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## Poetry.

### A VISION OF WORLDS.

BY MARY CLEMMER.

Lost to the sense of earth's dull sights,  
On new-lent wings my spirit flies,  
And resting on heaven's terraced heights,  
It reads the mysteries of the skies,  
Faint, glimmering beams of distant light,  
Are now no longer all I see,  
Of worlds which measure in their flight,  
The circles of infinity.

Unfathomed depths sweep far below;  
Measureless heights above I see;  
While towering systems from the gates,  
Which shut from sight, the Deity!  
Infinite lengths their folds embrace,  
As o'er all human thought they rise,  
Where mighty deeps of blazing worlds,  
Form the faint outlines of the skies.

Here central suns shoot forth their rays,  
While rolling orbs their cycles keep,  
And forming spheres like isles of light,  
In seas of ether seem to sleep.  
On, with unutterable pace,  
Come sweeping realms of filmy light,  
While o'er interminable plains,  
Lie long eternities of night.

Anthems are sung, and echoes heard,  
Walking the mysteries of sound;  
The solemn hymns of singing worlds,  
Make music in the deep profound.  
O! if an angel's soul were mine,  
With powers divine to grasp each sight,  
No measured lengths of rolling years,  
Should mark the boundaries of my flight.

But, lo! a trembling child of earth,  
I view God's power—his glory here;  
Lost in infinity of sight,  
My human heart is touched with fear.  
In vain my thought essay to rise;  
Inspiration's swiftest pace,  
Grows faint, and slow, when mortals strive,  
The majesty of God to trace.

But we believe that he who formed,  
And rules this vast immensity,  
Will give to an undying soul  
A life of immortality.  
Mysterious whispers in its depths  
But faintly tell what it shall be;  
In the undying light of stars,  
It reads its own eternity.

—Boston Museum.

## Christian Miscellany.

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

### Preaching Christ.

The living ministry is one of the most powerful instruments used by the Almighty for the conversion of the world. Other means, powerful and effective, are employed; but this stands pre-eminent. Bible Societies may distribute the Holy Scriptures among the people, at home and in foreign lands, and they will do a great work; but without the added voice of the living herald comparatively little will be done in saving souls. The private Christian, maintaining his integrity amidst the prevailing vices of the times, and keeping "himself unspotted from the world," must of necessity be a powerful "preacher of righteousness." But how much more may he do who, called of God "to the office and work of the ministry," feels as he ought the responsibility placed upon him? How powerful in pulling down the strongholds of the enemy, and building up the kingdom of Christ, may be that minister who labours unceasingly, in season and out of season, to allure wanderers from the ways of death; to build up those weak in the faith; to instruct the ignorant; to establish the wavering; to visit the sick and the afflicted, and administer to them in the depths of their sorrow the consolations of the Gospel of peace; to sit by the bedside of the dying, and, as their eyes are no doubt closing on all the scenes of this world, and their tired hearts about to cease their beating, to cause joy to thrill their bosoms in

hope of beholding that "city which hath foundations, whose maker and builder is the living God!" O! what good may not such a one do? What a burning light must the faithful minister be who always feels that he is about his Master's business, and can give utterance to the sentiments of his heart in the words of the poet:—

"Happy, if with my latest breath,  
I may but gasp His name,  
Preach Him to all, and cry in death,  
Behold! behold the Lamb!"

But with all his opportunities for doing good, how often does the Christian minister cripple his influence by false modes of preaching. A sermon addressed entirely to the feelings, a mere harangue, calculated to excite the sensibilities without calling into play the higher powers of man, cannot be the means of doing much permanent good, and is certainly very unlike those specimens of early preaching we find in the Acts of the Apostles. Nor can I listen with profit, or even with pleasure, in the sanctuary of the Most High, to metaphysical discussions and dissertations on morality, though elaborated with the skill of the most acute logician, and delivered with the grace and elocution of the faultless orator. This is not what I want to hear. This is not preaching. This is not what was heard in former days. Not so spake Wesley, Clarke, Watson, our own George, McKendree, Fisk, Emory, and many others who were able ministers, of the New Testament on earth, and are now in the paradise of God. What, then, is preaching? I do not think I can better state my views of what constitutes it than by giving the following extract from a sermon by the late Rev. Dr. J. M. Mason:—

"If He who spake as never man spake has declared his own doctrine to abound with consolation to the miserable, then, certainly, the instructions of others are evangelical only in proportion as they subserve the same gracious end. A contradiction not unfrequent among some advocates of revelation is, to urge against the infidel its power of comfort, and yet to avoid in their own discourses almost every principle from which that power is drawn. Disregarding the mass of mankind, to whom the Gospel is peculiarly fitted, and omitting those truths which might revive the griefed spirit, or touch the slumbering conscience, they discuss their moral topics in a manner unintelligible to the illiterate, uninteresting to the mourner, and without alarm to the profane. This is not 'preaching Christ.' Elegant dissertations upon virtue and vice, upon the evidences of revelation, or any other general subject, may entertain the prosperous and the gay, but they will not mortify our members which are upon the earth; they will not untinge calumny, nor feed the heart with an imperishable hope. When I go to the house of God I do not want amusement. I want the doctrine which is according to godliness. I want to hear of the remedy against the harassings of my guilt and the disorder of my affections. I want to be led from weariness and disappointment to that goodness which filleth the hungry soul. I want to have light upon the mystery of providence; to be taught how the judgments of the Lord are right—how I shall be prepared for duty and for trial—how I may pass the time of my sojourning here in fear, and close it in peace. Tell me of that Lord Jesus who his own self bore our sins in his own body on the tree. Tell me of his intercession for the transgressors as their advocate with the Father. Tell me of his Holy Spirit, whom they that believe in him receive, to be their preserver, sanctifier, comforter. Tell me of his presence, his sympathy, and his love. Tell me of the virtues as growing out of his cross, and nurtured by his grace. Tell me of the glory reflected on his name by the obedience of faith. Tell me of vanquished death, of the purified grave, of the life everlasting—and my bosom warms. This is Gospel; these are glad tidings to me as a sufferer because glad to me as a sinner. They rectify my mistakes; allay my resentments;

rebuke my discontent; support me under the weight of natural and moral evil. These attract the poor, steal upon the thoughtless and the irreverent, and throw over the service of the sanctuary a majesty which some fashionable modes of address never fail to dissipate. Where they are habitually neglected, or lightly referred to, there may be much grandeur, but there is no Gospel; and those preachers have infinite reason to tremble who, though admired by the great, and caressed by the vain, are deserted by the poor and sorrowful, and such as walk humbly with their God."

A little more of this preaching in all our churches would most assuredly make us all wiser and better, and thus accomplish that which Christianity is designed to secure for man—freedom from the power of sin here, and from its curse in the world to come.—*Correspondent of Advocate & Journal.*

### Reminiscence.

I remember with interest, an aged pair, who lived in the neighbourhood of my childhood's home, for they had suffered by the scourge of war, and had lost a happy home and all their worldly effects at the time Charlestown was burnt by the British in 1775. My impressions of them are peculiar as they come before my mind in the singular custom of a former century. The man wore a three-cornered hat, small clothes reaching to the knees, and fastened with small silver buckles, long stockings and nice shoes, with plated buckles. He was quite advanced, and usually walked with a cane, but with an animated step, and remarkable cheerfulness of countenance. The wife wore a bright red cloak in winter, with a cap or hood of the same material, which was drawn over the head instead of a bonnet. They "were both righteous," in the Gospel sense of the term, and their cheerful piety, and strong faith, gave them an elevation which neither the wealth, fame, nor the honours of earth can purchase. They were too far advanced in life to labour—too poor to be comfortable without the aid of charity, and without, too happy to escape the envy of those who, rich in the treasures of earth, had never sought or tasted the "hidden manna" which cheered and comforted these children of God. I have said they lived by faith—one anecdote in illustration will suffice:

One cold winter evening, when a deep snow had fallen, which rendered the roads almost impassable, they found their small stock of wood had diminished until only two or three sticks remained, just enough for the evening.

"Husband, what shall we do," inquired the wife; "we shall burn our last stick of wood before nine o'clock to-night?" "Trust in God, who has always provided for us," replied the good man. Not an hour had elapsed when a neighbour inquired if they would oblige him by accepting a part of a load of wood, which he was obliged to leave as the sled had broken, and he could not reach home with all he had. Most thankfully was the kind offer accepted, and no doubt the incense of grateful hearts ascended with renewed faith that night from the family altar.

"Trust in the Lord and do good, and verily thou shalt be fed."—*Independent.*

### Absence from Church.

The effect which slight causes have in keeping even Christians away from the sanctuary, has been generally noticed. A little inclemency of the weather, when the aspect of the sky is threatening, when there has been a little undue fatigue, or care, or company, these, and like causes, bar the way of thousands, to the house of God on each Sabbath as it comes. No one thing more than this disheartens the true minister of Christ. Witness the following testimony of the late Richard Winter Hamilton, addressed to the people to whom he had long ministered:—"Nothing has so much enervated

my ministry, nothing has so much sunk my heart, as your casual and irregular appearance in the house of God. What can be thought, how can it be explained, that professed Christians, of long standing, can allow every novelty to divert, and every inconvenience to deter? The young and the thoughtless might be expected thus to be drawn away, but better habits of steadfastness may be well demanded of those who, long since, sealed their vows of union with the disciples of Christ. I implore you to cultivate orderly, punctual, unintermitting regard to the services of God!"

### A painful fact.

It is not many years since I entered the dwelling of a widow. I knew her to be the most active, capable, efficient, and devoted female member of a sister church, consistent, and ready to every good word and work. Judge what was my surprise to find her centre-table covered with that class of magazines of the day which are mainly filled with the most exciting romances. In the presence of her daughter, then just verging into womanhood, I expressed my surprise, and gently remonstrated with her; but to my regret, she warmly defended her course, and claimed that this class of literature was necessary to cultivate the taste and the imagination.

I soon sought out her pastor, and he promised to counteract the poison if possible; but alas, in vain. She is now an expelled member of the church, and her Sabbaths are away from the house of God. Are not these the legitimate fruits of an indulgence in such reading? Had her reading been the works of Doddridge and Baxter, and Flavel and Owen, it would require no prophet's ken to tell how changed would now be the scene. An inspired prophet has pointedly inquired, "Can a man take fire into his bosom, and his clothes not be burned? We utter our unsparing reprobation of the man who deals out the intoxicating cup to our fellow-men, but we, alas, take to our bosoms and to our churches the men around us, who poison our families by these blighting and pernicious issues of the press. Let every Christian reader be warned to shun light reading as he would the venom of the still."—*American Messenger.*

### Influence of Holy Living.

A truly Christian life is better than large contributions of wealth for the propagation of Christianity. The most prominent instruction of Jesus on this point is, that we must let men see in us that religion is something real, something more than high sounding and empty words, a restraint from sin, a bulwark against temptation, a spring of upright and useful action; let them see it, not an idle form, not a transient feeling, but our companion through life, infusing its purity into our common pursuits, following us to our homes, setting guard around our integrity in the resorts of business, sweetening our tempers in seasons of provocation, disposing us habitually to sympathy with others, to patience and cheerfulness under our afflictions, to candid judgment, and to sacrifices for others' good; and we may hope that our light will not shine uselessly; that some slumbering conscience will be aroused by this testimony, and excellence and practicality of religion; that some worldly professor of Christianity will learn his obligations, and blush for his criminal inconsistency; and that some in whom the common arguments for our religion may have failed to work a full belief, will be brought to the knowledge of the truth by this plain, practical proof of the heavenly nature of Christianity. Every man is surrounded by beings who are moulded more or less by the principles of sympathy and imitation; and this social part of our nature he is bound to press into the service of Christianity.

He that would pray with effect must live with care and piety.



## Missionary Intelligence.

(From Wesleyan Notices Newspaper, Jan. 1851.)

## West Indian Wesleyan Missions.

**HONDURAS-BAY.**—Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Herbert W. Hains, dated Charribb-Town, April 20th, 1850.

My mind at present is principally fixed upon Charribb-Town, a place yearly increasing in numbers, and containing about fifteen hundred inhabitants, nearly all destitute of the least spark of religion. I thought they were bad enough when I went down merely to visit them; but upon becoming a resident I am more than ever convinced of their prevailing immorality, and really heathenish darkness. Vice of every species, drunkenness, dishonesty, idolatry, &c., degrade them generally; but where the kingdom of God appears, their character takes a superior order, and they become zealous and devoted servants of God. But, alas, how few, out of the hundreds, have any knowledge of God! Even up to this time, they worship the devil under the title of *Marfen*. To *Marfen* they cause their children to be dedicated; to him they dance and pray; in honour of him, and to appease his wrath, they have their feasts, where their god is supposed to preside: that he does *practically* preside there, no one doubts. Under the influence of drink they become enraged as though possessed; and, with actions that are frantic, they strive to procure the devil's favour by beating their heads, and injuring their bodies, till they fall, one by one, as though lifeless, and thus they rest satisfied that all is right. Such a yoke is heavy, and such a burden is intolerable. Do we not need the prayers of the children of God, that these poor Charibbs may be brought into the knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ.

The first marriage for seven years amongst the Charibbs was solemnized on the 13th of February last in Otavaco-Town. I hope that many will follow their example, and thus break down a great barrier to the spread of the Gospel. The woman, I am happy to say, has since become a member of our Society, and a humble seeker after salvation.

Charribb-Town is divided into four parts; namely, Man-of-War-Town, Stann or Stern Creek, (where the Mission premises are situated,) Falmouth-Town, and Scotch-Town; each of which demands a portion of the Missionary's labours, and, if attended to, is sufficient to take up a great portion of his time. This would be attended with beneficial, with saving, results, to the increasing of the congregation, and of the number of our members; but, as one of them observed, "No sooner is the bush cut down than it is left, and the consequence is that it is left to grow again." Our congregation in the morning is good; but in the evening Spanish custom prevails, and we have not more than twenty or thirty. Still it is my determination to continue working for God till He shall have poured out His Holy Spirit from on high.

**ST. DOMINGO.**—Extract of a Letter from the Rev. William Towler, dated Samana, Dominican Republic, May 8th, 1850.

As I spent but a short time in Samana last year, I thought it my duty to give a few months to the Station in the present year, and have come with my family here for that purpose. I have visited many of the people of this town and neighbourhood at their houses, and invited them to assist in our services, and have begun preaching in French and Spanish on Sunday afternoons and Tuesday evenings. We have also a Sabbath-school for them in the country, in a settlement of people of French extraction, conducted by a young man of our church, who understands the Creole or *patois* of the people; and who, after school on each Sunday afternoon, reads the Scriptures in French then gives the sense, and exhorts in Creole. I have commenced a Bible and catechumen class here, as in Puerto Plata; and have also formed a Juvenile Missionary Society in both Stations, employing about thirty young people as Collectors, on the plan recommended by Mr. Blake, of Harrow.

**JAMAICA.**—Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Samuel Burrell, dated Kingston, October 11th, 1850.

You have so often heard of Jamaica's prostrate condition, of the poverty of our people, and the falling off in our numbers and finances, that it is not pleasing still to tell the same tale of woe. At the same time I am persuaded, if our state was fully understood by British Christians, they would, with increased liberality, sustain your Missions in this part of the world. I know that for many years this island has been blest with labourers sent out and supported by your funds; but surely the results have been most satisfactory and glorious. If we remember what Jamaica was when Wesleyan Missionaries first landed on its shores, and first unfurled the banner of the cross, and then look at it now, we must thank God, and take courage. So great a change brought about in so short a period is perhaps without a parallel; and the labours of your Missionaries have largely contributed to make this island what it is. How many thousands of its inhabitants, by their instrumentality, have been prepared for the bliss of heaven, and will praise God for ever that they were sent to these shores! and how many thousands more are still walking in the way to Zion! Why, at the present time we have, as you know, in Jamaica alone, more than twenty thousand full and accredited church members, nearly one-fifth of the total number on our Mission-Station; and, had it not been for changes and reverses in their temporal circumstances, our people would have been as liberal as ever they were, and we, instead of telling of decline, should have sounded the glad note of victory and triumph. But I don't believe that Jamaica has fallen never to rise. Only let her have fair play, and she shall yet rise and flourish one of the brightest gems of the ocean. If our people can only be kept together, if your Missionaries are not withdrawn, the people will, when recovered from their present distress, show that they are still true Wesleyans; that they only "stop the wanted supplies" because stern necessity and extreme poverty oblige them so to do. Since I came to this Circuit I have been grieved to find, from quarter to quarter, the number of our members decreasing; and all our efforts to prevent this have been unavailing. Very few, however, are expelled for flagrant criminality; it is generally for neglect. Many, unable to appear respectable, as they once did, stay at home on the Lord's day, and thus lose, by degrees, all concern about their souls; others mistakenly stay from the class meeting, because unable to bring their wanted subscriptions. These and other causes deprive us of many members. Pastoral visitation is now of great importance; but, in a city like Kingston, where the heat is so excessive, and where we have nearly four thousand members, and only three resident Ministers, our time is nearly taken up in preaching, renewal of tickets, and burying the dead. The last of these consumes much time, as well as endangers our health, in consequence of a foolish practice that was introduced many years ago:—the Minister heads the funeral procession, often under a burning sun; and thus, to please the people, the time which might be spent in visiting is wasted, and our health endangered.

You have already heard that fifteen Jesuits have arrived in Kingston, where they have established a college; indeed, the emissaries of Rome are more active than ever. Still, in the midst of all, we do not despair. We have God on our side, and the truth shall yet prevail. I am glad to say that we have recently admitted into our Society one of the Cooley emigrants, who has been publicly received into the church by baptism. I have been greatly delighted to witness lately many happy death-bed scenes: many of our people have been enabled to triumph over death. Several of our most devoted Leaders have ceased to "work and live." One of them, a poor man named Williams, respected by all; a devoted servant of Christ, always at his post; a man of whom no evil could be said, went to bathe, and found a watery grave; but sudden death was sudden glory,—an expression he often used in prayer.

(From the Same, for Feb. 1851.)  
Miscellaneous Intelligence.

**PIETERMAURITZBERG, NATAL.**—For some weeks past our native Societies have been greatly quickened. More recently several have found peace with God, and very many are earnestly seeking the same blessing. We have lately had a cheering increase to the classes for the coloured and native Societies. Those who are penitently seeking the Lord go out beyond the town at night, and plead with God for a present salvation. Several this week have done so, remaining out all night; and, ere the morning of natural day had dawned, the Sun of righteousness was shining in mercy upon their happy spirits. Two evenings since a Kafir found peace with God in this way at midnight, and returned to awake up some of our zealous friends, that they might hear what great things God had done for him. "O Jesus, ride on, till all are subdued!" Our English members are encouraged to look for the "times of refreshing." Some of them, despite of all their trials, are living near to God, and are very solicitous to be useful. Much watchful and earnest piety is needed when Christian people emigrate to a foreign land. Our hearts have bled for many who once ran well, but who, during the voyage, grew weary and faint in their minds. Entering as they all do on new and untried scenes, they need especial grace, and should confess before all men their attachment to Christ and His church. Our new native chapel is progressing, and the roof will be completed in about three weeks hence. If you could send us articles of clothing for the natives, you would greatly assist us. We want them for our schools.—*Rev. H. Pearse, Pietermauritzberg, October 4th, 1850.*

**FRANCE.**—I have good news from the South. There has been a little revival among the children in the Normal School for female Teachers under Mr. De Jersey's direction at Nismes, and another in a Sunday-school in the Drome. The brethren in general appear to be encouraged, and there seems to be good reason to hope, as one of them tells me, in a letter I have received this morning, that the next year will be one of the best we have had. O that God would "make us glad according to the days wherein he has afflicted us, and the years wherein we have seen evil!" O, "let thy work appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children! And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us: and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish thou it!"—*Rev. Dr. Cook, Paris, January 4th, 1851.*

## Family Circle.

## The Double Fault.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Why Arthur!" exclaimed Mrs. Mason, on coming into the room where she had left her two boys playing, and finding one of them there with a bunch of flowers in his hand. "How came you to pull my flowers. Have'n't I positively forbidden you to do so?"

"I did not do it, mother! I did not do it. It was John."

"Where is John?"

"He's in the yard."

"Call him in," said Mrs. Mason.

While Arthur was at the window, calling to his brother, Mr. Mason, the father, came into the room.

"John has been pulling my flowers. Isn't it too bad that a boy as large as he is, should have so little consideration? They were coming out into bloom beautifully."

Just then John entered, with a bunch of flowers also in his hand.

"John, how came you to pull my flowers?" said Mrs. Mason. "You knew it was wrong."

"I did not think, when I pulled off a rosebud and two or three larkspurs," replied John.

"Two or three larkspurs and a rosebud! Why your hand is full of flowers."

"O, but William Jones gave me all but the larkspurs and the rosebud. Indeed, mother, I didn't touch any more; and I am

sorry I took them; but I forgot that it was wrong when I did so."

"But Arthur says you pulled that large bunch in his hand."

"Arthur knows I didn't. He knows he pulled them himself, and that I told him he'd better not do it; but he said he had as much right to the flowers as I had."

Mr. and Mrs. Mason both looked at Arthur in surprise and displeasure. His countenance showed that he had been guilty of wrongly accusing his brother.

"Is it true that you did pull the flowers, Arthur?" asked his mother.

But Arthur was silent.

"Speak sir!" said the father sternly, "did you pull the flowers?"

"Yes, sir."

"And then falsely accused your brother of the wrong you had done. That my boy should be guilty of an evil act like this! I could not have believed it! It is a wicked thing to lie, to hide a fault, simply, but falsely to accuse another of what we have ourselves done, is far more wicked still. Can it be possible that a son of mine has fallen so low? It grieves me to the heart."

Mr. Mason spoke as he felt. He was deeply grieved. Nothing had occurred for a long time that so hurt him. He loved honesty and truth—but how opposite to both had been the conduct of his boy!

"Go to your chamber and stay there until I see or send for you," he said; and Arthur retired in shame from the presence of his parents and the brother he had so meanly attempted to injure. Of course he felt very unhappy. How could he feel otherwise? The rebuking words of his father fell like heavy blows upon his heart, and the pain they occasioned was for a long time severely felt.

What punishment the parents thought it right to inflict upon Arthur we do not know. But no doubt he was punished in some way as he deserved. And besides this, he had the still severer punishment which always follows that meanest fault of which any one can be guilty—that of accusing another, an innocent person of what we have ourselves done.

"Bad as this fault is, it is, alas! too common. But no manly, honest, truthful boy, will be betrayed into it. To the better impulses of our young readers, who have been so wicked as to fall into sin, either from sudden impulse or deliberate purpose, we would earnestly appeal and beg of them to think more wisely and act more justly in the future. No cause is made better, but always worse, by a falsehood. Even where detection does not follow, suspicion is almost always created. For it is impossible for a boy to tell a lie without betraying it in his face or voice, and causing a doubt to pass through the minds of his parents, and set them to making inquiry into the truth or falsehood of what he has stated.

Truth—the open, bold, honest truth, is always the best, always the wisest, always the safest for every one, in any and all circumstances. Let no boy deviate from it a line, even though he have been guilty of a fault. Better, a thousand times better, is it to own the wrong and keep a clear conscience.

## I Can.

Of course you can. You show it in your looks, in your motion, in your speech, in your everything. I can! A brave hearty, substantial soulful, manly, cheering expression. There is a character, force, vigour, determination, will, in it. We like it. The words have a spirit, sparkling pungency, flavour, geniality, about them which takes one in the very right place.

I can! There is a world of meaning expressed, nailed down, epigramatised, rammed into these few letters. Whole sermons of stern, solid, grand virtues. How we more than admire to hear the young man speak it out bravely, boldly, determinedly; as though it was an outsearching of his entire nature—a reflection of his inner soul. It tells of something that is earnest, sober, serious; of something that will battle and race, and tumble with the world on a way that will open; and brighten, and mellow men's eyes.

I can! What spirit, purpose, intensity, reality, power, is in the phrase. It is a

strong arm, a part, an indolent man possess and light that some good so. It is in the necessity, inevitably so. "I clenched and determined philosophy of took I CAN fe sturdily made what they pie Then you thing be farer in life, your lips, an panding ph arms. Do it

## Pastoral L

"For, only an ant Communion lie that Catholi no crime to inju the sanctity of any transgressio commit any sin sun; that with matter how wic Blessed Mother they adore Ang which belongs hopes of salvati fasting and sup its of Jesus Chr ibles and image them, as if they fear the Bible, human traditio that their pries and that they l commandment danger of idol- dispensation to ded it be for th gular list, kept r sin, either R ter its commis is nothing but and unmorning spirit and in tr.

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strong arm, a stout heart, a bold eye, a firm part, an indomitable will. We never knew a man possessed of its energy, vitality, fire, and light that did not attain eminence of some good sort. It could not be otherwise. It is in the nature, constitution, order, necessity, inevitability of events that it should be so. "I can," rightly, truly said, and then clinched and riveted by the manly, heroic, determined deed, is the secret, solution, philosophy of all good men's lives. They took I CAN for a motto, and went forth and sturdily made of themselves and the world what they pleased.

Then, young man, if you would be something besides a common, dusty, prosy wayfarer in life, just put these magic words on your lips, and their musing, hopeful, expanding philosophy into your heart and arms. Do it and you are a made man.

Correspondence.

No. II.

Pastoral Letter of the Romish Bishop of Halifax.

"For, only conceive a member of any of the Protestant Communities, trained up from his infancy in the belief that Catholics hate him; that they would think it no crime to injure him; that they have no respect for the sanctity of an oath; that they can obtain pardon of any transgression for money; that they can get leave to commit any sin they please, by paying a stipulated sum; that with them, the end justifies the means, no matter how wicked; that they make a Divinity of the Blessed Mother of God, and worship her as such; that they adore Angels and Saints, or offer them the homage which belongs to the Deity alone; that they place their hopes of salvation in their priests, or in long prayers, fasting and superstitious practices, and not in the merits of Jesus Christ's Passion and Death; that they make idols and images, and set up relics, to adore and pray to them, as if they were God Himself; that they hate or fear the Bible, are not permitted to read it, and prefer human traditions before its heavenly-inspired words, that their priests preach to them in unknown tongues, and that they have blotted out, or concealed one of the commandments, lest the deluded people should see the danger of idol-worship; that the Pope can give them a dispensation to do any thing howsoever wicked, provided it be for the good of the Church; that there is a regular list, kept in a Book at Rome, of the prices of every sin, either for leave to commit it, or for its pardon after its commission—in a word, that their whole religion is nothing but conjuration and deceit, outward pomp and unmeaning ceremony, without any adoration in spirit and in truth."

In this unique production may be found the above paragraph, artfully conceived for the purpose of creating a conviction in the minds of Protestants that the church of Rome is falsely accused of holding the tenets therein specified.—It will not escape observation that the Bishop does not, because he dare not, give a plain denial to the charges which he thus labours to evade. If Protestants are "the victims of an unscrupulous system of deception" on the points referred to, why does not the Address undeceive them by stating intelligibly the tenets of his Church in relation to them? Is it not because he could not violate his sworn obligation to believe and teach all that the Romish Church has enunciated? That the device of Bishop Walsh may result in the confirmation of the impressions existing in many Protestant minds, I shall present some of the grounds upon which those impressions are founded, and leave the Bishop to refute the authoritative standard writers, members of his own communion, who have spoken in no inaudible tone on the subject at issue.

If a Protestant be "trained in the belief that Catholics hate him; and would think it no crime to injure him," is there no foundation for such a belief? If a Roman Catholic is uninfluenced by such unchristian emotions, it is because he is better than his teachers—he is not true to the principles inculcated by the standard writers of the sect.

In proof of this let the following quotations and facts be carefully pondered.

"He that receiveth a heretic into his house doth communicate with his wicked works."—Notes on Romish Testament. Matt. x. 41.

"Heretics may be punished and suppressed, and may and ought, by public authority, either spiritual or temporal, to be chastised and executed."—Ibid. Matt. xiii. 29.

"Catholics should not spare their own parents, if heretics."—Ibid. Gal. i. 8.

"Heretics, schismatics, and rebels to our said lord (the Pope) or his successors, I will to my power, persecute and oppose."—Oath of Popish Prelates.

"I do declare with my heart, without mental reservation, that our lord the Pope is Christ's vicar-general, \* \* \* and that he hath power to depose heretical kings, princes, states, commonwealths, and governments; all being illegal without his sacred confirmation, and that they may safely be destroyed: I do renounce and disown any allegiance as due to any heretical king, prince, or state, named Protestant. I do further declare that the doctrine of the Church of England, of the Calvinists and Hugonots, and of others of the name of Protestants, is damnable, and that themselves are damned, and to be damned, that will not forsake the same."—Jesuit Practical Oath of Secrecy.

"It is not sin for parents to wish the death of their children, or to desire the death of any one who troubles the Roman Church."—Fegeli's Practical Questions. Part. 4, chap. 1, ques. 7.

"Children are obliged to denounce their parents or relatives for heresy, although they know that they will be burnt; or they may starve them to death, or kill them, as enemies who violate the right of humanity."—Escobar's Moral Theology. Vol. 4, lib. 31, sec. 2.

"A man condemned by the Pope may be killed wherever he is found."—La Croix. Vol. 1, page 294.

"In all cases where any man has a right to kill a person, if affection moves, another may do it for him."—Busenbaum and Lacroix Moral Theology. Vol. 1, page 295.

In the Decretals of Pope Gregory IX, Book 5, Title 7, "De Hereticis," it is declared "The secular powers shall swear to exterminate all heretics when condemned by the church, and if they do it not they shall be anathema."—Chap. 13.

"Prelates shall annually visit their dioceses, and demand of the people upon oath to reveal all heretics, that they may be condemned."—Ibid.

"They who are bound to heretics are released from every obligation."—Chap. 16.

In the "Directory for Inquisitors," issued from time to time by the Popes, the following principles are avowed:—

"Statutes that impede the execution of the duties which appertain to the office of Inquisitors are null and void."—Pope Urban IV., page 106.

"A heretic possesses nothing alive or dead."—

"No fellowship should be maintained with the excommunicated."—Pope Clement IV., pages 146, 147.

"He is a heretic who does not believe what the Roman Hierarchy teaches. A heretic merits the pains of fire. By the Gospel, the canons, civil law, and custom, heretics must be burned."—Pages 148, 169.

"All diligence must be used to extirpate heretics."—Page 164.

"No person shall favour heretics."—Page 173.

"Every individual may kill a heretic."—Page 175.

"All persons may attack any rebels to the church, and despoil them of their wealth, and slay them."—Pages 176, 177. Text and Glossa.

"Heretics must be sought after, and be corrected, or exterminated. Heretics enjoy no privileges in law or equity."—Page 212.

The Directory is closed by a long chapter, entitled "Questiones centumtriginta super practica officii Inquisitionis eidem officio congruentis."

Take the following specimens:—

Question 33. "An Inquisitor may compel or admonish temporal lords to swear that they will extirpate all heretics to the extent of their power."—Page 561.

"It is lawful to torture those of every class who are guilty of heresy."—Page 594.

"Prelates and Inquisitors ought without delay to deliver an impenitent person guilty of heretical pravity to the secular power for the final punishment."—Page 646.

PAPAL BULLS, or as the Canonists designate them "Apostolical Letters," have been issued from time to time through a succession of ages, abounding with similar nefarious and anti-social principles. These Bulls have never been repealed, nor their abhorrent principles denounced by any competent Papal authority. In their obligation every Romish Prelate believes, and is sworn to give them effect to the utmost of his power. A few of them are here subjoined:—

"Prelates are exhorted diligently to endeavour that all heretics shall be extirpated from their dioceses; and also they are enjoined, without the admission of any appeal, to coerce and punish those by ecclesiastical discipline, who transact any business, or permit any familiarity with heretics."—Pope Innocent III.

"That all persons may more willingly and efficiently execute the duty committed to them—to all who afford counsel and favour and hearty aid in persecuting heretics, \* \* \* from the mercy of God Almighty, and of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, and by his authority, we relax three years of penance: and if any person shall die during the prosecution of such affair, we grant them a full pardon of all their sins."—Pope Gregory IX.

"Magistrates must be admonished to enact statutes and laws against heretics and their accomplices; and the unwilling or disobedient must be compelled by ecclesiastical censure."—Pope Innocent IV.

"All secular magistrates must swear, under the penalties of ecclesiastical censure, that they will execute the laws against heretics, notwithstanding any privilege of any kind."—Ibid.

"All secular princes and magistrates are commanded to execute ban upon all persons and their property, whom the Inquisitors denounce as heretics."—Ibid.

"Process without appeal must be issued against all who obstruct, or do not aid Inquisitors, as if they were defenders and favourers of heretics."—Ibid.

"All the laws, decrees, and statutes of the Roman Pontiffs and Councils of every age, enacted against heretics and schismatics, shall be received and inviolably observed, with every thing contained in the Extravagants of the Sovereign Popes."—Pope Paul IV.

A volume might be filled with similar extracts

from the Bulls of successive Popes, during a period of four hundred years. The decretals, rescripts, rules and canons contained in the "Directory for the Inquisition" have never been abrogated. They remain in full force, and wherever they are not acted upon, the laxity is attributable, not to a modification of the spirit of Popery, but to the strength of Protestant feeling and influence. In proof of this I shall only advance the following Roman authorities, to which the Bishop of Halifax will not have the hardihood to demur.

In the volume entitled "Directorium Inquisitionum," with the "Literæ Apostolicæ diversorum summorum Pontificum," is a disquisition written by Pegna, "Auditor of causes at Rome." This was prepared for Pope Gregory XIII, expressly to prove that all the preceding Extravagants and Bulls are "of the greatest utility, importance and authority." Pegna announces, among many others, the following propositions as infallible truths:—

"1. The Roman Pontiffs ever have exercised the greatest care in extirpating heretics."—3. "All the Extravagants published against heretics are in force without change or end."—4. "The Roman Pontiffs can command that the secular laws against heretics shall be observed."—6. "The laws against heretics are not abolished through disuse, or lapse of time."—14. "The Extravagants against heretics are general laws, which always endure, and must universally be obeyed."—15. "The preceding Extravagants against heretics are promulgated by command of the Cardinal Inquisitors, dated at Rome; Calend. Octobr. Anno 1584."

The creed of Pope Pius IV, which every Romish Priest is sworn to believe, alleges, "I acknowledge the Roman Church for the mother and mistress of all Churches, and I promise true obedience to the Bishop of Rome, successor to Peter, Prince of the Apostles, and Vicar of Jesus Christ." "I most steadfastly admit and embrace apostolical and ecclesiastical traditions, and all other observances and constitutions of the same Church."

To these attestations of the unchanged system of the Papacy, given by Papists of undoubted authority, may be added the famous "encyclical letter" of Pope Gregory XVI, in 1832, which affirms the whole of the pontifical bulls, canons, and decretals, to be infallible, unchangeable, and permanent, in their principles and obligation.

With these documents before him who can deny that the tendency of Popery, where it can exercise its tyrannical domination, is to inspire its adherents with the most intense animosity toward their Protestant fellow-subjects? If Bishop Walsh had possessed a spark of candour, he would have admitted this, and have asserted that the laws in obedience to which millions of Protestants have been barbarously murdered are unchristian—ought never to have been enacted or sanctioned by the Popes—and should now be denounced and abrogated. But this he cannot do. He is a sworn admirer of all that "the Church" has authorised; and unless his views were to undergo a radical change, and he were to recede from the Romish Communion, he knows that if commanded by the Court of Rome he would be obliged to carry into execution these sanguinary enactments, and to coerce his people, by withholding absolution, and by every other species of ecclesiastical censure, to unite in a crusade against the religious liberties of those for whose conversion he now prostrates himself before the Virgin Mary and a host of Popish saints, some of whom have been canonized because of their wholesale butchery of heretics. He knows that the deeds which have most deeply blood-stained the pages of history have been the cause of diabolical exultation in the hearts of Popes, Cardinals, and Prelates of his Church. He knows that Vergerius, a staunch Popish historian, parades as one of the loftiest traits of character that "during the four years' Pontificate of Pope Paul IV., who anathematized Queen Elizabeth, 'the Inquisition, by tortures, starvation, and fire, extirpated more than 150,000 Protestants.' He knows that a solemn Te Deum! was sung at Rome, by order of the reigning Pontiff, on hearing of the indiscriminate butchery of the French Protestants on St. Bartholomew's Day—a plot concerted in secret conclave by the cross-wearing priests of Rome. He knows that on the 16th of May, 1643, Pope Urban VIII. granted a general jubilee to all the Papists of Ireland, with a plenary absolution for all previous sin, who had taken part in the insurrection, and in the murder of 200,000 of their Protestant neighbours in 1641. He knows that against such deeds of atrocity the voice of a Pope, a Cardinal, or a Prelate of Rome has never been lifted up in condemnation—though, like Bishop Walsh, they wax eloquent in denunciation of the restrictive laws by which Protestant England has endeavoured simply to prevent the repetition of such enormities. And he knows that the enactments now proposed by Lord John Russell, are not levelled at the Roman Catholics, or against their religion, as such; but against the exercise of that temporal jurisdiction claimed by the Pope, and the reacquirement of that influence, by the priests of an avowedly sanguinary system, which was the greatest curse of England, until her sons arose in their might, and disenthralled themselves from its toils, and took upon them the easier yoke of Him who is "meek and lowly in heart."

I shall close this article by reminding both Protestants and Catholics of the fact, that the denunciations of Rome are the most furiously launched, not against heresy, but against heretics; that all the enactments of her Popes and Councils, from which the foregoing selections have been made, propose not the removal of heresy from the understanding, by force of truthful argument and education, but the extirpation of heretics from the earth by rack, sword, and faggot; that these are not the imaginings of cowards, nor the misrepresentations of bigots, but the deductions of sound minds gathered from the authentic documents of the Vatican, and from the records of history.

The authorities cited, the cruel and frequent persecutions practised by the Romish Church, and the haughty intolerance with which she now treats all who bow not to her dictation wherever her influence is dominant, prove, not that all Romanists hate their Protestant fellow-men, but that the tendency and aim of the system is to implant that hatred, and to compel all secular authorities to enact and enforce penal statutes abhorrent to the peaceful and merciful spirit of the gospel, and destructive to the civil and religious liberties of mankind.

Bishop Walsh declaims against "sanguinary laws, bribery and punishment, imprisonment and proscription," and a lengthened array of cruelties and injustices inflicted upon his immaculate Church. But we challenge him to produce from the ecclesiastical code of any Protestant Church in existence, or from the civil code of any Protestant nation such despotic and slaughter-breathing enactments as those which he has impelled us to cull from the authoritative mandates of the Papal sect. And he must reconcile himself as best he can to the assurance that neither the bland sophistries, nor the vulgar and furious onslaughts of himself and his nitred confreres, will induce the enlightened government of England to subject her Protestant millions to the "maternal scourge" of Rome.

A PROTESTANT.

For the Wesleyan.

St. John, N. B. Circuit.

MR. EDITOR,—Persuaded that to the Editor of a religious periodical no task can be more desirable than to make its pages the recording medium of Zion's prosperity, in the evangelical conversion of souls to God; I deem all apology no better than a needless ceremony, for again transmitting you some further account of the progress of the cheering revival with which the Lord has been pleased to bless us in this city. Such information cannot fail to delight you as a Christian minister, in connection with the remotest spot on the "green earth," but that this city, as the scene, both of your natural and spiritual birth, must present associations, which tend greatly to deepen that delight, is a matter which can with ease be both anticipated and properly valued.

Three weeks have passed away since I last addressed you on this subject. During that time daily services have been held, attended with daily proofs of the power and willingness of God to save both from the power and the pollution of sin. That there is still no diminution of the interest taken in our continued means of grace, may be gathered, and established by the fact, that though special meetings are being held in the Baptist meeting houses, and at our own Chapel in Portland, at the same hour, last night, the spacious basement of our Centenary Chapel was filled throughout with a respectable and deeply attentive audience. Several persons were blessed with justifying faith, and others were filled with the perfect love of God.

The last Sabbath was a day which will not soon be forgotten. The sacrament was administered in both Chapels. Truly, the sight was an imposing one, to see scores of the young converts, for the first time, approach the table of that Saviour in whom they had believed, to receive the simple and expressive symbols of His dying love.

On earth there is not to be found, a more vivid and truthful representation, of the heavenly community, than that which is presented, by the open communion, of believers in the Lord Jesus Christ, gathering around the table which his love has spread for their spiritual nourishment, as they pass through the wilderness of this life.

On the occasion referred to, every tie binding together domestic life, was pleasingly represented. Parents, children, husbands, wives, brothers and sisters were there, to embalm the sacred spot with the dropping of the mutual tear—to participate in the common joy—mutually to conform to His behest, who had died to save them, and mutually to vow, in each other's presence, and in the presence of God, that "having embraced," they would by His aid "hold fast the blessed hope of everlasting life which they had received through Jesus Christ His Son." Sounds of audible joy—sighs which could not be suppressed—and tears which stole away, alternated with

"The speechless awe which dared not move,  
And all the silent heaven of love."

Indeed it was a season long to be recollected. Since I last wrote you above one hundred souls



have professed saving faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. And many others have become the subjects of that blessing, which the Apostle solicited on behalf of the Thessalonians: "And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly. And I pray God your whole spirit, and soul, and body, be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ." 2 Thess. v. 23.

Regardless of all municipal restriction, the blessed work has extended to our society and congregation in Portland. Some forty souls have been similarly blessed there. They have thronged attendance, and there exists every indication of an extensive revival in that place also.

To the Baptist places of worship this blessed influence has extended. Many persons from their congregations attended our services. These caught, and hence carried back a portion of the sacred fire. On Sabbath last baptisms took place at the Free Will meeting, and also in connexion with the close communion Baptist congregation worshipping in the German and Brussel street meeting houses. Herein it becomes our duty to rejoice. The salvation of souls, wheresoever, or by whatever agency effected, is matter for gratitude to God.

Doubtless on such interesting occasions, when redeemed souls are admitted to the fellowship and privileges of the Christian Church, as Christian Ministers, we cannot avoid, under the swelling emotions of the soul, putting the question "Who hath begotten me these?" While the fact of God having blessed our instrumentality in their conversion must be an encouraging circumstance, stimulating us in no small degree to rejoice over the successful efforts of our personal ministry.

Our meetings still continue. We have entered on the eighth week. Circumstances alone can tell how long they may yet be continued. Suffice it for the present to say, that while the Lord so unequivocally sets the seal of His approbation upon our efforts, we dare not withhold our endeavours. While our strength shall enable us to commit ourselves to this blessed work, we must

"Labour on at His command,"  
and as we have hitherto done,  
"Offer all our works to Him."  
Yours, &c., RD. KNIGHT.  
St. John, N. B., March 11, 1851.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, March 22, 1851.

ATTACK ON PROTESTANTISM.

"At all times the exposure of mischievous error is an important duty, but especially is it such when the supporters of falsehood and idolatry make unusual efforts to diffuse the poison of their creed."—ANTI-CHRIST UNMASKED.

Were an apology necessary for our again noticing the recent violent attack on PROTESTANTISM by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Halifax, the sentiment contained in the above quoted motto would amply furnish it. Our quiet metropolis has been made the scene of a furious assault on our common Protestantism by a popish bull, with cloven feet and horns, *et al.*, let loose in the form of a "Past-oral Address," full of wrath, and hatred, and malice, and vengeful feeling, against those "who have fled for refuge, to lay hold upon the hope set before them" in the pure, unadulterated Gospel of Christ. The fiery Prelate of the "diocese" of Halifax has certainly been making extraordinary, if not "unusual," efforts "to diffuse the poison of his creed," and malign the character of THE REFORMATION; and had we, among others, allowed to go unrebuked the false and mischievous statements contained in his celebrated "Lenten Address," and which, if report be true, he has since repeated from the pulpit or altar in a still more aggravated and offensive manner, we should have proved recreant to our solemn trust and to the stern demands of Christian Truth. We have had no wish unnecessarily to provoke a contest with the "champions" of popish error; but when the "gauntlet" of bold defiance was recklessly thrown down, we felt called upon to enter the lists against this fierce impugner of Bible Christianity, and "turn the battle to the gate." The charge of persecution has been vainly attempted to be fastened on Protestantism in the ecclesiastical *mis-sile* launched forth, most consistently, by one who is the adherent, the justifier, and laudator of a Church, which is crimson-dyed with the blood of saints, whom she has wantonly and cruelly persecuted to the death, for no other reason than because they dared not, at the peril of their souls, to entertain her Christ-dishonouring dogmas, engage in her anti-scriptural practices, and "partake of her sins," by joining, or continuing

within, her heaven-denounced communion. The calumny against Protestantism was easily repelled; but the crimination of the Church of Rome, as essentially persecuting, is recorded on the pages of the world's history in indelible characters of blood, which no art or device can possibly obliterate; and as the edicts which, in former years, gave life and vigour to the murderous arm of extermination, are unrepealed, and to this hour, stand in the text-books used in popish Colleges and Theological Schools, and are faithfully taught to the students, and especially impressed on the minds of all who are preparing for the priesthood, we are warranted in bringing home the charge, in all its force, to the system as it exists in the present day.

We advisedly say "the system;" for we cannot doubt that, even amid the general cruelties of by-gone ages, there was here and there an individual who was influenced by "another spirit," and whose heart shrunk back from a willing participation in the acts of atrocity and murder commanded and sanctioned by "The Immaculate Church." An instance of this kind is recorded to the honour of the Governor of Bayonne, who, after having received the commands of Charles the IX., during the general massacre of the Huguenots, or French Protestants, to take part in the glorious enterprise, returned this noble reply:—

"Sir, I have imparted to the inhabitants of this city, and to the soldiers in garrison, your Majesty's commands. I find them all good citizens and brave soldiers, but not one of them will be an executioner. Therefore both they and I most humbly entreat your Majesty to make use of our lives and arms in any thing else possible, however dangerous it may be."

But this appeal was without effect. The work of cold-blooded butchery went on. The humane voice of the individual was unheard amid the loud clamours of *The Church*. "The massacre continued seven days; seven hundred houses were pillaged; at a moderate computation five thousand persons were murdered in Paris; neither age nor sex was spared; one butcher boasted to the king that he had hewn down one hundred and fifty in one night. In the provinces twenty-five thousand more were cruelly slain; and the Queen of Navarre was poisoned."

To mark most incontestably the connection of Rome with these prodigies of brutality, the massacre of the Huguenots, was made matter of great rejoicings in the courts of France, Rome, and Spain. Newton says—"They went in procession to churches, they returned public thanks to God, they sung *Te Deums*, they celebrated jubilees, they struck medals; and it was enacted that St. Bartholomew's Day should ever afterwards be kept with double pomp and solemnity." Nor was the Pope—the vicar of Christ! the representative of God!—a mere spectator of this wondrous scene. "The Pope, in the very spirit of hell, rejoiced in the work of blood. He went, like others, in public procession to church to praise God for this measure. He congratulated the king on the accomplishment of an exploit 'so long meditated, and so happily executed, for the good of religion.'" (!) He caused a medal to be struck, in perpetual remembrance of so godly an action, bearing on one side his own effigies, and on the other a representation of the slaughter of the Huguenots, as they were called, with the motto, *Ugonotorum strages*, the slaughter of the Huguenots; and he ordered an eminent artist to execute three paintings, representing the bloody deed, as ornaments for his own palace, where they are still to be seen." Such is the system of Popery!

Nor are we unwilling to admit that individuals are now to be found within the pale of the Romish Church, who—either from amiability of disposition, or a spirit of charity engendered and fostered by daily intercourse with Protestants, or, as we would hope, from the operation of the grace of God in their hearts,—abhor the alleged persecuting principles of their Church, and who sincerely believe that the deeds of blood, to which we have referred, were peculiar to the "dark ages" of the past, and that the present spirit of Roman Catholicism is averse from such acts of barbaric cruelty and carnage. We give such persons full credit for sincerity; but it is evident they overlook the principles, the tendency, and even the modern doings of the Papal system, where it is the dominant religion.

For those principles we, in all candour, direct their attention, for the present, to the quotations made from Papal rescripts, authoritative docu-

ments, and acknowledged standard writers, which appear in the able article on our third page above the signature of "A Protestant;" and if those justify not the character we have given of popery, then there is no meaning in language, and if they account not for the pertinacious malignancy of spirit embodied in deeds of cruelty and death, the bare contemplation of which makes the heart recoil with horror, then the generally admitted truism is false, that effects spring from their legitimate causes, and actions from their impellent principles.

For that tendency, we refer to its actual and overt development in the uniform acts of persecution which have marked the entire career of the papacy, and to the truth of which, the contemporaneous testimony of credible witnesses and historians may be cited.

For adequate and right conceptions of the modern doings of popery, we are to look to popish countries. In protestant countries there are checks, and counter-influences, forbidding open and public manifestations, to the same extent as formerly, of a spirit of persecution against "heretics;" though, in not a few instances, and among these we rank the recent outbursts of Dr. Walsh, there are not wanting significant indications of the existence within of the unchanged spirit of the "unchangeable" system. In countries where popery is supreme, that spirit lives, animates, and gives unequivocal evidence of its genuine character by corresponding overt acts. We need scarcely refer to the malicious and spiteful *anathemas* publicly denounced against all Protestants, yet they should not be altogether overlooked. But we may appositely refer, among other instances, to the recent persecution of Dr. Kalley, and others in Madeira, excited and led on by popish priests—and to the still more recent incarceration of Dr. Achili in the Inquisition at Rome. These are circumstances known of all men. These tyrannical acts "were not done in a corner." They show what popery is at the present day, where it has power as well as will. We may also advert to the numerous instances of persecution frequently occurring in private life, even in professedly protestant countries, to which every recusant Catholic is subjected when he disavows his connection from the Church of Rome, and enters the sheltering folds of Protestantism, at the bidding of an enlightened conscience. The rod is held over him in *terror*—the priest pursues and threatens—a thousand eyes watch his movements—a thousand hearts palpitate with wrath—and a thousand hands are ready, time and opportunity permitting, to avenge the supposed insult to "Mother Church;" and not infrequently, such is the malignancy of this persecuting spirit, that according to the words of Christ, a man's worst foes are of his own household. To this deplorable state of feeling there are, we believe, some honourable exceptions, but as a general rule, the above representation is truthful, and without exaggeration. In papal States, mere suspicion of *heresy*, is sufficient to consign one to the dungeons of the Inquisition; and, in many instances, fear of consequences deters individuals from making an open avowal of secret, heart-felt conviction.

From the indubitable knowledge of the principles, the tendency, the spirit, and the actual doings of popery, protestants have just cause to oppose to the utmost the open or stealthy efforts of this colossal instrument of cruelty to gain supremacy. Nor should intelligent Romanists be surprised at this watchful care: as the dominancy of popery would be certain to lead to results disastrous to rights of conscience, to civil freedom, and to intellectual and religious progress. Such a catastrophe, if once realized, would throw back the world from its onward course a thousand years, postpone indefinitely the universal spread of knowledge and of the peace-inspiring principles of true Christianity, and superinduce the re-enactment of those horrid deeds of blood and death which signalized the crusades against the Waldenses, and polluted the earth during the earlier years of the Reformation; and which have affixed an everlasting stigma on the Romish Church.

The Chairman of the Nova Scotia District gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations for the Nova Scotia District Contingent Fund, viz:—

Miss S.,	£ 0 5 0
A Friend,	10 0 0
	£10 5 0

THE MARRIAGE BILL.

The chapter of the Revised Statutes concerning the solemnization of marriage, was before the Legislative Council on Tuesday, March 12th. Among other amendments submitted, we observe that the Hon. Mr. McCully proposed, instead of the clause obligating the publication of Banns on three Sundays or holidays, that such publication be at three several religious meetings, which was finally adopted, with an addition, giving clergymen the option of delay, for sufficient cause.

As the instance of the President of the Council, a clause omitting Roman Catholics, from obligation to procure Licenses, or to publish banns, in order to celebrate marriages, was adopted! The reason for this strange exception, was given by the President:—viz., that marriage was administered only by the Roman Catholic Church to persons in a "state of grace," in communion—the law would seem to make it obligatory to administer a sacrament to persons not in their Church. That is, in plain English, the Roman Catholic Clergy claim to be above civil law! We strongly demur to the justice of this exemption—no valid reason can be given why R. Catholics should be placed by law beyond the operation of law—such a measure, if confirmed by the Lower House, and the Executive Government, would give the R. Catholics in this Province extraordinary facilities of performing clandestine marriages—and put in their hands a powerful instrument of proselytism. After Bishop Walsh's recent fulminations against Protestantism, it was unbecoming to ask, and unwise to grant, such an unequal boon.—Our hope is that the Lower House will refuse to confirm this amendment, and be no consenting party to an enactment as distasteful as it would be unjust. The law would not compel R. C. Clergymen to marry persons contrary to the usages of their Church, but only require from them that security against clandestine and improper alliances which the welfare of society claims, and which the law imperatively demands from Christian Ministers and people in general. We say in general: for we perceive in the excepting clause of the Council, "Quakers," are also included. There is no distinct congregation of Quakers, as far as we know, in the Province. If so, the provision at present is unnecessary.—There may be, however, individuals of that sect. Has then a Protestant Minister a legal right to marry all parties applying to him, who profess to be Quakers, or Friends, without a Marriage License, or the publication of banns? Or should there be of that sect, in any given locality, or County, only the couple who propose to contract marriage, is it the intention of this amendment to allow the Quaker man to marry himself to the Quaker woman, without publication of banns, or a Marriage License, or without public notice of any kind?

We have shown sufficient cause to justify the Lower House in refusing assent to the amendment in question; and to its action we therefore look in this instance for substantial justice.

Mr. Dickey's Railway Bill has been postponed until after the arrival of the next R. M. Steamer from England.

The Rev. Hilbert Binney, Fellow and Tutor of Worcester College Oxford,—a Nova Scotian by birth and grandson of the late Collector of the Excise in this Province, the Hon. H. N. Binney, it is said, has been appointed to the vacant Bishopric of Nova Scotia.

No business of importance or special interest has been transacted in the House of Assembly since our last.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary is expected in the next Steamer from England, which in all probability will arrive about Wednesday next.

Early on Monday last, a small house adjoining Daver's Country Market, Buckingham Street, was discovered to be on fire; the flames yielded to the plentiful supply of water drawn from a tank high at hand, but not until the house was rendered useless for future occupation. Insurance £100.

Mr. Kellogg's Lecture.

On Monday evening last, MR. KELLOGG delivered a Temperance Lecture in the Temperance Hall, to a large and respectable audience. The lecture embraced a wide range of topics, which were treated in Mr. K's peculiarly interesting and zealous manner, and was rich in anecdote, whilst it sparkled with flashes of wit. We consider this effort, as among the happiest of this distinguished lecturer on his beloved and all-important theme of Total Abstinence. He well and forcibly exhibited the great want of decision on the part of many who profess a love for the Temperance movement and yet with-

hold the strong personal example and sustained act friends of this proved cause. with the Refereet—arguments illustrations beauti entire character ly calculated to intelligent and frequent complain England were; —passages of su ly occurred—wh ed a noble speci eloquence. Mr London during t the greatest city the cherished pr wish him a safe from the friends Country—unbot there—a pleasu mise him a hear ever Providence footstep hither.

Pa It will be of ad sidering the all-e aggression," to kn and R. Catholic m Branches of the I fore subjoin a fev delivered in th House of Commo Her Majesty's op be seen, that no s ment for the exer for such measures conserve the jus country.

Earl of Effing said:—"With re thought their Lo had been no such Catholic times in Catholic laity wo The meetings wh the country on th of the country w submit to any ag were assured, wo it was not for him be, but he truste to the country; i not deprive any just rights and p the Roman Catho their religion; b out instituting a trial designation that measures sh from infringing c ties. It had been an hierarchy was the intro-duction could not be in supremacy of our these appointme a power which v tenance of the s Lord Cremor by the Papal Se vation, and he e arl in all he ca trusted their lor the measures wh the encroacher which would be without infrinzi liberty; and he Peers themsel bers of the Hou necessary to foll Catholic ancesto vent the encroa liberties of this Lord Stanley step taken by th Church, it was it aggression had l the English Cro his Roman Cath civil or religious far more than a government dea ly, they would l their political large."

Last among distinguished betw things spiritual



hold the strong pledge of sincerity—their personal example; and of action, vigorous and sustained action on the part of the real friends of this philanthropic and heaven-approved cause. Various objections to union with the Reform were ably and successfully met—arguments were faithfully plied—illustrations beautifully thrown in—and the entire character of the Address was eminently calculated to produce conviction in the intelligent and unprejudiced mind. The frequent complimentary references to “Old England” were gratifying and well received—passages of sublimity and pathos frequently occurred—whilst the peroration exhibited a noble specimen of manly and affecting eloquence. Mr. Kellogg designs to visit London during the great exhibition, and in the greatest city of the world to advocate the cherished principles of Teetotalism. We wish him a safe voyage—a hearty welcome from the friends of the cause in the Mother Country—unbounded success in his efforts there—a pleasant return—and we will promise him a hearty welcome among us whenever Providence may again conduct his footsteps hither.—*Athenæum*.

**Papal Aggression.**

It will be of advantage to our readers, in considering the all-engrossing subject of the “papal aggression,” to know the opinions of Protestant and R. Catholic members of the Upper and Lower Branches of the British Parliament. We therefore subjoin a few extracts from the Speeches delivered in the House of Lords and the House of Commons on moving the “Address” to Her Majesty’s opening Speech, by which it will be seen, that no appeal was made to the government for the exercise of “brute force”—but only for such measures as were deemed necessary to conserve the just Protestant character of the country.

*Earl of Effingham*, in the House of Lords, said:—“With regard to the Papal aggression, we thought their Lordships would admit, that there had been no such aggression attempted in Roman Catholic times in this country, and that no Roman Catholic laity would submit to such an aggression. The meetings which had been held throughout the country on this subject showed that the heart of the country was sound, and that it would not submit to any aggression. Some measure, they were assured, would be submitted to parliament; it was not for him to say what that measure would be, but he trusted that it would be satisfactory to the country; while, at the same time, it would not deprive any of our fellow-subjects of their just rights and privileges. He would afford to the Roman Catholics every facility for developing their religion; but if they could not do that without instituting an hierarchy with English territorial designations, then he was prepared to say that measures should be taken to prevent them from infringing on our religious and civil liberties. It had been said that this appointment of an hierarchy was intended to be preparatory to the introduction of the canon law, but that law could not be introduced consistently with the supremacy of our own law. The Pope, by making these appointments, had assumed in this country a power which was incompatible with the maintenance of the supremacy of our own Sovereign.”

*Lord Cremorne*, said:—“The late aggression by the Papal See called particularly for observation, and he entirely concurred with the noble earl in all he had said on that subject, and he trusted their Lordships would cordially concur in the measures which might be proposed to prevent the encroachments of the Papal power—measures which would be calculated to resist aggression without infringing on the principles of religious liberty; and he felt that the Roman Catholic Peers themselves, and the Roman Catholic Members of the House of Commons, would feel it necessary to follow the example of their Roman Catholic ancestors, and to adopt measures to prevent the encroachments of the Pope upon the liberties of this country.”

*Lord Stanley*: “With regard to the recent step taken by the head of the Roman Catholic Church, it was impossible to deny that an insolent aggression had been made on the supremacy of the English Crown. He did not desire to deprive his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects of any of their civil or religious rights, but this was a political far more than a religious question, and if the government dealt with it fearlessly and vigorously, they would have the assent and support of their political opponents and the country at large.”

*Lord Campbell*, “as an hereditary Catholic, distinguished between the authority exercised over things spiritual and things temporal. For the

former he looked to Rome; but with regard to the latter, in common with the large majority of his co-religionists in this country, he owed loyalty to the Queen, and should protest equally against any papal interference with individual consciences, and every attempt he might make to exercise temporal jurisdiction here.”

*Mr. Peto*, in the House of Commons, said:—“The allusion in the Speech to the recent Papal aggression did not commit any member of the House to any course inconsistent with civil and religious toleration. The English had always objected to the domination of the Pope in this country (England) and he hoped they would continue to do so.”

*Sir R. Inglis* insisted, “that no country in Europe would have submitted to such an act as that by which the Pope had usurped the prerogative of the Sovereign, and treated the people as a nation of heretics. Resistance to such aggression was not new in our history, though he admitted to large concessions had been made by the present Ministers, in Ireland and the colonies. He appealed to the extraordinary unanimity of the nation upon this subject, and trusted that the Government would not be deterred from acting up to the spirit of Lord John Russell’s letter to the Bishop of Durham.”

*Mr. Anstey* “would speak as a member of the Church of Rome, and not as a member of the Court of Rome. He was not ashamed to say that the course pursued by the Pope was an act of aggression, not for the reasons assigned by Mr. Roebuck, but for reasons which recommended themselves to the acceptance of every patriot—be he Protestant or Roman Catholic. There was a broad line of distinction to be drawn between the Roman Catholic Churches in England and Ireland. In Ireland the Roman Catholic Church was not endowed, in England it was. The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland was governed by its canon law, and had been so since the days of St. Patrick. In England the Roman Catholic Church occupied an anomalous position—there was a doubt as to whether the canon law was not repealed. Ever since that church was emancipated from the restraints imposed in the Elizabethan and Stuart reigns, there had been a continual conflict between the Roman Catholic bishops and the inferior orders of the clergy, owing to the unseemly assumption of power by the prelates. Now the whole of the canon law was taken away by the Pope’s bull, and with it the rights of church property would be disturbed. He denied that Lord Minto knew of the determination to re-establish the hierarchy. That point was not settled till Dr. Wiseman went to Rome. He (Mr. Anstey) believed that Dr. Wiseman had the option of returning to England as Vicar-Apostolic, or as Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. He saw no necessity for an amendment, and should not support one; at all events, he would not sanction a Roman Catholic amendment.”

*Mr. Banks* “defined the question as one not of Protestant against Catholic, but of the defenders of national independence, many Catholics being among them, against the intrusion of ultramontane influence.”

*Lord John Russell* said:—“He believed that the Court, not the Church of Rome, had always been and always was on the watch for opportunities not only of spiritual but of temporal aggression. Acting, however, in a wise spirit of conciliation, we had removed all civil disabilities from our Catholic fellow-subjects, who had no reason to complain, and who were not complaining of their situation, when the Pope thought proper to move, to overturn the system of Vicars-Apostolic, which had subsisted for three centuries, and to issue a document, the whole tone and colouring of which was to give his emissaries power to govern the newly-formed dioceses of England. The expression of public feeling, however, which had been roused, had had the effect of convincing the Vatican that England was thoroughly and earnestly a Protestant country, and so far, he believed, that that expression of feeling would go far to save us from any further encroachment. He was happy to believe that the English Roman Catholics generally disapproved of the policy of Rome, and he thus hoped that what steps should seem necessary in the matter would be taken with their consent, as well as that of their Protestant fellow-subjects. He would propose no measure in his opinion incompatible with the religious liberties of the people, and he believed that the action of parliament would be amply sufficient to meet the present emergency. As for the government measure, it would apply to the entire united kingdom; and he trusted that it would thoroughly check the proceedings of that faction at the court of Rome, the moving principle of which—and he spoke on the authority of the Earl of Shrewsbury—was hostility to the interest of England. He would propose no compromise, and would hate no jot of what was justly due to the liberties, civil and religious, of the people.”

**Methodism.**

With each passing year our conviction becomes stronger, that in the doctrines and practical appliances of Methodism, we have the most effective elements of moral power extant in Christendom, and such force has this conviction with us as to admit of no repugnance whatever at its ap-

parent denominational egotism. We soberly believe that the highest responsibility of American Christianity, rests, at this moment, with American Methodism, and that the chief responsibility of Protestantism throughout the world attaches to that extensive and potent section of it, which has resulted, under God, from the agency of John Wesley. Were we an infidel speculator, viewing the case from our closet and without personal sympathies with it, or a politician contemplating it as a moral fact connected with the public interest, we think we should entertain the same conviction. And when we consider the vast resources of moral power yet latent in the wide spread system, its simple but potent machinery, the apparent facility with which its whole force might be brought to bear on the christianization of the world, we feel that all questions affecting its modification have a pre-eminent importance. Such we believe has been the feeling of its people generally; seldom if ever have they stopped to theorize about it. Taking it as a providential fact, which has wrought unrivalled results, they have not thought it at all important that it should resemble any theoretical classification—it is neither monarchical, aristocratic, nor democratic—the best that can be said of it is that it is simply providential; and seeing that it has worked well and marvellously well, the most unexceptionable wish of its adherents is that it should be only kept from abuses, and allowed to work on till the Providence that gave it origin should indicate the necessity of changes in it.—*Zion’s Herald*.

**The Holy Sepulchre.**

A project is on foot among the Catholic powers of Europe which we should hardly deem credible were it not related on the authority of the London Times. It amounts to a revival of one of the institutions of the Middle Ages—one that the civilized world has certainly considered irreclaimably obsolete—a scheme for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre from the Mohammedans. According to the correspondent of the Times, the purpose of the crusades is to be revived; but it is to be pursued by the way of diplomacy, not by war. It is stated that the Catholic powers, with the connivance of Austria, intend to obtain possession, (it is not precisely defined how,) of all the sacred spots of the Holy Land, which will thence be made over to the Catholic Church. The Order of the Holy Sepulchre will be raised to the importance once possessed by the Knight Templars. The Pope is to be the Grand Master, and one Prince of every Catholic State of Europe is to be created Grand Prior. The movement, as far as it can be called one, is probably caused by the increasing influence of the Greek Church in the East under the support of Russia. That church, too, has made the possession of the Holy Sepulchre a special object of its ambition, as well as other localities in Syria, sacred by their associations. During the past two years, while the political power of the Papal Government was prostrated, the efforts of the missionaries and agents of the Greek Church are said to have made great progress, and are gradually sapping the influence of the Latin Church. The feuds between the two churches have long been of the most bitter kind, and in Jerusalem, it is well known, have grown to a scandalous excess; a guard of Turkish soldiers alone keeps peace between them on certain festivals in the Church of the Sepulchre.

The Times thinks that the predominance of the Greek Church at Jerusalem will lead Russia to interfere against this movement, and that the Catholic powers will succumb to the commands of St. Petersburg.

**Anglican Confession.**

Dr. Pusey, who has been lately preaching the sermons in Oxford University, as if he had not done enough of mischief already, has published a pamphlet on the subject of confession as he uses it. The peculiarity of his practice seems to be, that he is rigorously careful to take the confessions of none but those who volunteer in the freest manner; but the confession he does take very extensively, in no fewer than four dioceses, at times travelling for the special purpose; and he refers to the rapid spread of the practice after he had once commenced it as the manifest work of God. Dr. Pusey has evinced no intention of quitting the Church of England.

**No Miracle.**

The miracle which has lately occasioned so much talk in France, and is said to have converted so many sinners, turns out to be no miracle at all. The Archbishop of Avignon appointed a committee to look out the matter, which has pronounced it a deception, and accordingly the Archbishop has stopped its future performance. It seems that Rosette Tamisier, the girl in question, always had to be admitted alone to the chapel, before the blood could appear on the picture.

**Persecution.**

The Leeds Mercury publishes a letter from Madagascar giving the details of the persecutions

to which the Christians of Amerina have been subjected to by the Queen of the Island. It seems that eight thousand Christians were assembled one evening in different places for religious exercises. They were arrested and sentenced to death. Eighteen had been executed, when the rest escaped, and fled to the palace of the Queen’s son, who took them under his protection. The Queen ordered him to give them up for execution. He refused and cut of the ears of the Grand Marshall who bore the orders. A revolution being threatened, the Queen stopped all further proceedings. The Prince has attended their prayer meetings several times.

**The Infallible Church.**

The following very curious chronological table will show the progress which corruption and error have made in the “infallible Church”—that Church which is the “rock,” and is alike unchanged and unchangeable. Holy Water introduced A. D. 120; Penance, 157; Monks, 328; Mass in Latin, 394; Extreme Unction, 550; Purgatory, 593; Invocation of Virgin and Saints, 593; Papal Usurpation, 607; Kissing the Pope’s toe, 700; Image Worship, 715; Canonization, 993; Baptism of Bells, 1000; Transubstantiation, 1000; Celibacy of Priesthood, 1015; Indulgences, 1199; Dispensations, 1200; Inquisition, 1204 Auricular Confession, 1215; Elevation of the Host, 1222.—*Rymer’s Chronology*.

**Popish Toleration.**

Popish toleration has just received another illustration on the Continent. The constitution of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom has just been published in Austria—a country which lies at the foot of Rome. In this constitution, after declaring that the Roman Catholic religion is the religion of the State, it is enacted that ‘Dissenting religions shall not be permitted the liberty of public worship!’ These are solemn words put forth by a monarch with whom it is said Dr. Wiseman dined after he was made a Cardinal! And now the latter can have the face to stand up in the mass-house of St. George’s Fields, and call God to witness against the intolerance of Protestant England towards the aggressive spirit of Popery in these realms! Whether impudence or blasphemy preponderate in the invocation, we leave our readers to determine.

**Provincial Appointments.**

The following appointments are published in the last Gazette:— Isaac Bennett, Esquire, heretofore Coroner for Granville, to be one of the Coroners for the County of Annapolis. Lawrence Phinney, Esquire, to be a Coroner for the Township of Wilmot, in the County of Annapolis. The following to be Justices of the Peace:— County of Lunenburg.—Nicholas Wolf, William McKean, Benjamin Legg, and William Robinson, Esquires. County of Annapolis.—Benaiah Spinney, Esq. County of Colchester.—James F. Creelman, Esquire

**Summary of News.**

**FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.**

**THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—At a recent meeting of the Society of Civil Engineers at London, some doubts were expressed as to the safety of the Building. Professor Airy, the Astronomer Royal, also expressed his opinion that it was not sufficiently secure, and his fears that it would some day come tumbling about the ears of the people like a pack of cards. Since then, however, some practical experiments of the most trying kind have been made to test the strength of the Galleries, and the results have been highly satisfactory, both as regards a dead load and a rolling or moving one. A large body of the Contractor’s men ran and jumped regularly and irregularly on the Galleries, and the whole of the Sappers and Miners on the ground were marched in close column round and round, and finally made to mark time in the most trying manner. The scientific men present expressed themselves highly gratified with the experiments, observing that while at the climax of vibration the motion did not exceed that in common ordinary London houses, at evening parties.

From the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer laid before the House of Commons it appears, that the surplus revenue for the year was two millions five hundred thousand pounds, nearly half of which he proposes to apply to the liquidation of the national debt.

The duty on coffee of all kinds is to be reduced from six pence to three pence per lb.

To encourage ship building, the Chancellor proposes to remit half the duty on foreign timber, the loss on which will be £280,000.

Thomas Tucker & Co., of Liverpool, have offered to accept the challenge sent on by some New York Merchants, to build a ship for a race across the Atlantic.

Sir George Grey refused to present the loyal address of Lord Enniskillen and the Orangemen of Ireland to her Majesty.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says that no less a sum than £44,000 was remitted to that town last year from emigrants to their friends.

Newry is to be lighted with water gas at 1s. per 1000 cubic feet.



COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—Monday Evening, March 10th.—The House in Committee to-day, after a long discussion, passed a Bill to reduce the fees of Registrars of Deeds and Wills, and to exclude Lawyers from being Registrars.

The Trade Committee reported to-day.—Among other things, they refused to grant a sum for the wharf at Reed's Point. The Committee reported in favour of paying back the duty on goods destroyed at the Fredericton fire.

Mr. Gilbert moved that King's College be converted into an Agricultural School and Model Farm. Mr. Cutler moved an Address for minute returns from all Magistrates, to be laid before the House at the next Session. Carried.

Tuesday, March 11th.—To-day the Bill brought in by the Hon. Attorney General for the purpose of authorising the appointment of a commission to require and report on the practicability of reform in the practice of the law, came up for discussion, and a debate of more than ordinary interest ensued.

The Revenue Bill Committee have recommended a duty of 3s. per barrel on Flour; 18s. 8d. on Pork; 1s. 3d. per barrel on Rye Flour and Corn Meal; 1s. per gallon on Rum; and 3s. 4d. per gallon on Brandy.

The Light House Committee reported in favour of an appropriation of £500 for the erection of a Fog Bell Buoy off the Harbour of Saint John.

Wednesday, March 12th.—Not much of importance done to-day. All the day has been spent in discussing Mr. Steve's Bill to lower light dues on coasting vessels. The Speaker moved an amendment in addition, that five Commissioners be appointed and get five per cent. commission, the whole not to exceed £100.

Thursday, March 13th.—Mr. Ritchie presented a petition signed by most of the Printers and Publishers in the city of St. John, praying that the postage on newspapers be abolished.

The House went into Committee and passed a Bill in reference to the phraseology of Law Bills. This Bill is a copy of one introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Brougham, and now a law in England.

FREDERICTON, 15th March—12 o'clock.—The European and North American Railway Charter was signed by the Governor yesterday, and received formal assent to-day.

The consideration of the Elective Legislative Council Bill has been fixed for the 24th instant, and every member has been summoned to attend on that day.

The Revenue Bill will create a warm discussion in the Assembly, if, as is likely, an attempt is made to increase the existing rate of Duties.

It is not at all likely that the Legislative Sessions will close before the first of May, unless a great number of measures are abandoned altogether.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Robert Parker, Jun., Esq., made his debut last evening as a lecturer, at the Mechanics' Institute. His subject was the Fine Arts. He treated it with a special reference to the wants of this Province, and the City of St. John in particular.

It was a specimen of what lectures ought to be, both in matter and manner. We congratulate the members of the Institute upon this accession to their continually increasing forces.—St. John, N. B. Observer, 11th.

ELECTION OF PARISH OFFICERS.—On Tuesday last the Election for Parish Officers, under the new Act took place, at the several places for which notifications had been previously given.—Up to the time of our going to press all the information obtained on the subject, went to show that the public were well pleased with their new privilege, and that the franchise was exercised with becoming dignity, if we except the Parish of Portland, where owing to some informality in the proceeding, the election is likely to be set aside.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. John Story, of Ward's Creek, Sussex Vale, was drowned on the 25th ult., while crossing the ice near Beattay's Ferry. He was 37 years of age, and has left a wife and five children. A young man who went to his assistance also broke through the ice, but was rescued by his father.—New Brunswick, 11th.

BEND AND SHEDIAC RAILWAY.—Extract from a letter, dated Shediac, 7th instant:—Your fellow citizen, Mr. I. T. Cheetham, gave us a capital lecture here to-day on Steam power; in connexion with it, he dwelt on the importance of the Bend and Shediac line of Railway, and pointed

out in a very satisfactory manner the certainty of its being a very profitable undertaking. This lecture has been a good deal talked about, and has had a strong tendency to awaken a new and lively interest among our people, in connexion with this short line. If Canadian produce and manufactures are to be exempted from duty, only in the event of their coming direct from Canada, then hurra for the Bend and Shediac line. It will be a safe experiment at all events, and one which could be soon and easily accomplished, and when built you in the lower part of the Province would be stimulated to accomplish the gigantic work which you have before you.

The officers of the Provincial Revenue recently seized at Chatham a large quantity of smuggled articles, including 402 kegs powder, valued altogether at upwards of £300, together with the American schooner boat, of 13 tons, in which they were brought from Eastport.—1b.

MERCANTILE MARINE ACT.—The Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council of Trade have officially announced that they have dispensed with the observance of so much of the Merchant Seamen's Act as requires ships bound to any ports in Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, or Prince Edward Island, to be provided with lime or lemon juice, sugar, or vinegar. This is a concession which was much wanted—as the articles named were not necessary for such short voyages, and the want of them frequently involved the masters of vessels in law suits, and enabled the seamen to obtain their discharges in Colonial ports, where there was a scarcity of sailors, and the wages consequently high.—St. John, N. B. Courier 15th.

LIGHT HOUSES.—We notice in the Halifax papers, an advertisement from the Commissioners of Light Houses, soliciting tenders for erecting Light Houses at Horton Bluff, Canso, and Port Medway, (Nova Scotia), all of which will be very useful, especially to the coasting trade.—A nautical friend wishes us to suggest the giving at least six months' notice of the lighting of these establishments, in order that strangers may be aware of them in time.—1b.

The Barque Aeon, Captain Curry, arrived at St. Andrews, on Tuesday last, with a Locomotive and Iron Rails for the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company. The Aeon's arrival was hailed with cheers, firing of cannon, and other demonstrations of rejoicing.—1b.

Canada.

TRIAL FOR LIBEL.—The gentleman who rejoices in the witty cognomen—for brevity is the soul of wit—of Mr. Conrad Bartholomew Augustus Gagy, has obtained a verdict of £25 for libel against Mr. Ferres of the Montreal Gazette. We know not how many libel cases Mr. Gagy has had on hand the last three or four years; but certainly he has had more than all others put together in Canada, during the same period. He must be a sadly maligned individual. Eleven of the jury were Frenchmen, and had to receive the evidence through an interpreter. The remaining jurymen were averse to the decision. It is proposed to pay the award by a penny subscription throughout the country.—Toronto Christian Guardian.

THE CIVIC DINNER.—On the 22nd ult., the Dinner given by His Worship the Mayor was, we are informed, well attended, and passed off with great eclat. Although honoured with an invitation, we were unable to be present. We are happy to learn from others who were present, that the entertainment was one which afforded great satisfaction, and did the worthy Mayor much credit. His Excellency and the chief members of the Government were present, as well as the principal gentlemen of the city. We have heard the speech of His Excellency spoken of in glowing terms.—1b.

TEMPERANCE.—There seems to be a general move in the different municipalities for the suppression of intemperance. We are not inactive here. We see also that the Municipal Council of the Township of Kingston have fixed the rate of houses on village inns at £3, on country inns at £4.—1b.

EXTRAORDINARY YIELD OF WHEAT.—Wm. Wallace, Esq., township of Cavan, has informed us, that he imported from Rochester, last year, 11 bushels and 40 lbs. of the South's wheat, which he sowed on 7 acres, and which yielded the large quantity of 327 bushels of superior wheat and averaging over 46 bushels and 42 lbs. to each acre. This is truly gratifying, and must prove greatly encouraging to our agricultural friends to imitate the laudable example of Mr. Wallace, and strive with all their might to get similar results from their well cultivated fields. If Mr. Wallace has not already disposed of his wheat, we would recommend every practical farmer within 25 or even 50 miles of his residence to try and get a few bushels of his celebrated Wheat for seed, and give it a fair trial, and we have no doubt they will be fully and amply rewarded by a rich and abundant harvest.—Port Hope Watchman.

The agitation against Seigneurial tenure is vigorously carried on at present among the French Canadians.—Montreal Witness.

The river at Quebec is sufficiently clear of ice to allow steamers to run to Point Levi. The

steam-navigation has commenced from Detroit to Silver Creek at the lower end of Lake Erie.—1b.

West Indies.

Quite a sensation was recently created in Jamaica in consequence of a Clerk in the Treasury charging the Receiver General with being a defaulter to the tune of £5,000. The same intimation was made to the Assembly, and the writer pointed out the manner in which he conceived the truth of his statement would be made apparent. Subsequently the Chest was inspected, and the money found to be correct. The Legislature had resumed its sitting, and the business of the house was progressing. The Tariff was to be taken in hand soon, and it was thought an additional duty will be levied on British Goods. The British and American Mining Association has been dissolved. The cholera was still raging in some parts of the island, but it had ceased as an epidemic. Disturbances had occurred in Spanish town between two Baptist congregations, relative to the right of occupying a place of worship. A brown man, a shoemaker, has been chosen as a representative in the Assembly. The weather continued fine.

UNITED STATES.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—On Friday last a telegraphic despatch was received in this City by Joshua Dana, Esq., from Fredericton, N. B., giving notice that a young man by the name of George Harper had absconded from Fish River, Aroostook county, Me., with \$200 in Provincial bills, and that he had been traced to St. John, N. B., and had taken passage on board the steamer Admiral, bound for this port. Mr. Dana obtained the services of Constable Clapp, and they kept watch for the arrival of the boat which arrived at Comey's wharf, (to-day) Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. They went on board, and as Harper was in the act of leaving the boat he was taken into custody, and immediately owned up to the amount of \$101—\$35 of which he handed over to the officer, and also a carpet bag and some small articles and a silver watch he had purchased with the stolen money. He was carried before the police court and ordered to find bail in \$400 for his appearance at the Municipal Court at the April term for larceny in this City. Harper had been at work cutting timber in an unincorporated town in the county of Aroostook, said to be about 300 miles north of Bangor, and the money was stolen from Alexander McLeod, a fellow-labourer.—Boston Gaz.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.—The police court of Boston exhibited a novel sight last Monday morning, it appears that on Saturday night, the Police made a sweep of all the gambling dens in the city, arresting no less than 86 victims of mischance. They were kept locked up until Monday, when they were brought into court and fined \$4 each, with a portion of the costs, and then discharged. The Morning Post says:—As each detachment arrived, they were received with cheers and shouts by about a thousand of Beelzebub's unwashed and uncombed recruits.

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.—In the United States Senate, on Saturday last, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed on:—Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform Congress at the earliest date, whether any arrangements are in progress, or likely to be made with Great Britain and the British Provinces of North America for securing to the citizens of the United States the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, St. John, and other large rivers, and the right to enjoy freely, in common with British subjects, the sea and coast fisheries of the British North American colonies.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—A few evenings ago, a person called at the house of Mr. F. Newbegin, in Saco, Maine, an extensive dry goods dealer, and informed Mrs. Newbegin that her husband had sent him for his valise, which he wanted at his store. Not suspecting any imposition, she gave it to him, and soon after discovered that it was not as the rogue had stated, who made off with the valise, containing between \$12,000 and \$14,000, which Mr. N. was to use next day in Boston. The valise was afterwards found about two miles from Biddeford, hidden in some bushes, and rifled of its contents.

A hurricane on the 19th ult., nearly destroyed the town of Shreveport, Louisiana. General Tom Thumb was convicted at Savannah, a few days since, and fined \$10, for violating a city ordinance in driving his horses and carriage on the side-walk.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Steamboat Disaster.—The magnificent steamer Oregon, bound from Louisville to New Orleans, burst her boiler on Sunday near Vicksburg. The first clerk was killed, the captain severely hurt, and about 30 people are missing. The boat it is supposed will be a total loss.

Boston, March 11th.—Three labourers were killed at Chelsea this morning by a bank of earth caving in.

Several large failures in the cotton trade have occurred in Charleston, one of which is to the extent of \$250,000.

A LETTER FROM KOSSUTH.—Kossuth has sent despatches to the U. S. government asking its interference with the Turkish government for his release, and expressing a desire to come to the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESTRUCTION OF SHIPS.—BY SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—Capt. Bates, of ship Nonantum, from Baltimore to California, which was destroyed by fire from spontaneous combustion of her cargo of coal, took passage at Falkland Islands in the Scotch ship Hermagoon, Capt. McKenzie, for Valparaiso, with coal, but when 12 days out, west of Cape Horn, this ship also took fire from spontaneous combustion, and every exertion to smother it proved unavailing. They took to their boats and were picked up soon after by the British ship Symmetry, Capt. John Thompson, of Liverpool, for Acapulco, with coal. Capt. T. would not deviate from his course to land Capt. Bates and wife, or the other ship's company; but Dec. 15, in latitude 47 S. longitude 79 W., they fell in with ship Fanchon, of Newburyport, from Baltimore to San Francisco, with coal, which also took fire and was destroyed, making the third ship burnt by that means within a few months while Capt. B. and wife were on board.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

EGYPT.—It would appear by the news from Alexandria, that the Porte has required the Viceroy of Egypt to reduce his army to 20,000 men—place his fleet at the disposal of the Sultan, and comply with many minor arrangements of an equally unsatisfactory character. The practical reply to this has been, that the Viceroy has ordered new levies of 40,000 men for his land forces, and 15,000 for his navy, and he threatens to resist the Sultan's demands, if necessary, by force of arms.

BRITISH SHIP BURNT AT SEA.—On the 11th January, thirty-two persons, the crew of the ship Alfred, 1,073 tons, arrived at Talcahuano, in the ship's launch. The cargo of the Alfred was coal, which ignited, and, after burning three days, caused the entire destruction of the vessel. This occurred only about two miles from the Island of Quiriquana, at the entrance of the harbour.—Valparaiso Neighbour.

The Rajah of Travancore (Madras presidency,) has sent a splendid present to her Majesty Queen Victoria. It is a throne, or chair of state, composed of polished ivory, and inlaid or set with abundance of precious stones.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Capt. Beresford's and Captain Crawford's companies, 10th battalion, are to relieve Capt. Dalton's company, 1st battalion, at New Brunswick, and Captain Dick's company, 1st battalion, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the spring.

EARTHQUAKE IN CARTHAGENA.—The city of Carthagenia was visited by an earthquake, on the morning of the 7th of February, which lasted five seconds. Had it lasted two or three seconds longer the whole city would have been in ruins; as it was there was considerable damage done about the city. Two or three houses were shook down, and several lives lost. The city walls of Carthagenia suffered very much. The following night the walls and public squares were filled with people, they being afraid of a second shock, but up to the 15th they had experienced no other. There was no other city in that vicinity which felt the shock.

The town of Peru, in Mexico, was recently captured by a horde of Indians, who committed the greatest atrocities. Several departments of Durang, Coahuila, and Chihuahua, have been overrun with Indians.

THE BRITISH TAKEN POSSESSION OF YUCATAN!—New Orleans, March 4th.—Private advices from Yucatan state that the British had taken possession of that country, the Spanish authorities having left the country in charge of the British Government.

VICTORY OF THE GUATEMALIANS!—Late advices from Central America report that a battle had been fought between the States of San Salvador and Guatemala, in which the latter were victorious.

PERU.—A letter dated Callao, Feb. 9, mentions a rising of slaves at Truxillo, who, being armed by the number of 500, took possession of the town. This grievance is that the law of 1824, giving freedom to the children of slaves born thereafter had not been complied with.—Troops had been sent from Callao to quell the movement.

ABSTINENCE IN THE CHURCHES.—We observe, from the Banner of Ulster, that above 30 of the Irish Presbyterian ministers have resolved to form a Society on the same principles as that which was formed only eighteen months ago in the Free Church, and which has now seventy-eight ministers. Adherents are said to be rapidly coming in on both sides of the channel. And, we understand, that the excellent lecture of our townsman, the Rev. Mr. Arnot of St. Peter's, delivered in Edinburgh a few days ago, and which formed the second of the course now going on there, was attended by a greatly increased number of persons, though the former had been very well attended, and both were most favourably received.—Scottish Guardian.

BREAKERS AHEAD FOR CALIFORNIA.—The Papal power has entered California. A bishop has been sent to El Dorado, who, in addition to his spiritual duties, is to examine and exhibit the titles of the old Jesuit property in California, and who will, it is thought, lay claim to 150,000,000 dollars worth of land, as the property of the early Jesuit missionaries in that country.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that a railroad is not liable for a person, not a passenger, injured or killed, while carelessly on the track.

OLD DR. JA... The Subscr... for the sale of... are afflicted w... saparilla is k... above, before... the agents of... from time to... To be had b... ertali, at No... June 18, 1851

MOTT'S BR... reference to... of late years... sought the op... duction, for... food for invalid... needed. Hosp... should always... root, groats, b... things ordina... the irona is... to use it as... advantage over... stated that du... were contin... attacks of ch... of the same h... coffee, or stry... We cannot v... d to mind th... have been fr... And it has b... taking cool li... prevalence of... Vegetable oil... the last, tak... ments, to hav... of the i... write to dete... been secure i... Mott's Bro... considerable... of the Medica... vices, it has... consumers.—... tion, and the... Sold W... TOWN ME... Building.

LIFE ANI... has been... Let Isaac... and having p... satisfactory pr... of the Institu... that he is no... risks at mod... sals for life... restors, and i... turned. The... \$205,000, we... gage on Re... very large a... very success...

ABI... TRUSS... M. H... proved prin... them of th... that one th... with a hoat... the bowels... clear, such... of the Air... Plaitation... the Pit of t... away of th... Weakness, ... Lower... Ladies, &c... The grea... without, b... port, &c., ... nently calc... M. H... ed by mo... were high... weigh but... tion o f th... them is th... M. H... which ar... improved... He will... These inst... and Supp... chest, sto... Cough; in... Lungs; in... Voice; W... cases wh... upon the l... of Shortne... pad well... predispo... sickness o... sta, &c. &... All the... Children's... sole and... Argyle St... Halifax.

MIN... DESOL... In Seal... Fairbanks... the weigh... William

In acco... LAM DOV... Novem



Advertisements.

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

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

Mott's Broma has now been before the public for a considerable period, and along with the commendations of the Medical Faculty of this and the neighbouring Provinces, it has received the approbation of all classes of consumers.—It is held to be an article of standard reputation, and the demand for it is constantly increasing.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The undersigned has been appointed Agent for the "TRANTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF TRANTON," United States, and having previously to taking the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and respectability of the Institution, he begs to inform the public generally, that he is now prepared to issue Policies for eligible fire risks at moderate rates of premium, and to receive proposals for Life Policies, which will be forwarded to the Directors, and if accepted, Policies will be immediately returned. The Capital stock of the Tranton Mutual is now \$200,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortgage on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks—and is doing a very large and active business from its commencement in 1847, a very successful business.

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

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

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

Wholesale and Retail. OFFER for sale at lowest market prices, received by recent arrivals, a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS, WARE and EARTHENWARE, consisting of Crates Black & Rockingham Teapots, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Jugs, Basins, Milk PANS, Butter Crocks, Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Dessert sets, richly gilt, Flower Vases, Toilet Bottles, Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Salts, Hall Lamps, Lamp Shades, Electro Plated Crochet Stands, Figures, &c. All suitable for Town and Country.

NO CHARGE for package or packing. Store No. 1 Granville Street and No. 1 Ordnance Row

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

LONDON PAINTS. 700 KEGS Best London WHITE LEAD, 6 casks BLACK, Yellow, Green and other PAINTS, 20 casks PUTTY, 20 barrels LAMPSHED, 20 casks Raw & Boiled Linseed OIL, 60 cans of 34 cases Poland Starch, & Fig BLUE, 3 cases INDIGO, Just received per Charlotte & Moro Castle from London. For sale by CHARLOTTE & MORO CASTLE, BLACK & BROTHERS, Oct. 19, 6m.

YOU MAY BE CURED YET! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman, living near me, had had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which soundly healed it in nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honour to serve my country for twenty-five years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years a corporal. I was two years in the Peninsular War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd September, 1828. The Commanding Officer at that time, was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Honourable Henry Baring. (Signed) THOMAS BRANTON

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

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

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Falkirk, August 18th, 1848.

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

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

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:— Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sandflies, Coco-Bay, Chicago-foot, Chills, Chapped-hands, Corns (Soft), Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore throats, Skin Diseases, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each Pot and Box. Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 3d. 4s. 6d. 8d. 10s. 12s. 14s. and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

Sub-agents in Nova Scotia.—Dr. Harding, Windsor Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg, T. R. Pattillo, Liverpool, N. Upper Cornwallis, Tucker & Smith, Frazee, J. & E. Joet, Guysborough, F. Cochran & Co., Newport, G. N. Fuller, Horton, B. Legge, Malbone Bay, F. S. F. Joet, & Co., Wallace, J. F. More, Cambridge, F. S. F. Joet, Sydney, J. Christie & Co., Hras d'Or, P. Smyth, Port Hood, Mrs. Robson, Pictou, E. Sterns, Yarmouth. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

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

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS

FOR Dyspepsia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Constipation, and a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both sexes, with perfect safety.) These Pills cannot be excelled; they mild yet effectual operation and the absence of Calomel and all Mercurial preparations render it unnecessary to undergo any restraint in diet—the parent of business, recreation, &c.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, first Brick Building South of Province Building, where also may be obtained Genuine British Brandy and Medicines, Leeches, Perfumery, Seeds, Spices, &c., of the first quality. 60

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CLEVERDON & CO.

OFFER for sale at lowest market prices, received by recent arrivals, a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS, WARE and EARTHENWARE, consisting of Crates Black & Rockingham Teapots, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Jugs, Basins, Milk PANS, Butter Crocks, Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Dessert sets, richly gilt, Flower Vases, Toilet Bottles, Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Salts, Hall Lamps, Lamp Shades, Electro Plated Crochet Stands, Figures, &c. All suitable for Town and Country.

NO CHARGE for package or packing. Store No. 1 Granville Street and No. 1 Ordnance Row

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

THE WONDER AND BLESSING OF THE AGE! THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, purer, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

We have manufactured 1,500,000 Bottles of this Sarsaparilla during the past year, and are now putting up 5,000 Bottles per day; using more of the Sarsaparilla Root in one month than all the other manufacturers of Sarsaparilla in one year.

This Extract has cured more of the following diseases than all the other advertised medicines together have done:— Scrofula, or King's Evil, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lambs, Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and vigour.

The number of Diseases mentioned above, as cured by this preparation of Sarsaparilla, may seem large; but we are, nevertheless, prepared to prove, by an extensive array of certificates, that such is the fact. A fraction of the evidence which we possess concerning each disease, would be received before any judicial tribunal as complete demonstration. It must be remembered that all this frightful array of maladies, though appearing in an endless variety of forms, are yet similar in their origin and causes; for they all spring directly or indirectly from a corrupt fountain. If the blood were in a pure, healthy, and active state, it would drive all these complaints from the system, and chronic disease would be impossible.

For Sale by SAMUEL STURY, 3rd, Agent, 61, Hollis Street, N. B. Druggists and others supplied on the most liberal terms. HALIFAX, N. S., May 13.

MR. SAMUEL STURY, 3rd, Agent, 61, Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S., May 13.

MR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Sir.—Having been afflicted for the last twelve months, with an affection of the lungs, which prevented me attending to my work as well as I could wish, during which time I was under three Doctors' hands, and must say, I derived no benefit whatever, and began to despair of ever getting better. I was induced to try S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that you are agent for, by seeing it advertised in the papers, and found immediate relief, and am now able to attend to my work as usual. I sincerely believe it has been the means of restoring me. I have also been afflicted with the Pills for the last seven years, and when I began using your valuable Sarsaparilla, to my astonishment, it was cured.

No. 81, ALBEMARLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. Sworn to at Halifax, before me, this 13th day of May 1850. A. KERR, J. P.

STILL THEY COME. CORNWALLIS, July 5th, 1850.

Mr. S. Stury, 3rd, General Agent for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, for British Provinces.

DEAR SIR.—My wife has been declining in health for the last fifteen years with weakness and general debility, but the last 12 months she had been getting worse and worse, being under 3 doctors' hands, and taking various kinds of Medicines, but found she was getting no better, being troubled with palpitation of the heart, &c.—Her frame became emaciated, and her appetite and strength failed, and she was considered, as she undoubtedly was, in the last stage of Consumption. I was informed kindly by one of her doctors that he could do nothing more for her, and did not wish to put me to any more expense. As a last resort I purchased a bottle of your valuable Sarsaparilla, from your agent in Kentville, Mr. B. Calkin, at the same time expecting it would be of no use. But I am free to confess that I was disappointed; my wife commenced using it, and before one bottle was consumed she experienced a decided relief. She has used about 7 bottles, and her health and strength are restored and appetite good, and rests well at night. I earnestly recommend it to suffering mankind as a valuable Medicine. You are at liberty to publish this. Respectfully yours, SAMUEL STARR, 61, Hollis Street.

CONSTIPATION, Indigestion, Nervousness, Nausea, and Sickness during Pregnancy, and under all circumstances, on land and at sea, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, bilious and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, debility, paralysis depression of spirits, &c., are cured, and permanently removed by DR. BARKLEY'S REV. LENTIA AROMATIC FOOD, without inconvenience, medicine, or expense, as it saves other more costly remedies. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archbishop Alexander Stuart, of Ross; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R. N.; Captain Andrews, R. N.; General Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge; the Rev. Charles Kerr, Winslow, Bucks; and 50,000 other well-known individuals who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cases of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Du Barry & Co. "Bromely, Middlesex, March 31, 1849.—Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your Food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the emetic, and sometimes none. I am happy to inform you that your Food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c. I authorize the publication of this note if you think it may benefit other sufferers, and remain, gentlemen, faithfully yours, Thomas Woodhouse." The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

Sold in canisters at 3s. 6d., 5s. 8d., 13s. 9d. and 27s. 6d., by Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, W. Agents for Nova Scotia.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Sir.—Having been afflicted for the last twelve months, with an affection of the lungs, which prevented me attending to my work as well as I could wish, during which time I was under three Doctors' hands, and must say, I derived no benefit whatever, and began to despair of ever getting better. I was induced to try S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that you are agent for, by seeing it advertised in the papers, and found immediate relief, and am now able to attend to my work as usual. I sincerely believe it has been the means of restoring me. I have also been afflicted with the Pills for the last seven years, and when I began using your valuable Sarsaparilla, to my astonishment, it was cured.

No. 81, ALBEMARLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. Sworn to at Halifax, before me, this 13th day of May 1850. A. KERR, J. P.

STILL THEY COME. CORNWALLIS, July 5th, 1850.

Mr. S. Stury, 3rd, General Agent for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, for British Provinces.

DEAR SIR.—My wife has been declining in health for the last fifteen years with weakness and general debility, but the last 12 months she had been getting worse and worse, being under 3 doctors' hands, and taking various kinds of Medicines, but found she was getting no better, being troubled with palpitation of the heart, &c.—Her frame became emaciated, and her appetite and strength failed, and she was considered, as she undoubtedly was, in the last stage of Consumption. I was informed kindly by one of her doctors that he could do nothing more for her, and did not wish to put me to any more expense. As a last resort I purchased a bottle of your valuable Sarsaparilla, from your agent in Kentville, Mr. B. Calkin, at the same time expecting it would be of no use. But I am free to confess that I was disappointed; my wife commenced using it, and before one bottle was consumed she experienced a decided relief. She has used about 7 bottles, and her health and strength are restored and appetite good, and rests well at night. I earnestly recommend it to suffering mankind as a valuable Medicine. You are at liberty to publish this. Respectfully yours, SAMUEL STARR, 61, Hollis Street.

CONSTIPATION, Indigestion, Nervousness, Nausea, and Sickness during Pregnancy, and under all circumstances, on land and at sea, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, bilious and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, debility, paralysis depression of spirits, &c., are cured, and permanently removed by DR. BARKLEY'S REV. LENTIA AROMATIC FOOD, without inconvenience, medicine, or expense, as it saves other more costly remedies. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archbishop Alexander Stuart, of Ross; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R. N.; Captain Andrews, R. N.; General Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge; the Rev. Charles Kerr, Winslow, Bucks; and 50,000 other well-known individuals who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cases of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Du Barry & Co. "Bromely, Middlesex, March 31, 1849.—Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your Food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the emetic, and sometimes none. I am happy to inform you that your Food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c. I authorize the publication of this note if you think it may benefit other sufferers, and remain, gentlemen, faithfully yours, Thomas Woodhouse." The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

Sold in canisters at 3s. 6d., 5s. 8d., 13s. 9d. and 27s. 6d., by Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, W. Agents for Nova Scotia.

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SARSAPARILLA SANDS NEW-YORK



IN QUART BOTTLES. For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood or Habit of the system, &c.

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Blisters, Hives, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Lambs, &c. and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life.

THIS MEDICINE has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained.—The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bone half carious, has been restored to health and vigour. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years, under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretory organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now with regenerated constitution, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the throat and chest:—

Halifax, Va., Dec. 18, 1845. Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, LOUISA B. BEVAN.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn:—

Woburn, Mass., March 20th, 1846. Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours, LUTHER WRIGHT.

Sands' SARSAPARILLA is sold wholesale by appointment, in Nova Scotia, at MORTON'S Medical Warehouse, Halifax—at the same price as can be obtained at the Manufacturers in New York—\$1 per Bottle—6 Bottles for \$5. Feb. 16.

IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES.

M. HERBERT respectfully informs Medical Gentlemen and the public generally, that he manufactures and has now on hand IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES, according to the construction of T. P. Teale, Esq., F. L. S., Surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary, and which are so highly spoken of in the Medical Gazette, February 1, 1850. For the information of those who cannot refer to the above work, it may be stated, that these Trusses consist of "an elastic steel girde, a pad of varying form, according to kind of hernia, and a spiral spring acting directly on the pad; elements which existing in various trusses heretofore known, are here combined in the construction of one." The mode of attachment between the spiral and the pad renders any other fastening unnecessary. An uniform pressure throughout the whole extent of the pad is thus obtained; and the spiral, acting as a universal joint, allows the girde to adapt itself to the varying movements of the body without disturbing the pad."

A full description of these invaluable Trusses cannot be given in an advertisement; but it may be stated that they have been shown to several of the most distinguished Medical Practitioners of this City, who have expressed their unqualified approval of them. Herbert's Establishment No. 6 Argyle Street. A liberal discount made to Wholesale purchasers. Oct. 26, 1850.

LADIES' ELASTIC CHEST EXPANDING STAYS.

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

LONDON PAINTS.

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

COMFORT AND ECONOMY.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CLEVERDON & CO.

OFFER for sale at lowest market prices, received by recent arrivals, a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS, WARE and EARTHENWARE, consisting of Crates Black & Rockingham Teapots, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Jugs, Basins, Milk PANS, Butter Crocks, Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Dessert sets, richly gilt, Flower Vases, Toilet Bottles, Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Salts, Hall Lamps, Lamp Shades, Electro Plated Crochet Stands, Figures, &c. All suitable for Town and Country.

NO CHARGE for package or packing. Store No. 1 Granville Street and No. 1 Ordnance Row



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

THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medicine for the cure of Erysipelas, and Eruptions of the skin, which has not only immediately relieved all who have used it, but effectually cured them.

It may be procured from any of the following AGENTS: John Naylor, Esq., Halifax; Andrew Henderson, Esq., Annapolis; Daniel More, Esq., Kentville; William H. Troop, Esq., Wolfville; Elder Samuel McKeown, Barrington.

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

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with the Erysipelas, or the Salt Rheum, as the Doctors call it, for ten years. My hands were frequently so diseased, that I could make no use of them. I employed several physicians, but to no purpose as my suffering only increased.

August 5, 1847. This is to certify that my wife was attacked with Erysipelas in the face. I applied Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE, and the first application stopped its progress; and, continuing to use the medicine, in less than a week my wife was quite well.

May 1st, 1848. This is to certify that my son was severely afflicted with the Erysipelas in his leg last summer, so badly that he scarcely slept for five successive nights.

Sworn before me, THOMAS C. WHEELLOCK, Esq. May 16, 1850.

Sworn before me, WILLIAM McEWAN March 5, 1851.

Sworn before me, WESLEYAN & ATHENS, 6 mos. ea. March 5, 1851.

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

A VARIETY of Music Books, Music Paper, and Musical Instruments, kept constantly on hand. All kinds of Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired at the shortest notice.

MOLASSES, BREAD, BEEF, & C. The Subscriber offers for Sale: 134 PUNS. Choice Clayed MOLASSES.

HEALTH, ECONOMY & CONVENIENCE. BAKING POWDER. For Making BREAD without YEAST—and in considerably less time.

THIS POWDER answers also for Tea Cakes, Buckwheat Cakes, Plum and other Puddings, Pastries, &c. &c.

FIGS, PRUNES, & DATES. FOR sale by W. M. HARRINGTON.—Drums, half and quarter Drums, Turkey Figs, Fancy Boxes Imperial Prunes, fresh Dates in Mats.

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

WASHING FLUID. THE North American Electric WASHING FLUID, in quart bottles, can be had at the lowest retail prices at the store of the Subscriber.

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

PURE COD LIVER OIL, for Medicinal use. WILLIAM LANGLEY, Hollis Street. April 9.

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

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, & C. THE Subscribers have received by the W. S. Hamilton, Breadknife from Liverpool, and Mic Mac from Glasgow, their Fall Supplies of HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

For Pleasure and Comfort in Shaving, Use RING'S VERBENA CREAM. A SUPPLY of which much admired Compound has been received at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street.

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, & C. EX "Moro Castle" from London; and "Mio-Mac" from Glasgow, the Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of DRESSING MEDICINE, PERFUMERY, & C.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER. THE above named excellent periodical, published semi-monthly, is one of the cheapest and most useful publications issued in America.

Selling off at Reduced Prices. No. GRANVILLE STREET. MISS SMITH announces that she will for a few weeks sell off at greatly reduced prices her stock of STATIONERY, plain and fancy, Books, in great variety, Root Paper, &c. &c.

ARROWROOT, TAPIOCA, & C., & C. Italian Warehouse, opposite Commissariat. JUST RECEIVED, a small lot Bermuda ARROWROOT.

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

CHOICE BORDEAUX PRUNES. 30 BOXES best PRUNES, in handsome fancy boxes, by March 22.

Report on the Sabbath Alliance Petition. The Committee, to whom the Petition of the Sabbath Alliance Society has been referred, beg to report:—

That they have given a deep and serious consideration to the evils referred to in said Petition, and have had before them the Rev. Mr. Forrester and others, being a deputation from said Society.

That the evidence submitted to your Committee, and the enquiries conducted by them have satisfied them that a very extensive and secret sale of spirituous liquors is carried on in licensed taverns in the City of Halifax, especially in the upper streets, in defiance of the Law; and that means are taken, by admitting customers at private or secluded entrances, and back doors, to escape the vigilance of the police, and to insult its authority.

That scenes of riot and drunkenness often occur in the upper streets, and thus the Christian in his way to the house of prayer, is offended by sights and violence, revolting to every religious sense, dangerous as examples to the young members of a family, and discredit to the community.

Your Committee most cordially sympathize with the anxiety felt by the petitioners, to prevent the recurrence of such evils, and effectually to eradicate the practice of retailing spirituous liquors on the Sabbath; if these ends can be obtained by laws of a more stringent character, or by the passing of such modifications as may enable the existing laws to be more rigorously enforced.

They do not conceive it necessary to enlarge on the imperative duty which rests on the Legislature to enforce, by suitable enactments, the orderly and Christian observance of the Sabbath.

The way in which the Lord's day is observed—the subdued and sober spirit manifested—the regular attendance to settled ordinances—the peace and good order which prevail in the public streets, are, in communities, as in families, the best standard of religious faith, and of the morals and character of a people; and although it is impossible for the Legislature to affect creeds or opinions, it is a duty they owe to religion, to suppress open disorder and display, riotous or otherwise, which is offensive to, or jars against the feelings of the pious and peaceably disposed.

To prevent the future sale of spirituous liquors on Sunday, in any town within the bounds of this Province, they would recommend first, that the penalties for a violation of the law be increased, and without suggesting sums they would refer the question to the good judgment of the House.

Secondly, they recommend that in the event of any tavern keeper being convicted of such a violation of the law, his license be forfeited, and that he be not entitled to receive any portion of the sum paid for the remaining part of the time of his license yet to expire.

The deputation from the Sabbath Alliance stated that they had been informed that the language of the Act was not sufficiently clear and specific—so as to permit the fine or penalty to be enforced, if the entry was made to the tavern by a private or back door.

Your Committee think that the Act clearly embraces offences of this character; and that a constable would incur no risk in entering this way into suspected premises; and that the magistrates would be well justified in fining even though the entry and exit were made, not in the front, but in the rear, and by a side or even cellar door.

The Act requires, in their opinion, no alteration in this respect. They beg also to call the attention of the house to a practice which has lately obtained of large crowds of boys and young men congregating in the afternoon of Sunday on the Lakes and Creeks in the neighbourhood of the city—and carrying on sports and rival games upon the ice.

It has become flagrant and annoying to the sober-minded inhabitants, and your Committee recommend that higher and more summary powers be conferred upon the City authorities in order to prevent in this way the frequent and open violation of the sanctity of the Sabbath.

Your Committee are aware that matters of this kind must be left to the good sense and good feeling of the people; that it is difficult to enforce the decent observances of religion and morality, by legal enactment—that too vigorous an interference sometimes arouses an adverse and resisting feeling;—but they are persuaded that these suggestions will meet general approval, and that public opinion will cheerfully sanction and aid their enforcement.

All which is respectfully submitted. GEORGE R. YOUNG, Chairman. CHARLES F. HARRINGTON, H. Y. MOTT, JOHN RYDER.

Halifax, March 5, 1851.

SPLENDID OARS.—A pair of oars, seven feet long, and made of the choicest white ash, the handles and blades rimmed with silver, and in the most finished manner, are to be sent to the World's Fair from New York.

They are valued, with the cases, at \$150. At the close of the Exhibition they are to be presented to the Prince of Wales.

ACADIA COLLEGE.—It will be seen by the communications addressed to us that the Rev. John M. Cramp, D. D., has accepted the invitation of the Board of Governors of Acadia College, to take charge of that Institution as its President.

Dr. Cramp is already known to the denomination here, having visited the Province several years ago. To what has been heretofore said in the pages of the Messenger, of his character, ability, and learning, it is not necessary that we should now add anything further.

As a teacher of youth he has had much experience, having conducted for several years the Baptist College at Montreal. We sincerely trust that his connection with the institutions at Horton may be attended with the happiest results.

Dr. Cramp, we understand, will be ready to assume the duties of his appointment some time in May next.—Chris. Mes.

We acknowledge the receipt of the "Report of the Schools of Nova Scotia, for the year 1850. By the Superintendent of Education."

We have not had time as yet to peruse it with that consideration which it deserves, but hope to be able to turn attention to it at an early day.

LETTERS RECEIVED. Rev. W. Allen (4 sub) A few extra numbers of The Wesleyan are for sale at the WESLEYAN OFFICE.

MEDICAL USES OF THE WILD CHERRY. Ever since the settlement of America, Wild Cherry has been known to possess very important medicinal virtues.

Every body knew this fact, but nobody knew how to extract its essential properties. Every mother gives Wild Cherry tea to her children for worms, for colds, and for almost every disease; and adults throughout our country are in the habit of making a compound of syrup of Wild Cherry bark and other ingredients, to be used in spring as an antidote to complaints incident to that changeful season.

It is found by experiment that the wild cherry possesses even far more important qualities than was ascribed to it. For the first stage of Consumption, Asthma, no matter how long standing, Coughs, Liver Complaints, etc. it is proved to be the best medicine known to man.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a chemical extract, combined with a similar extract from Tar, which enhances its value. Its success in curing pulmonary diseases, in almost every stage, after our best physicians could do no more, has astonished the faculty, and led them to confess that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry possesses a principle heretofore unknown among medical men.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper. For Sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug Stores of MORTON & CO., and JOHN NAYLOR.

Marriages.

At Manchester, by Rev'd. R. Smith, March 4th, Mr. DENNISON A. ATWATER, to Miss CHRISTIANA ANDREWS, both of the above named place.

At Kentville, 4th March, by the Rev J. Storer, A. B., Mr JACOB WEBSTER, to Miss MARY C CAMPBELL.

Deaths.

On Saturday morning last, after a long illness, Mr THOMAS ROUGET, a native of Guernsey, aged 39 years, leaving a widow and 4 children.

On Thursday morning, 18th March, FRANCES MATILDA, third daughter of the Hon Justice Bliss, aged 29 years.

On the 18th inst, at Guysboro', after a short illness, HARRIET, wife of the Rev Charles J. Shreve (Rector of that Parish) and daughter of Robert Hartshorne, Esq., much beloved by all who knew her many amiable qualities.

Suddenly, at Sydney, C. B., on the 7th inst., aged 11 years, FRANCES TAYLOR, fourth daughter of the Rev W. Y. Porter of Coxheath.

At California, of chronic diarrhoea, CHARLES CHITMAN, aged 28 years, a native of this city.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED. FRIDAY, March 14th—R M steamship Europa, Lott, Boston, 36 hours, to S Cunard & Co—63 passengers, 10 for Halifax; brig Halifax, Meagher, Boston, 65 hours, to B Wier & Co—bound to Newfoundland; schrs California, Griffin, Rugged Islands; Sophia, Young, Lunenburg.

SATURDAY, 15th—schrs Gazelle, Frost, Yarmouth; Valonia, Shipley, Negaubo, to Salter & Twining. SUNDAY, 16th—brig Mary coming in to G. H. Starr; brig coming in to W. Full.

MONDAY, 17th—brig Susan, Affleck, Matanzas, 19 days, to G. H. Starr—was off Sumbro on Thursday last; schrs British Queen, McKay, Newfoundland, bound to St Andrews, N. B., put in to repair rudder, &c.; James McNab, Leslie, Eastward; Mayflower, Arichat. Tuesday—brig Star, Meagher, Falmouth, Jam., by J. Whitman and others.

CLEARED. March 13th—steamship Europa, Lott, Liverpool, GB. —S Cunard & Co. and others; schr India, Day, New York—John Bson & Co. and John Tobin.

March 14th—brig Petrol, Arrestrout, St. Jago de Cuba—Cochran & Co. March 15th—brigs Ranger, Paynter, Jamaica—G. B. Frith & Co; Halifax, Meagher, St. John's, N.F.—B. Wier & Co.

March 17th—brig Brooklyn, Mitchell, Cuba—Creighton & Grassie; schrs Medway, Balcomb, Philadelphia—J. & M. Tobin; General Washington, Hammond, New York—Donohoe & Brothers & others; Jane Sprout, Lawlor, Philadelphia—John Eason & Co.

March 18th—Star, Meagher, Falmouth, Jamaica—John Whitman, George H. Starr, Barrs & Harris.

MEMORANDA. New York, March 7th—arr'd Br brig Themis, Fraser, Annapolis; Mary Ann, Patterson, Bermuda. 10th—schr Enterprise, Thornburn, Halifax; Rose, Gannon, Arichat.

Cleared 5th—Br schr Fear Not, Heath, Barbadoes. 6th—Three Brothers, Knowlton, Havana. New York, March 10th—cl'd schr Mary, Bond, for Halifax.

Philadelphia, March 7th—cl'd W A Dabosey, for Halifax. Philadelphia, March 10th—arr'd schr Hibernia, Farrell, Halifax.

Boston, March 5th—arr'd Abena, Arichat; 11th—schr Bloater, Gray, to sail for St. John's, N. F. Cienfuegos, Feb 17th—arr'd brig Nancy, Taylor, Falmouth—to sail 2nd March for Halifax; 22nd—ld'g brig Commenge, Curtis, for Halifax.

At Havana, 1st March—schrs Victoria, Landry, and Teazer, Serech, the latter for Boston. Cleared 26th—brig Lina, Eagles, Halifax; Canada, Cox, New York.

St. Jago de Cuba, Feb 17th—arr'd brig Velocity, Anderson, Porto Rico; schr William, Goodwin, Halifax. 18th—schr Rambler, Newell, Halifax.

Trinidad de Cuba, 15th—cl'd Br brig Anne, Raymond, Cienfuegos; 18th—brig Yola, Smith, Newfoundland.

Matanzas, 22nd—cl'd brig Susan, Affleck, Halifax; Margaret, Holder, do. Gibraltar, Feb 13th—arr'd, brig Avon, Creighton, from Malaga and cl'd for Halifax.

Falmouth, Feb 13th—arr'd brig Chebucto, Wyman, from Baltimore. San Francisco—vessels in port—ship James Stewart, St. John, N. B; barque Corsair, Halifax; Vanguard, Yarmouth; Bethel, St. John, N. B; Avesdale, Windsor; Empress, Yarmouth; Enterprise, St. John, N. B; brigs Ellis, St. John, N. B; Wigeon, P. E. Island.

Br brig Themis, Fraser, 12 days from Annapolis, N.S. bound to the West Indies, put into New York 7th inst., in distress. Feb 26th, off the month of the Bay of Fundy experienced a very heavy gale from the N. E.—vessel leaked so badly that both pumps could not keep her free. At 2 P. M. had five feet water in the hold. The wind then abating, the vessel was headed off for New York.

Brig Mary from Matanzas, reports brig Velocity, Sullivan, sailed a day previous; schr Cinari, Sullivan, to sail next day; Eveant, Dunbar, to leave in 3 or 4 days—all for Halifax.

Ragged Islands, March 1st—sld Gauntlett, for Trinidad; Port au Spain, Cole, to sail for do, about 13th inst. Parrsboro, 13th inst—arr'd Am schr Boxer, Saville, Portland, U. S., 9 days, bound to Cornwallis, but could not get in owing to the ice. (Per Telegraph) 19th—at Philadelphia, brig Scotia, from Cienfuegos.

WRECK. The brig Mars, (of Port Melway) Irwin, from Carleton for Halifax, cargo molasses to Fairbanks & Allison's, was totally wrecked at Key West, Havana—crew saved; vessel insured in Boston—cargo in New York.

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(C. H.—No. 38.] Ten Shillings Half-Yearly in

"THE LO God is a Sun; O'er earth wit Bat, on the Cl His presence I No cloud need No lack have

God is a sun; The wanderer No warmth— No light—sav No hope—sav Blames the p

God is a sun; He scatters h Gilds the dar And shines up Gaze on the s And, lo! the

O be my sun. My onward p Each day, Th And, when lit "At evening

And when all And Jordan's Thy radiance And make da T'll plunge be The Sun can —Wesley in My

Christi "We need a better reasoning of pure

All The day is cr and cheerf and l soon in the mer the evening sh will soon be las ness.

The rose is s ly. Its compa and delicate, an and "beautifu soon the rose fa Their fragranc beauty how spe

The birds of song, are here gone. Let us; i ten to those how joyful, how fibous! It seen alive with their strains of prat high. Walk birds have flow Their song; are end'd—and silc

It is spring- pears—the leav murmuring on- in vernal beaut joy. All thing how musical, he tion, life, and el the verdure fad —the meadow- dismantled of t sunes a sober wondrous the cl world subject to est things soon die.

But man con and looks hea "rejoicing as a Is he not immo and dies, will h Verily say. "He too is swift

"His wast As day And ever Leaves