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Poetry.

For the Wesleyan

THE THREE VOWS.

TO MY INFANT BOY IN HEAVEN.

When first I clasped thy lovely form,
And viewed thy bright, blue eyes,
I vowed in strength Divine, that I
Would train thee for the skies.

Then at the altar's sacred shrine,
With ardent Christian joy,
I consecrated thee to God,
My smiling infant boy.

Then with a chastened mother's grief,
The priceless jewel given,
I gave thee back, my cherub boy,
A spirit pure to Heaven.

Strike—strike thy harp—in cadence deep,
Join in the Heavenly song;
In union sweet thy parents dear,
Will soon the theme prolong.

January, 1852. MARY L. ALLEN.

HOME.

BY BERNARD BARTON.

Where burns the low'd'neath brightest
Shining the social breast?
Where beats the fond heart lightest,
Its humble hopes possessed?
Where is the smile of sadness,
Of meek-eyed patience born?
Worth more than those of gladness,
Which earth's bright cheek adorns?
Pleasure is marked by fletness,
To those who blindly roam;
While grief itself has sweetness
At Home, dear Home.

Is't not the tie that strengthens
Our hearts in hours of grief,
The silver links that lengthen
Joy's visit when most brief,
Thy eyes in all their splendour
Are vocal to the heart,
And voices gay and tender
Ere eloquence impart,
Thou dost thou sigh for pleasure,
Oh! do not blindly roam;
Lest seek that hidden treasure,
At Home, dear Home.

Does pure religion charm thee,
Far more than ought below?
Wouldst thou that she should arm thee
Against the hour of woe?
Think not she dwelleth only
In temples made for prayer,
For home itself were lonely
Without her presence there,
The devote may falter,
The bigot blindly roam,
If worshipless his altar,
At Home, dear Home.

Love over it presideth,
With meek and watchful care,
Its holy service guideth,
And shows its perfect law,
If there no shame be found—
What can thy prayers avail thee,
With kneeling crowds around?
God! leave thy gifts unoffered,
Before religion's dome,
And be her first-fruit proffered
At Home, dear Home.

Christian Miscellany.

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

For the Wesleyan.

Foreign Missions.

No. II.

MR. EDITOR.—In our last, we took a cursory view of the present moral and spiritual state of the heathen world; it is our intention now to enquire as to what has been done to evangelize it, and the effects produced.

For many ages, after the Apostles and their immediate successors had finished their mission, the Christian Church degenerated into a cold, lifeless and formal state; and after a time, pomp and parade took the place of vital, practical piety, and instead of zeal for the glory of God and the salvation of immortal souls, a cold indifference sprung up, and ripened into ease and luxury.

But in the fifteenth century a burning and a shining light arose on the church and on the

world, in the person of MARTIN LUTHER, who, through the special providence and grace of God, overthrew popish idolatry in Germany, gave vitality and life to the Christian system, and spread the savour of Jesus's name through every kingdom on the Continent of Europe. Nor was illustrious but unhappy England uninfluenced by the Reformation. Cranmer, Latimer, Ridley, and others arose, and cleansed the Sanctuary; and though it cost them a Martyr's death and won for them a Martyr's crown, the work was accomplished, and Protestantism, the safe guard of England, was established, and so established, that none but a Protestant can now sway the sceptre on the British Throne.

In the course of years, as Christianity became more highly appreciated, and the wants of the perishing millions of our race became more fully known, Missionary Institutions were organized, and Missionaries, with the Holy Bible in their hands, were sent by the Church to preach the Gospel to the heathen. The Church Missionary Society, the London Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the Baptist Missionary Society, with other kindred institutions, sprung up in quick succession, and now scores and hundreds of Missionaries connected with these Societies, are standing on the high places of the Mission field, unfurling the banner of the Cross, and proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation in the name of Christ. Many valuable lives have been sacrificed on the Missionary Altar, and many years of mental and bodily exertion have been spent by the philanthropist and the Christian, and many millions of money have been appropriated in this noble work. In the year 1847, the Protestant Churches throughout the world raised for Missionary purposes alone, the sum of £548,955, whilst, £155,843 were raised by the Roman Catholics for the same object. Much has already been done, and much remains yet to be done.

The effects produced have kept pace with the efforts made. Instead of the Missions proving a failure, as some have boldly asserted, they have been crowned with glorious results. Many, once riving in the region and shadow of death, have been brought into the light of the Gospel's beams. Christ—heathen superstition has been overthrown,—pagan idolatry has given place to Christianity, and thousands and tens of thousands of degraded heathen have been emancipated from the bondage of sin and Satan, and brought into the liberty of the children of God. The social, political, and religious privileges, enjoyed by the once deluded and degraded, but now ransomed and redeemed tribes of Adam, amply repay the Christian for all his labour and toil; and stimulates him to increased exertions in so noble and righteous a cause. Who would not praise God for his sanction and blessing, vouchsafed to Missionary efforts, and for the many precious souls that have been already brought home to glory or are on their way thither? May we not with the poet of Methodism sing

"Come thou conqueror of the nations,
Now on thy white horse appear;
Earthquakes, deaths, and desolations
Signify thy kingdom near;
True and faithful
Establish thy dominion here,
"Thine the kingdom, power and glory,
Thine the ransomed nations are;
Let the heathen fall before thee,
Let the Isles the power declare;
Judge and conquer
All mankind in righteous war."

February 6th. JUSTITIA.

The Loss of Children.

In the round of their duties, rejoicing with those who rejoice, and weeping with those who weep, clergymen find it their most difficult duty to offer consolation to those who mourn the loss of children. The sentiment of the aged patriarch seems almost universal: "If I am bereaved of my children, I am bereaved." Parents, almost from the birth of a

child, look upon it as destined to succeed them. They labour late and early to prepare the new-comer for the place which they think it is to fill when they are gone. They submit to self-denial, and impose upon themselves toil, that it may be fitted for the responsibilities which they see in the future; and when that hope is suddenly cut off, then grief has all the pregnancy of disappointment. It is sorrow for the future, as well as for the past and the present. It is a mourning for children which will not be comforted, because they are not.

Perhaps the past season has not been more than usually fatal to the young; but the writer of this article has had frequent occasion to meet those who bewailed their buried hopes, in the cutting off of their offspring. Such dispensations of Providence teach, not merely the superiority of religious consolation above all other, but the truth that religion offers the only comfort at such a time. There is no earthly consideration which can reconcile a parent to the loss of the expectation he had built on his children. There is nothing earthly which can make any compensation for such a loss. There is no scheme of human philosophy which can make the death of the young seem proper, or even tolerable, to the feelings of their survivors. Cold stoicism and forced resignation to inevitable fate may prevent the utterance of complaint; but the heart rebels still, though pride may keep silence.

Christianity neither urges nor approves of any such forced composure. "Jesus wept" and if we do not permit our grief to become too passionate, or too protracted; it neither lead us to repine at Providence nor neglect our duties to the living, we may weep too. If it were not intended that we should grieve at the loss of friends, death would not be attended with circumstances so full of pain and affliction. It is our nature; and he also who took our nature upon him, dropped tears of affection over the tomb of Lazarus.

He who wept for Lazarus declared himself the Resurrection and the Life. Therefore, whoever believes in him, though he sorrow for the dead, sorrows not for his dear children as one without hope. He reposes on the wisdom of God and on his mercy, and he rejoices that the disposal of our lives is in the hands of One who causes all things to work together for good to them that love Him. He labours to draw wisdom from affliction, and to feel that, though God's ways are mysterious, and past our finding out, yet the day will come, if we walk in his commandments, when all that confounds our feeble sense will be made plain. The Lord gave, and he hath taken away. When we can bring our hearts truly to say, "Blessed be his name," we have already disarmed sorrow, by a true and living faith. When he loveth, he chasteneth. We are not as he sees; and therefore should we defer to his wisdom, and, trusting in His mercy, we shall receive our own again hereafter, and be blessed in our affliction, even here.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

Education the Question of the Day.

Who doubts that education is the question of the day? Time was when the mass of the nation lay in indolent quiescence, surrounded only by inert elements and feeble and sluggish influences. The soul had no appetites, and the world no stimulants. But now all appetites are awakened and eager with hunger; and baits and stimulants abound on every side. The question is now not whether the soul shall be educated, but what that education shall be. All are learning fast, learning ever. The question is what are they learning? All are becoming, in some sense and form or other, highly educated—the question is, what sort of an education do they receive? Are they being educated for sense, sin, and Satan, or for Christ and God? for good to themselves and others, or for boundless and ever intenser evil? for the nation's and, the

world's curse, or for the blessing of all time to come?

Look at the intense activities which with dizzy speed are ever plying. With what universal energy, what maddening impetus does the whirl of material energies and interest revolve! Science is growing ever keener of sight, and swifter and stronger of wing. Art becomes quicker and more skillful in invention, and more deftly and nimble of hand. Commerce multiplies with astonishing rapidity her means and correspondently increases her channels, whilst her ever enlarging host of votaries serve her daily with more passionate and reckless abandonment. Labour continually presses her sons to make more struggling efforts, and endure more weary burdens. Necessity and ambition, the two great taskmasters, ply the scourge more and more fiercely, and drive more swiftly onward the straining and competing crowds. Work, work, work,—head and hand—brain and body—heart and flesh. Work till you sink—run till you faint—struggle till you die.

Such is the picture of the age. But where is religion in all this? What of the soul and eternity—what of everlasting truth and love—what of God above, and the after life in all this?

Woe to the nations in which all things are thought of but religion—all powers growing but the power of love to God—all means multiplying and becoming more efficient but the means of diffusing holiness! Such a nation is fast corroding into rottenness—fast consuming into hollowness and embers.—Religion only is the conservative power—and vital force—of society. Without it a nation must crumble and decay.

The times are educating the present generation,—whether we educate or not. But the education of the times is one, the tendency of which is to utterly secularize and materialize the soul, to banish high spiritual truth out of the region of thought, and to exclude religious impulses from all play upon the motives of action. It is impossible to overstate the truth on this matter, and if we would save our nation from being made over entire to the Mammon power of a godless materialism, we must interpose with a practical, effective, religious education.—*London Watchman.*

Men who care for none of these Things.

I do not know anything more affecting and distressing than to behold men of the greatest capacity, of the greatest grasp of mind, as to worldly things and temporal projects, who are yet acting as if they had no souls; as if there were no God to whom they are accountable, no judgment-day awaiting them, and as if there were no such place as heaven and hell; while yet these things are set before them in the Scriptures in the most awful terms. But "this their way is their folly"; and their posterity approve their sayings; they have the majority with them, no doubt; yet the error is fundamental, because it is in the heart; and, while it is in the heart, it is in every thing. They are dying creatures, and yet do not consider that they are building on the sand; that their houses will fall. That is a remarkable expression of our Lord's: "That which is highly esteemed among men is an abomination in the sight of God." So much for fashion, and general opinion and popular applause; so much for the voice of the majority. Then "this their way is folly," however admired and applauded; since misery and destruction are the end thereof; for "broad is the road that leadeth to destruction," and the majority are walking in that way. Will, you, then, prefer fashion to your souls? Will you listen to the voice of a majority in error? Will you choose to live in darkness and the shadow of death? because the greater part of mankind are lying in this state? Instead of following in this error, may God enable you to take the "narrow path," and stand firm for time and eternity.—*Cecil.*

Wesleyan Missions.

(From Wesleyan Notices.)

Canada.

NEW INDIAN MISSION.

Whilst occupying all our Stations, and supplying them efficiently with Missionaries, Teachers, and Interpreters, we have ventured to commence an entire new Mission, amongst a most destitute tribe of Indians at Garden River, on the north shore of Lake Huron. In the village at the mouth of the river there are about two hundred and eighty resident Indians; but it is a place of great resort by those who live to the north. The Missionary and Teacher have received a hearty welcome by the Chiefs and the people, who have cheerfully ceded as much land as is needed for the use of the Mission. A good squared log-house is just completed, through the energy and skill of Mr. M'Dougall. The next effort must be a house which will serve the double purpose of sanctuary and school. The parents of children here are very anxious that their children should be taught to read and write. There are about fifty who are prepared to join the school as soon as it is opened.—Amongst the whole of this band there were but two persons found who had any right perceptions of God, or who prayed to Him as the Great Spirit. These had acquired their knowledge from transient visits to other Stations, where the light of the Gospel shines, the rays of which had fallen and rested upon their minds. With these two exceptions, the whole band, and thousands and tens of thousands beyond them, are in a state of gross darkness, pollution, misery, and death. The Missionary appointed to this remote Station can converse partially in their language, and, by agreement, is to devote himself to the acquisition of it, so as to preach to the people, in their own tongue, the glories of the gospel.

TRANSLATIONS INTO OJIBWAY.

Some progress has recently been made in translations. The First Catechism, in Muncey, is in the hands of the printer. At a meeting of the Missionary Board some days since, a Resolution was passed to print an edition of the Oneida Hymn-Book. Mr. Sickles forwarded to me the manuscript for this, some eighteen months ago. We were waiting for our means to enlarge, before we could with safety incur the expense. The book will be got out as speedily as possible. The translation of hymns into the Ojibway, to form an addition to those which have long been in use, is being effected through the Rev. Thomas Hurlburt, who has spent more than twenty years in the Indian work. So thoroughly does he understand the language, that it is a subject of surprise to the Indians themselves, to hear him pray and preach in "their own tongue." They say, "He is an Indian in a white man's skin." He speaks with lively emotion of the kindly treatment received from you, during the time he acted under your authority and direction in the north-west; and declares that no inducement could have allured him away, had he had not been compelled to seek a milder clime, for the restoration of his own and Mrs. Hurlburt's strength, and the actual preservation of life.

NEW INDIAN MANUAL LABOUR SCHOOL.

In some of my former communications, I mentioned the desirableness of having a third Indian Manual Labour School. The distance between the bands at the north from the Institutions now worked by us at Alderville and Mount Elgin, and the little intercourse and sympathy shown by them to the people resident at these Stations, are among the reasons to be assigned for its erection. They have a splendid tract of land still unsundered to the Crown; an immense tongue of eighty miles in length, and averaging twenty-five in width, washed by the waters of Lake Huron on the south, and by those of the Georgian Bay and Owen's Sound on the north, where it is designed to erect a third school. Arrangements have been made with the Indian Department, for a sum to be passed annually to this contemplated work. If a grant of £500 could be made by the Wesleyan Mis-

sionary Society, for this noble enterprise; no appropriation could be more consistent with our obligations and duties, promoting at once the temporal and eternal welfare of a people, once the sole proprietors of this magnificent country.—*Rev. Enock Wood.*

Family Circle.

The Widow's Will: A True Tale.

BY REV. A. M. SCOTT.

It was a bitter night. The snow had been falling in fleecy flights during the greater portion of the day, and the cold was so intense that little business of any kind had been prosecuted by the industrious and enterprising citizens of the village. Night had succeeded day. The snow and sleet were still descending, and the spirit of the storm seemed to howl around the house, and through the fields and orchards and forests, and among the distant mountains.

Mr. Rowland had returned from his counting-house at an earlier hour than usual. Supper had been served, and the family had gathered around the sparkling fire. The children had been put to bed in an adjoining apartment, and the infant was sleeping in the cradle under the immediate notice of its mother. Mr. Rowland was reading a newspaper, and as the fitful blast moaned around his commodious dwelling, he would make some remarks relative to the severity of the weather. Mrs. R. was parting the flaxen curls upon the head of the sleeping babe, and occasionally she imprinted the warm kiss of affection upon its ruddy cheek. Suddenly some one rapped at the door. It was opened, when a little girl of about seven years-old was admitted. Her scanty dress was tattered and torn, a ragged quilt thrown around her slender shoulders, and a pair of miserable old shoes upon her feet. She was almost frozen.

"You are the widow Watkins' little daughter?" said Mrs. Rowland, inquiringly.

The little girl answered in the affirmative, and added that her Ma was sick, and wished Mr. Rowland to step over and see her, for she thought she would surely die.

Mr. Rowland owned the place on which the sick woman resided. She was very indigent, and but poorly able to pay the extravagant rent which the unfeeling owner exacted. The property was once her husband's, or rather her own; being a gift from her father on the very day of her wedding. Mr. Watkins was wealthy when a young man, and was educated for the bar, and no one seemed more likely to be successful in his profession. He and Mr. Rowland were early associates. The latter, a few years before the period at which we now find him, had commenced the nefarious traffic in ardent spirits—had grown rich—had induced Watkins to drink—made him drunk, and by degrees a drunkard; and when the poor besotted victim was unable to pay his debts, contracted mostly for rum, but partly by neglecting his professional duties, he, his former associate, his pretended friend, his destroyer, was the first to decry and oppress him. His horses and oxen were sold by the sheriff, next his household and kitchen furniture were seized, and finally a mortgage was given to Rowland upon the homestead of the drunkard, to secure the rum-dealer in the payment of a painful balance in his favour.

This calamity did not check the prodigal career of the inebriate. He still quaffed the liquid poison, and still did the heartless dealer hold out inducements to prevail upon him to sink lower into wretchedness and shame. A few weeks after, he was one morning found dead in the street. He had left the grocery at a late hour the preceding night, in a state of intoxication. The night was dark, and he probably missed his way—fell into a gutter—found himself unable to get out—and, being stupefied with rum, he went to sleep and froze to death.

Rowland in a short time foreclosed the mortgage, and the home of the drunkard's wife became the legal property of the man who had destroyed her peace, and reduced her to beggary and want. He permitted her to remain on the premises, exacting an extravagant rate of rent. Mental anguish,

excessive labour, want of proper nourishment, and exposure, had well nigh worn her out, and she was fast sinking into the grave, where the weary are at rest. No one had been near her; no one seemed to care for her; in fact it was not known even to her nearest neighbours that she was sick.

Mr. Rowland felt anxious only for his rent, there being at that time a small sum due. And perhaps it is owing to that circumstance that he so readily consented to accompany the little girl to the room of her sick mother. He drew on his overcoat, tied a woollen comforter round his neck, drew on his gloves, and taking his umbrella, sat out through the drifting snow and sleet, and bent his way to the widow's uncomfortable home.

He found her lying on a miserable bed of straw, with her head slightly elevated, the only chair belonging to her house being placed under her pillow. She was pale and ghastly, and evidently near the hour of dissolution. Mr. Rowland being seated on a rude wooden stool, she said, in a feeble but decided tone of voice,

"I have sent for you, sir, to pay me a visit, that I may make you the heir to my estate. My estate? I know you are ready to ask what estate I have to bequeath. And well may you ask that. I was once happy. This house was once mine; it was my father's gift—my wedding portion. I had horses and oxen, and cows and sheep, and orchards and meadows. 'Twas you that induced my poor erring husband to drink. It was you who placed before him the liquid poison, and pressed him to take it. 'Twas you that took away my horses and cows, and meadows and orchards, and my own home. 'Twas you that ruined my peace, destroyed my husband, and in the very noon of life sent him down to a drunkard's dishonoured grave. 'Twas you that made me a beggar, and cast my poor starving babes upon the charity of a pitiless world. I have nothing left but these ragged quilts; them you do not want—yet I have determined to bequeath you my estate. They are the tears that I have shed—tears that you have caused. Take this vial; wear it about your vile person; and when hereafter you present the flowing bowl to the lips of a husband and father, remember that you are inheriting another vial of widow's tears.

An hour more and the poor widow, the widow of a thousand sorrows, the once favoured child of fortune, the once lovely and wealthy bride, the once affectionate wife and devoted young mother, lay cold and senseless in death, and her soul had been summoned to that God who has said, "Vengeance is mine, and I will repay."

Tale of a Pin.

In an early month of the year 1778, with a tolerable education, and with many natural qualifications for a financial life, Jacques Laffitte was seeking for a situation as a clerk. He had high hopes and a light heart, for he brought with him a letter of introduction to M. Perregaux the Swiss Banker. But with all his sanguine anticipations and golden day dreams, he was bashful and retiring. It was with a trembling heart the young provincial appeared before the Parisian man of bonds and gold; he managed to explain the purpose of his visit, and presented his letter of recommendation. The banker quietly read the note. "It is impossible," said he, as he laid it aside, "that I can find room for you at present; all my offices are full; should there be a vacancy at a future time, I will see what can be done; in the meantime, I advise you to seek elsewhere, as it may be a considerable period before I shall be able to admit you." Away went sunshine and prosperous visions! Disappointed and gloomy, poor Jacques left the presence of the polite banker. As he crossed, with downcast eyes, the court-yard of the noble mansion, he observed a pin lying on the ground; his habitual habit of frugality, amidst his disappointment, were still upon the watch; he picked up the pin and stuck it into the lappel of his coat. From that trivial action sprang his future greatness; that one single act of frugal care and regard for little things opened the way to a stupendous fortune. From the window of his cabi-

net, M. Perregaux had observed the action of the rejected clerk, and he wisely thought that the man who would stoop to pick up a pin, under such circumstances, was endowed with the necessary qualities for a good economist; he read in that single act of parsimony an indication of a great financial mind, and he deemed the acquisition of such a one as wealth itself. Before the day had closed Laffitte received a note from the banker. "A place," it said, "is made for you at my office, which you may take possession of to-morrow." The banker was not deceived in his estimate of the character of Laffitte, and the young clerk soon displayed a talent and aptness for his calling that procured his advancement from the clerk to the cashier; from a cashier to a partner; and from a partner to the head proprietor of the first banking-house in Paris. He became a deputy, and then president of the council of ministers. What a destiny for the man who would stoop to pick up a pin!—*Merryweather's Anecdotes of Misers.*

Literary.

For the Wesleyan.
Mental Science.
NO. XXI.

THE EXISTENCE OF THE HUMAN MIND.

Man is capable of being governed by reason: brutes are governed by instinctive impulses. No merely instinctive actions can exist without impulses. If we view instinct as an active principle, it is utterly impossible that we can detach it from its dependence upon these impulses by which it is rendered visible. It acts under the dominion of impulses; and this instinctive action can have no existence unless impelled by foreign causes. Animals, it must be admitted, act from impulses; yet they cannot be impelled, at the same time, by contrary impulses, although they may be different. Nor can any impelling causes urge them to an action contrary to the preservation of their lives, and the propagation of their species. Animals seem to be so constructed by the Almighty, that they must necessarily be governed by the strongest impulses.

Man can distinguish between moral good and evil: brutes cannot. This is self-evident. Arguments, therefore, on either side, would be superfluous.

Man is capable of knowing, loving, and obeying his Maker; but animals are incapable of either. Man is capable of enjoying the approbation of God; the inferior animals are not.—Mr. Wesley says, "This is the specific difference between man and brutes; the great gulf which they cannot pass over."

It must, then, of necessity follow, that man is accountable to God for his actions; whereas brutes are not.

As an eloquent writer observes: "From what has already been said, there can be no doubt that brutes, in addition to pure instinct, possess also intelligence; like as they have sense, sensations, perceptions, memory: they compare their recollections and perceptions; they judge, and have the power of willing. But it must be remarked that, in animals, all these facts are connected with, if not dependent on, physical impressions. We act upon them; but it is by blows, cries, modifications of the voice, gestures, caresses, &c. The intellectual training of the brute never advances beyond this. It has sensations, but not ideas; intelligence, but not reflection. Man alone is capable of reflection; and here it may be asked, what is meant by reflection? It may be defined, the study of mind by means of mind; or the knowledge of thought by means of thought. The intelligence of the brute does not lead it to know or comprehend its own nature. Man alone comprehends his intelligence and judges his actions; hence it is, that he is a moral being; and he is such, because he is conscious of his thoughts, and judges them." Here then we have evidence of man's superiority.

The difference which actually exists between man and the animal creation is clearly specified in scripture. Solomon says, as rendered by Dr. Clarke, "Who considereth the immortal spirit of the sons of Adam, which ascendeth; it is from above; and the spirit or breath of the cattle, which descendeth; it is downwards unto the earth"; that is, it tends to the earth only. Here the inspired writer most evidently makes an essential difference between the human soul and that of brutes. He did not believe they had the same kind of spirit, and the same final lot, as some materialists and infidels assert.

But it may be asserted, by the advocates of materialism, that brute creatures think. This we do not deny; and, for anything we know to the contrary, they may exist in a future state.—Some eminent Divines, who were sound in the faith, have been of this opinion. The Rev. J. Edmondson, M. A., says, "Among these, it may be sufficient to name the ingenious Dr. Hildrop, and the venerable John Wesley. But if the

brute creation live after death, it will be in a state and place exactly suited to their inferior capacities. It has been supposed that they will be annihilated; but that must be left to God.—He only can destroy what he has made. To make something out of nothing, is an exclusive work of Omnipotence; to make that nothing which is something requires an exertion of the same Almighty power. This remark will apply to a grain of sand, as well as a seraph; for nothing can cease to be, without the will and power of Almighty God. Matter may change its form, and spirit its state and condition, but both remain in existence as long as it pleaseth the Creator of all things. And as annihilation is unknown in this world, we may conclude, on the principle of analogy, that it will never take place in the next." It is then, to say the least, possible, if not highly probable, that they may exist in a future world.

Dr. A. Clarke has assigned several reasons which, in his estimation, render the supposition, of the restoration of the brute creation to a state of happiness, very probable. The sacred canon, he admits, is totally silent on this subject; yet the reasons he has produced show that this doctrine is not destitute of probability. These reasons being both too many and too long to be inserted here, may be found, by those who are desirous of investigating the subject, in the latter part of his comment on the eighth chapter in St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. They appear to be both reasonable and conclusive. Positive certainty is, however, only with God; and, we know, "the Judge of all the earth will do right."

There are also certain operations of the human mind, that have not been advised, which at once prove not only its existence, but its superiority over the animal creation. These are especially worthy of our attention, and shall in the next place, be exhibited.

GEO. JOHNSON.

Point de Bate, Jan. 24, 1852.

Education.

For the Wesleyan.

Wesleyan Academy, Mount Allison, Feb. 2, 1852.

PLAN FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRANCH INSTITUTION FOR FEMALES.

MR. EDITOR.—It is doubtless known to very many of the readers of your paper, that the establishment of an Institution, designed to afford to the daughters of our friends throughout these Provinces educational privileges similar to those provided for youth of the other sex in the Academy in this place, has been long contemplated, and it is also probably pretty generally known among them, that some measures have been employed to prepare the way for the accomplishment of this very desirable end. Hitherto it has not been judged necessary to press the enterprise formally upon the public attention, but now, as the preliminary steps which have been taken with due deliberation, have led to a position whence those, to whom the business has been entrusted, are enabled to look forward with confident expectation of seeing the work consummated at no very distant period of time, and especially, as in advancing from this position, it will be indispensable to safety and success to have the sanction, assistance, and support of the friends generally throughout the Districts, it is deemed expedient to invite their attention to a review of the way by which this position has been reached, as it is believed, under Providential direction.

At the Annual Meeting of "the Board of Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy," held in June last, this subject received much serious consideration, resulting in the unanimous adoption of a certain preamble and series of resolutions, extracts from which, as given below, will enable any persons so disposed to trace the history of the movement up to that time:—

Whereas, The obligation to make suitable provision, at as early a period as possible, for the right education of the daughters of our own people and friends, especially which was distinctly acknowledged, by the members of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Districts, in a resolution which was unanimously passed at the united meeting held in this place in July, 1847, still exists; and,

Whereas, in consequence of the proposal made by the Founder of the Academy, to the New Brunswick District Meeting in 1848, to found a Branch Institution here for Females, and the offers of other persons in this neighbourhood to give subscriptions to a considerable amount to aid in its establishment, the matter was, by a resolution of that meeting, referred to the joint Managing or Educational Committee of the two Districts, by whom the following resolution was passed on the 17th June, 1848:—

Resolved unanimously, That in the case of an Academy for Females, referred to this Committee by the New Brunswick District Meeting, involving as it does the carrying out of our original wishes of establishing an Educational Institution for both sexes, meets with our hearty concurrence, and that the Chairman, the Principal, and the Treasurer be requested to procure a plan for a suitable building for such an Institution; that Mr. Allison be desired to proceed in its erection

so soon as the consent of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee is obtained,—and furthermore that the Rev. the Principal be appointed to give every information on the subject to the Secretaries on his contemplated visit to England; and

Whereas, The required permission to proceed in the establishment of such an Institution was given by the Committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in a resolution passed at a meeting held 27th September, 1848, and

Whereas, Although, in consequence of the distressing general depression of business which prevailed throughout the country for some time after the completion of these preliminary measures, it has been prudently deemed expedient to pause until now before proceeding further, we are of the opinion, after lengthened conversations upon the subject, and serious prayerful consideration in view of all the difficulties which must be surmounted in order to ensure final success, that the time has at length come when such an advanced position should be taken as will render available the noble offer of the generous Founder of the Academy, which he now renews, to give a THOUSAND POUNDS as a foundation for a Branch Institution for the right education of females upon Christian principles; and

Whereas, To justify the Board of Trustees in incurring the increased liabilities which must attend the establishment of such Branch Institution an additional sum of between three and four thousand pounds at least, must be secured:—

Therefore unanimously resolved, I. That the friends in Sackville and neighbouring places, who, in 1848, so generously pledged themselves to aid in this undertaking, be respectfully requested to renew and, if possible, to augment the subscriptions which then amounted to so respectable a sum.

II. That Donations to promote this important design, be solicited from the friends of education throughout the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

III. That Scholarships be offered for sale at twenty-five pounds each, every such Scholarship being of the annual value of five pounds, during seven of the ten years next succeeding the payment of the purchase money for such Scholarship; or in other words the proprietor of a Scholarship is to have the right to demand a discount of five pounds from the regular annual charge for the Board, &c., and Tuition of one student in either Branch of the Institution during the years above stated.

At this meeting a Committee was also appointed to arrange to carry the above resolutions, in as possible, into immediate effect. Some of the friends in Sackville were soon after called upon, and most of them were found willing to renew their subscriptions; but beyond this the Committee could not advance during the summer; but the opportunity having been afforded of again consulting the full "Board" at the extra meeting which was held here last month, and the whole matter having been carefully reconsidered, it now only remains to secure from the public the requisite authority to proceed with the erection of the necessary buildings before the close of the ensuing season.

We would therefore everent our intelligent friends—the readers of the Wesleyan—to give the plan thus brought before them their kindly consideration. We are sure that the end contemplated in the plan is one which will secure the cordial sanction of every rightly thinking mind. No laboured appeals will be necessary to awaken the warmest sympathies of all who have any enlightened regard to the well being of our Provincial Society, in favour of the object at which we aim. To ensure their hearty co-operation in the undertaking, it will only be necessary to convince them that the plan upon which it is proposed to proceed is a judicious one.

The Trustees have endeavoured to look at it from every possible point of view, and to examine it in all its bearings; and to them it seems the best and indeed the only one upon which the attempt to secure such an Institution as is required can, at the present time, at least, be made with a reasonable prospect of success.—They have, therefore, concluded that it was their imperative duty to assume the responsibility, as the appointed agents of the Wesleyan Church and people in these Provinces, of determining to accomplish the work in this way. But as they think that the Institution ought when finished to be free from the embarrassment of any debt, they have prudently determined not to take any steps involving financial responsibility until the Subscriptions, Donations, and sale of Scholarships shall amount to something like the sum named in the preamble to the resolutions above given. So that after all, the responsibility of determining, whether there is to be such an Institution or not, must rest with those to whom the matter is now submitted for consideration, and who will be called upon before long to give a practical expression of their approval or disapproval of the design. If they are found prepared, as we feel assured they will be, to declare their approval by either liberal subscriptions, generous donations, or a prompt buying up of Scholarships, then there will soon be an Institution in which the daughters of our families may be rightly educated and properly trained for usefulness.

H. PICKARD, On behalf of Committee.

Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—While recently musing on the events and scenes of the year 1851, my mind was deeply affected, as memory called up before it the afflictions and bereavements which Divine Providence has permitted to fall upon families and individuals of this and other vicinities, during the year which is passed away. With that year, several of our people have gone to the unseen world.

Mrs. SARAU, the late beloved wife of Mr. Timothy CROCKER, after four or five days illness, which she endured with a lamb-like spirit, bade her weeping family and friends farewell, and fell asleep in Jesus, aged 41 years. She was emphatically a mother in her family, a friend among her acquaintances, and a most sincere and useful member of Christ's Church; hence her death was most deeply felt and lamented by all who knew her, and by those who knew her best.

Mrs. LUCRETIA HITCHINGS, after nine days' sickness, borne with christian patience, died happy in the 60th year of her age. For forty years she had been a meek, humble, and steady follower of Christ. She was most regular in her attendance on the means of grace; an excellent woman in sickness; an every day Christian; a mother in Israel. Long will the Widow Hitchings live in the grateful remembrance and affection of her family and friends.

Mr. WILLIAM MABEY, after a most tedious illness of eight years' duration, has bidden adieu to weakness and pain, and happily entered the joy of his Lord. He informed the writer that, when quite a youth, he left the States of America, and landed at the place, and assisted in raising the first house-frame, ever put up in what is now the flourishing city of Saint John, N. B.—A city that sends its well-built and noble-looking ships to float upon the great waters, and to visit many distant shores; and long may it continue so to do. On leaving St. John, Mr. Mabey came to this place, and here he remained until he finished his earthly pilgrimage in the 86th year of his age. He was among the first fruits of the ministry of that holy man, the late Rev. Duncan McCOLL; and was noted and admired for his peaceable, upright and friendly spirit, and his regular attendance at the means of grace; in which he always took the lead in singing the praises of the Lord.

Although Brother Mabey was so long confined to his house, and much to his bed, frequently suffering distress in body, arising from disease, together with the pains and weakness incident to old age, yet he murmured not, but with a Job-like patience he bowed in submission to the Divine will. Thus lived Father Mabey, esteemed and loved by all who knew him.

About four months ago, our friends, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN MILBERRY, were called to part with three lovely children varying in age from two to eighteen years. All three died within sixteen days.

The writer has also been called upon to bury Messrs. SAMUEL THOMAS and ADAM GALESPIE, who were brought to the grave in the prime of their days. But each mourning family is comforted by the reflection, that the departed husband and father, during his sickness, was brought to see and feel his need of a saving interest in Christ in order to die in peace. And that after many tears, and much sorrow and struggling with unbelief, God drew near in mercy; calmed the troubled breast, bade his fears become gentle, the kiss of pardon and peace, and filled his wondering soul with love. Then death lost its sting, the grave its gloom, and there is reason to believe that the departing spirit was received to its welcome and happy home.

Soon after these solemnities had passed before us, two blooming youths of this vicinity, James McCORME and Henry EASTMAN, fell, in a few days, victims to the small-pox; and we have good ground to hope that their spirits have escaped to the blessed mansions above.

But a few days ago the truly pious and ever peaceful, widow REED of Tower Hill, finished her earthly pilgrimage in the 78th year of her age. When in her nineteenth year, she sought and found the pearl of grace, and never lost it to the day of her death. She was truly an example of simple and unaffected piety, and when death came she was found of God in peace. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

G. M. BARRATT, St. Stephen's, N. B., Jan. 29, 1852.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

Truro and River John Circuit.

MR. EDITOR.—The very interesting statements, which have frequently appeared in your valuable paper, in reference to the success of Missionary exertions in connexion with our much loved and highly favoured Zion, must have proved a source of high gratification to its numerous readers.

It may be truthfully affirmed that whenever the Missionary spirit in any Church becomes

extinct, its evangelical life will soon ebb out. The Missionary spirit, therefore, manifested at our annual Missionary meetings, is, I conceive, other things being equal, a very nearly correct criterion, by which to estimate the spiritual health and prosperity of the Societies.

Hoping it will not be altogether void of interest, I, according to request, forward a brief statement of our Missionary meetings, which were in a high degree satisfactory, both as regards the excellent addresses delivered, and the unusually liberal contributions of our beloved people. May the God of all grace abundantly reward them!

The Rev. Mr. EVANS and the Rev. Dr. RICHY delivered two admirable discourses on Sunday, the 25th, in the Truro Wesleyan Church. In the evening, there being no other services in the village, the Church was literally crowded with respectable auditors, who listened with almost breathless silence to the cogent arguments and eloquent appeals of the learned Dr., now melting into tenderness and then invigorating with hope.

On Monday evening, although the weather was unfavourable, many of the friends of missions found their way to the Church, and gave substantial evidence that more than merely a professed attachment to the benevolent object was entertained by them.

After having listened to very entertaining and eloquent addresses from the Rev. Mr. Evans and the Rev. Dr. Richey, and a few appropriate remarks from Mr. Hyde and Mr. Crow, the liberal sum of thirty pounds was subscribed, after which the doxology was sung, and the company separated, we believe, not only wiser, but better prepared to plead the cause of missions at the throne of the heavenly grace.

On Tuesday, we proceeded to River John, a distance of about thirty-two miles, where we met a warm reception from our kind friends, and we rejoiced to find the Rev. Richard Smith and brother Richard Heustis from Wallace, waiting our arrival, who rendered us efficient and highly valued aid. The people here manifested a willingness to assist, according to their ability, in disseminating the Word of Life, by adding between thirteen and fourteen pounds to our subscription list.

On Wednesday, the Rev. Mr. Smith, and Mr. Heustis accompanied us on our way to Truro as far as Tatamagouche Mountain; where the largest room in the Settlement, having been procured, was filled, and a large number could not obtain admittance. The audience exhibited the deepest interest in all the proceedings of the Meeting, which was more than usually pleasing, and no doubt many a prayer was offered from an overflowing heart, that night, that God would abundantly diffuse the savour of his grace among Pagan nations. Although the people are not in affluent circumstances, they subscribed the generous sum of five pounds, thirteen shillings, which free-will offering the Author of all good will doubtless accept, and abundantly repay by his unlimited love in Christ Jesus. Upwards of fifty pounds have been subscribed on the Circuit, which is about eight pounds more than double the amount received last year.

The congregations on the Circuit are characterized by deep solemnity. A few have been gathered into the fold of Christ. This, we trust, is but an earnest of a more general and copious outpouring of the Holy Spirit. O Lord revive thy work!"

Your's sincerely, A. B. BLACK.

Truro, Jan. 31, 1852.

For the Wesleyan. Shelburne Circuit.

DEAR DOCTOR.—The readers of *The Wesleyan* are frequently gratified to learn, through its columns, that God continues to own and bless the labours of his ministerial servants in this and the sister Provinces. I am thankful to be able to inform you, that a part of this Circuit designated "Little Harbour," on account of a small shallow inlet from the ocean affording a harbour for fishing boats, has been refreshed from the presence of the Lord. Here I have preached fortnightly to a respectable and attentive congregation, and have proved the services to be spiritual and invigorating. Depending on the Lord, and having in view the promotion of his glory, we were led to commence a series of religious services, of prayer, and "preaching the word," on the 23rd ult., in which we were assisted by Brother HOUSTON of Liverpool Circuit, and Brother SPEARWATER resident of the place. During these services the professing members were considerably blessed. Some who had unhappily suffered their spirituality and peace to languish were restored to the divine favour. Others were induced to seek the kingdom of God and his righteousness. The confessions of the returning prodigal, the earnest prayers of the penitent, and the rejoicing of those "born of the Spirit" were delightful evidences of the presence of the Lord, and of his readiness to bless. Truly these were "seasons of grace and sweet delight"; and it is to be hoped that the healthy tone of piety enjoyed by the members of our Church here will last as long as life with them shall endure; and when they cease to praise God on earth, may they, with harps re-attuned, praise him in loftier and more hallowed strains in heaven.

Shelburne, Feb. 2, 1852. J. ARMSTRONG.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, February 14, 1852.

Duty of the Legislature of Nova Scotia with respect to Collegiate Education. By the Rev. Alex'r Forrester, Minister of Chalmers' Church, Halifax.—Jas. Barnes, 179 Hollis Street, 1852, pp. 18.

Whatever may be the merits of the publication, the title of which is given above, the subject on which it treats, is confessedly one of great importance in itself, as well as in its bearing on the social, intellectual, and moral well-being of the Provincial population. The magnitude of the interests involved, required in its discussion not only clear thought, perspicuous arrangement, and sound arguments, but also minute accuracy in statistical details. Every thing like haste, superficiality, confusion, or mere gratuitous assumption, should have been carefully avoided. The aim of the Rev. author is not altogether transparent; although it may be tolerably well divined. Of the literary character of the work we cannot in justice speak very flatteringly—not that we wish to question the general qualifications of the writer. It bears self-evident marks of being a hasty production, a circumstance which we the more regret, as, purporting to be addressed to the Legislature of Nova Scotia, on a subject of such vital importance, it might have been reasonably expected, that the author would have bestowed on its various topics, an amount of thought and care, such as would be calculated to inspire others with some good degree of confidence in his statements and conclusions.

Without at present touching on the subject of one College versus three or more Colleges, we should have preferred seeing the assertion, that "denominational Colleges, in so far as Literature, Philosophy, and Science are concerned, have proved an utter failure," established by sufficient evidence rather than merely assumed.

The author has grouped together, and named, FIVE Institutions in such a manner as to leave the impression, that, at least, the majority of them have been in existence a "length of time" and have been greatly assisted from the "Public Treasury," and that yet "the utmost that any of them has been able to muster for all the preliminary branches, is one solitary Professor;" whilst the truth is, we believe, that only two out of the five can claim the advantage of more than half a dozen years' existence or of assistance from the Legislature!

Though he subsequently informs us, that he has taken no notice of Denominational Academies, simply because, in his opinion, they are nothing more than Grammar Schools, and even some of them scarcely entitled to that appellation, and that here, as in the Colleges, he often finds one Teacher compelled to act the Encyclopediast, and to travel over the whole range of Education, from the English Grammar up to the Differential Calculus—we can point him to one of these under-rated Academies, which has a Faculty of three Professors, beside assistant teachers.

He avers, that there is nothing in this Province, in the shape of an Institution for the higher departments of Literature and Philosophy—and yet take his own synopsis, page 10, and we can find one Institution, at least, frequented by the youth of Nova Scotia, in which every branch he has enumerated is taught, and taught thoroughly.

It is true, that in very few of even the Denominational Academies, of which we have any knowledge, is it seriously proposed, as the author has proposed in behalf of the College to be erected on a grand scale, to hurry students through what is embraced in a Collegiate course of Classical and General Literature, Logic and Metaphysics, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, commencing with junior classes and advancing to senior classes in all these respective and comprehensive departments, not overlooking Modern Languages, in the space of twelve months! and to instruct them thoroughly in the various branches of Natural Science, Chemistry, and Moral Philosophy, as minutely described page 11, with Oriental languages, in other twelve months!

Such a course would require the application of a high pressure steam-engine; and we hesitate not to say, that unless the capacity of the students could be increased in a proportion far greater than the number of professorial chairs, the Collegiate

course, "in the higher departments of Literature and Philosophy," sketched out by the Reverend author of this appeal to the Legislature of Nova Scotia, would indeed be like "nothing" in this or the neighbouring Province—it would make the attendants on it mere smatterers, and leave them without half as thorough an education as some of the Denominational Academies now afford.

We cannot pursue the subject further this week: we have, however, stated sufficient to show that the scheme under review is ill-digested, and, whilst promising much, its actual adoption would result in disappointment. The practical wisdom of the Legislature will doubtless lead it to scrutinize the "proposal" here offered, and not readily to entertain it, without its having first undergone material alteration or modification.

Melancholy Occurrence.

The Rev. R. WEDDALL, in a note dated Liverpool, Feb'y. 3rd, gives an account of the following melancholy catastrophe:—"Last Sabbath I was called upon to perform the funeral service over the remains of two young men, PIERCE PHALEN, aged twenty-two years of Mills Village, leaving a widow and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss, and EDWARD WHALEN, a single young man of Chester, who met with their death in the following manner. These two persons went into the woods a logging about seven miles from the village, and, not coming home at the time appointed, great anxiety was felt by a brother of Mr. Phalen, who was also logging about half a mile from the deceased, and, on Friday last, he proceeded to the spot, and the first scene that struck his attention was the destruction by fire, of their log camp, and the bones of the two young men among the ashes. On each side of the camp had been some hay, on which it is supposed they had laid themselves down to rest, and falling into a sound sleep, it is conjectured, that they were first stifled with the smoke, and then burned. The legs of both up to the knees were consumed, and the greatest part of the body of one was destroyed by the devouring element. The Coroner, Dr. FORBES, proceeded to the spot on Sabbath morning, when the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death by fire. The probability is, that the fire took place on the night of their arrival in the woods. The oxen were almost dead, having been, as is supposed, nine days tied up without anything to eat. On Sabbath afternoon, notwithstanding the severe storm, the chapel was crowded.—Never did I witness such a heart-rending scene, when the service was over, and we were about to proceed to the place of interment, the mother and widow of Phalen became almost frantic, when they were denied a sight of the roasted and disfigured bones of poor Phalen."

Parrsboro Circuit.

Under date of Feb. 6th, the Rev. W. C. BEALS writes:—"A gracious work is progressing at Jeffers, three miles from the cross roads, Parrsboro. It commenced under the zealous labours of Brethren LOCKHART and SPROUL. I preached at this place last Saturday evening; God was in the midst of us. Some twelve or fifteen came forward to be prayed for. Several professed to receive the pardon of their sins, and some that had professed faith in Christ, but had been in a dead state, have been restored to God's favour. There appears to be a general awakening in the neighbourhood. This place is in the vicinity of New Canaan and West Brook, where God has poured out his Spirit, as you are apprized, and has saved a number of souls. These are progressing delightfully in the way to heaven. May God add to their number daily."

Halifax Branch Missionary Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Halifax Branch Wesleyan Missionary Society, was held on Monday evening last, in the Argyle St. Wesleyan Church. A large and respectable assemblage of the friends of Christian Missions was present on the occasion. The Meeting was opened with singing, and with prayer by the Rev. W. BENNETT. Stephen FULTON, Esq., M. P. P., was called to the Chair, and ably presided over the business of the Meeting. An excellent and highly interesting Report was read by the Rev. J. McMURRAY. Several Resolutions were moved and seconded by the following gentlemen

in the order in which they are here named: The Rev. W. CROSCOMBE, T. A. S. DEWOLFE, Esq., Hon. Judge MARSHALL, S. L. SHANNON, Esq., Rev. Dr. RICHEY, Rev. C. CHURCHILL, Rev. Dr. CRAWLEY, Rev. Dr. McLEOD, Rev. T. H. DAVIES, and M. H. RICHEY, Esq. Mr. Fulton vacated, and Dr. Richey took the Chair, when a vote of thanks was moved by the Rev. Dr. EVANS, and seconded by the Rev. J. McMurray, to the CHAIRMAN, for the able manner in which he had presided over the Meeting, which, with the previous Resolutions, was passed unanimously.—The speeches, generally, were eloquent in the best sense of the word, breathing a truly christian and missionary spirit, eminently calculated to leave an abiding impression on the minds of the attentive audience, favourable to the commanding claims of the great missionary enterprise. Above all, a gracious influence pervaded the Assembly, and, we believe, all felt it good to be there.

PROPOSED WESLEYAN FEMALE ACADEMY.—We direct attention to an interesting communication from the able pen of the Rev. H. PICKARD, Principal of the Sackville Academy, which appears on our third page, on the all-important subject of a WESLEYAN FEMALE ACADEMY to be located at Sackville, in the neighbourhood of the present Institution. From that document, it will be seen, as many of our friends are already aware, that the Wesleyans of Nova Scotia and the neighbouring Provinces have had for some years the erection of such an Institution in contemplation. The depressed state of monetary affairs has alone prevented them ere this from taking action in the premises. That an Institution, especially designed to afford superior facilities for giving a liberal education, based on Christian principles, to the female members of Wesleyan and other families, has been a desideratum, our readers, we think, will not feel disposed to deny. They will, therefore, with us, rejoice at the present prospect there is of having this want speedily supplied. The munificent offer of C. F. ALLISON, Esq., the noble founder of the present Wesleyan Academy, we trust will provoke many others to similar acts of christian liberality. Right views will lead to right actions; and, we have not the least doubt, that if the Wesleyans undertake this enterprise with their usual zeal and earnestness, they will be able, with the aid of others who may feel well disposed towards it, to bring it to a successful issue; and that, ere long, we shall have an Educational Institution for females, which will prove a blessing to the Lower Provinces. We learn from a reliable source, that though the contemplated Academy is designed as a "Branch" Institution, it is to be erected on a delightfully situated lot of land, at some distance from the site of the present Academy. We heartily wish the project successful, commensurate with the utmost wishes of its most sanguine friends.

The Newton University of Baltimore, Maryland, has recently conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. EPHRAIM EVANS of this City.

The Treasurers of the *Supernumeraries and Ministers' Widows' Fund* gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, viz:

Windsor Circuit	£0 5 0
Lunenburg "	2 0 0
Halifax " (additional)	1 11 8

Methodism in Canada West.

The cause of God in connexion with Methodism is in a high state of prosperity in Toronto, Canada West. The Rev. Mr. Caughey's labours, with those of the Rev. Messrs. Wilkinson and Douse, the regular Ministers of the Richmond Street Church, have been greatly blessed, during Special Services which have been held in that Church every night for several weeks past. A respected Correspondent of *The Christian Guardian*, Jan'y 14, says—"The number of persons professing to have received some direct spiritual good during those meetings since their commencement, up to Saturday night last, the 10th inst., is as follows:—Those who have received the forgiveness of their sins or justification—284, sanctification 137, backsliders restored 67, making the total up to this date 534."

The Rev. S. D. RICE states in *The Christian Guardian* that the Methodists of Kingston, C. W., are building in that City, at an expense of £3,500, at least, a beautiful Gothic Church, which is now nearly completed.

In noticing the operations of Wesleyan Missions in Canada, the *Hamilton Spectator* says:—"We learn from the Annual Auxiliary Report, that the sum of £4,225 3s. 8d. was raised for Missionary purposes during the past year—an amount creditable to the piety and zeal of this body of Christians."

The London *Watchman* of Jan. 14, contains a pleasing account of the opening of a new Wesleyan Chapel, in the village of Wynberg, about eight miles from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope. The chapel is a beautiful structure in the Corinthian order of architecture, and was erected at an expense of about £1,000 by J. M. MAYNARD Esq., and by that gentleman has been generously presented to the Wesleyan Missionary Society. Such instances of spontaneous Christian benevolence, says the *Watchman*, on the part of gentlemen resident on Mission Stations who have had ample opportunities of observing the Society's labours for a long series of years, speak in a language which cannot be misunderstood, and it is earnestly hoped that others who have it in their power, will "go and do likewise."

The English Chapel, in Stockholm, Sweden, has been recently opened for the preaching of the Gospel, after having been closed by public authority for nearly ten years. This auspicious event has been providentially occasioned by the conversion of the Teacher of Philosophy and Theology at the Gymnasium in Stockholm, who has been for years a zealous and serious Preacher, to evangelical principles. He now conducts divine worship in the English Chapel, in which the Rev. George Scott, formerly a Wesleyan Missionary in Sweden, so faithfully administered the word of truth. This new evangelical preaching, it is said, awakens great attention, and produces considerable excitement.

Three Lectures are to be delivered at Temperance Hall, the first on Monday evening next, by the Rev. Mr. Geikie, on "Ancient Egypt, and the Bible: Its Monuments, Temples, Tombs, and History—Witnesses of Revealed Truth."

Temperance Items.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The Tremont Temple is filled with Temperance delegates. The petitions for the Maine Law have been presented to the Legislature, signed by over 126,000. The procession was numerously attended.

From the temperance press in Albany, while sustained by E. C. Delavan Esq., 12,625,260 temperance documents were distributed in the United States and other countries, at a cost of \$123,231,75. During the last twenty-two years, the number of documents sent out under his direction is believed to be about 20,000,000 nearly half of which were distributed gratuitously.

The Sons of Temperance in Toronto, Canada West, are about to establish a Reading Room in that city, in connexion with the Order.

On the first day of the year, it is said, the House of Correction in the City of Portland, Maine, was without an occupant. So much for the "Maine Law."

The Young Men's Christian Association of Montreal recently closed an animated debate on the question—"Is teetotalism a binding duty upon each member of the community?" The *Montreal Witness* says—"It is pleasing to know that this debate has resulted in the adoption of the Total Abstinence principle by some who held the negative side of the question, and has led others, on the same side, to feel that they occupied a position which they could not maintain. The question was decided by the audience in the affirmative by a large majority."

Early in this month, Dr. Jewett was expected to lecture before the Young Men's Society, Montreal, and his appearance there is anticipated with great interest.

The Railway.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

On Thursday, Mr. Fulton justified himself in signing the Report, not intending thereby to reject the Delegates' proposal; and stated that he was prepared to adopt the proposition made although not so advantageous to Nova Scotia as the original one.

Mr. B. Smith, after some calculations, said that if Nova Scotia was to own the portion she made beyond Cumberland, it might have a material influence on the decision of the Committee.

Mr. Wier said he could set that point right at once. He knew that the understanding of the Delegates was that if we took a fourth of the stock, we should enjoy one fourth of the profits in all time to come.

Mr. Killam spoke against the work being undertaken by the Government.

Mr. Wade said he would now vote for the proposition before the House.

Mr. Fraser had hoped that the Hon. member for Yarmouth would have given some arguments against the Railway in the new phase in which it presented itself, instead of merely reiterating his arguments against the work being undertaken by the Government.

On Friday, Mr. Fraser submitted two resolutions, by way of amendment to Mr. Howe's, declaring that the road should be owned forever in the proportions each Province should build, and that in case of failure of the scheme, from any cause, the Government should at once proceed to build roads East and West.

On Monday, Feb. 9th, the Railway question was again taken up. Hon. Mr. Johnston moved an amendment, that the further consideration of the subject be suspended until it was known whether New Brunswick would agree to the proposition, and until she had an opportunity of considering the proposals received by the last steamer from capitalists in England, for the construction of her railways. The hon. gentleman read some extracts from a letter from a party in London, to a gentleman in this city, showing that Mr. Archibald has been eminently successful in the negotiations which he has undertaken on behalf and for the benefit of his country—and thought that until New Brunswick had decided whether she should accept these offers, and to what extent, any further legislation on the part of Nova Scotia would be premature.

Messrs. Killam, Marshall, Wilkins, and others concurred in this opinion. Mr. Stewart Campbell, as we understood him, was in favour of the measure, but opposed to any hasty action.

On Tuesday, Feb. 10th, the House was engaged in bringing the Railway debate to a close. Messrs. McLellan, Archibald, Marshall, the hon. Speaker, Hall, Frazer, and Holmes, took part in the discussion.

The Committee then divided upon the following amendment proposed by Mr. Johnston:

Resolved—In the opinion of this House that it is premature for this Legislature to adopt any decision on the proposals made by the Delegates from Canada and New Brunswick in the present condition of the Railroad Negotiation, and until the Legislature of New Brunswick shall have indicated its policy on the subject, and particularly as regards the Portland line within the bounds of that Province and the proposals understood to have been made to New Brunswick by Mr. Archibald and his associates.

For the Amendment—Messrs. Marshall, Brown, Johnston, Thorne, Barruel, Ryher, Wilkins, Whitman, Jost, J. Coffin, Shaw, Killam, Comeau, and Creighton.—11.

Against—Messrs. Archibald, J. Campbell, McKinnon, Moore, Bent, Wade, James Campbell, Holmes, Wier, Young, Esson, Martell, S. Campbell, Cowie, Mosher, Locke, Chipman, P. Smith, Fraser, Fulton, McLellan, Annand, Howe, Uniceke, B. Smith, T. Coffin, Dinmock, Hall, Creelman, Freeman, Zwickler, McKinnon, McLeod, and Doyle.—34.

The question was then taken on the first Resolution, proposed by Mr. Fraser, sanctioning the proposition, which was affirmed—the names standing as on the previous division, with the exception of Mr. Hall, who declined voting.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On Tuesday, Feb. 2, Hon. Mr. McCully laid upon the table of the House a series of Resolutions which were prefaced with extracts from and references to the various Railway Despatches, and are as follows:—

Whereas, It has been proposed by Delegates, recently arrived in this city from Canada and New Brunswick, as a final effort to secure a continuous line of Railroad to Quebec, to be constructed on joint account, and upon a route by the way of the valley of the St. John—that Canada shall contribute one-third, New Brunswick five-twelfths, and Nova Scotia one-fourth of the expense of the whole line, the funds to be obtained as contemplated in Mr. Hawes' despatch:

Resolved, therefore, as the opinion of this House, that rather than that the whole scheme should be frustrated, this proposition should be accepted.

Resolved, That under this entirely changed aspect of affairs, the City of Halifax should not be required to represent stock in any trunk line to traverse the valley of the St. John.

Resolved, That the Counties of Nova Scotia traversed by a trunk line hence to Quebec, to be continued through New Brunswick, by the valleys of the Kennebecasis and St. John, should not be required to contribute any other or greater amount of funds than Counties in New Brunswick and Canada similarly traversed.

Resolved, That the acceptance of the proposition made by the Delegates as above referred to, is based upon the clear understanding, that five miles of Crown Lands on each side of the line of road shall be conceded for its benefit, and that each Province shall own an interest in the road, in the proportions built by them respectively. (The latter clause of the last resolution being modified during the debate.)

On Friday, Feb. 6, the resolutions came up for discussion. Hon. Mr. Almon moved other resolutions, differing principally respecting the joint ownership of the line—and contemplated a separate proprietorship as to this Province and the other two.

As to the policy of accepting the Canadian proposition, we understand there was no difference of opinion whatever in that Body. The first resolution was unobjectionable to all parties, and WILL PASS UNANIMOUSLY. The debate was adjourned.

The debate was renewed again on Monday, Feb. 9, and several able speeches delivered.

Upon motion the first resolution passed unanimously, and the second with but one dissenting voice. The third and fourth resolutions were thereupon withdrawn by consent.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(From City Papers.)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5.—Mr. Esson rose to present a petition from Jacob Marrott, and a number of Fishermen, for some privileges connected with the Seine Fishery. Also a petition from Clan Harbour—both of which were referred to the Fisheries.

Mr. Zwickler presented a petition from Jacob Deal of the township of Bridgewater for reimbursement of losses sustained by him as a commissioner in making a road from Mahone Bay to Bridgewater. Referred to a select Committee—Messrs. Fulton, Holmes and Wade.

Hon. J. W. Johnston rose to ask the hon. members of Government for various papers connected with Sir Rupert George's salary.

Hon. Provincial Secretary explained that in preparing the revised statutes, several errors had crept in, in consequence of their being prepared so hastily. Among others, one of the two sums granted to Sir Rupert D. George as compensation for his retirement from office, was omitted, and the attention of the Government was called thereto by Sir Rupert. The Government had under the circumstances ordered the sum to be paid as usual, and the Hon. Attorney General was preparing a bill to rectify all of these errors.

Hon. Speaker, in justice to the Commissioners of the revised laws, explained that the revised statute referred to had been passed by the Commissioners before the bill giving the second pension to Sir Rupert had passed the house.

Other gentlemen spoke of the haste with which the revised laws were printed.

Hon. Provincial Secretary rose to introduce a bill for regulating the salaries of school teachers, and explained that it had been prepared principally by the Superintendent of Education.

Mr. Hall enquired whether the Government intended introducing a bill for establishing a Normal School.

Hon. Provincial Secretary explained that Mr. Dawson had raised two points—the establishment of two Normal Schools for the Province, and the assessment of each county for the support of schools to the same amount as the province contributed. These were two points which the committee could not decide, and they were the only two. If, therefore, the house would go into committee early and decide those points one way or the other, the Committee on Education could perfect the bill.

Mr. Fraser asked whether the bill was a Government measure.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said that we had generally kept education apart from politics; and perhaps it was desirable to continue so; but the Government had no objection to hold themselves responsible for the fate of the bill.

Mr. Marshall.—The only objection to that would be the danger of it being lost.—(Laughter.)

FRIDAY, FEB. 6.—Hon. Attorney General presented a petition from Frederick Passow, for remuneration for services performed in the Post Office.

Hon. Mr. Johnston spoke in favour of the application, and it was referred to the Post Office Committee.

Hon. Provincial Secretary by command laid on on the Table of the House, a letter from Mr. Woodgate, P. M. G. to the Government which was referred to the same Committee.

Mr. Freeman presented a petition from William Bryden, Collector of Revenue, Liverpool, for a Revenue boat—referred to Committee on

Trade; and another from Dr. Farish, which was referred to Committee on Indian affairs.

Mr. John Campbell presented the petition of George M. Mack of Mills Village, for remuneration for the support of a transient pauper, which was referred to a Committee on that subject.

A message from the Council informed the House that Honourable Messrs. Fairbanks, Campbell, and Cutler, were appointed to join the Committee of the House on the Public accounts.

Mr. Campbell—petition of Dr. Willobyschi for remuneration for attendance on Indians—referred to Com. on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Jost presented a petition from the Collector of Excise for the Port of Lunenburg, praying that a surcharge of £15 11s. 11d might be allowed him on the same principle that Mr. Jean of Arichat was allowed a similar claim last Session.—Com. on Trade.

Mr. Zwickler presented a petition from the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Lunenburg for reimbursement for services performed having reference to the elections.

Hon. Mr. Johnston proposed a Committee should be appointed to examine and revise the election law on the point touched by the above petition, and after a short conversation the motion was agreed to, and the above petition referred to it.—Committee.—Messrs. Johnston, Doyle, Stewart Campbell, Killam, McLeod, Freeman, Hall, B. Smith, and Murray.

Hon. Provincial Secretary presented a petition from Thomas Robison, praying the issue of letters patent to him for the invention of a horizontal Windmill.

The petition having been read Hon. P. Secretary introduced a Bill in accordance therewith, which was read a first time.

He also presented a petition from Alexander Munro, Wm. H. Backerfield, and others, praying an act of incorporation for themselves and others, to form a company to prosecute the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to be called "the Northumberland Straits Fishing Company," and the petition having been read obtained leave to introduce a Bill in accordance therewith, which was read a first time.

Mr. Marshall moved that it be referred to Committee on the Fisheries, which passed in the affirmative.

Hon. Provincial Secretary presented a petition from Charles Lee, a resident of Halifax, praying that he might be naturalized; and a Bill in accordance therewith, which was read a first time.

He also, by command of the Lt. Governor laid on the table of the house the annual return of the ACADEMY AT SACKVILLE showing that Institution to be in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Hall presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the North shore of Ayloford for aid to the French Cross breakwater. The petition was referred to Committee on Navigation securities.

Mr. Hall also held in his hand a petition of rather a novel character, in which the petitioners complained of parties who went through the woods distributing Fox Poison, by which means valuable dogs and swine were killed. The petition was referred to Messrs. Hall, Dinmock, and Annand, with leave to bring in a Bill.

Hon. Provincial Secretary presented a petition from Joseph Jenks and others; asking for the creation of a Beacon at Parrsborough referred to Com. on Navigation securities.

Also a petition from James Johnston, for compensation for injuries received in the public service.

Mr. J. Campbell—Petition of Styles Hart, Clerk of the Peace for Guysborough, for compensation for election and assessment returns. Referred to the Committee already appointed on the subject of the election laws.

Mr. Zwickler presented a petition from Mr. Sluagenwhite and others residing on Tanook Island, in the County of Lunenburg, praying for aid towards the creation of a Breakwater. Referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities.

Mr. McLellan asked for returns of the number of letters which had passed through the Post Office at Parrsboro, by packet for the last two quarters.

Hon. Provincial Secretary thought that the House should take into consideration at an early day the propriety of improving our steam communications in the Bay of Fundy and in the St. Lawrence.

Mr. Whitman took the opportunity to ask the members of the Government to lay on the table a copy of the contract for carrying the Mails to Annapolis and across the Bay of Fundy.

Hon. Attorney General begged leave to introduce a Bill relating to the Salary of the Master of the Rolls, and a Bill to amend Chapter 34 of the revised Statutes.

These Bills, he said, were rendered necessary on account of some discrepancies which had been discovered in the revised laws—read a first time.

On Saturday, Feb. 7, the hon. member for Argyle, Mr. Ryder, presented petitions, amongst which was one from Kempt, asking aid in building a bridge, &c.

Mr. Campbell (from Queens County) presented a petition from Samuel Sellon, keeper of the Liverpool Light House. Mr. Freeman enforce

the prayer of the petition at some length. Mr. Killam objected that the Light House keepers were men of all work; and as for the alleged services of the father of petitioner, &c., they had done their duty and no more. Referred to select committee.

Mr. Johnston would like to know of the Government whether any further communication touching the Railway had been received from the Colonial Government by the last steamer.

Mr. Esson presented a petition from the Pilots out of the Port of Halifax, setting forth that they are "shabbily" paid, &c.; and praying relief in the premises. On the suggestion of the Hon. the Attorney General, petition was sent to committee on "Navigation Securities."

He also, Attorney General asked leave to introduce a bill for the improvement of Criminal Justice.

Hon. Mr. Johnston—A bill for the Municipal Government of Counties. The act, as explained, is based upon the New Brunswick act.

Negatively, it is not contemplated to incorporate all the counties by a single act of legislation. The assent of the people is required previously to the act going into operation in any county affirmatively. The existing electoral districts, as denominated by "simultaneous Polling Bill," shall elect Councillors, &c. &c. One most beneficial provision of the bill is, that the Municipal Courts shall apportion the road money voted by the Legislature, and indicate the locality where it shall be expended. Another provision, and most acceptable, doubtless, to the country at large, authorises the Councils to appoint their own Sheriffs. The approval of by-laws to rest in the Legislature; by which will be made to appear what extent of uniformity has been obtained in the working of the bill.

Mr. Hall favoured the measure; more especially that which proposed to make the Magistracy elective. At the present moment a partisan magistracy was a curse to the country. He would give the people the power to correct this.

The Provincial Secretary would make the Magistracy elective. The Government would be glad to get rid of the patronage—it was distasteful in its exercise and unsound. He for one would be glad to get rid of the responsibility. As for the Magisterial Courts of the Country, they were not infrequently held in some back kitchen or threshing floor. The application of the elective system presents a wholesome corrective check.

On Monday, Feb. 9th, the Provincial Secretary laid on the table despatches showing that the Government has been taking due precautions against the surrender of our Fisheries.

On Tuesday, Feb. 10th, the Railway was the great subject. See under Railway Notice.

On Wednesday, Feb. 11th, the house was engaged principally in presenting petitions and in other routine business. The Financial Secretary submitted his budget, reporting an increase in the Revenue for the past year. The whole amount collected he stated to be £108,000, and the expenditure £105,000.

Mr. Marshall expressed surprise at one circumstance,—while the statement gave an important decrease in the quantity of rum manufactured in the Province—there was a large increase in the Molasses imported. A fact for the excise department.

The Financial Secretary also laid on the table an abstract of the receipts and expenditures connected with the Electric Telegraph for the past year, showing a decrease in the revenue of that department. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Johnston, it was referred to a select Committee. The light duties collected for the Strait of Canso, amount to upwards of £1000. Some official correspondence respecting the office of Master of the Rolls, was read. The hon. Prov. Secretary explained with reference to the Gladwin Musquodoboit grievances.

THURSDAY, Feb. 12.—Mr. Howe, in answer to a question, stated that no final reply had been received from the Home Authorities relative to the application of the local Government for the transfer of the present Fuel Yard for the purposes of a Public Market.

Petitions were presented.

By Mr. Jost from Lunenburg, on the subject of the Fisheries:—

By Mr. Doyle, from Fishermen at Margaret's Bay, praying protection against the encroachments of the American Fishermen upon their fishing ground on the shores of the Province.—Mr. Wier, not objecting to the general principle of petition, thought that petitioners, in this instance, went rather far in their demands;—

By Mr. Wilkins, from certain parties asking for favourable consideration of the House, in the matter of Mr. B. H. Norton's petition, already on the table:—

By the Hon. Attorney General from Dr. Jennings, for aid in sustaining an Eye Infirmary, which has already been some time in operation.

The Hon. Attorney General laid upon the table of the House returns connected with the Post Office Department.

Mr. Hall reported on the Londonderry Election, confirming Mr. Campbell in his seat.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

CITY OF ST. JOHN DEBT.—Total debt 31st Dec. 1847, £116,466 3s. 4d.

Since the close of the year 1847, a dividend of five per cent on the interest of the debt, has been regularly paid to the City creditors; the remaining one per cent, of course accumulating in the meantime, and being added to the principal. We have not been able to ascertain precisely the amount of the funded debt of the City at the close of the year 1851, but believe we are safe in stating that it is now in round numbers £120,000.—New Brunswicker.

NEW BUILDING ACT.—A Bill has passed the Assembly to allow wooden buildings to be erected in the fire district to the height of twenty-seven feet. Under the old act, buildings in this district were restricted to the height of fifteen feet.—lb.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—Between Saturday night and Monday morning, the store of A. S. Perkins, &c., corner of the South Wharf and Ward-street, was ferociously entered from under the Wharf, the thieves having sawed through the floor, but no money having been left in the store, or any papers of value, they departed without their expected booty.—lb.

Newfoundland.

THE TELEGRAPH IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—The St. John's Morning Post of the 29th ult contains the subjoined highly satisfactory intelligence relative to the advancement of the interests of the colony, and on which the people of Newfoundland seem to have set their hearts:—

The information received by the Mail and brought under the notice of the Direct Steam Communication Committee yesterday, was of a deeply interesting character, and calculated to have a most important influence on the future condition of this country.

A communication from the Committee in England, stated they had presented an address to Earl Grey, asking the aid of the Imperial Government in furtherance of the project of Direct Steam Communication between this port and Great Britain.

From Mr. Gisborne, however, intelligence was received of the most exciting and encouraging nature, inasmuch as it places almost beyond the possibility of a doubt, the early realization of the most sanguine expectations we had formed on the subject both of Direct Steam Communication and the Electric Telegraph—and opening up a vista through which, advantages, benefits and improvements, in a thousand various shapes, may be seen crowding in upon this valuable colony.

The New York and Galway Steam Navigation Company have empowered Mr. Gisborne to appear before our Legislature with proposals so moderate that there can be no doubt of their being at once agreed to, and if so the company will undertake to carry through the Electric Telegraph from Cape Ray to Cape North, and to establish this as an intermediate port of call between Great Britain and America for their splendid new line of steamships. The accomplishment of these great objects may now be considered a matter not of uncertainty but merely of Time, and we feel as sanguine as does Mr. Gisborne himself, that, in the course of six or eight months, these fine steamers will touch here with regularity every fortnight, and that in fifteen months hence we may be able in St. John's to exchange compliments, via the Electric Telegraph, with our friends and acquaintances in New York.

AMERICA.

United States.

COTTON CROP.—By a tabular statement in the New Orleans Prices Current, it appears that the cotton crop of the United States of the year 1851, was worth more than \$40,000,000, more than the most valuable crop ever before raised.

A large American Squadron is about to sail for Japan, for the purpose, it is said, of making a favourable impression on the Emperor of that remarkable country.

It is said the additional grant of \$200,000 per annum to the Collin's line, will pass both branches of the Legislature.

It is reported that the U. S. Government has given notice to the British of its desire to break up the present postal arrangements between the two countries.

A GREAT FIRE occurred at the Winooski Falls, 31st ult, by which property to an immense amount was destroyed.

THE OHIO STATE HOUSE was consumed by Fire at 3 A. M. 1st inst.

A petition signed by 35,000 persons praying the repeal of the laws permitting the sale of intoxicating drinks has been presented to the New York Legislature.

Mr. Charles Black, of New Orleans, has recently obtained a verdict, for \$10,000 against the Carrollton Railroad, for injuries received by his son, in consequence of the cars running off the track.

MERPRIIS, Jan. 24.—The steamer DeWit Clinton struck a snag on Sunday, eight miles below here, and sunk in two minutes,—about thirty lives were lost. The books were saved, but the boat and cargo will be a total loss.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29th.—The Patriot has a reliable despatch from Washington saying that the Hon. Mr. Merrick, ex Senator from Maryland, will succeed Mr. Cass as minister to Rome.

It is said that the United States intend to send a squadron to Japan, under Com. Perry, to compel the Japanese to open their ports to American trade. And this is highly approved by those who are horror-stricken at the idea of American intervention in European politics. You may interfere for trade—for profit—to make money—but not to raise the oppressed, establish justice, or form republican institutions!—Boston Post.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—Mr. Seward has introduced a bill to Congress for the purpose of sending out one or two small vessels, well manned to explore such seas as lie in the route to and from China. It is thought the measure will pass, and Capt. Ringgold has been named as commander of the expedition.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—Judge Allison of Philadelphia, in his recent charge to the Grand Jury, took ground in favour of the Maine Liquor Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Admiral Seymour of the West India squadron, held an investigation upon the subject of the Prometheus affair, and the results of it were lately transmitted to Mr. Crampton, and is now on its way to England. When it shall arrive, a prompt disavowal of the outrage will, it is thought, be made by the British Government.

The Washington Correspondent of the Commercial says if any embarrassment has existed between the President and Mr. Webster, it exists no longer.

MEXICO.—Country quiet up to Dec. 28.—Congress would be convened Jan. 2, President Arista was present at a great bull fight Dec. 21, at which a row occurred between the Spaniards and Mexicans. Arista foremost in hussing the former. The foreign minister received the representatives of other powers 20th. A line of telegraph is to be constructed between Puebla and Orizaba, to be finished in April.

PERU.—The Panama Echo says that a revolution, in embryo, had been discovered, and the parties accused of fomenting it have absconded to Chili.

JAMAICA.—The cholera still lingered at Savannah la Mar—six deaths between the 8th and 15th Jan. It was also prevalent at Montego Bay, and both cholera and small pox have visited St. Ann's parish. The civic and parochial elections went off quietly.

VALUABLE MINES OF SILVER.—An official despatch from New Mexico states that a new and valuable silver mine had been discovered in that country. It is to be hoped that it may lead to the more plentiful distribution of silver change.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL AGES.—At the present crisis some interest may possibly attach to the ages of the princes who make and may the destinies of the world. We subjoin a list:—Pope Pius IX., 59 years; King of Wurtemberg, 70; King of Belgium, 61; King of Prussia, 56; Emperor of Russia, 55; King of Sweden, 52; King of Denmark, 43; the President Bonaparte, 43; King of Naples, 41; King of Bavaria, 40; Duke de Nemours Orleans, 38; King of Holland, 34; Prince Jonville Orleans, 33; the Queen of England, 32; the Queen of Portugal, 32; King of Hanover, 32; Count Chambard Bourbon, 31; King of Sardinia, 31; Duke of Anjou Orleans, 30; the Sultan, 28; Duke de Montpensier Orleans, 27; Francis Joseph of Austria, 21; the Queen of Spain, 21; Louis Philippe Orleans, Count of Paris, 13.—Kulmer Zeitung.

Major General Caticant, is appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. He commanded as Lieutenant Colonel the 8th or King's Own, in our garrison for several years, and when the rebellion broke out in Canada, in 1838, he went to that country as commanding officer of the 1st Dragoon Guards, and had the entire command of the outposts of General Lord Selkirk's army during that harassing campaign, the duties of which he discharged in the most able and efficient manner, and received the marked approbation of the Commander-in-Chief.

A letter from Rome, in the Cattolico of Genoa, contains the following passage:—

"It is said that in his autograph letter to the Holy Father, Prince Louis Napoleon has avowed his sentiments of filial devotedness in the strongest terms, and declares he will make every effort to put down Socialism. It is added, that an eminent personage having waited upon the Prince, had a long conversation with him, in which the Prince said to him,—'Understand me well; I am of the religion of the Pope; I know I am only here provisionally, but I shall remain here long enough to stifle the two monsters of Socialism and of the Revolution.' These words have been frequently repeated in well-informed circles."

Capt. Symons, who recently perished in the steamer Amazon, was the British officer whose efforts enabled the American passengers to get off from Chagres safely during the time of the terrible riot among the natives.

POLITICAL REFUGEES.—It is said that the majority of the political refugees now in London intend coming to the United States, and that the British Government has been requested by foreign powers to use its influence to obtain grants of land for the emigrants.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT SHEERNESS.—Orders have been given by the Colonel Commandant, according to instructions from the Horse Guards, to affix the sights and locks on all the sea battery guns; also to all the guns; forming the inner fortifications of the arsenal, citadel, &c.; and also to stock with shell, shot, and ammunition all the serving magazines to the batteries. The Royal Artillery commence on Monday next a battery of about 80 guns of large calibre on swivel carriages, which could, if necessary, be directed seaward, and concentrated on one hull.—Shipping Gazette.

VIENNA, Jan. 11th.—The Emperor has ordered that in all Imperial Decrees he is to be styled His Imperial, Royal, Apostolic Majesty!

It is announced in the London Times that the President of France is about to strengthen his position by a matrimonial alliance with a Princess of Sweden, daughter of Oscar.

Advertisements.

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. Burton, 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 full twenty-five per cent. of their losses are traceable to the remote or direct influence of alcoholic stimulants upon the human system. Total abstinence, if insured in common with men who habitually use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, of course compels to share in paying losses incurred by this practice. They do not insure them 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 benefits of their temperance principles, both in the reduced rates of insurance and the full earnings of the Company, after deducting expenses. We have a wealth accumulated on 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 shall be found that abstinence 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 \$250,000 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 (\$400,000) 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.

OFFICERS.—BARZILLAI HUDSON, President. TERLUS WADSWORTH, Vice President. B. A. HALE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.—Barzillai Hudson, Tertius Wadsworth, Francis Parsons, Wm. W. Hopkin, Albert Day, James B. Hosmer, Francis Gillette, Edson Fessenden, Noah Winton, John H. Goodwin.

BOARD OF COUNSELLORS.—Hon. Thos. S. Williams, Hartford; Hon. Andrew E. Judson, Judge of the U. S. Dist. Court of Conn.; Hon. Thomas Clark, Treasurer of Conn.; Chancellor B. H. Walworth, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Hon. Neal Dow, Mayor of Portland, Me.; Dr. A. Moses Grant, Boston, Mass.; John A. Foster, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio; Edward C. Delevant, Esq., Albany, N. Y.; Hans Salma, Hals, Keene, N. H.

MEDICAL REFEREE 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 Proposers of Blanks, and any further information can be obtained. J. BURTON, Agent. N. B.—All applications by Post must be prepaid. Halifax, N. S., January 1, 1852.

EX STEAMER EUROPA. A Fresh supply of Soaps and Perfumery, Patey's Windsor and Honey Soaps, Hendrie's genuine Brown Windsor, Patey's fancy Soaps in great variety, Burton's and Patey's Sand Balls.

ZOR SHAVING. Rigge's Naval and Military, Patey's Almond Cream Transparent Tablets and Sticks, Oleophane, assorted sizes.

PERFUMERY. Bayley's Ess. Boquet; Hendrie's Rondeletia and Verbena; Atkinson's Jockey Club.

—ALSO—Bandoline; Perry's Balm; Circassian Cream; Vegetable Cream; Tortoise Pressing Combs; Ivory and India Rubber Rings for children; Violet Powder; Cologn Aromaticque; Godfrey's Extract; Frost's and Butler's Court Plaster. ROBT. G. FRASER, Nov. 1, 189, Granville street.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress by a number of Mercantile gentlemen, to issue at 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—Increase 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 price-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 \$2.50 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 minerals, timber, fisheries, agriculture, &c., of the Province—the manufactures, 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. 321.

SEAR 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.
2nd. A Person desirous of surrendering his Policy may receive, instead of a payment in cash, a new Policy for an equivalent sum, not subject to further payment of premiums, or a sum on attaining any given age of an equivalent value.
3rd. Credit given for one half the premiums upon whole Life Policies for £300 and upwards for five years—Interest payable annually.
4th. Notices of assignment received and registered, and acknowledged as required.
5th. No claim disputed except in case of palpable fraud, an accidental error will not vitiate a Policy.
6th. No extra or money, or fees of any kind, nor any charge made for Policies here, and the cost of the Stamp.
7th. Advances are made to the extent of Policies of five years standing, to the full extent of their Office value at the time of the application.
The attention of the Public is requested to the above special terms of the SEAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, the business of which is fast increasing.
Particulars and all Blanks supplied, and every information given on application to the Agent or Med. Examiner, R. S. BLACK, M.D., DANIEL STARBUCK, Medical Examiner. Agents. Janv. 17th, 1851.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregations in Halifax beg leave to appreciate the friends that are making preparations for holding a Bazaar 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. E. Ross, Mrs. McMurray, Mr. Northwick, Mrs. Trapp, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. E. Jos, Mrs. Mignott, Mrs. S. A. Buss, Mrs. Frost, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Daniel Starbuck, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Northup and Mrs. Jones. Miss CRAIG, Secy.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BY recent arrivals from England, Scotland, and the United States, the subscriber has completed his full importations of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SICES, DYE-STUFFS, GOSWAGE, and all such articles as are usually kept in similar establishments, which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices. JOHN NAYLOR, 152 Granville Street. Nov. 22, 1851.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

IN MORE ample from London, the subscriber has completed his full supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Soaps and Perfumery. Also on hand, a large assortment of Tooth, Nail, Cloth, and Hair Brushes, for sale very low at No. 189, Granville Street. Also on hand, a large supply of very superior Medicines GOD-LIVER OIL, wholesale or retail. Oct. 24, 1851. ROBERT G. FRASER.

1852. Staffordshire House. 1852. 500 Crates Earthenware.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their friends, and the public in general, to their extensive stock of FARTHENWARE, CHINA & GLASSWARE, which during the winter months they will dispose of at unprecedented low prices, to make room for their spring goods. Country Merchants who are in the habit of getting their Goods in Sleighting time, would do well to give us a call. Our stock is replete with every useful article for House-keeping. No charge for Package or Packing. Janv. 17, 1851. CLEVERDON & Co.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

Bell & Black, HERRBY offer a choice stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and ensuing seasons, comprising Welsh and Lancashire FLANNELS, Blue, Black and Fancy Winterys and Beavers, Black and Fancy Cassimeres and Doakins, 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, Gala Plaids, Hosiery, Ladies' Muslin and Crape Collars, &c. &c. Gents Long Cloth and Lambs Wool Shirts, &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Oct. 18, 1851. Wm. C. Mes., & Guard.

Just Received per Steamer.

BLACK and Coloured Velvet Bracelets, Crochet Wool Balls and Sleeves; Pink Sarsnet Ribbon, Floss Silks, Best Brown Knitting Cotton, and other Goods. ALSO—British Manufactured India Rubber Cords and Leggings of superior quality. BELL, ANDERSON & CO. Janv. 10, 1851. Wm. & Ad.

PICKED UP.

A MACKEREL NET, marked "S. I. W." For further particulars apply to JOSIAH GRAY, Sambro. DERVIDA SWEET ORANGES, Just received ex Oct. 1851. For sale at 44 Hollis Street. Nov. 29.

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.

CURE CONSUMPTION. The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption...

Its operation is mild, yet efficacious; it loosens the phlegm which clogs the chest, relieves the cough, and assists nature to expel from the system all diseased matter...

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be infallible cures...

CAUTION—This medicine is put up in a large bottle, and the name of Judson & Co., Vauxhall, New York on the wrapper...

Agents: Messrs. Comstock & Brothers, No. 9 John Street, New York.

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colour 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...

These facts are warranted by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated Chemist, Dr. COMSTOCK, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and other works...

DEAFNESS.

THE DR. LARZETTE'S ACQUITTING OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those dyspeptic noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam...

CARLETON Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle.

The changes of weather and season, with the change of food and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and animal fluids of horses...

FOR MALE AND FEMALE.

DR. LARZETTE'S JUNO CORDIAL, or Procreative Elixir, prescribed as an excellent restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, or Barrenness, and all irregularities of nature...

Caution to be carefully read and remembered.

A counterfeit of this celebrated Juno Cordial has lately been issued, having the name of LEVI JUDSON on the wrapper. Remember that the counterfeiter has the name of Levi Judson on the wrapper...

CARLTON'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES, &c.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and in the private practice in our country by an immense number of individuals and families, first and most certainly for the cure of the PILES, and also extensively and effectually as to bulle credulity unless where its effects are witnessed.

Its operation upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception.

TO THE PUBLIC. An Effectual and Never-failing Cure for Erysipelas. THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medicine for the cure of Erysipelas, and ERECTIONS OF THE SKIN...

AGENTS: John Naylor, Esq., Halifax; Andrew Henderson, Esq., Aberdeen; Daniel Moore, Esq., Kenilworth; William H. Troop, Esq., Walsby; Elder Samuel McKewen, Barrington; T. R. Pottle, Esq., Liverpool; B. Fleet, Barnmouth.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

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

EDDY OR SANDPOINT LIGHT, a Beacon Light on Eddy or Sandpoint on the West side of the South entrance to the Strait of Canso, and is distinguished by Two White Lights. Horizontally placed 25 feet above sea level—rise and fall 6 feet.

ARICHAET BEACON. A Beacon Light on Point Arichamet on the East side of the South entrance to Arichamet Harbour. The Building is square, painted White and shows a White Light 34 feet above sea level, rise and fall 6 feet.

HORTON BLUFF LIGHT. A Beacon Light on Horton Bluff in the Basin of Mines 95 feet above sea level high water (rise and fall 40 to 45 feet).

Course to Boat Island, entrance of Cornwallis River, N 14° W; Cape Breton, N 2° W; Partridge Island (Parr-horn), N 2° E; Largest of Group of Five Islands, N 38° E; West side of River or Continuation of Bluff, S 35° E.

NEW YEAR—1852. Extensive Sale of Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, &c. AT THE HALIFAX CLOTHING STORE, No. 4, ORDNANCE ROW, BY CHARLES B. NAYLOR.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. THE Commissioners of Light Houses give Notice that a Beacon Light on the West side of the Entrance of Port Medway, 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 L'Anse-au-Loup and Palmerston Bay Eastwardly.

THE Islands and Lights on the East side of Entrance of the Strait of Canso, viz:— From Light to Long Cove Breakers, S 32° W; to Long Cove Breakers, S 17° W; to Long Cove Breakers, S 22° E; to Long Cove Breakers, S 69° E.

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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 stood the highest on our list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case.

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.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 81 YEARS OF AGE. From Messrs. Thom & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.

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 also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from working about 1 am 54 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.

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.

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 distressing complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

THE THRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital \$100,000 Safely Invested. INSURERS on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, &c., at the lowest rate 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.

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

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE Subscribers having taken into Co-partnership, Mr. I. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, the business heretofore carried on by them, with, from this date, be conducted under the firm of BELL, ANDERSON & CO. Jan. 10. Wm & Ath. J. BELL & CO.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. NOW opening at the Strandway Hotel, a variety of FANCY GOODS, viz—Toy Tea Sets, Dessert do, Chimney Ornaments, Toilette Bottles, Cigars in endless variety, Named and Exhibition Mugs, Crystal Stands, Glass Dishes and Cake Stands, &c., suitable for Christmas Presents. Store near the Ordnance Gate. December 29. Wm & Ath. J. BELL & CO.

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

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

The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course, stopping payments of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money specified in the Lease.

The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his Improvements and increased value of the Land, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold; the option being completely with the Settler.

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

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

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

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office, Toronto, C. W., April 6, 1851.

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

NUGENT'S PEOPLE'S,
ALMANACK—Is now ready for delivery. This annual A contains much useful and interesting information in addition to Astronomical Calculations, Tide, Tables, &c., and will be found on examination, well worthy of patronage of those for whose use it has been compiled.
R. NUGENT, Publisher, Sun Office, No. 15.

PICKED UP.
A MACKEREL NET, marked "H. K." The owner can have it by applying to JAMES SMITH, Sambro, Coot Cove, Feb. 7.

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

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.
BY THE R. M. STEAMER EUROPA.

The military authorities have promulgated a general order, empowering every private soldier to enlist recruits, and that for every man so enlisted the recruiting soldier is to receive a bounty of 11s. 6d.

John Finnett Crampton, Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Washington, is to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, minister plenipotentiary at Washington, is appointed minister plenipotentiary at Florence.

The Crystal Palace is now bare of its contents, all the exhibitors having cleared away their goods.

Government is getting contracts in Birmingham for 23,000 muskets.

The Common Law Commissioners recommend that the celebrated legal characters John Doe and Richard Roe in actions of ejectment should cease to exist.

Government contributes £200 towards the expenses of the erection of the new Roman Catholic Chapel at Greenwich, recently opened.

A meeting was held in Wexford on Monday, at which the Mayor presided, when a petition to the Queen was passed, praying Her Majesty to grant a free pardon to Messrs. W. S. O'Brien, Meagher, Mitchel, and the other Irish exiles concerned in the troubles of 1848.

Since the resignation of Lord Palmerston the relations between the Courts of Vienna and the British Embassy have been infinitely more cordial.

It is estimated that the total aggregate of capital which has been expended up to this time, in the construction of railways in different parts of the world, amounts to the enormous sum of £447,786,000.

The Hanover Journals state that a consultation of physicians and surgeons has been held on the blindness of the King, and that all the members present, with the exception of Dr. Leuw, expressed an opinion that the malady is incurable.

Mr. Loydell, naval architect at Stettin, (Prussia) and M. Ruthven, an English engineer, have constructed a ship, which is impelled by neither wind, oars, nor steam, but by the hydraulic power. The essay they have made is said to have entirely succeeded.

The Daily News of Thursday says:—An attempt was made to assassinate the President of the Republic by the wife of a prefect, whom M. Duraut de St. Arnaud has replaced. She demanded an audience of the President when she tried to poison him. She has been arrested.

There was another story on float on Monday, about an attempt made on the President's life. This is said to have occurred as he was leaving the Tuileries on Sunday, to take a drive in the close chariot which now seems his usual conveyance. As the carriage was coming out of the Carrousel, an officer is said to have snatched a pistol at Louis Napoleon.

The secret deed, naming the person whom the President recommends to the people to choose for his successor, in the case of his own demise, is already drawn out and signed, ready to be deposited in the archives of the senate. The person named is Lucien, the younger brother of the Prince of Canino, and member of the Assembly.

General Cavaignac has been placed on the retired list of the army, at his own request, as his exemption from the fate of his brother generals compromised his character.

The national guard of Paris is about to be dissolved, and will be replaced by a voluntary guard, which will be called the "Guard of the President of the Republic."

A great number of persons have lately died in Paris from apoplexy, caused, it is supposed, by the unseasonable mildness of the weather.

We learn that another boat containing eleven hands, survivors of the ill fated Amazon, had been picked up by a Dutch galley in the Bay of Biscay. H. M. S. Hecla has sailed from Plymouth with the hope of saving more of the passengers and crew, who might be drifting about in boats.

There were ten vessels built on the Miramichi in 1851, showing an increase of tonnage for that year over 1850, of 5,855 tons.—Total imports for 1850, £245,860; for 1851, £267,508—increase 1851, £21,758. Exports, increase 1851, £21,764.—Daily Sun.

A new Steamer is being built for parties at Calais and St. Stephen, to be placed upon the Eastern route, to make one trip each week, during the season, between Boston and St. John.—\$7000 in shares, were subscribed in St. John.

Forty-one thousand immigrants landed in Canada during the past year, and of this number upward of twenty two thousand were Irish.

The receipts of tolls on the public works of Canada during the past season amount to about \$400,000, showing an increase of \$35,000 over the season of 1850. The receipts from customs amount to \$2,750,000, showing an aggregate increase of receipts from the public works and from customs of near \$500,000 over the year 1850.

It was rumoured in Washington that Mr. Cass would be superseded as Minister to Rome by Senator Merrick.

Items.

Henry Clay will be seventy five years of age on the 12th of April next. Messrs. Webster, Calhoun, Cass, Benton, and Van Buren, were all born in 1792.

The Rev. Mr. Colver and family, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, are about to proceed to Liberia, Africa.

Large discoveries of silver have been made near Taos, on the Rio Francisco, a tributary of the Gila.

The Queens of Hungary were by law styled Kings.

One of the greatest temperance demonstrations made for many years took place at Albany on the 28th ult.

The Rev. H. L. Richards, of Columbus, Ohio, formerly a Minister of the Episcopal Church, has joined the Roman Catholic Church.

A bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature to exempt the homestead of every family from levy and sale on execution.

The temperance men in Ohio are to hold a State Convention at Columbus on 25th of this month.

The first book printed in America was published in the City of Mexico, in 1541. The first volume, an Almanac, printed in New England, was in 1639.

The School Fund of the State of New York amounts to \$6,612,250.

The new settlement of Fishtown, Liberia, has been attacked and burned, by a native chief.

The Hungarian Committee, New York, are about to issue bonds for various amounts, each one bearing the signature of Kossuth, and made payable by the Government of Hungary, upon the establishment of a Republic.

HOW TO PROCURE RAIN.—A letter from Beyrout, in the *Osservatore Triestino*, states that the Ottoman Government has ordered every Mussulman to pray for rain on account of the great drought, and gives the following description of the ceremony:—Every good Mahomedan procures a vine-branch with forty leaves upon it. He then recites a verse of the Koran over each leaf. The vine-branch is then rolled up, secured to a packthread, and cast into the sea, to be drawn out when it shall have rained sufficiently.

WASHING COMPOUND.—The recipe for making this compound is often sold for considerable sums of money. Dissolve twenty pounds of hard soap in one gallon of lye, over a slow fire, and let it boil, stirring it frequently. Now set aside to cool and then add one quart of spirits of turpentine, and one pint of spirit of ammonia. When cold, cut it into bars, and wrap closely in papers, and put away for use. It is far superior to common bar soap, and will save nearly one-half the labour of washing.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, CANADA.—We are informed that the Government have determined to establish a Department of Agriculture and that the Presiding Officer over the Department will also preside in Council.

BAPTIST CONVERTS.—Our branch of the Church, within the last two or three years, has dismissed three ministers to the Baptists and received three from them. Within a few hours' ride of our city, we have four ministers of our Church who were trained by Baptist parents. One Church within our own knowledge, had a short time since eleven members, who had been connected with Churches which practised immersion. Similar instances may be found all over the country, and yet none of these facts were ever published before, and we should not mention them now, were it not that our Baptist friends make such a constant blowing about the converts they are receiving from other Churches.—*Presbyterian Herald.*

Special religious services have been held in Brunswick St. Church during the evenings of this week. Yesterday was observed as a Fast Day by our Church. We hope gracious results will follow.

The weather during the greater part of the week has been mild, with occasional rain. Yesterday was a little frosty, rendering the walking more pleasant.

The village at Moose River, in the Township of Clements, is to be called, and to hail as Clementsport.

The references to the state of the work of God on the Guysboro' Circuit, contained in a letter from a respected correspondent at Canso, have been anticipated by communications which have lately appeared in our paper.

Letters and Notices Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)
Rev. C. Churchill (60s., new sub.), Rev. E. Bent (per Rev. R. Knight 80s.), Rev. H. Daniel (per ditto 40s.), Mr. Moses Harvey, Upham* (10s.), Rev. R. Morton (20s.), J. S. Purdy Esq., Mr. J. C. Smith, Barrington, Rev. R. Knight, (new sub. for Frederickton) Rev. R. Smith's (4 new sub.), F. Crowe, Esq., Truro, (new sub.)

* Paper has been regularly mailed here. We know not why it has not been regularly mailed. Alteration in address shall be attended to by March.

Marriages.

At Newport, on the 5th inst., Mr. JOHN BENNETT, to Miss MARGARET GRANT both of the above place.
At Lock Side, on the 20th January, by the Rev. James A. Shaw, Mr. EDWARD B. BAKER, Merchant, of Anchar, to MARY, daughter of Mr. BIRDSESS, of Wallace.
At Boston, 6th inst., at the residence of Mr. S. G. Ward, by the Rev. C. Mason, assisted by Rev. Dr. Wainwright, of New York; the Swedish Consul, the Hon. E. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Ward, Mr. N. J. Bowditch, her legal adviser, and other friends being present.—OTTO GOLDBERG, of Hamburg, to Mademoiselle JENNY LIND, of Stockholm, Sweden.

Deaths.

At Boston, on the 1st inst., MARGARET MATHIAS, wife of Mr. James Johnston, aged 29 years, formerly of Halifax, N. S.
At Newburyport, on the 21st inst., ANNA, wife of Mr. Henry Dowley, formerly of Nova Scotia, aged 38 years.
At Maccan, on Sunday, the 1st inst., LITHLANDA, aged three months, only child of Mr. Stephen Smith.
On the 10th inst., in the 64th year of her age, SISAN, relict of the late Andrew Crawford.
At the residence of his brother, Rev. W. M. Godfrey at St. Clements, Moose River, on Monday last, Arthur Wellington Godfrey, aged 24 years.
At the Parsonage, Gatham, Miramichi, on the 20th inst., in the 64th year of her age, ELIZA HICKS, wife of the Rev. Samuel Bacon, Rector, much and justly esteemed and lamented by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.
Lost overboard, on the 9th ult., from the schr. Lelak, on her passage from St. John, N. B., to New Bedford, WILLIAM STEVENS, a native of Nova Scotia.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.
SATURDAY—brigs Gleaner, Nason, New York, 4 days; T. A. S. De Wolf; Fanny, Rudolf, Lunenburg, to W. H. Rudolf—89 passengers; schr Sylph, Young, Lunenburg; brig Aedean, Lockhart, bound to Cuba, returned from sea.
SUNDAY—brigt Laura, Day, New York, 5 days, by John Tobin and others; schr Triumph, Crowell, Fonce, P. R. 18 days, to Fairbanks & Allison.
MONDAY—brigt Halifax, O'Brien, 45 hours from Boston, general cargo to B. Wier & Co and others; brig Scotia, Pinkney, 56 hours from Boston, flour, to H. C. D. Curran; schr Sylphide, Walters, 24 hours from Shelburne, ballast; spoke Staudard, from New York, going into Shelburne on Friday.
TUESDAY 10—brigs, Muta, Cleverly, Matanzas, 20 days, to N. L. & J. T. West; Lady Ogle, Lauchner, Trinidad, 18 days, to do; Manilla, O'Brien, Richmond, Vir., 43 days from the Capes, to J. & M. Tobin, and others; schr S. Campbell, O'Brien, Boston, 24 days.

CLEARED.
February 7th—steamship Europa, Lott, Boston, by S. Cunard & Co.
February 9th—schr Young, Hunter, St. Pierre, Miquelon, N. F., by Dickson, Forman & Co.
February 10—brigs, Jordon, Venables, Kingston, Jan. —W. Fryer & Sons; Jordon, Venables, Bermuda—G. R. Frith & Co., and others; schrs Indus, Day, Philadelphia—John Tait; Florence, Constable, Boston—Fairbanks & Allison.
February 11—brigt Sizen, Mann, St. Thomas—by G. H. Starr.
February 12—brigs Eagle, Hilliers, Kingston Jan., —C. West & Son; Nisibis, Costello, St. John's N. F.—Saiter & Twining; schr Garland, Mc Coy, Boston, C. D. Hunter.

MEMORANDA.

PENACOLA—previous to 17th ult—arr'd, brigt Vivid, Kendrick, Matanzas.
AT ST. THOMAS—brigt Meridian, Kenny; lost bowsprit and head sails on outward passage; sold cargo at Toledo; barges Annie, Rees; and Bristol, Belle, 80 tons; from Liverpool, N. S. sold outward cargo at Penacola—head of St. Light Sunda, Boyle, of Liverpool, N. S., sailed from St. Thomas for Porto Rico.
DOMINICA, 25th ult—Ketch, box of Halifax, arrived here on the 25th; was blown off the coast on the 23rd November, and suffered much for want of food and water.
NEW YORK, Jan. 30th—arr'd Margaret McDonald, Mayaguez.
Brigt Muta from Matanzas reports—brigt Gontes, (Schr), arr'd 15th from Kingston; Vivid, Kendrick, arr'd 17th 4 days from Penacola; Lord Lovat, Lawson, arr'd 14th from Porto Rico; saw Mary, Marshall, from Kingston, going to Matanzas.
Brigt Lady Ogle, from Trinidad, reports—arr'd hence 18 days—schr cargo at St. J. boxes \$14, pkgs \$9; 18 lbs John Giffen, Calcutta, 24 days previous for Bagged 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 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3190, 3200, 3210, 3220, 3230, 3240, 3250, 3260, 3270, 3280, 3290, 3300, 3310, 3320, 3330, 3340, 3350, 3360, 3370, 3380, 3390, 3400, 3410, 3420, 3430, 3440, 3450, 3460, 3470, 3480, 3490, 3500, 3510, 3520, 3530, 3540, 3550, 3560, 3570, 3580, 3590, 3600, 3610, 3620, 3630, 3640, 3650, 3660, 3670, 3680, 3690, 3700, 3710, 3720, 3730, 3740, 3750, 3760, 3770, 3780, 3790, 3800, 3810, 3820, 3830, 3840, 3850, 3860, 3870, 3880, 3890, 3900, 3910, 3920, 3930, 3940, 3950, 3960, 3970, 3980, 3990, 4000, 4010, 4020, 4030, 4040, 4050, 4060, 4070, 4080, 4090, 4100, 4110, 4120, 4130, 4140, 4150, 4160, 4170, 4180, 4190, 4200, 4210, 4220, 4230, 4240, 4250, 4260, 4270, 4280, 4290, 4300, 4310, 4320, 4330, 4340, 4350, 4360, 4370, 4380, 4390, 4400, 4410, 4420, 4430, 4440, 4450, 4460, 4470, 4480, 4490, 4500, 4510, 4520, 4530, 4540, 4550, 4560, 4570, 4580, 4590, 4600, 4610, 4620, 4630, 4640, 4650, 4660, 4670, 4680, 4690, 4700, 4710, 4720, 4730, 4740, 4750, 4760, 4770, 4780, 4790, 4800, 4810, 4820, 4830, 4840, 4850, 4860, 4870, 4880, 4890, 4900, 4910, 4920, 4930, 4940, 4950, 4960, 4970, 4980, 4990, 5000, 5010, 5020, 5030, 5040, 5050, 5060, 5070, 5080, 5090, 5100, 5110, 5120, 5130, 5140, 5150, 5160, 5170, 5180, 5190, 5200, 5210, 5220, 5230, 5240, 5250, 5260, 5270, 5280, 5290, 5300, 5310, 5320, 5330, 5340, 5350, 5360, 5370, 5380, 5390, 5400, 5410, 5420, 5430, 5440, 5450, 5460, 5470, 5480, 5490, 5500, 5510, 5520, 5530, 5540, 5550, 5560, 5570, 5580, 5590, 5600, 5610, 5620, 5630, 5640, 5650, 5660, 5670, 5680, 5690, 5700, 5710, 5720, 5730, 5740, 5750, 5760, 5770, 5780, 5790, 5800, 5810, 5820, 5830, 5840, 5850, 5860, 5870, 5880, 5890, 5900, 5910, 5920, 5930, 5940, 5950, 5960, 5970, 5980, 5990, 6000, 6010, 6020, 6030, 6040, 6050, 6060, 6070, 6080, 6090, 6100, 6110, 6120, 6130, 6140, 6150, 6160, 6170, 6180, 6190, 6200, 6210, 6220, 6230, 6240, 6250, 6260, 6270, 6280, 6290, 6300, 6310, 6320, 6330, 6340, 6350, 6360, 6370, 6380, 6390, 6400, 6410, 6420, 6430, 6440, 6450, 6460, 6470, 6480, 6490, 6500, 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8170, 8180, 8190, 8200, 8210, 8220, 8230, 8240, 8250, 8260, 8270, 8280, 8290, 8300, 8310, 8320, 8330, 8340, 8350, 8360, 8370, 8380, 8390, 8400, 8410, 8420, 8430, 8440, 8450, 8460, 8470, 8480, 8490, 8500, 8510, 8520, 8530, 8540, 8550, 8560, 8570, 8580, 8590, 8600, 8610, 8620, 8630, 8640, 8650, 8660, 8670, 8680, 8690, 8700, 8710, 8720, 8730, 8740, 8750, 8760, 8770, 8780, 8790, 8800, 8810, 8820, 8830, 8840, 8850, 8860, 8870, 8880, 8890, 8900, 8910, 8920, 8930, 8940, 8950, 8960, 8970, 8980, 8990, 9000, 9010, 9020, 9030, 9040, 9050, 9060, 9070, 9080, 9090, 9100, 9110, 9120, 9130, 9140, 9150, 9160, 9170, 9180, 9190, 9200, 9210, 9220, 9230, 9240, 9250, 9260, 9270, 9280, 9290, 9300, 9310, 9320, 9330, 9340, 9350, 9360, 9370, 9380, 9390, 9400, 9410, 9420, 9430, 9440, 9450, 9460, 9470, 9480, 9490, 9500, 9510, 9520, 9530, 9540, 9550, 9560, 9570, 9580, 9590, 9600, 9610, 9620, 9630, 9640, 9650, 9660, 9670, 9680, 9690, 9700, 9710, 9720, 9730, 9740, 9750, 9760, 9770, 9780, 9790, 9800, 9810, 9820, 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