The Horse Guards are about to send a Regiment of Rifles to the Cape. The new Constitution had arrived out, and has been favourably received by the Colonists.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The expedition from Calcutta, to enforce apology and reparation from the Burmese, left on the 19th November, under the command of Commodore Lambert, R. N.—The military expedition, which left Peshawur under the command of Sir Colin Campbell on the 25th October last, to take the field against the Affree-dees and the Momund tribes beyond the south-west frontier, has had very little to do in the way of fighting. Up to the date of last accounts, not a single casualty had occurred on our side from the fire of the enemy.—By the last accounts from Cabul, information has been received that the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan is still alive, but in a very precarious state of health.—Maharajah Gholeb Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, is reported to be in a dying state.—Further disturbances have occurred amongst the Mahomedans and Parsees in their native town, where serious riots have taken place. The troops had to be called out to the assistance of the police.—The *Friend of India* states that the Emperor of China has just abdicated his throne, having resigned it in favour of the usurper Tien Teh.—The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief have both left Simla, the former on his way back to Calcutta, and the latter proceeding in the opposite direction, towards the north-western frontier.—Sir John Grey was expected at the Presidency from Mahabaleswar on the 10th Dec.—Doctor Harding has been installed Bishop at Bombay.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Precious stones are very plentiful about Frederick's Valley. A person who had been at work in that locality describes one amongst a number which he had picked out of his cradle as shining like a star. From this description it appears not improbable that the stone spoken of is a diamond.

The Sydney correspondent of the *Melbourne Morning Herald* states, on very high authority, that the government of New South Wales are in possession of information from the "Diggings," communicated by Mr. Stutchbury, the geologist, so important that they dare not publish it at present. The resolution, adopted at a public meeting, to present a golden diadem to the Queen, was preceded by one proposed by Mr. Rogers, to the following effect:—"That gold having been found in abundance in New South Wales it is advisable that the fact should be disseminated as widely as possible throughout the world, and that the meeting adopt the best means calculated to effect this object." The resolution was carried unanimously.

AUSTRIA.—The Vienna correspondence, under date of the 26th inst., states that the recent change of our Minister of Foreign Affairs had caused a great and favourable impression at Vienna.

The *Cologne Gazette*, in a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, under date of the 26th inst., states that the Minister of Finance, Von Krauss, has resigned. It is said the Minister of Commerce, Von Bamerstner, will replace him.

The Austrian Constitution of 4th of March has been abrogated, as "unsuitable and impracticable."

The Austrian legation has given notice to the inhabitants of Rome that in future no work of literature or art can be dedicated to the Emperor of Austria without permission previously given by the legation.

PRUSSIA.—The King will take up his residence in Berlin, from the 18th of January till the beginning of March, for the first time since the revolution.

Baron von Budberg, who hitherto conducted, *ad interim*, the affairs of the Russian embassy since Baron Von Meyendorff's removal to Vienna has been appointed ambassador and resident Minister at Berlin.

Lord Palmerston is said to have sent a conciliatory reply to the collective note of the Frankfurt Diet, calling the attention of the Cabinet of St. James to the manner in which political refugees abuse the asylum granted them, and inviting the British Government to assume a position more accordant with international duties and friendly relations to continental states.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—The latest accounts from Copenhagen represent that the King, the Chambers, and the Cabinet are of one accord, not to make any further concessions to Germany in the matter of the duchies.

The Peninsula generally is suffering from want of water, and in Andalusia especially the cattle are dying fast, one proprietor having lost 3,000 head.

PERSIA.—A steamer that left Constantinople on the 14th ult. brings information that Mirza

Tagha Khan, prime minister of Persia since 1-48, had been disgraced and replaced by his brother Mirza Agha Khan; and that the next day Tcheran was in a state of complete anarchy. Robberies and assassinations were committed. The hotel of Mirza Tagha Khan pillaged and sacked, and it is said that the life of the fallen minister was only saved by the intervention of M. Dolgorouki, the Russian minister.

ITEMS.

The Anna Mary sailed from Australia on 17th Sept., with £55,500 in virgin gold.

The celebrated Italian poet, Giovanni Berchet, died at Turin on the 23rd ult.

Lt. Pim, by the advice of Russian Geographers, has abandoned the project of crossing Siberia in search of Sir John Franklin.

The Austrian Lloyd's Company, at Trieste, have sent to England, to buy five new steamers for their service.

An English architect, Mr. Clark, is occupied in building a winter haven at Pesth. It is to be made large enough for 1,080 vessels.

The King of Wurtemberg, one of the most honest princes in Germany, has taken a villa at Venice, and will pass next summer there for his health.

The Sultan has just issued a firman in favour of the Christian Protestants, allowing them to meet together freely, and permitting their marriages and births to be registered.

At Hamburg it has been agreed that the ship duty upon all vessels, unloading in the port, should be reduced to 8s. and 4s. per 6000 lbs, the sum now levied in the Altona port.

A firman has been issued by the Sultan, for the purpose of legalising and facilitating self-government by the Protestant communities of Turkey.

The necessities of life throughout Austria have risen nearly fifty per cent., from the combined causes of bad government and the depreciation of the currency.

A railroad will be commenced next spring from St. Petersburg, via Witna and Balystock, to Warsaw, nearly 700 English miles, to be completed in five years, and without recourse to a loan.

The American packet ship Tyendenoga, on her passage from New York to London, was totally wrecked on the morning of the 2nd inst., on sunken rocks off Corribon Islands. Twenty-seven of the passengers and crew were lost.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the greatest efforts are making by the Government of Bavaria to induce M. Liebig to leave the University of Giessen, in which he has so long taught, and accept the highest chair of chemistry in that of Munich.

The Swedish Academy has selected Professor Hagberg, the translator of Shakespeare, to the membership vacated by the decease of Bishop Kullberg. The great prize of the Academy has this year been conferred on a poem entitled "Regner Lodbrok," written by Thackla Knos, a daughter of the late Professor Knos.

Advertisements.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

FOR MORE... (text continues with details of a medicine supply)

REMOVAL!!!

CLEVERDON & CO., (text continues with notice of relocation)

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

FOR MORE... (text continues with details of a medicine supply)

NOTICE.

A LARGE assortment of GROCERIES... (text continues with list of goods)

RICHMOND NURSERY.

JUST received a quantity of BULBS... (text continues with list of plants)

NUGENT'S PEOPLE'S.

ALMANACK... (text continues with details of a publication)

AMERICAN Temperance Life Insurance Company.
Capital \$100,000.
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
MUTUAL COMPANY.

Incorporated by the State of Connecticut, and officially approved by the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

J. Barton, Agent for Nova Scotia.

THE friends of Temperance in the above State have recently procured a Charter for a Life Insurance Company, with a view to insure the lives of Temperance men, by themselves, that they may secure the advantages of their temperance principles, without being subject to pay losses incurred by intemperance.

It is a well settled fact in the history of Life Insurance Companies that fifty per cent. of their losses are traceable to the remote or direct influence of alcoholic stimulants upon the human system. Total abstinence men, if insured in common with those who habitually use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, of course are compelled to share in paying losses incurred by this practice. They do not insure themselves upon an equality with other men.

It is the design of our Company to insure none but temperance men, and to give them the full benefit of their temperance principles, both in the insured rates of insurance and the full earnings of the Company, after deducting expenses. We have herewith appended our table of rates. It will be seen that they are twenty-five per cent. lower than the rates of most mutual Companies. Our premiums are to be paid in cash, but if upon our present rates, it should be found that intemperance from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, shall make a greater difference in the value of life, than we have estimated, the insured receive the full benefit, for we propose paying all profits in cash annually after the usual fund of \$200,000 has accumulated.

In this Company those who are insured for life, and thus propose to share the profits of the business, not only have the same security furnished by the best conducted Mutual Companies, but they have the entire earnings of the Company on the low rates, after deducting expenses; and in addition to this, every dollar of the capital (\$100,000) is liable for the payment of losses. This, we believe, affords abundant security to the public, and presents decided advantages over any other Company in the country, for there is none to our knowledge, organized upon this plan.

| Age. | Am't. | Rate of Assurance for each \$100 on a Single Life. |
|------|-------|--|
| 14 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 15 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 16 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 17 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 18 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 19 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 20 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 21 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 22 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 23 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 24 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 25 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 26 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 27 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 28 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 29 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 30 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 31 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 32 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 33 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 34 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 35 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 36 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 37 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 38 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 39 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 40 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 41 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 42 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 43 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 44 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 45 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 46 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 47 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 48 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 49 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 50 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 51 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 52 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 53 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 54 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 55 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 56 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 57 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 58 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 59 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 60 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 61 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 62 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 63 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |
| 64 | 1 8 6 | 1 8 6 |

- OFFICERS.**
PARTRIAL HEDSON, President.
T. H. WADSWORTH, Vice President.
L. E. HALE, Secretary.
- DIRECTORS.**
Bartholmew Hedson, Tertius Wadsworth,
Francis Parsons, Wm. W. Hopkin,
Albert Day, James B. Hoadley,
Francis Gillette, Edou Fessenden,
Noah Wheaton, John H. Goodwin,
A. W. Barrows, M. D., Examining Physician,
Arch. Welch, M. D., Consulting Physician.
- BOARD OF COUNCILLORS.**—Hon. Thos. S. Williams, High Court of Common Pleas; Hon. Thomas Clark, Treasurer of County; Chancellor R. H. Wadsworth, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Hon. Neal Dow, Mayor of Portland, Me.; Dea. Moses Grant, Boston, Mass.; John A. Foote, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio; Richard C. Delavan, Esq., Albany, N. Y.; Hon. Salina, Hale, Keese, N. H.

MEDICAL REFERENCE FOR HALIFAX, N. S.

ALEX. F. SAWERS, M. D.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above valuable and popular Institution, for Nova Scotia, is now prepared to receive proposals for Insurance from any part of the Province, at his Office, No. 40 Bedford Row, Halifax, where Proposals, Blanks, and any further information can be obtained.

N. B.—All applications for Policies must be prepaid.

Halifax, N. S., January 1, 1852.

EX STEAMER EUROPA.

A fresh supply of Soap and Perfumery, Fatley's Wind Soap and Honey Soaps, and other genuine Brown Windsor, Fatley's fancy Soaps in great variety, Burton's and Fatley's Sand Balls.

FOR SHAVING.

Rigby's Naval and Military, Fatley's Almond Cream Transparent Tablets and sticks, Olophane, assorted sizes.

PERFUMERY.

Bayley's Bals. Roguy's; Hendrie's Rosalicta and Verbena; Atkinson's Jockey Club.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregations in Halifax beg leave to announce their friends that they are making preparations for holding a Bazaar early in the ensuing Spring, to raise funds in aid of the New Wesleyan Chapel now in course of erection in Grafton Street. Contributions in money, or materials, or articles for sale, are respectfully solicited, and will be thankfully received.

For particular information, reference can be had to any of the following Ladies, who will act as a Committee of Management:—Mrs. Evans, Mrs. McMurray, Mrs. Noudock, Mrs. Troup, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. E. J. Jones, Mrs. Mignowicz, Mrs. S. F. Barse, Mrs. Frost, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Daniel Starr, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Northup and Mrs. Jones. Miss Crane, Secy.

MONEY LETTERS.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, 2nd January, 1852.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that persons addressing letters to this department letters containing money, will be expected to Register them, and that in default of being registered, if any question shall arise as to the amount, it will be treated as having been made out at the risk of the party.

Wes. 186, A. B. 53. 1852.

TO THE PUBLIC. Effectual and Never-failing Cure of 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 this 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.

It may be procured from any of the following AGENTS: John Naylor, Esq., Halifax. Andrew Henderon, Esq., Annapolis. Daniel Moore, Esq., Kentville. William H. Troop, Esq., Wolfville. Elder Samuel McKenna, Barrington. T. R. Palfrey, Esq., Liverpool. B. Fleet, Yarmouth.

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. BERTEAUX'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 swollen, and that I could make no use of them. I employed several physicians, but to no purpose as my suffering only increased. I applied Mrs. BERTEAUX'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 I 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. WHEELOCK, Nictaux. August 5, 1857. The following testimonial in favour of the efficacy of this remedy has been received from William Caldwell Esq., Mayor of the City of Halifax, and is published for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted.

John Naylor, Esq., Halifax. Sir,—The cause of suffering humanity demands I think that every one who knows anything that will afford relief ought to make it public. Believing this to be the fact, I hand you the following certificate of what has come under my notice, and you are at liberty to use it in any way you may think proper. On March last, my wife was attacked with that dreadful disease Erysipelas in her leg. It inflamed and swelled to an alarming size, causing excruciating pain, rendering it impossible for her to put her foot to the floor, and was last advancing upwards. Her case was one painful to look upon. Having read in a newspaper of the beneficial results of Mrs. Bertheaux's remedy, I advised her to procure a bottle from you, which she did, and the effect was miraculous; for in the short space of four hours, she was so far relieved that we were both quite astonished. She continued to recover gradually, and in a few days was quite free, (and I believe and hope forever) from that dreadful malady.

W. CALDWELL. CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. THE SUBSCRIBER offers to the public a sure and certain remedy for all kinds of RHEUMATISM, viz., Acute, Chronic, Inflammatory, &c. &c. also for Headache, and Goutic pains in general.

CERTIFICATE. Time is to certify, that last May I was afflicted with acute Rheumatic pains from my head to my feet. I suffered everything but death for four weeks. I tried many things,—I employed a doctor. But I grew worse and worse,—so bad, that I took four persons to lift me off the bed. I sent for Mrs. Bertheaux, she came, and she did with me all night—applied her medicine, and to my astonishment and joy, the next morning I could stand and walk, and in a few days I was able to go about my place.

SAMUEL MCCONNELL. Nictaux, 22nd August, 1859. Bown before me this 8th Sept. 1851. D. G. LANDERS, J. P. Jan 3. Wes. 130, Ath. 53.

CARLETON Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle. The change of weather and season, with the change of food, have a very great effect upon the blood and animal fluids of horses. It is at these times they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, &c. All of which will be prevented by giving one of these powders, and will cure when disease appears, if used in time. They purify the blood, remove all inflammation and fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do more work with the same feed. The action of these powders is direct upon all the secretory glands, and therefore has the same effect upon the Horse, Ox, and all our all Herbyvorous animals—all diseases arising from or producing a bad state of the blood, are speedily cured by them.

Remember and ask for CARLETON'S CONDITION POWDER, and take no others. Sold wholesale for the Proprietors in Nova Scotia at Martine's Medical Warehouse, Halifax; in Windsor by Mrs. Wiley; in Dartmouth by D. Farrell; and by one Agent in every town in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Enquire for Cons' stock's Almanac for 1852, which is given to all gratis. Sept. 8.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL. ARRANGEMENTS are in progress by a number of Mercantile gentlemen, to issue an early day.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, to be devoted to the strenuous advocacy of a reciprocity trade between the United States and the British North American Colonies—increased of Railway and Steamboat communication between the two countries—the presentation of the resources of the Colonies to Capitalists in the United States—weekly review and prices current of American goods required in the colonial markets, and of colonial produce &c., shipped to American ports—and all general Commercial intelligence touching the interests of the rapidly increasing trade between the two countries. The JOURNAL will be handsomely printed on a large folio sheet, at \$2.00 per annum in advance. A reasonable space will be devoted to advertisements of goods required in the Colonial trade, and other interests connected with the objects of the paper. The Proprietors respectfully solicit from American and Colonial Correspondents, articles containing statistics of the trade between the States and the Colonies—the mines, minerals, timber, fisheries, agriculture, &c., of the Provinces—the manufactories, public institutions, schools, &c., of the States, and facts on all subjects connected with the reciprocal commerce of the two countries. Communications, POST PAID, to the "INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, Boston" (giving the editor, confidentially, the writers' names), will receive faithful attention. Boston, January 6, 1852.

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT.



FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and CONSUMPTION. DO NOT NEGLECT IT. CONSUMPTION. Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT.

Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT. and no remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly CURE CONSUMPTION.

The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated, and the case so utterly hopeless, as to have been pronounced by Physicians and Friends, to be past all possibility of recovery, have been cured by this wonderful remedy, and are now as well and hearty as ever. It is a compound of ingredients which are peculiarly adapted to and essentially necessary for the cure of COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.

Its operation is mild, yet efficacious; it loosens the phlegm, which creates so much difficulty, relieves the cough, and assists nature to expel from the system all diseased matter by excretion, producing a beneficial change in the breathing and chest, and thus, after the preparation of the very best medical men, and the invention of kind and sorrowing friends and Nurses, have failed to give the smallest relief to the Consumptive sufferer.

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be infallible cures, but which have only proved palliatives, but this medicine is not only a palliative but a cure for ulcerated lungs. It contains no deleterious drugs, and one trial will prove its astonishing efficacy better than any assertions or certificates in curing consumption and all diseases of the Lungs, such as Spitting of blood, coughs, pain in the side, night sweats, &c. &c.

About 1000 certificates of almost miraculous cures, performed by this medicine, from some of the first Doctors, Clergymen, and Merchants, have been sent us for this medicine, but the public want of them looks too much like Quackery (will show them to any person, calling at our office). This medicine will speak for itself and enough as its own favour wherever it is tried.

CAUTION—This medicine is put up in a large bottle, and the name of Judson & Co., Proprietors, New York on the splendid Wrapper around the Bottle. All orders must be addressed to Cons' stock & Brother, No. 9 John Street, New York.

Sole Wholesale for the Proprietors in Nova Scotia at Martine's Medical Warehouse, Halifax; in Windsor by Mrs. Wiley; in Dartmouth by D. Farrell; and by one Agent in every town in N. S. and N. B. Enquire for Cons' stock's Almanac for 1852 which is given to all gratis. 105 July 12.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. THE Commissioners of Light Houses give Notice that in addition to the Beacon Light built and put in operation at Port Mesway on the 1st November last—the underrmentioned Lightings have been completed and are also in operation, viz—

EDDY OR SANDPOINT LIGHT, a Beacon Light on Eddy or Sandpoint on the West side of the South entrance to the Strait of Canso, and is distinguished by two White Lights. Horizontally placed 22 feet above sea level—rise and fall 6 feet.—The Building is Square painted White with a Black diamond on the Seaward side. The point is Shoal—Eastwardly of the Light nearly 200 fathoms but the Northwest of it is held water, and good anchorage. The Tides are irregular and very rapid round the Point.

The following Bearings by Compass may assist vessels passing through the Strait. From the Light to Cape Hogan, S 70° E which intercepts the Light S 10° E " " to Bear Island, N 32° W " " to Phipps Cove, N 34° W " " to Mill Creek, N 39° W

ARICHAAT BEACON. A Beacon Light on Point Arichat on the East side of the Southern entrance to Arichat Harbour. The Building is square painted White and shows a White Light 31 feet above sea level, and a Red Light 14 feet. The point is held to—and the following are the bearings of the principal Head Lands. From the Light to Cranberry Island Light over Winging Point, S 85° E " " to Winging Point, S 80° W " " to Haggel Head North " " to Haggel Head South N 70° W " " to Madam Island East side of Entrance to Strait of Canso in one with Jersey Island Reef, N 45° W " " Little Arichat Head, N 40° W

Latitude 45° 29' North Longitude 61° 15' West. Var. 14° 30' W. HORTON BLUFF LIGHT. A Beacon Light on Horton Bluff in the Basin of Mines 95 feet above sea level high water, (rise and fall 30 to 45 feet).

The Building is square painted White stands 60 feet from the Bluff and shows a White Light which may be seen in clear weather over the greatest part of the Basin of Mines (after passing Cape Blomidon) and above the Five Islands and up Windsor River until intercepted by the Continuation of the Bluff to the Southward of it.

Course to Boat Island, entrance of Cornwallis River, N 14° W " " Cape Blomidon, N 2° E " " Patridge Isd (Parreboro) N 2° W " " Largest of Group of Five Islands, N 38° E " " West side of River or Continuation of Bluff, S 36° E

Halifax, Dec. 1851. Signed J. P. MILLER, J. McNAB. Jan. 3, 1852. 133

BERMUDA SWEET ORANGES. Just received of Os Nov. 23. For sale at 44 Hollis Street.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. THE Commissioners of Light Houses give Notice that a Beacon or Harbour Light has been erected on Admiralty Head on the West side of the Entrance of Fort Mesway, and is now in operation. The Building is square painted White with Black Square in the Centre of the Seaward side—and shows a plain white Light forty-four feet above the sea level (rise and fall 6 feet) and will be visible in clear weather from Cape Lantive and Palmerston Bay Eastwardly, and seaward, until shut in by the main land westwardly. It stands within thirty fathoms of the shore which is held to.

The following bearings by Compass are given to assist vessels making the Harbour. From the Light to the Outermost headland. Westerly S 23° W to Long Cove Breakers S 11° W to South West Breaker S 22° E to South End Fringing span Island & S E Breaker in one S 60° K

The Islands and Ledges on the East side of Entrance are on line of these courses: From Light to LaHave Rock, N 72° E " " to South point of Indian Island, N 77° E " " to Cape LaHave over the point of Indian Island, N 78° E

Lat. 44° 8' N—Lon. 64° 31' W. Variation 14° 43' W. Portland way, Nov. 1, 1851. J. P. MILLER, Commissioners of Light Houses. J. McNAB.

NEW YEAR—1852. Extensive Sale of Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, &c. AT THE HALIFAX CLOTHING STORE, No. 4, ORDNANCE ROW, BY CHARLES B. NAYLOR, COMMENCING this morning, and continuing daily until the whole of the large Stock now on hand may be disposed of—comprising upwards of 300 Pilot, Bayonet, Whiting, Cloth, Duck, Kid, Felt and other sack, Chesterfield, Talcot, Hunting and Frock COATS, BEEHIVE JACKETS, TROUSERS and VESTS by the hundred, Shirts, Drawers, Braces, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, in fact every article necessary for Men's wear, together with a large stock of COATS, CASIMERE, PAJOTS, BAYONETS, WAISTCOATS, &c.

—ALSO— A Full Assortment of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. The whole of the above Stock is now offered for sale, either wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices for cash, in order to make room for a new stock for the spring and as economy is the order of the day, persons in want of any of the above articles would do well to call and see a sample for themselves. Clothing of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in good style. January 3. Wes. & Ath. 119.

CHEBUCTO HOUSE. NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE. NO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET. Opposite Messrs. Overington & Grassie's Wharf.

R. G. HALLS respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, in Town and Country, that he has opened the above Establishment, on his own account, where he will constantly have on hand articles of superior quality, connected with the GROCERY, GROCERY and PAINTER'S BUSINESS, which will be supplied at the lowest remunerative price.

Family and Ship Stores. Country produce taken in exchange for goods, which will be supplied without advance on the usual retail prices. Articles from the Country received on consignment which will be disposed of (at a small per centage) to the best advantage and the proceeds daily forwarded. April 19. (93) Wes. & Ath. 17 noon. (17)

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. NOW opening at the STRAITSHEAD at House, a variety of A FANCY GOODS, viz.—Toy Tea Sets, Dessert de Table, Cut Glass, Toilette Bottles, Figures in endless variety, Named and Exhibition Mugs, Crystal Stands, Glass Dishes and Cake Stands, &c., suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. CLEVERDON & CO., Store near the Ordnance Gate. December 29. Wes. & Ath. 4w.

Just Received per Steamer. BLACK and Coloured Velvet Brackets, Grotchet Wool Duff and Slaves, Pink, Sarsenet, Ribbon, Flax Silks, Best Brown Hitting Cotton, and other Goods.

—ALSO— British Manufactured India Rubber Coats and Leggings, of superior quality. B. L. ANDERSON & CO. Jan. 10. Wes. & Ath.

Ex Steamer Canada from Paris, via Liverpool. THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large assortment of Paper Weights, Albumen Ornaments, melting Bottles, Lute Moulds, Lute and Nail Brushes. Also—Orphanes, Almond Cream and Bannoline, at No. 129 Granville Street. ROBERT G. FRASER. January 8.

1852. Staffordshire House. 1852. 500 Crates Earthenware. THE SUBSCRIBER begs to call the attention of their friends and the public in general to the extensive stock of EARTHENWARE, CHINA & GLASSWARE, which during the winter months they will dispose of at unexampled low prices, to make room for their spring goods. Country Merchants who are in the habit of getting their Goods in shipping time, would do well to give us a call. Our stock is replenish with every useful article for House keeping. No charge for Package or Packing. Jan. 17. CLEVERDON & Co.

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital \$185,000. Insures on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, &c., at the lowest rates of premium compatible with safety; and on all insurable lives at rates of premium far below that of any English or Scotch Company, and all Policy holders participate in the profits of the Company, which have hitherto amounted to 45 to 50 per cent. on the amount paid in, and divided annually. Plans, pamphlets, and every information furnished by R. S. BUCK, Esq., M. D. DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. The Subscriber informs the Public, that he is Agent of the sale of the above excellent Compound, in this Province, and invites those dealing in the article, and all who are afflicted with the various diseases, for which the Sarsaparilla is known to be beneficial, to call and try the above, before putting any confidence in the slanders that the agents of 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. June 18, 1850. DANIEL STARR.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION. Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescott Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have used the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer to any enquirer, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled the years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the violence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above from the accuracy of the attack and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. (signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walsh.

Margaret McConnigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND TOMACH OF A PERSON 81 YEARS OF AGE. From Messrs. Thom & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can furnish the following statement. August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take an exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (signed) HENRY COLE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT. Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 23rd, 1851.

Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a further hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the Goulburn Herald, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY. Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints: Ague, Female Irregularities, Sore throats, Bilious Complaints, Fevers of all kinds, Scrofula or King's evil, Pleurisy, Fits, Stone and Gravel, Dropsy, Headaches, Tic Douloureux, Bowel complaint, Indigestion, Ulcers, Colic, Inflammation, Tumours, Constipation of bowels, Jaundice, Venereal Affections, Consumption, Lumbago, Worms, all kinds, Dropsy, Liver Complaints, White Swellings, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Krysipilas, Retention of Urine, who ever cause, &c.

Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot or box. Sub Agents in Nova Scotia—Dr. Harding, Windsor Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg. T. R. Palfrey, Liverpool. N. Tipper, Cornwallis. Tucker & Smith, Truro. J. & C. Bull, Guysborough. B. Cochran & Co., Newport. G. N. Bullock, Horton. B. Legge, Mahone Bay. S. Fulton & Co. Wallace, J. F. Moore, Caledonia. T. & J. Jost, Sydney. J. Matheson, Bras d'Or. F. Smith, Port Hood. M. Gibson, Pictou. E. Starns, Yarmouth.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 26 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 6d., 4s., 6s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 20s., 40s., and 50s. each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

Jan. 1. PALI IMPORTATIONS. Bell & Black, HEREBY offer a choice stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and coming seasons, comprising Welsh and Lancashire FLANNELS, Blue, Black and Fanny Wines and Beavers, Black and Fanny Casimere and Brocades. A large assortment of COBURGS, Delaines, and other stuff Goods. White, Printed and Grey COTTONS, Various kinds of American Cotton and Woolen Manufactures. White and Blue Cotton Warp and Cotton BATTING, Long and square SHAWLS in great variety, BLANKETS, Cash Merinos, Hosiery, Ladies' Muslin and Crap Collars, &c. &c. Gents' Long Cloth and Lambs Wool Shirts, &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Oct. 15. Wes., C. Mes., & Guard.

Fire Proof Building To Let. THE North Store in Acadia corner, adjoining the Subscriber's EARthenware Store, is being a first rate stand for business—rent moderate. Also the new BRICK BUILDING in Marchington's land, suitable for a Grocery or a Warehouse for storing Goods. For further information inquire of Jan. 17. CLEVERDON & Co.

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colours the Hair, and not the Skin. This dye may be applied to the hair over night, turning the lightest RED or GREY HAIR to a dark brown, and by repeating a second night, to a bright jet black.

DEAFNESS.

Use Dr. EARZETTE'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam which are symptoms of approaching deafness.

Sold wholesale for the Proprietor in Nova Scotia at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Halifax; in Windsor by Mrs. Wiley; in Dartmouth by D. Farrell, and by one agent in every town in N. S. and N. B.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Founded 1843, Capital £100,000 Stg. Chief Office, 48 Moorgate Street, Bank, London. The following important benefits are offered by this Company: 1st. A return will be made for the surrender of whole term Policies (after payment of three annual premiums) of the full Office value.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE.—The total Revenue of this Province, New Brunswick, from the 1st January to the 30th November, 1851, amounted to £117,363, and there was collected at St. John in Dec., £4,428—showing an increase over the Revenue of 1850, of £17,711.—Observer.

P. E. ISLAND.—The Legislature of the Island met on the 22nd inst. A gentleman crossed from Cape Tormentine to Cape Traverse, on the ice, without the aid of a boat, on the 12th inst.—a feat said to be unprecedented.

The Secretary of the Episcopal Church Society, at Toronto, has been arrested on a charge of defalcation to the extent of £2,000.

The vessels owned at Yarmouth—above 25 tons—comprise 1 ship, 18 brigs, 21 brigs, 20 brigs, 46 schooners—total 106 vessels,—18,880 tons.

In the Pennsylvania legislature, a bill has been introduced which makes it unlawful for any negro or mulatto to come into or settle in the state, and any person encouraging them to come in and settle is liable to a fine of \$100.

Louisville, Ky., 15th.—The steamer George Washington, bound to New Orleans, was burnt up at Onslow, 65 miles west of Memphis, on 4th inst. A man, his wife and two children in the ladies cabin, and one deck passenger, were burnt to death.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Intelligence has been received here that, on the 29th of November, in lat. 9, lon. 35, the brig of war Brazilia, from Pernambuco, brought to and boarded two American vessels, and demanded their papers.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—The great case of Irwin vs. N. Longworth, involving property to the amount of over \$500,000, was decided this morning by the court in Banc in favour of the plaintiff. The case has been in court eleven years.

A girl, 13 years old, acting in the capacity of Nurse, has been tried at Philadelphia, and found "guilty of murder in the second degree," for causing the death of an infant 10 months old by making it swallow pins and needles.

The British steamer Unicorn has been seized at Benicia, by the custom-house authorities, for trespassing on the revenue laws of the U. States, by trading from San Francisco to Benicia without entrance and clearance. Her cargo, when seized, was valued at over \$50,000.

The Oswego Journal reports the failure of Lewis & Boardsley, who have long been engaged in the milling and forwarding business. Their liabilities are named at \$200,000.

His Excellency's Speech.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I regret that I have to announce to you the death of His late Majesty, the King of Hanover.

Since the close of the last Session two Despatches have been received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies which will render indispensable a re-consideration of the Acts providing for the construction of inter-Colonial Railways.

Delegates have arrived here from Canada and New Brunswick, and with a view to meet the altered circumstances in which the Provinces are placed, have made propositions to my Government, which will be submitted for your grave consideration, unembarrassed by any premature action of the Executive.

The correspondence will be laid before you without delay, and I shall rejoice, if a measure, mutually satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government and to the British North American Provinces, can be matured.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The accounts for the past and the estimates for the current year, shall be submitted without delay.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

It becomes us to acknowledge the bounties of Providence liberally bestowed during the past year. An abundant harvest has restored cheerfulness and activity to the rural districts. A steadily increasing Revenue indicates the expansion of our commerce, and enlarged consumption, by the great body of the people, of the comforts and luxuries of life.

The partial failure of the siltre fisheries has, I regret to learn, severely tried a large class of hardy and industrious men. To what extent this has been occasioned or aggravated by the depredations committed by foreigners on our rights of fishery, I trust that you may be able to determine. You will be gratified to hear that the Government of Canada and New Brunswick have promised their co-operation in the repression of these intrusions, and you may securely calculate on my approval of any well devised measure, that will give, to an interest so important, effectual protection.

The Act for the encouragement of Education will expire on the first of May. Your attention will be invited to a measure, combining with the clauses of the old Law, which experience has tested, such improvements as the Superintendent of Education is prepared to recommend. That Officer's reports shall be laid before you, and I trust that you will see the propriety of placing our Common Schools on a more efficient footing, by establishing a Normal Institution, in which Teachers may be trained.

That Nova-Scotia may reap the full advantages of her insular position, it is very desirable that further encouragement should be given for the establishment of efficient lines of Steam communication to connect important points on the Gulf and Atlantic shores, with each other, and with surrounding States and Colonies.

The proceedings and practice of the Common Law Courts have been carefully revised by Commissioners appointed last year. Their report will be laid before you, and, I confidently hope, may prepare the way for greater simplicity in the forms of Law, and a more speedy and certain distribution of justice.

The practicability of combining the Equity with the Supreme Court, is now under consideration, and I hope to be able to submit the Commissioners' report upon that subject before the close of the Session.

No. 1. of the Provincial Magazine, printed and published by James Bowes & Son, has been laid on our table. The mechanical work does credit to the printers, and we hope it will prove a profitable enterprise to all concerned.

The Railway.

The absorbing topic here at present is the Railway. It is generally acknowledged, from the turn things have taken, that the subject will have to be considered by the Legislature de novo. We hope some feasible plan will be devised by which the Provinces will secure the advantages of a Railroad—to us the great desideratum of the day. The Hon. Messrs. Hincks, Young, and Tache, Delegates from Canada, and the Hon. E. Chandler of New Brunswick, arrived in the city on Tuesday last; but nothing has as yet transpired as to the results of the Conference.

Major Norton, it is said, proposes to place in the Spring a large and powerful Steamer in the Gulf, to run between Pictou and Quebec.

The Temperance Demonstration at Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening last, was one of a very gratifying and profitable character.

A correspondent from New Brunswick writes,—"I am happy to find that your paper grows in public favour, and hope your agents in New Brunswick will exert themselves a little more in its behalf, as money is more plentiful." We hope so too.

Nearly all the Members of the House of Assembly have arrived in the city.

January 28th.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Robert McKay, Esq., to be Custos Rotulorum for the County of Pictou.—Royal Gazette.

To Correspondents.

Hopewell: R. A. C. Christian name of the Lady not mentioned: we defer the publication till it be forwarded. We would also mention that your letter contained 25s., instead of 20s., as advised. We have placed 10s. to last year's account instead of 5s.

Several communications came too late to be inserted in this number. Our correspondents eastward of the city, especially from New Brunswick, will please bear in mind that the mail which formerly reached us on Monday, does not arrive until Wednesday night, by which time the space allotted to correspondents is generally supplied. We should be glad if they would forward their communications by the mail which arrives here on Saturday evening.

To Agents.

If each of our present subscribers would interest himself, so as to procure another, it would greatly further the interests of the paper, and be the means of introducing profitable reading into numerous families.

We can supply a few more numbers from the beginning of the year, or if preferred, from the commencement of this volume in July last.

Please state the time from which papers to new subscribers are to be sent.

Letters and Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.) Rev. A. McNutt (40s.), Rev. R. Smith (100s., 6 new sub.), R. A. Chesley (2 new sub., 25s.), Rev. R. Weddall (80s., 3 new sub.), Mr. George Henderson (2 new sub.), Rev. H. Pope, junr.

You have our personal thanks for your highly appreciated efforts in behalf of The Wesleyan. Don't be discouraged—there are more yet to come, we hope.

Marriages.

On Friday, 23rd inst, by the Rev. A. Forrester, David Ross, of the 42nd Regiment, to Ann Fraser, both of Inverness, Scotland.

At Windsor, by the Rev. J. Gilpin, Captain Michael McEwen, of Hantsport, to Miss Rebecca Harvey, of Newport.

On the 18th December, at Edinburgh, William Case, Esq., Major 3rd Regiment, to Adelaide Maria Dickson, eldest daughter of the late Lieut General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K. C. B.

On the 14th inst, at Windsor by the Rev. Henry Pope, Mr. William Mearns, of Newport, to Miss Ann Scott, daughter of David Scott, Esq., of Windsor.

On the 20th ult, at Bayville, by the Rev. H. Pope, jr., Mr. James Sim, to Miss Mary Ann Tennison, both of the above mentioned place.

At the Wesleyan Mission House, Charlottetown, on the 1st inst, by the Rev. F. Smallwood, Mr. John Fracasson, to Miss Elizabeth Smallwood, both of Lot 48.

By the Rev. J. V. Jost, on the 12th inst, at the Blanch, County of Shelburne, Martin Thomas, to Mary Nickerson.

By the Same, on the 31st Dec., at North East Harbour, in the Same County, James Rice King, to Chrissa Ann Perry.

By the Same, on the 18th inst, at the West Passage, Barrington, Knowles Hopkins, to Mary Swin.

On the 2nd inst, at Port Mouton, by Rev. R. Weddall, Mr. Jno. Edwin McQuinn, of Hunt's Point to Miss Daniela LESLEY, of Port Mouton.

On the 4th inst, at the Hunt's Point Chapel, Mr. William FARQUHAR, of the above place to Miss Isabella MCINTOSH, of Port Jolie.

At Jamaica, (L. I.) New York, on the 8th inst, by the Rev. Beverley R. Betts, Henry Barclay ROBINSON, Esq., of Fredericton, N. B. to Caroline BETTS, only daughter of William Betts, Esq.

Deaths.

On Friday, 23rd, after a few hours severe suffering, George CALDWELL, youngest son of Mr. Wm Caldwell, junr, aged 2 years.

On Friday, 23rd, at half past 9 o'clock, George William SMYTH, son of William Smyth, aged 9 months.

On Wednesday the 21st inst, at the residence of her Son, at Boston, Mass., after a long and severe illness, Mrs. Maria Ann MOSELEY, aged about 56 years, late of this city.

At Inverness, Scotland, on the 7th Dec. last, after a short distressing illness, James FRASER, third son of Mr. Angus Fraser, late of this city, aged four years and three months.

At Liverpool, Dec 24th 1851, Jno. MULLINS, aged 70 years: Also Barbara MULLINS, his wife died on the 26th aged 76 years. Mrs Mullins had been for upwards of 40 years a very consistent member of the Wesleyan Church. Her Bible was her constant companion, and from it she derived divine comfort during a very protracted sickness. Her end was peace. The funeral took place on the following Sabbath, when they were interred in one grave: "they were pleasant in their lives, and in their death were not divided." A large concourse of people were gathered together on the occasion to pay their last tribute of respect to the deceased.

At Liverpool, October 30th 1851, Mrs Mercy IRVIN, aged 60 years.

William MANTHOUS, Dec 13th aged 59 years, Mill Village.

On the 12th inst, at the residence of the Rev James Robertson, Bridgetown, (N. S.) Mrs Sarah HANSBARD, widow of the late Major Hansard, of the 60th Regiment of Foot, in her 78th year.

At Yarmouth, (N. S.) on the 5th inst, at the residence of her father, G. N. Van Norden, Esq., Mary Ann AVERY, wife of the Rev R. Avery, Rector of Pugwash, aged 38 years.

At Tusket Wedge, near Yarmouth, on Thursday, 8th inst, the Rev John NUGENT, Pastor of the R. C. congregation of that place and Yarmouth town.

On Thursday morning, at 2 o'clock, at her residence, Tower Road, after a painful and lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Joanna BRODENTRICK, aged 67 years.

At the Wesleyan Mission House, in Woodstock, N. B., on the 26th inst, Charles Edward KNIGHT, only son of the Rev John Allison, and grand-son of the Rev R. Knight, aged one year and seven months.—St. John's Paper, Dec. 27th.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

FRIDAY, 23rd.—R. M. Steamship Cambria, Stone, Boston, 38 tons, to S. Cunard & Co; brig Chebucto, Wyman, Bermuda, via Ship Harbour and Owl's Head.

SATURDAY, 24th.—brig Kingston, Durkee, Montego Bay, Jan, 23 days, to H. Yeomans; brig Mary, Swin, Jaguira, 23 days, to G. H. Starr.

SUNDAY, 25th.—R. M. Steamship America, Shannon, Liverpool, G. B., 14 days, to S. Cunard & Co—experienced boisterous weather; Packet brig Halifax, Mearns, Boston, 48 hours, to B. Wier & Co; and others; brig Emily, Young, New York, 11 days, to W. Fryor & Sons; [was off the Harbour on 17th inst.]

TUESDAY, 27th.—brig Eagle, Hillers, Matanzas, 14 days, to C. West & Son.

WEDNESDAY, 28th.—scho Branscoe, Murphy, Sydney; Pearl, Bell, Fortine Bay, to B. McLearn; Union, Reynolds, Boston, 20 days, general cargo for P. E. Island, last from Canada.

CLEARED.

January 22.—brigt Orter, Masters, Bermuda—Saltus & Wainwright.

January 23.—brig Eric, Douglas, B. W. Indies—Saltus & Wainwright; schoer Ocean Queen, Wilson, B. W. Indies—Fairbanks & Allison; Rambler, Nowell, Kingston, Jamaica; L. & J. T. West.

January 24.—larger (Goring), Mackenzie, Mauritius—Fairbanks & Allison; brig Brooklyn, Mitchell, Cuba—Creston & Grainger; schoer Chebrocton, Wyman, Bermuda—S. Cunard & Co; schoer Delegate, Smith, Demerara.

January 26th.—R. M. Steamship America, Shannon, Boston, brig Nancy, Taylor, Kingston, Jan, by J. Esson & Co; schoer Quebec Trader, Thompson, Demerara, by T. O. Kinnear & Co.

January 27.—brig Emma, Adeline, Cronan, B. W. Indies, by D. Cronan, and A. Keith.

January 28.—brigt Halifax, Mearns; Boston, by B. Wier & Co; schoer Mazonia, Thorburn, Burgess, N. F., by T. Bell; Margaret, Odell, Newell, by Peter Furlong; Julia Eliza, do, by B. McLearn.

January 29.—brigs Fawn, Montreal, Porto Rico—G. & A. Mitchell; Undans, Kenney, Falmouth, Jamaica—T. O. Kinnear & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Gravesend, Dec 30th—arr'd, Aspasio, Parrsborough—21st—Richard Downey, P. E. Island.

Glyde, Dec 31st—arr'd, Aurora, Pictou.

Appleton, Dec 25th—arr'd, Viceroy, P. E. Island.

Queenstown, Dec 29th—arr'd, Orwell, P. E. Island.

Cookstown—arr'd, Rio, P. E. Island.

Chernarvon, Dec 25th—arr'd, Edward, Patton, St. Mary's.

Baltimore, Jan 15th—arr'd, brig Harriet Ann, Struan, Demerara.

18th—Pomona, McKay, Halifax.

Brigt Chebucto reports having seen a brig off Owl's Head on Thursday, apparently bound to Halifax.

St. John, N. B. Jan 8th—arr'd schoer Windsor, Francis, Fredericksburg.

12th—Francis, Digby.

Holmes Hole, Jan 9th—arr'd schoer Bligo Rock, Cornwallis, for New York.

New York, Jan 19th—arr'd, brig Nautilus, Faulkner, St. Ann's Bay; brig Alameda, Holmes, Mayaguer.