

COTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

The Necessities of the Protestants of Hungary.

(Translated in the Christian Times by Dr. Metz D'Abigny.)

For months past, Hungary has riveted the attention and the sympathy of Europe. With astonishment, it has beheld a people scarce heard of in recent times make head against the mighty armies of two powerful empires. The cry which she sent forth on her fall went to the heart even of those who condemned her, and the blood of some of her best defenders, shed on the scaffold, has everywhere awakened sad and generous emotion.

But the peculiar claims of Hungary upon the sympathies of evangelical Christians, are not sufficiently known. The Magyars comprise four millions of Protestants, and, but for unheard-of persecutions, almost all Hungary would have been Protestant.

The sufferings of Protestantism in France—the history of all the cruel edicts applied for by priests, granted by the civil power, and put in force by the dragoons, through the different quarters of that kingdom, have long had an abiding place in the mind of evangelical Christendom; but, if the history of Hungary were known, the persecutions which our brethren in the faith have endured in these distant countries, would perhaps exceed in interest those of the Huguenots under the Valois and Bourbons.

At his coronation, every king of Hungary was obliged to take an oath of fidelity to a Constitution which guaranteed the equality of religious confessions. But, alas! what is a Constitution to the partisans of the Papacy? In 1669 (under Leopold II.), at the instance of the Jesuits, the evangelical ministers were cited to Presburg; they were shut up in the dungeons of Tyrnau. Some were forced to recant, others were banished, others still, after frightful tortures were sent in chains to the galleys at Naples, many were tortured to death. From 1702 to 1783, the evangelical Churches of Hungary, with few exceptions, were without pastors. Though some districts, under the Turkish Government, enjoyed religious liberty, whenever they again became subject to their former princes, that liberty was anew withdrawn.

Evangelical Christians were excluded from offices of public trust, and, when they ventured to complain of this, were subjected to heavy fines or to corporal punishments. Did it happen that a Protestant priest preached in a Catholic temple, and could get admission, the priest muttered some prayers, and by this process took possession of it in the name of the Church. Such a procession took place, on one occasion, at Vadsda. The Protestants, fearing that their adversaries might look with envy on their church, surrounded it with carriages, forming on all sides a solid entrenchment, and themselves mounted guard inside. Suddenly, the sound of chanting was heard, the great Polish procession drew near, the more zealous of the devotees attempted to throw down the barriers, a conflict ensued, and, unfortunately, a Papist fell dead. Immediately after, that neighbourhood was subjected to military occupation, numerous arrests were made, and the venerable pastor, M. Fabry, was, notwithstanding his innocence, himself put in fetters in the prison of the Comitat. His unhappy wife rushed to Vienna, and threw herself in an agony of grief, at the feet of Maria Theresa. That princess, however, unfortunately perverted by the Jesuits, though so mild and enlightened—repulsed her from her feet, saying, "Be gone, Lutheran obstinate!"

Joseph II., by the edict of toleration, restored to the Protestants of Hungary their pastors and churches; but the oppressive order which they had grounded for seventy years, rendered this benefit almost illusory. More than three thousand pastors were wanted at once. All that could be found were employed, and hence men were placed over new churches who were not worthy of the office. In process of time, a theological college of a character to be deplored, was founded at Vienna. The Rationalism, worldliness, and immorality of the majority of the pastors, did more injury to the evangelical churches of Hungary than persecution itself. The schoolmasters were still worse than the ministers. It was as if a man who was good for nothing, had created him to one of these offices.

In this state of things, a pious pastor of Hungary, actuated by that faith which worketh by love, by the sight of God to send a remedy for the misery of his people. He thought the first thing to be done was to obtain for the Protestants of Hungary the Word of God. The Holy Scriptures were so rare that when the father of a family died, it happened sometimes that the brethren, who had easily agreed about the partition of the worldly goods, contended eagerly for the Bible, and even a pedlar to the courts, which generally decreed that the sacred volume should circulate through the family, remaining three months in each house. The Magyar pastor at first obtained copies of the Scriptures from London, but the second parcel was seized at Vienna. "We want no presents from foreign societies," said the Minister of the Emperor to our brother. "Well," replied he, "one mode of arranging the matter would be to print Bibles

and Testaments in Hungary itself." The Minister consented to this. A printing-press was established for the purpose; and since that time (about ten years ago), 200,000 copies of the Scriptures, in six different languages, have been printed under the superintendance of our friend, and have been distributed among the different Magyar populations.

At the same time, the wants of the children and of the schools appealed as powerfully to the feelings of our friend. He resolved to do something towards remedying the deplorable condition of primary instruction, and he established an institution for schoolmasters. The buildings which it was necessary to erect required funds beyond his resources. Twice he thought himself on the point of seeing his scheme utterly fail. But one day, the proprietor of the place, noticing his grief, took up a pen and gave him an order to take from his forests all the wood required for the buildings. Another day, our brother having gone to Silesia to collect contributions, was presented to the King of Prussia, who was there, and that Christian and generous monarch, after inquiring how much he still required to complete the undertaking, gave him the amount.

The institution being established, pious and enlightened masters, drawn chiefly from Prussia and Saxony, devoted to their work, and abstaining from all political matters, dispensed their useful and Christian instruction. A report of the state of the establishment, by Dr. Hagenbach and the Rev. M. le Grand, appeared in the thirteenth circular of the Protestant Ecclesiastical Society of Bale.

One Christian enterprise led to another. Hungarians, of a wealthy class, having visited the Magyar pastor's institution for schoolmasters, felt a strong desire that their children should receive such a solid and evangelical training. Space failed, but they set to work anew, and soon about fifty young people were receiving, in a separate building, a training very superior to that afforded by the colleges of Hungary. The pastor earnestly sought to do something towards training Christian ministers capable of benefiting the Protestant Churches of their country, and already some of the young men brought forward by him are seeking, by the grace of God, to devote themselves to the ministry of the Word.

We say nothing here of what the Magyar pastor has done for his countrymen, as a fellow-citizen; there is scarcely a branch of Christian philanthropy in which he has not rendered service. He introduced the practice of vaccination, against which the people entertained the most violent prejudices—in one day, three hundred infants were vaccinated by his own hand and that of his wife. Uniting nobles and peasants, he has succeeded in abolishing serfdom, employing methods by which both the parties interested equally found their advantage in it. He has introduced new modes of agriculture, and has taught the peasants to surround their cottages with shrubs and flowers.

But it is the present state of the Magyar institution which we are anxious to make known. The calamities which have fallen upon Hungary have written it also. More than once in the course of the year 1847, the vice-directors have thought their work on the verge of destruction, but the Lord has come to their aid.

In the month of July, 1849, twelve young men had completed their studies, left the establishment to commence their labours. The superintendent addressed a numerous assembly from the text, "Keep that which is committed to thy trust," and when he had finished, he down and his heavenly feelings found expression only in tears. Twelve new pupils have been admitted into the institution; and besides that, several orphans, who lost their fathers on the field of battle or the political scaffold, have found refuge in Hungary, and have become the children of the Magyar Church. The undertaking of our brother, deprived of the contributions it was accustomed to receive from the Protestants of Hungary, claims, for this year at least, the beneficence of the brethren of other lands. Ought it to be in vain that Hungary has in its eminent a depre, attracted universal regard? Shall we, Protestants of Western Europe, not heed to our brethren's voice? Shall we not look upon the Magyar Church as a member of our own body, hitherto almost unknown—lost—but suddenly come to view in the depth of its great affliction? It is "stripped of its raiment, wounded, and left half-dead." Shall we, like the priest and the Levite, pass by on the other side? shall we not have compassion on it, and bind up its wounds?

Late Revolutions in Europe.

Whether the revolutions which have lately convulsed the whole of the European world, have advanced or retarded the progress of Christianity in the earth, is a question which may lead to profitable inquiry, though perhaps it cannot be positively answered.

It is our purpose to make such inquiries, in the course of this brief article, as shall induce some one to answer through this journal, or some other periodical, the question we conceive to be

so full of meaning. However, it is obvious that an answer cannot be fully given, and that the effect and final result of these wonderful events are known only to the omniscient Mind. Though history may have recorded the facts as they have transpired, and the sagacious observer of the times imagine he can see in perspective the issue of events, future time only can answer the great problem, and reveal to men the mysterious ways and designs of Providence. We will leave reasonable men to judge how much reliance is to be placed in this "philosophy of history," which pretends to predict with certainty the current of events, to foretell the destiny of nations, and the history of the world in general, by studying the records of the past—deciphering the dim hieroglyphics written on the ruins of departed ages, to philosophy! Falsely so called. But is there no clue to lead us into the future? No sign cast up by these tumultuous tossings; no rising star that may direct us to where our hopes lie? It cannot be that these revolutions which rise up in the middle of the nineteenth century with such prominence, are to be no stand-point from which we may see the tendency of affairs, when aided by the telescope of divine prophecy, and thus foresee, though dimly, the issue of these movements. As we look upon the universal struggle which has been made for liberty, and wretched eyes witness how despotism has triumphed, what sad havoc death has made upon the battle-field, and in the besieged city, and reflect upon the demoralizing influence of war, we have hardly heart to hope that this is another step towards the spread of freedom and Christianity throughout the world. Yet we will not despair, but still further inquire. It may be that what to us has appeared the mere commotion of political elements, the fruitless struggles of the people to come forth into the light of liberty, may be the precursor to the dawn of the day in which the world shall be flooded with the light of the Gospel. We know that the Almighty works by means; which he in his wisdom devises, and by his providence directs and controls. To our great final close, our globe is destined—its destruction. To one eventful point in our existence we are compelled to come—death—judgment. May we not argue from this, that towards the fulfilment of this object of Christianity God is directing—directly or indirectly—the affairs of the world, and that he will finally override them to his own glory? A sad sight is presented to the political philosopher and philanthropist, whose hopes, but yesterday, were strong that the deliverer had come, to free the nations from tyranny and oppression, but who today sadly witness the defeat of the most worthy cause, might triumphing over right, and Liberty, and Fraternity, which seemed about to make their advent into the world abroad, driven back, betrayed, murdered, extended, perhaps for centuries, without hope of a speedy re-creation. And yet will we "hope in God." It may be that while the combined efforts of men have seemed to fail, he is re-arranging what will upon the immortal destinies of the world to-morrow.

We inquire, then, have these revolutions affected Christianity, as its destined object? If so, how? Of course, we will not be understood to suppose it possible that, as a system of religion, it could be affected by anything that might transpire upon earth. And changes it will remain which the world, and the world's hopes, are beneath the last thing we would suppose that a fallen race would wish to have altered or annihilated. For it is a gift to have something stable, something substantial on which to rest when the very foundations of empires and kingdoms are falling around us; and when the spirit of progress renders it uncertain whether our footing to-day will be secure to-morrow, though it be the firm foundation on which society has been based for centuries. It is not in place here to speak of the justness or unjustness of these wars of the trenchery, the unwarranted interference of nations, to crush at its birth liberty, the legitimate boon of man created free and equal? Nor will we dwell on the dark deeds of the "man of sin," sustained in his dishonour, of fall by the Galilee hoards that waged an unrelenting crusade against liberty, in the name of the republic. In vain this support—the day of doom will come!

But it may require of the inquirer, of what avail it will be even to be assured that these events of which we have written, are hastening the time of the universal spread of the Gospel. What "will come, will come," is the philosophy of the fatalist, the belief that shall sink men into a state of passive indifference. We answer by appealing to every lover of his kind, to every one who looks for the dawn of a happier era, to every one who would not be inspired with hope, could he behold some signs of the approach of that day? Of him who looks upon these scenes as the struggle of power against power, by which nothing is to be accomplished, but death and destruction, we ask, if he would not be encouraged, could it be shown him that from these events is to be derived positive good? The Christian may answer, he would be inspired with more zeal, with still greater confidence in God,

could he foresee the future by means of prophecy, the tendency of events, and the light which might be afforded by a proper discussion of the world is advancing rapidly. "Probabilities are our strongest aids to truth, and, when strengthened by Holy Writ," are "confirmations" be reflected, directly and indirectly, upon the chaos into which the Old World has fallen, so that by some means we may discern some principle or end towards which the events are tending. It would relieve us of much of the painful uncertainty, and doubt, not to say the hopelessness of the issue, not presumptuously endeavouring to pry into the future, or vainly speculating upon things that are wholly hidden from our eyes, God, and other means which he in his wisdom shall see fit to use, will yet accomplish the great work of the universal spread of the Gospel of peace within the appointed time.—A Correspondent of the Christian Advocate and Journal.

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weather. "His surcoat would spoil the dandies, in a voice of softness and besides, my dear, the cloak is both." The widow blushed; an gentleman turning quickly around, speaker in a tone of dignity which but yet it is quite possible you may be pale as death; struck in a serves into their natural insignificance rarely opened their lips, even during the remainder of the journey. In the meantime, the young gentleman assisting a lady of quality, was proceeding to wrap the widow and his cloak. He held hardly a minute when a smart shower of rain, with commenced. Being myself quite cloak, the cape of which was sufficient envelope and protect my head, young gentleman my umbrella, which I accepted, but held it, as I manner better calculated to defend than himself.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

The Dandies Rebuked, OR THE OLDEST TRICK.

I had taken a place on the top of one of the coaches, which runs between Edinburgh and Glasgow, for the purpose of commencing a short tour in the Highlands of Scotland. As we rattled along Princess street, I had leisure to survey my fellow-travellers. Immediately opposite to me sat two dandies of the first order, dressed in white great-coats and Belcher handkerchiefs, and each with a cigar in his mouth, who pulled away with a marvellous complacency. Beside me sat a modest and comely young woman in a widow's dress, with an infant about nine months old in her arms. The appearance of this youthful mourner and her baby indicated that they belonged to the lower class of society; and though the dandies occasionally cast a side glance at the mother, the look of calm and settled sorrow which she invariably at such times cast upon her child seemed to touch even them, and to disarm their coarseness. On the other side of the widow sat a young gentleman of plain, yet prepossessing exterior, who seemed especially to attract the notice of the dandies. His surcoat was not absolutely threadbare, but it had evidently endured more than one season, and I could perceive many contemptuous looks thrown upon it by the gentlemen in the Belcher handkerchiefs. The young gentleman carried a small portmanteau in his hand—so small, indeed, that it could not possibly have contained more than a change of linen. This and he also appeared to arrest the eyes of the sprigs of fashion opposite, whose wardrobe, in all probability, were more voluminous; whether they were paid for or not might be another question.

The coach having stopped at the village of Corstorphine, for the purpose of taking up an inside passenger, the ground of sitting that the young gentleman and the portmanteau in his hand, asked me to put it into the boot, to which he immediately assented. "Put it fairly into the boot, please," said one of the dandies. "Why so, Tom?" inquired his companion. "It may contain the seed of the first, really as which I wish indulged in a burst of laughter; but of which the owner of the portmanteau, though the Lord himself, might not be so proud to have a notice witnessed."

While we were engaged in conversation at the little town of Uphall, an aged beggar approached, and held out his hat for alms. The dandies looked at him with scorn. I gave him a few half-pence, and the young widow, poor as she seemed, was about to do the same, when the young gentleman in the surcoat laid his hand gently on her arm, and dropped a half-crown into the beggar's hat, made a sign for him to depart. The dandies looked at each other. "Showing off, Jack," said the one. "Ay, ay, successful at our last benefit, you know," rejoined the other, and both again burst into a hoarse laugh. At this allusion to his supposed profession, the blood again mounted into the young gentleman's cheek, but it was only for a moment, and he continued silent. We had not left Uphall many miles behind us, when the wind began to rise, and the gathering clouds indicated an approaching shower. The dandies began to prepare their umbrellas; and the young gentleman in the surcoat, observing the dress of the widow, and perceiving that she was but indifferently provided against a change of weather, inquired of the guard if the coach was full. Being answered in the affirmative, he addressed the mourner in a tone of sympathy, and told her there was every appearance of a smart shower; expressed his regret that she could not be taken into the coach, and concluded by offering her the use of his cloak. "Oh! it will protect you so far," said he, "and at all events it will protect the baby."

The widow thanked him in a modest and respectful manner, and said that she should be glad to have the cloak, if he would not suffer from the want of it himself. He assured her that he should not be being accustomed to all kinds of

weather. "His surcoat would spoil the dandies, in a voice of softness and besides, my dear, the cloak is both." The widow blushed; an gentleman turning quickly around, speaker in a tone of dignity which but yet it is quite possible you may be pale as death; struck in a serves into their natural insignificance rarely opened their lips, even during the remainder of the journey. In the meantime, the young gentleman assisting a lady of quality, was proceeding to wrap the widow and his cloak. He held hardly a minute when a smart shower of rain, with commenced. Being myself quite cloak, the cape of which was sufficient envelope and protect my head, young gentleman my umbrella, which I accepted, but held it, as I manner better calculated to defend than himself.

When we reached West Craig and stage from Edinburgh, the rain and the young gentleman, pulled the umbrella, began to relieve the dripping cloak, which he took to the coach, and afterwards hung it to dry. Then turning to the widow, he said, "I will take any refreshment answering in the negative, I enter into conversation with her. "Do you travel far on this road?" "About sixteen miles farther the coach will make, on the other side of the hills, I dwell there."

"Yes, sir, they do. Indeed, I home to my father's house." "Yes, sir," said the poor young her handkerchief to her eye, audibly, "I am returning to him widow, after a short absence of—" "Is your father in good health?" "He will never suffer me or a air, while he has strength to lab he is himself in poverty—a day, estate of the Earl of H—"

At the mention of this noble young gentleman coloured a I evident that his emotion was no antature. "What is your name?"

"James Anderson, sir." "And his residence?" "Blacklochy."

"Well, I trust, that though it this world is concerned, you know him who is the father of the faithful of the widow. If so, you know, and the Lord of Host—" "Oh! yes, sir, I know G—t our parents' care, I know some of divine grace, and I the Gospel. My number is too the man, was a man who cared C—" The remembrance of that

By this time the coach was not through the conversation, the noise of the wheels, hearing it distinctly. I could however, could not resist the temptation, and at one time, the the whistling sound, which in with the words, "Well, were so mild."

At length nothing further we regretted having lost to Glasgow, we arrived at a young widow expressed a wish The young gentleman, however, took the infant from her arms, with the guard, assist of her. God reward you! she said, lay to her, for you had and fatherless this day."

"Ay! may he bless you," all quiet consolation to G— So saying, he slipped hand; the widow opened her two sovereigns glittered on a tear up to the nose, as thank her benefactor, but I need his seat upon the coach him an eloquent and graceful infant convulsively to her hurriedly away. No other passenger was in the same place, we were within ten towards the great station. So said he. Next a word was gentleman sat with his eyes closed, and, if I might be of his fine countenance, was

could he foresee the fate by means of prophecy, the tendency of events, and the light which may be afforded by a proper discussion of the subject, thus leaving the ability of the mind to advance, and the probability of our strongest aids to it, and when strengthened by Holy Writ, are confirmations strong. Surely we need all the light that may be reflected, directly and indirectly, upon the chaos into which the Old World has fallen, and by some means we may discern some principle, some system of government, or some high principle towards which the events are tending. It would relieve us of much of the painful uncertainty and doubt, not to say the hopelessness into which some are fallen. But we must wait the issue, not presumptuously endeavoring to pry into the future, or vainly speculating upon things that are wisely hidden from us. God, through the agency of his Spirit, the Holy Ghost, and other means which he in his wisdom shall see fit to use, will yet accomplish the great work of the universal spread of the Gospel of peace within the appointed time.—A Correspondent of the Christian Advocate and Journal.

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The coach having stopped at the village of Cumbernauld for the purpose of taking up an inside passenger, the guard observing that the young gentleman carried his portmanteau in his hand, asked leave to put it into the boot, to which he immediately assented. "Put it fairly into the boot, guard," said one of the dandies. "Why so, Tom?" inquired his companion. "It may excite the coach," replied the first, sally at which both indulged in a burst of laughter; but of which the owner of the portmanteau, though the guard mounted slightly into his cheek, took no notice whatever.

While we were changing horses at the little town of Uphall, an aged beggar approached, and held out his hat for alms. The dandies looked at him with scorn. I gave him a few halfpence, and the young widow, poor as she seemed, was about to do the same, when the young gentleman in the surcoat laid his hand gently on her arm, and dropped a halfpenny into the beggar's hat, made a sign for him to depart. The dandies looked at each other. "Showing off, Jack," said the one. "Ay, ay, successful at our last benefit, you know," rejoined the other, and both again burst into a horse-laugh. At this allusion to his supposed profession, the blood again mounted into the young gentleman's cheek, but it was only for a moment, and he continued silent.

We had not left Uphall many miles behind us, when the wind began to rise, and the gathering clouds indicated an approaching shower. The dandies began to prepare their umbrellas; and the young gentleman in the surcoat, surveying the dress of the widow, and perceiving that she was but indifferently provided against a change of weather, inquired of the guard if the coach was full inside. Being answered in the affirmative, he addressed the mourner in a tone of sympathy; told her there was every appearance of a smart shower; expressed his regret that she could not be taken into the coach, and concluded by offering her the use of his cloak. "It will protect you so far," said he, "and at all events, it will protect the baby." The widow thanked him in a modest and respectful manner, and said that she should be glad to have the cloak, if he would not enter from the want of it himself. He assented for that he should not be being accustomed to all kinds of

weather. "His surcoat would spoil," said one of the dandies, in a voice of affected tenderness; "and besides, my dear, the cloak will hold you both." The widow thanked him, and the young gentleman turning round, surrounded by the dandies, in a tone of dignity which I shall never forget, "I am not naturally quarrelsome, sir, but yet it is not possible you may provoke me too far." Upon the exquisites immediately turned as pale as death, shrunk in spite of themselves into their natural insignificance; and they scarcely opened their lips, even to each other, during the remainder of the journey.

In the meantime, the young gentleman with the same politeness and officiousness, as if he had been assisting a lady of quality with her shawl, proceeded to wrap the widow and her babe in his cloak. He had hardly accomplished this, when a smart shower of rain, mingled with hail, commenced. Being myself provided with an envelope and pocket my umbrella, which he readily accepted, but held it, as I remarked, in a manner better calculated to defend the widow than himself.

When we reached West Craig's Inn, the second stage from Edinburgh, the rain had ceased, and the young gentleman, politely returning me the umbrella, began to relieve the widow of his dripping cloak, which he shook over the side of the coach, and afterwards hung it on the railing to dry. Then turning to the widow, he inquired, if she would take any refreshment; and upon her answering in the negative, he proceeded to enter into conversation with her as follows:—

"Do you travel far on this road, ma'am?"

"About sixteen miles farther, sir. I leave the coach at Dalkeith on the other side of Midlothian."

"Do your friends dwell thereabouts?"

"Yes, sir, they do. Indeed, I am on the way home to my father's house."

"Yes, sir," said the poor young woman, raising her handkerchief to her eyes, and sobbing audibly, "I am returning to him a disconsolate widow, after a short absence of two years."

"Is your father in good circumstances?"

"He will never survive me or my baby to want, sir, while he has strength to labour for us; but he is himself in poverty—a day labourer on the estate of the Earl of H—."

At the mention of the nobleman's name, the young gentleman coloured a little, but it was evident that his emotion was not of an unpleasant nature. "What is your father's name?" said he.

"James Anderson, sir."

"And his residence?"

"Blackhobby."

"Well, I trust, that though desolate so far as this world is concerned, you know something of him who is the father of the fatherless and the judge of the widow. I trust your Maker is your husband, and I the Lord of Hosts is his name."

"Oh! yes, sir, I know that through a pious parent's care, I know something of the power of divine grace, and the consolations of the Gospel. My husband, I trust, though but a tradesman, was a man who cared God above many."

"I commend, and so do I must tell much to all that you say."

"I trust, indeed, sir, at these hot or other times I am ready to like. My father's poverty, I believe, is a very heavy affliction, and my own dear child, which are frequently too much for my poor mother."

"Trust in God, and he will provide for you, be sure he will."

By this time the coach was again in motion, and though the conversation continued for some time, the noise of the wheels prevented me from hearing it distinctly. I could see the dandies however, as they looked at the widow with one another, and at one time, the more forward of the two, who had been talking to his companion, said to the widow, "Well, but I trust, sir, that you are not averse to it."

At Dalkeith, nothing particular occurred; when we got about half-way to a third town, and Glasgow, we arrived at a small inn, where the young widow expressed a wish to be set down. They were going to a public-house, and the driver, observing that the young gentleman had taken the widow's cloak, and that she was alone, took the widow by the hand, and led her, along with the guard, as fast as he could, to the inn. "May God reward you, madam, if it be returned to you," said the driver, as he handed the cloak to the widow, and he walked hurriedly away.

No other passengers were to be met at the inn; and we were obliged to wait a rapid messenger, who was to take us to the West of Scotland. Not a word was said to the young gentleman, and I might perhaps, in the opinion of his late companion, have been revivified by some scheme of his, or by some remark, which he

dandies regarded him with blank amazement. They also had seen the gold in the poor widow's hand, and seemed to think that there was more under a shabby surcoat than their "puppy brains" could easily conjecture. That in this they were right, was speedily made manifest.

When we had entered Glasgow, and were approaching the Back's Head, the inn at which our conveyance was to stop, an open traveling carriage, drawn by four beautiful horses, drove up in an opposite direction. The elegance of the equipage made the dandies spring to their feet. "What beautiful grey!" cried the one. "I wonder who they can belong to?" "He is a happy fellow, any how," replied the other; "I would give half of Yorkshire to call them mine." The stage coach and the traveling carriage stopped at the Back's Head at the same moment, and a footman in laced liveries, springing down from behind the latter, looked first inside and then at the top of the former, when he lifted his hat with a smile of respectful recognition.

"Are all well at the castle, Robert?" inquired the young gentleman in the surcoat.

"All well, my Lord," replied the footman.

At the sound of that invariable, the faces of the exquisites became visibly elongated; but, without taking the smallest notice of them or of their confusion, the nobleman politely wished me good morning; and descending from the coach, caused the footman to place his cloak and despatch portmanteau in the carriage. He then stepped into it himself, and the footman getting up behind, the nobleman took the reins very slightly with his whip, and the equipage and its noble owner were soon out of sight.

"The dandies to the landlord, as we entered the inn."

"The Earl of H—, sir," replied the landlord; "one of the best men, as well as one of the richest, in Scotland."

"The Earl of H—?" repeated the dandy, turning to his companion; "what ass we have been! there's an end to all chance of being allowed to shoot on his estate?"

"Oh! yes, we shall learn our letters of introduction when we shall," rejoined his companion; and silent and crest-fallen, both walked up stairs to their apartments.

TEMPERANCE.

Temperance Circular.

WE, the undersigned, Committee appointed by the Glasgow Division to address the Temperance public on behalf of the Temperance Society established in this place:

Whereas certain reports have been industriously circulated prejudicial to the interest of the Society, and involving the pledged honour of Mr. Robert Westcott, the Hon. Keeper, your Committee by legal means most respectfully state to the public the true state of the facts in which the Temperance Society was put up. But first it appears necessary to state the reports which go to say, in Mr. Westcott's name, that he had received £1000 from the Glasgow Division, and had pledged not to give up the Glasgow Temperance Society.

Your Committee would say without comment, that an enemy had done this—yet it is necessary to the good cause of Temperance. For your committee can assure you that it has no foundation in fact. More than three years have elapsed since Mr. Westcott sold to Mr. Martin, in the spring of 1846, Mr. Westcott joined the Temperance Society in this place, and became its President. In June following, he became a Son of Temperance, and that time he has been a warm advocate for the cause. Last February this Division introduced the question, "Would a Temperance Society be established in this place, and in the interest of our cause?" And after several evenings' discussion on the subject, in which every brother present took a warm part, with but one exception, whose fears were that the experiment would not succeed, it was unanimously resolved, that it would pay and be advantageous to the temperance cause, to confer with Mrs. D. J. Stewart, the proprietor of the stand formerly kept by Mr. D. Malloney, as a public inn. The building committee then drew up an agreement to obtain 30 shares of £5 each, as a joint stock company, to receive their dividend from the yearly rent. This partially failed, as the shares were not all taken up; the burden therefore fell heavy on Mrs. D. Stewart, (a member of the Temperance Society), as she had to make large advances in order to carry the undertaking through, and on the 21st March last, the Division almost by a man, with other members of Temperance Societies, with their axes, went to the woods, felled and hewed the timber, giving the day gratis for the benefit of the undertaking.

At this time your committee can assure you, that it was not known who amongst the Sons would take charge; but subsequently

our choice fell on Mr. Westcott, as a fit and proper person, having been before the public six years as an Inn-keeper.

Your Committee disclaim in the strongest terms any intention of opposition to any person or persons, unless it is considered opposition to the evil traffic of intoxicating drinks. Then we call it opposition, and glory in the name, in which the sign of love, purity, and fidelity stands out in bold relief for all true friends of Temperance. Your committee confidently state that Mr. Westcott is prepared to give every satisfaction, as some among you can testify. Your committee assure you that the most serious and entering opposition is arrayed against the cause, and resort is had to misrepresentations and the most glaring outrages; which, if believed and acted on by the travelling temperance public, the results will be most disastrous, not only to the cause in this place, but to the Temperance cause generally, as it will doubtless be a long time before any other house of the kind will be established on this great Western Road. But if this succeeds, others will follow the example, and a great temptation will eventually be removed.

The committee would also recommend that copies of this Report be sent to the offices of the Christian Messenger, and Wesleyan, for publication.

DANIEL WIER, } Committee.
THOS. RANDALL, }
DANIEL MOSHER, }

The above Report was submitted to this Division, and after being moved and seconded that it do pass, it therefore passed unanimously.

GEO. ROBERTSON, R. S.
January 5th, 1850.

ITEMS.

A GOOD EXCHANGE.—"I shall never forget," said the late Bishop of Norwich, "visiting the cottage of a man who had been all his life a drunkard, and which was the abode of misery and wretchedness. He became a teetotaler, and in six months afterwards I found his abode the scene of comfort and domestic happiness. This man, with tears in his eyes, placing his hand on a quarto family Bible, said, 'This is the first thing that I purchased with the money saved by giving up drunkenness; it was an alien to my household, but it has been my only companion and comfort ever since.'"

It is a matter of certainty that habitual tipping is worse than periodical drunkenness. The poor Indian who once a month drinks himself dead drunk, except breathing, will survive for years, the man who drinks little and often, and is not suspected of intemperance.—Dr. Maclachlan.

A REPRIZE.—"What are you doing there, June?" "Why, Pa, I'm going to dye my red hair for old." "But what have you got to dye it red with?" "Poor Pa, 's Bree! why on earth tell you that Bree would dye red?" "Why, Ma said yesterday, that it was her that had dyed her hair red, and I thought—'Bree, Sarah, take the child away!'"

Through the instrumentality of the teetotal society in this city (Boston) and neighbourhood, a very great number of persons have been reclaimed from drunkenness, and a large proportion of them have been led to attend public worship, or to connect themselves with different churches of the Christian church; and respecting more than a few of them it might not be too bold to state that their conduct had been so good as to lead to the doctrine which they profess.—H. Chubb, &c.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—Edgar A. P., the poet, is dead. He was a man of fine intellectual powers, but excessively vain, and from his vanity he fell into the use of intoxicating liquors. He died of *Gleets*, *Trichinae*, brought on by excessive indulgence, thus adding another to the long catalogue of men of genius who have been cut off in the midst of their days by the fell disease—intemperance.—Burrill's Christian Union.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Original Matter is particularly requested for this Department. For Intelligence, the regularity of the publication, and the progress of Methodism in the various branches, and especially in the West, are our main objects. Temperance, literature, science, and religious liberations of every kind, are subjects of special character. Reports on the progress of the spiritual warfare, especially in the West, are of great value. Articles, as a general rule, should be short and plain, and ought to be sent in such number as to secure the paper popularity and usefulness.

For the Wesleyan.

A W-brunswick district teetotalist friend.

MY DEAR BROTHER.—I hope that the excellent letter of the esteemed Chairman of the

Nova Scotia District, relative to the establishment of a Continent Fund for your District, will not only produce its designed effect upon those to whom it is addressed, but also serve to remind the Ministers and Congregations of the New Brunswick District of their duty in regard to a similar Fund which was formed several years since, and which has already, quietly, accomplished a very considerable amount of good.

Last year, owing to the extremely "hard times" which prevailed every where throughout the Province, causing almost universal business difficulty and financial distress, the amount raised for the Fund was very small, so small indeed as to nearly discourage some of the Brethren about its maintenance. But this year the times are improving, and our friends are, generally, much more comfortable in their business matters, and far more cheerful than they were twelve months since; and as the design of the Fund is one which must command the approval and enlist the sympathies of all who are at all interested in the progress of our Church, as soon as that design is fully explained to them, and as the demands which have been already examined and acknowledged to be legitimate are numerous, it is to be hoped that the efforts made this year on behalf of the Fund will be very successful.

Will any of the Brethren, who have not yet made the required annual collection in every congregation, allow me to suggest to them that it is of importance that the appropriate appeal to the liberality of our friends should be made very soon,—as at the close of the District year, the ordinary Church collections and subscriptions demand so much attention, that it will then be convenient neither to pastors nor people to give due attention to this Fund.

Very truly,
Yours,
The Treasurer of the
A. B. D. C. F.
Sackville, N. B., February 7, 1850.

For the Wesleyan.

Special Services.

(Extract from a letter to the Chairman of the District.)

"REVEREND AND DEAR SIR.—Knowing the lively interest you feel in the advancement of the work of God, this District, I take the liberty of addressing you a few lines on this subject.

"The Preachers' Meeting which was held at Amherst, on the 9th and 10th ult., was followed by a Protracted Meeting of a week's continuance, through the kind assistance chiefly of the Rev. Messrs. Bonds and Hennigar. The religious ordinances were conducted in the usual way, viz: Preaching in the forenoon, Prayer and the relation of Christian experience, in the afternoon, with Preaching and Exhortation in the evening. About the third day of the meeting, perceiving that some appeal ought to be addressed under the Word, an invitation was given to persons to manifest their solemn purpose of devoting themselves to God, and to participate in the *banquet of special services*, and suitable advice. A very early availed themselves of the opportunity, and in almost every instance were made happy in God.

"Members of the Church were invited on every day to come in a similar way, to signify their determination of how they would connect themselves with the Lord; and I am happy to say it was proved by a number of a more precious class of heavenly influences, than I have ever witnessed before. All that it was *good to be there*. Our hearts were all in praise and joy in beholding, and we all rejoice in the hope of the glory of God. Praise be to his holy name, our work of special services were given up, and we all returned to the buildings of the Lord with thanksgiving and liberty of speech was manifested—'For out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.' Several who had to mourn over the backslidings of their hearts were happily restored to the joys of a present salvation, and one who had with high lost all sense of heavenly things was fully reinstated in the enjoyment of his

tion regard would be gratefully received. The Wesleyan Missionary Society is doing a great work in promoting the best interests of our fallen world. Upon its evan- gelic efforts God has graciously smiled; contributions, such as the one we read in our record, show that members of other churches take a lively interest in their cause and prosperity. We are highly gratified that the pages of the *Wesleyan* have given us an opportunity of circulating widely through the Provinces the excellent speech of the Rev. Mr. Arthur, which is so admirably calculated to exert a beneficial influence on the minds of all who read it without prejudice. We shall be happy to the medium of conveying to the Wesleyan Missionary Society the continued subscriptions which our christian friend has so nobly promised. The amount at present forwarded shall be duly acknowledged in the next Provincial Report; and perhaps before its issue our correspondent may feel disposed to entrust us, in confidence, with his name, and place of residence, and we will see that a copy of the District Report and one of the Society's large Reports, shall be duly forwarded.

EDUCATION.

We may gather from the protracted debates of the House of Assembly on the Bill of *Common School Education*, the importance which the country attaches to this subject. To the "collective wisdom" of this Branch of the Legislature, in bringing forward and maturing a well-digested and efficient system of education, such as will meet the wants, and gratify the wishes, of the population of the Province, all eyes have been eagerly directed. The Bill as originally introduced, has, we understand, undergone important modifications, but to what extent we are not at present prepared to say. On *Tuesday* last the eleventh section was under consideration in Committee of the whole House. Hon. J. W. Johnston moved an amendment which met with the approval of members, by which the Commissioners would be legally empowered, by the express words of the Act, to afford important relief or assistance to Schools located in sparsely settled and poor districts. It was thought by members of the Government, that the clause already provided for such cases; but to prevent all misapprehension as to its meaning, and the power of Commissioners in the premises, it was deemed advisable to place the matter beyond doubt. This provision we consider only reasonable and just. The poor, if any, have strong claims on the liberality of the House to place within the reach of their families the means of instruction, at least in the rudimental branches of learning, to which, without Legislative aid, they could not attain. After passing through a sifting ordeal, we hope the Common School Education Bill will give satisfaction to the country at large. From a statement made by the Hon. Provincial Secretary, we understood, that a special Board of Commissioners would be appointed for the City of Halifax, and that, with others that might be considered entitled to Legislative aid, the present existing schools which have been receiving grants under the expiring law, would still be recognized as claimants on the educational funds set apart for the City. This also we deem a wise arrangement, calculated to meet the wishes of a large number of the constituency.

THE TEMPERANCE HALL AND BALLS.

A *Fancy Ball* was advertised to take place in the new Temperance Hall, but this measure has been prohibited by the friends

of Temperance. One of our city Editors advises temperance "gentlemen" to be "cautious how they interfere with the Ladies and their amusements," and hints at the disastrous effects which would result to the Temperance cause were "their support to be withdrawn." On the other hand we would caution the Managers of the "Hall" not to trifle with the conscientious scruples of that part of the religious public who have taken so lively an interest in the cause of Temperance. Once open the Hall for "Fancy Balls" and theatrical representations, and hundreds of christian persons would feel themselves compelled to withdraw their support to the edifice in question. The decision of the "gentlemen," we believe, was just, or, to say the least, the most prudent.

Wesleyan Missionaries.

Another change has, we understand, taken place with regard to the Wesleyan Ministers in Bermuda. The Rev. J. Abdis, who was to succeed Rev. J. B. Brownell at St. George's, goes to England, and a Minister will be sent from England to take that circuit. The Rev. W. Ritchie proceeds hence to Nevis instead of Turks Islands. The Rev. J. B. Brownell, as originally intended comes to Hamilton.—*Bermuda Royal Gazette.*

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

(Selected chiefly from the City Papers.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, Feb'y 7.

Petitions Presented.

By Mr. Card from Michael Cody, a Mail Carrier.
By Mr. Dimmock for an extension of the Mail route to Newport landing.
By Mr. McKenna from coloured people of Port Latour, for a school.
Also from people of Shelburne to suspend restriction as regards fish barrels.
By Mr. Croelman from Middle Stawieck for a Bill to authorise the sale of an old Meeting House, to build a new one.
By Mr. Earnat from inhabitants of Campdown, Port Medway and Board Cove, praying to open a new section of road which would shorten the distance seven miles, from Leonard's Cove to Campdown.
By Mr. Killam from the inhabitants of Yarmouth, praying that the line of telegraph should be extended to that town. He remarked that the people were entitled to consideration on account of the large quantity of Shipping owned in Yarmouth and the intermediate towns.
By Mr. Freeman from Jabez Morton of Middlefield, Queens County, praying remuneration for services rendered a person, not an inhabitant of that County who had fallen into a Saw Mill, and had both legs ground off.
The amendment to withdraw the petition was carried.
Mr. McKeagney introduced a Bill to incorporate two divisions of the Sons of Temperance in the Township of Sydney, leave granted.
Mr. McKeagney asked leave to introduce a Petition from James Munro praying remuneration for running a boat between South Sydney and the Bar—leave granted. Also a Petition from James P. Ward, praying remuneration for services performed for the Board of Health, received. Also a Petition from Mr. McKenzie of Sydney, Teacher of a School; referred to the Committee on Education.
Dr. Brown presented a petition from the Inhabitants of Horton, praying aid to establish an African School.
Mr. Beckwith said that much time was lost by those who take the lead in the business not attending when the House opened—he thought they should always be here.
Hon. Provincial Secretary said that it would be unfair to press the School Act forward in the absence of the leader of the opposition.

Currency.

Mr. Henry said that as there was nothing before the house he should take the liberty of introducing the subject of our currency to its notice. While in Nova Scotia the British shilling was worth 1s 3d, in New Brunswick it was worth less, in Newfoundland it was worth only 11d and in Prince Edward Island 1s 1d. There was no doubt that these differences were a great inconvenience to travellers, who were left to the mercy of the banks and other money changing parties. He thought that a committee could with advantage con-

sider the subject, by conference with the other colonies, and he moved for a committee for that purpose.

After a few words from the Hon. Provincial Secretary and Mr. Young, the committee was appointed.—Messrs. Henry, Young, Killam, Taylor, and Mignowitz.

Education Bill.

The house went into committee and passed down to the 29th clause of the Education Bill.

Free Church Academy.

The Hon Attorney General presented a petition from the Lay Association of the Free Church, in favour of the Caledonian Academy—referred to the committee on Education. The house adjourned till 12 on Friday.

FRIDAY, Feb'y 8.

Petitions.

Mr. Dickie presented a petition from the inhabitants of Amherst, praying that the horse Norfolk might be sent there during the ensuing summer.

Hon G. R. Young presented a petition to the same effect in behalf of Pictou.

Mr. Beckwith said if the horse was sold, there would be no need of these applications.

Mr. Hall argued in favour of the strong claims of Cumberland, and against the sale of the horse.

Mr. Dickie also presented some petitions which were referred to committee on navigation securities.

Dr. Brown presented a petition from a deaf and dumb lad, and moved it to be referred to a special committee.

Hon. Attorney General supported the claims of the petition, and mentioned the case of one of the most amiable young creatures that was ever born in Nova Scotia, but born deaf and dumb, having almost recovered her faculties in an institution in Harvard, Massachusetts.

The petition was referred to the Hon. Attorney General, Dr. Brown, and Mr. McDon-

Hon. G. R. Young presented petitions from James J. McKenzie and others, and from James Crerar, for aid to the great road in Pictou—laid on the table.

Also a Petition for a section of road from New Glasgow to Antigonish.

Also—some other road petitions.

Mr. Hall rose for the purpose of introducing a Bill to provide for the erection of a Court House and Jail at Kentville; explained that the bill of last year had not given power enough—referred to Messrs. Dickie, Croelman, and Mott.

Mr. Hall also introduced a bill to regulate the supervisors of public land—referred to the same committee.

Mr. Hall also presented a petition praying for a return of duties on a factory and Mills destroyed by Fire. Mr. Hall went into an elaborate explanation of the loss sustained by the petitioner, and moved the petition to be referred to a select committee.

Hon. G. R. Young and Mr. Killam opposed the petition—it was another case of charity.

Mr. Henry thought it a fair case for a committee to consider.

Mr. Young replied.

Mr. Beckwith supported the claims of the petitioner.

The petition was referred to Messrs. Uniacke, Wier, Fulton, Young, and Henry.

Paradise Academy.

Hon. Provincial Secretary by command of His Excellency laid on the table sundry papers relating to the division of the School money in Annapolis.

The papers were read, among others, a petition in favor of Paradise Academy.

The Petitions were referred to the Committee on Education.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

Petitions.

Mr. Bourne presented a petition from Henry James Simpson, of Weymouth, for aid to an Oat Mill.

Mr. Beckwith presented a petition, asking aid to a Breakwater at Howe's Harbour.

Mr. Fulton presented a petition from Jos. Dotten; referred to the Committee on the Post Office. Also, several Road petitions—

one of which was from Wallace, relative to a sum not being granted for a new Road petitioned for last session.

Hon. Attorney General presented a petition from the Ladies managing the Infant School, Halifax.

Hon. Mr. Johnston presented a road petition from Annapolis.

All the above petitions were referred to the proper standing Committees.

Juries.

Mr. Fulton asked leave to introduce a Bill entitled an act for the regulation of Juries—leave granted and the Bill read a first time.

Expiring Laws.

Mr. Blackadar, Chairman of the Com-

mittee on expiring laws, reported fifty Bills, but recommended that as none of them would expire until the end of the next Session, the house at present take no action respecting them, as in case of their doing so the Statute Book would be encumbered with a variety of Acts which would, under the operation of the Commission revising our Laws, require at the ensuing session to be repealed. The Report was received and adopted.

Abstracts of Revenue.

Hon. Provincial Secretary by command of his Excellency, laid on the table several papers which he stated had been prepared by the Financial Secretary. First a statement of the gross amount of Excise duties collected in the various ports of the province for the several quarters of the year ending 31st December, 1849; also, a condensed statement of the same shewing the gross amount of duty collected in the whole year; also, a statement of the amounts collected on each dutiable article imported during the year.

Estimates—Supply.

Hon. Provincial Secretary, also laid on the table the estimates for the present year, and moved that the supplies be granted. The motion passed, and Monday was made the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply.

Petitions.

MONDAY, Feb'y 11th, 1850.

Mr. Hall presented a petition from Mr. Harris, of Kentville, asking for a return of duties paid on the importation of a horse, which was referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said, he observed in one of the morning papers, a statement that the papers he had presented on Saturday were prepared in the Provincial Secretary's Office—he wished to say that they were prepared in the Financial Secretary's Office.

Mr. Wier presented a petition from N. P. Martin of Lunenburg; referred to a select Committee, composed of Messrs. Hall, Bent and Dickie.

Hon. Provincial Secretary by command, laid on the table a Despatch from Earl Grey, conveying the Queen's confirmation to an act passed by the Legislature, touching harbours, &c.

Mr. McDonald presented a petition, which was referred to the Committee on Navigation Securities. Also, a petition from the inhabitants of a portion of the County of Guysborough, touching the opening of various sections of the new lines of main Post Road.

Mr. McDonald presented a petition, asking for a survey of the County round White Head, with a view of making that place the terminus of the Railway to Quebec.

Mr. Marshall thought the survey should take place, if there was a probability of obtaining a shorter and cheaper line. The story of the tunnel would be found untrue if such a survey were to take place.

The Petition was laid on the table.

Quarantine.

Mr. Harrington presented a petition from Dr. Madden, of Arichat, asking a remuneration for duties imposed upon him under the present Quarantine regulations.

The petition was referred to the committee.

Mr. Martell presented a petition from the merchants, ship owners and others of Isle Madame, praying for the abolishment of the Quarantine laws—referred to the committee.

Mr. Robinson presented a petition from Mr. Dawson of Pictou, referred to the committee on Trade and Manufactures.

Mr. Killam presented a petition from the inhabitants of Yarmouth—touching the collection of sea manure; which after some discussion was referred to a select committee, composed of Messrs. Hall, Killam, and Marshall.

Mr. Robinson presented a petition from Jno. Fox, of Guysborough, asking remuneration for visiting the straits of Canso and vaccinating a number of poor persons there—referred to the committee on that subject. Also a petition from D. McGrigor of Guysborough, asking remuneration for a sum of money, paid to the Health officers of Halifax; also for a sum paid for the use of a schooner on board of which persons infected with small pox were placed, after having been taken from his vessel—the two sums amounting with other charges to £47—referred to the committee on vaccination.

Mr. Mignowitz presented a petition from Geo. Mitchell praying that a set of hay scales be set up at Chester, received with leave to bring in a bill.

Mr. Munro presented a petition from the Inhabitants of Bay St. Lawrence, in the County of Cape Breton, asking a sum of money to open a Road to Cape North. Also, a petition from the inhabitants of Middle River, asking a sum of money to repair a Bridge. Also, a petition from Donald McDonald of St. Anns, praying aid to send his son, a deaf and dumb boy, to an Asylum in the U. States, referred to the Committee on that subject. Also, a petition from the inhabitants of Grand and Little Narrows, praying that in the event of the division of the County

of Cape Breton taking place, these settlements be continued a part of the County of Cape Breton. Also, a petition from the inhabitants of the Mire and Cataline Settlements, asking a special grant to assist in the creation of two draw bridges over the Mire River.—Also a petition touching the Sydney Academy; referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. McDonald presented a petition from Jas. Alexander, and others, of St. Mary's River, asking for a new road.

Mr. Fraser presented a petition from John Akins of Falmouth, praying a return of duties paid on beef and pork imported—and reshipped as ship stores; referred to the committee on Trade and Manufactures.

Mr. Freeman, as Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the act to incorporate the Yarmouth Wharf Company, reported certain amendments.

The Bill, as amended, was read a second time and referred to Committee of the whole house.

Hon. Provincial Secretary presented a petition from the Rev. R. F. Uniacke in favour of a School—referred to Committee on Education.

The Militia.

Mr. Dickie asked for some information on the state of the Militia Law.

Hon. Provincial Secretary was aware that an idea had got abroad that the Militia was in a disorganized state. The Government had not been able to overtake this subject yet, but he hoped they would before the next Session.

Hon. L. O. C. Doyle presented a petition from people of Queen's County, against the present restrictions of licences, which rendered it impossible for persons coming from the country to get accommodation to sleep at night, and stable their horses and cattle.

Mr. Henry said, that it was for the house to consider whether the Sessions and Grand Juries had not in some cases exceeded the Law, by passing a general resolution that no liquor should be sold.

Mr. Harrington thought the Province should not have any interest adverse to any portion of the people, and in the present state of improvement, the progress of morality—the march of temperance in this country, it would be a most unwise step to interfere with the decision of any Grand Jury that desired to enforce those principles.

The hon. Provincial Secretary suggested that the whole subject could more properly be discussed in Committee of Ways and Means.

The house went into Committee and passed Bills to authorize the sale of the Presbyterian meeting house at Middle Seewiecke; to prevent the landing of Felons; to incorporate the Carpenter's Society of Halifax—for the appointment of Trustees for the Common in Dartmouth—to incorporate the Temperance Hall Company at Maitland—to repeal part of an act relating to the Commissioners of Streets, and make it apply to Antigonish; a Bill relating to vaccination, and a bill to incorporate the Queen's Water Company of Yarmouth.

The Committee rose and the Bills passed to be read a third time.

Hon. Provincial Secretary presented a petition touching the duty on Wine—referred to the Committee on Trade; he also laid on the table certain papers in connection with the Sydney Academy—referred to Committee on Education.

Hon. Attorney General presented petitions on Education, Vaccination, &c.—referred to the Committee on those subjects. Also, from Mr. Butt, master of the Barbara Ann, referred to the Emigration Committee. Also, a Road petition.

Hon. Attorney General asked leave to introduce a Bill for settling the title of land in the Island of Cape Breton—leave was granted, and the Bill read a first time.

Mr. Fulton presented a petition from Mr. Oxley and others, of Cumberland, asking for a New Road at Shenouic—accompanied by a subscription list amounting to £85—which he trusted would receive the favourable attention of the House.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

Petitions.

Hon. Provincial Secretary presented the accounts of the Indian Commissioner—Accounts of expenditures for Schools—and Educational Returns; all of which were referred to the proper Committee.

Mr. Harrington presented a petition from the merchants, fishermen, and others, praying that the Fish Inspection Law might be repealed; received and laid on the table. Also a petition touching the St. Peter's Canal—received and laid on the table.

Temperance.

Hon. G. R. Young presented a petition from the Sons of Temperance in the County of Pictou with 1399 signatures attached. It set out the use of spirituous liquors as unchristian, and recommended that the fees of licenses ought to be increased, and the funds derived be set apart as a fund to the building of a Lunatic Asylum.

The hon. Mr. Johnston said he considered the suggestions most valuable, and he was about to present a petition of a similar purport. The following committees were then named—Messrs. Johnston, Hall, Beckwith, Campbell and Martell

(Continued on last page.)

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, Colchester, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 25th, 1845.

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 so swollen that I must shortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in the papers, I thought I would give them a trial. I rubbed the Ointment in as directed, and kept rubbing it to the party thrice daily with it, and took the Pills eight 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 soon healed it when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honor to serve my Country for twenty five years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years a corporal I was two years in the Peninsula War, and was at the battle of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd September, 1833. The Commanding Officer at the time, was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of (Captain the Honorable 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, 1845.

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 walk, and again I often and under 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. J. 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 13th, 1845.

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 the 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 "Massachusetts" Newspaper, published in India, inserted the following Editorial article in his paper. "We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment set in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an epidemic Cholera, called Ediz, employed in our Establishment, was affected with myriads of King-worms, which did all the Mercantile 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:—

Table with 3 columns: Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bites of Mosquitoes & Sand-flies, Croup, Cough, Coughs, Crippled-hands, Corns (Soft), Cancer, Contracted and Stiff-joints, Elephantiasis, Flatulas, Gout, Glandular swellings, Lambago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Hore Nipples, Sore throats, Skin diseases, Scurvy, Sore-heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilized world in Pots and Boxes, 1s. 1/6, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 36s. each Box. There is a very considerable saving by taking the larger size.

Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot and Box. Sold by JOHN NAYLOR & CO., Agents, No. 152, Granville Street, Halifax, N.S. February 16.



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, viz.:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Blisters, Bites, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Lumbago, 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 victims of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half-carried, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groined 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 constitutions, 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:—

Woburn, Va. Dec. 13, 1845. Messrs. A. B. & D. SARRA. 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 several ulcers 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 healed, and I about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, LOUISE R. 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 7th, 1846. Messrs. SARRA. Gentlemen—I am glad to have expressed, 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 you have a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy, are sustained by experience, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in need of no further evidence to increase them, I want all my friends to be made acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours, LUTHER WRIGHT.

RE-SANDS' SARSAPARILLA is sold wholesale by appointment, in Nova Scotia, at ORION'S Medical Warehouse, Halifax;—at the same prices as it obtained at the Manufacturing in New York—\$1 per Bottle—6 Bottles for \$6. Feb. 18.

Elastic Chest Expanding Braces.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

BEING acquainted with the construction of Elastic Chest Expanding BRACES, recommended as a principal means of the prevention and cure of Consumption, by Dr. Fitch of Philadelphia, a physician celebrated for his success in the cure of that disease,—and being urged by several of his friends, whom he furnished with them, to make it known to the public, he therefore takes this opportunity of complying with their wishes. These BRACES are recommended to all slight or made or narrow chested persons; as also for Round Shoulders or Disordered Spine; as a means of expanding the Chest, so as to give full play to the Lungs, straightening and strengthening the Back, and giving uprightness and symmetry to the body. They will be found beneficial to all ages,—but especially to youth. They may be worn without the least inconvenience, precluding the necessity of Stays—for which Ladies would find it greatly to their advantage, as regards health and beauty, to substitute them.

The Subscriber will furnish the Braces wholesale or retail, at prices as moderate as possible. MICHAEL HERRERT, Halifax, Feb. 16. No. 6 Alley Street.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

(Continued from 5th page.)

Victory Academy. Hon. G. R. Young presented a Petition from the Board of Trustees of the Victory Academy, praying that the grant to that Institution should be renewed.

The Petition was read, and laid on the table. Dalhousie College. Provincial Secretary laid on the table a return which had been asked for the other day; exhibiting the condition of Dalhousie College.

Hon. G. R. Young presented a Petition from the Pilots of Pictou, praying that a new Bill be introduced regulating Pilots for that port. A general Pilots Committee composed of Messrs. Killam, Henry, Card, Migonwitz, and Freeman, was appointed, to whom the above Petition was referred.

Mr. Creelman presented a Petition touching the Mail Route from Colchester to Parisboro. The Petition was referred to the Post Office Committee.

The Education Bill occupied the attention of the House for the rest of the day.

DOMESTIC.

Fire Insurance Meeting. A Public Meeting was held at Masonic Hall, on Wednesday last, to consider the propriety of forming a MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY; at which resolutions were passed in favour of such an organization as would secure to the citizens of Halifax, and others, protection against loss by fire at those rates of premiums in which all may participate.

Committee to draw up an outline of a suitable plan, and to report at the next public meeting.—John Tompest, Esq., Hon. Mr. Johnston, and Edw. Billing, David Allison, A. McKinlay, W. Caldwell, G. A. Blanchard, J. W. Barrs, and Robt. Romans, Esqs.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Another Division of our order, called "Acadia," No. 81, was opened at Upper Musquodoboit, by C. B. Naylor, Esq., D. G. W. P. for the county, assisted by Bro. Robt. Noble, Junr., and the members of the "Rising Sun" Division. There were 14 applicants, with every prospect of a speedy increase. The following brethren were installed into office for the present term, viz.:—Joseph Parker, W. P.; Samuel Archibald, W. A.; Alex. Russell, R. S.; Samuel Archibald, A. R. S.; James Kent, F. S.; Matthew Archibald, T. C.; Robert L. Braden, G.; William Kent, A. C.; William Muir, I. S.; Alex. Archibald, O. S.; Thomas Parker, P. W. P.

The Barque Sarah, had arrived at Yarmouth upon which the Herald remarks:—

"Captain Cook, after having distinguished himself by an act of heroism in saving nearly four hundred lives from the burning wreck of the 'Caleb Grimshaw,' has returned to us loaded with honours, the reward of merit. His fame has already been carried to every part of the civilized world. His fellow-townsmen had his return with emotions of pride. They feel he has aggrandized the reputation of his native County."

Mr. Bicket, of the Exchange Reading Room, telegraphed last night the following intelligence by Express from Boston:—

New York, Feb. 11.—The brig Minerva, from Halifax for New York, was totally lost on Saturday night last, near Sandy Hook.—Capt. Delaney, crew and passengers were saved.—Mrs. Murphy and son, and two children named McNeil were drowned.

Disasters of Fire.—A Woolen Factory and Great Mill owned by Mr. Silas Bishop, were totally consumed at Milltown, Cornwallis, on the 21st inst. at 10 o'clock in the morning. The fire originated, probably, in the upper story of the Factory, a Saw Mill and Steam engine to those buildings narrowly escaped destruction also. There was no insurance on the property, and it is computed that Mr. Bishop's loss amounts at least to \$2500. The Factory, erected only last Spring, and put into operation last summer, was three stories in height, and contained 120 spindles. It afforded employment to six or eight persons, and has produced about 3,000 yards of Sateen, Kersey, Flannel, and other descriptions of cloth. The Great mill was an excellent one, having three run of stones in complete order. This calamity has for a while unfortunately paralyzed the energy of Mr. Bishop; he is sorely depressed in spirit, and seems to have lost all confidence in a further experiment in the manufacturing line. But we have no doubt that popular sympathy and liberality will soon revive his mind again in a similar enterprise, and his own experience and industry will enable him to prosecute it most successfully. As the Factory was of eminent advantage to the public, and its loss cannot be assigned to wind neglect or imprudence, Mr. Bishop has a reasonable claim on the Legislature for some measure of indemnity or assistance towards rebuilding the establishment.—Recorder.

"OF INTEREST TO ALL."

Have you a Cough? Do not neglect it. You should have had a premature death for the neglect of attention to a common cold. Rev. Dr. Burt's Compound Expectant Pink Syrup will most probably give relief and save you from that most awful disease.—Parliamentary Proceedings, which usually sweep up the grave the victims of the year, and whose bodies are buried in the New South at Marlborough, N.S. Feb. 16, 1846.

(?) Some fears are entertained of the safety of the Newfoundland Steamer, Falcon. She has been due nearly a fortnight, but as yet nothing has been heard of her.

(?) The weather is exceedingly mild for the season.

NOTICE.—A Tea Meeting will be held at Pugwash on Wednesday the 20th of February, at 5 o'clock, P. M., in aid of the New Church now in course of erection in the above named place.

Persons favourable to the erection of the building are kindly invited to afford the pleasure of their personal attendance on the occasion. It is expected that a pleasant and happy company will be in attendance. Admittance is 3d. Pugwash, 6th Feby., 1850.

When "Notices" of this kind are sent to us, they should in all cases be forwarded in time for an early appearance in our columns. The present one did not reach us in time for our last impression.

MARRIAGES.

At Sackville, N. B. on the 24th ult. by the Rev. R. Simonds, Mr. Edward Cozwell, to Ruth, eldest daughter of the Hon. William Crane.

At Cements, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. W. M. Godfrey, A. B. Mr. Edwin Ryerson, to Mary Eliza, daughter of Capt. James Gillist.

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. John Maria, Mr. Findlay McLean, to Miss Catharine Ann McDonnell, both of this city.

At Fredericton, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. W. Temple, Mr. James White, to Miss Elizabeth Horned, both of that city.

DEATHS.

At Windsor, on Monday morning last, after a short illness, which she bore with christian resignation, Mrs. Mary Prall, relict of the late Isaac Prall, Esq.

At New York, on the 24th ult. of consumption, Mr. Charles W. Ward, aged 27 years, second son of Mr. E. W. Ward, formerly of Halifax.

At Boston, 20th January, James, youngest son of James H. May, formerly of Halifax, aged 4 years and one month.

Of the Scarlet Fever, on the 9th inst. Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. George Tuttle, Salmon River, Preston, aged 7 years and 11 months.

On the 18th ult. at her residence in the Parish of Blackville, South West Miramichi, Mrs. Ann McLaw, relict of the late Mr. Alexander McLaw, of St. Mary's County of York, in the 44th year of her age. Had her days been prolonged all the 2nd instant, she would have attained the longevity of a century. Though her bodily powers were much weakened, her mental faculties continued unimpaired.

At Charlottetown, P. E. I. on Tuesday the 24th ult. after a short illness, of malignant fever, Walter, eldest son; and on Tuesday the 29th ult. the third daughter of Robert Bruce Stewart, Esq.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Monday.—Brig Lady Sale, Maher, 22 days, from Cienfuegos, to G. H. Starr—passenger Cajs. H. E. Marshall, reports left brig Susan, Atlantic, to sail for Halifax in 3 days; Mary, Duncombe, to sail for Boston in 5 days; Flora, McDonald, loading for Liverpool, G. B. brig Sebina, Doune, hence at Falmouth, Jan. 20th ult. the brig Sarah had arrived at Cienfuegos from Barbadoes.

Tuesday.—Wind NW, moderate and fine; no arrivals.

Wednesday.—Wind NNW, moderate and fine. Brig Susan, Atack, 10 days from Cienfuegos, to T. C. Kinneer; reports left Mary, Duncombe, to sail in 3 to 4 days; Margaret, Elliot, in 5; Foster, Bettison, and Ranger, Paynter, unc; McDonald, 10 days from Liverpool, GB; Sebina, Doune, 25th ult., 2 days from Falmouth, Jan. 2; hence at Falmouth, previous to 20th ult. and was put in quarantine.

Schr. Stern, Bouchier, Ragged Islands; Fairy, 14, for Trinidad 6th ult. Schr. Sophia, packet, Young, Lunenburg.

Thursday, French Mail Schr. E. L. Palhurst, St. Peter's, 6 days, with the Mail for France.

MEMORANDA.

New York, Jan. 28th.—arr'd Mountineer, Ragged Isles; Feb. 4, Mary, Tyrrell, Halifax.

Charleston, Jan. 25.—arr. Avon, Liverpool, GB. Fairy, Dec. 31.—schr. barque Currier, America, supposed for Halifax.

San Sebastian, Jan. 17.—arr'd Aquila, Halifax. Naples, Dec. 25.—arr. Conquest, Gaspe. Cayes, Jan. 21.—arr. Ann, Black, Pictou.

Doel, Jan. 19.—arr. Anna, Goble, P. E. I. Belfast, Jan. 29.—arr. Lochiel, P. E. I.

Gravesend, Jan. 22.—arr. Andrew, Goble, P. E. I. Yarmouth, Feb. 1.—arr. barque Sarah, Canada.

New York, 24th.—arr. Harp, Cann, Canada. Liverpool, N. S.—arr. brig Eliza, Fort, Gaspe. New York, 25th.—arr. brig Milton, Samuel, Canada. Mary Helen, from Liverpool, N. S.; at Demerara, 11th cargo, number 18 dots.

The Wesleyan is published for the Proprietors BY WM. CUNNABELL, AT HIS OFFICE, NO. 152, GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.