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## Poetry.

For the Wesleyan.

But the snows of this winter ere it pass may mantle  
Upon the last resting place of some, whose eyes may scan  
These pages.—From the Wesleyan.

There are young hearts gladly bounding,  
Heeding not words like these,  
Blending to life's sweet melodies,  
As flutes to the breeze,  
The song of joy is on the lip,  
Care hath not touched the brow,  
Sorrow seems far from earth's bright house,  
Life hath no shadow now.  
The feeble steps of age move on,  
Dreaming of days to come,  
Scarcely numbering the tokens sent  
To speak of long years gone.  
Hope brightens still the dimmed eye,  
And dreams of life are spoken,  
When the silver cord must soon be loosed,  
The golden bowl be broken,  
For life is very dear to all,  
And death seems never near,  
While the glorious sunlight lasts,  
We feel no cause for fear.  
But ere the spring-time comes again,  
How desolate will seem  
Homes, where ere then, tears will be shed,  
For death shall enter in!  
Aye! desolate, for when those words  
First met my wand'ring eye,  
I marked a fair and joyous home,  
Where sorrow seemed not nigh,  
I dreamed not that at one I loved  
So early would have fled,  
The pure young blossom cherished there,  
Now numbered with the dead!  
But such our life, a fleeting dream!  
And the light of many a home  
May pass away from earth perchance,  
Ere winter-snows are gone,  
So let us live, that when our eyes  
Must close on all below,  
Looking to Jesus, thro' death's vale  
Rejoicing we may go!

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 31.

Onto.

## Christian Miscellany.

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

### The Wayfarer's Visit.

Late one Saturday evening, a knock was heard at the door of a respectable family in R—, New-York. The door was opened, and a stranger about fifty years old, presented himself. "Are there any in this house," said he, "who love the Lord Jesus Christ?"

This was a very unusual question, and Mr. L. scanned well the features of the questioner before he gave an answer. Seeing intelligence and benevolence stamped upon his countenance, he replied, "We profess to be the friends of CHRIST."

"Then I claim kindred here, and ask for shelter for the night."

"Walk in, and be seated," said Mr. L.

He wished to know something about the stranger before he allowed his claim. To every claim presented in the name of Christ, he felt bound to give a profound consideration. The stranger seemed to understand Mr. L.'s wishes. "I am," said he, "a minister of the Gospel; my name is W."

"Do you live in R—?" asked Mrs. L., rising from her seat.

"I do, when I am at home."

"I am very glad to meet you," said she, giving him a very warm pressure of the hand. "My sister lives in R—; I have often heard her speak of you, so that I feel acquainted with you." Mr. L. added his cordial welcome. The claim to kindred was allowed. Mr. W. was told to consider himself at home.

Mr. W. then related the circumstances which led him to adopt such an unusual course to obtain lodgings for the night. He had ridden in the stage coach all day. Among the passengers there was not one who was a professor of religion. Two of them kept themselves in a state of intoxication all day. It was in vain that he attempted to check their profaneness. His heart was pained during the whole day by hearing his Saviour insulted and abused. When at night he

came to the tavern in the village, he found that preparations for a ball were in progress. He accordingly determined to see if he could not find some quiet family who would receive him for his Master's sake, and with whom he might refresh his weary spirit by communing on heavenly things. "I thank God," said he, "that he has sent me to your house."

"We also are thankful for the same reason," said Mr. L.

Among the themes of conversation which occupied them till a late hour, was that of the relation of Christians to each other.

"I am afraid," said Mr. W., "that Christians do not think enough of the fact that they are blood-relations, in the sublimest sense of the term. I am afraid they do not love one another for Christ's sake as much as they ought. They sustain to one another a variety of relations, such as members of the same society—occupation in the same pursuits; and these diminish their sense of the importance of the relation they sustain to one another as the servants of Christ. The Church is in reality the most important of all societies. It is a divine society; it is Christ's society; and membership in it ought to be regarded as the choicest bond that can unite men together. There ought to be such a state of things, that when we meet a Church-member, we can feel that we have met a brother and a friend."

"Is not the evil of which you justly complain owing, in part, at least, to the fact, that so many members of the Church give no good evidence of piety? If due care were taken in the admission of members; if it were well-nigh certain that every professor of religion was a real Christian, would not our hearts flow out freely towards them?"

"There is truth in your remark, but I am afraid that we are, all of us, more or less prone, in these days, to form our attachments on other grounds than that of likeness to Christ in the object. We look for refinement, for intelligence, for similarity of taste and pursuit in those we select for our intimate friends, rather than for Christ's image. Refinement and intelligence, and congenial tastes are desirable, but they should not be allowed to usurp Christ's place in our hearts. We may love those who possess these qualities, for the sake of these qualities; but a higher ground of regard should be that included in the expression, 'for Christ's sake.' O, there is a world of meaning in that expression! What would not a redeemed sinner do for Christ's sake?"

There was a solemn pause in the conversation after the utterance of this remark.

"I never love my brethren so much," continued he, "as when I look away from them to Christ. I look at them and say to myself, Here are some whom Christ loves very dearly, and shall I not love them too? Am I not interested in all that interests Him? In truth, I love all creation—everything in the world, when I look upon it as Christ's world. The beasts of the field, and the birds, and the fishes,—I love them all for Christ's sake, because he made them, and because they belong to him. And I see a glory in the trees, and in the clouds, when I think of them in connexion with Christ."

"But you love the souls he has redeemed still more," said Mr. L.

"I think I love the souls of men; I know I do. And yet when I compare the love that I feel for them with the love that Christ feels for them, I am humbled and ashamed. If I could bring my heart to sympathize more fully with Christ, I could plead with men with more earnestness and power to come to the Lamb of God."

The next day was the Sabbath. Mr. W. rose with the dawn and prayed.

When he met with the family it was in a most cheerful manner. His conversation was free and inspiring, but no word was spoken inconsistent with the holiness of the day. So naturally did suitable topics present themselves, that no thought of an effort to keep the Sabbath crossed any mind.

He went with the family to the village church, and gladly accepted the invitation of the pastor to preach in his place. He took for his text, "The love of Christ constraineth us." He had not spoken long before every eye was fixed on him. He was not an eloquent man in the ordinary acceptance of the term. There was nothing striking in his language, or in his thoughts. He told them what they all knew before about the greatness of Christ's love, and of its natural effect upon the heart. But what he said told upon the hearts of his hearers, because it was manifest that he spoke under the constraining influence of the love of Christ. This was the secret of his power. It is a power which is attainable by every minister, however humble his intellectual endowments. That man never fails to secure the attention of his audience, who presents to them even the most familiar truths, under the constraining influence of the love of Christ.

On Monday morning, after a season of prayer, and a word of exhortation to each member of the family, Mr. W. resumed his journey. The influence of that precious visit was long felt. Why may not every visit be crowned with a similar blessing?—*N. Y. Observer.*

### Comfort in Sorrow.

Our comfort is from God. We can afflict and torment ourselves, but it is the living God who alone can comfort us. It is a matter of no difficulty for us to set our minds to work, and raise a storm; but it is quite impossible for us to have a calm there—a deep abiding sense of quiet and happiness. The Lord, the Lord from his high and holy throne, must speak and bid the tumult cease. He is the Father of mercies, not of this and that one, but the Father of all mercies. He is likewise the God of all consolation; and by this we are to understand such consolation as is peculiarly and altogether God's—such as flows at once from him, and not that which we receive from him through his creatures. "Thy comforts," says the Psalmist, "delight my soul;" that is, the comforts which we obtain from thinking upon and realizing the attributes of Jehovah; the comforts we derive from reflecting upon the promises he has left us; and the comforts we experience in being in his presence, and feeling him to be our Father and our friend.

What comfort like that which the Christian derives from the Lord Jesus Christ? from looking at and considering him? from thinking of his person, his offices, and his glory? from contemplating his sufferings, his intercessions, his exaltation, his glory, and his second coming to save his faithful followers, and to punish those who have despised his grace, and contemned his goodness all through life? What comforts like those which flow from the Holy Ghost, when he opens to us the Scriptures, or speaks to us of a reconciled God? What pleasure more profound than that we experience when this Spirit, shining into our souls, assures us that God himself dwells in our poor hearts, and takes up his dwelling with us?

But the comforts of the Lord are deep within the soul of the Christian. They are not superficial, nor seated on the surface, but low down, as the language of the Psalmist would seem to imply, in the heart, entering far within, and getting to the diseased part, and carrying comfort there. We can empty earthly things of all the good they contain. We feel in trouble sometimes that we have obtained from friends all the comfort they could give. But never can we exhaust the fountain of love, in which and from which we derive that bliss which is unto everlasting life. Beautiful, but true as beautiful, in the experience of every Christian heart, are the words of that immortal penman, John Wesley:

"Riches unsearchable,  
In Jesus' love we know,  
And pleasure springing from the well  
Of life our souls overflow;  
The Spirit we receive  
Of wisdom, grace, and power."

And always sorrowful we live,  
Rejoicing evermore.  
Angels our servants are,  
And keep in all our ways,  
And in their hands they bear  
The sacred tokens of grace:  
Unto that heavenly bliss,  
They all our steps attend;  
And God himself our Father is,  
And Jesus is our Friend.

—Western Christian Advocate.

### You Need the Prayer-Meeting.

If you are neglecting to meet with your brethren for social prayer, they no doubt miss you. They see your seat empty. They remember your exhortations and prayers, and your promises to be faithful; and as they think of the sacredness of your covenant, the influence which you are now exerting against religion, and the peril of your own soul, as well as the jeopardy of your fellow-man, how can it be otherwise than that sadness should gather upon the countenance, and anguish seize upon the heart! They feel that they need your presence, your prayers, your aid, to carry forward the great work of saving the world. However much the prayer meeting needs you, let me say—and I would to God that you could feel it—you need that still more. Every time you neglect it you are robbing yourself of one of the best gifts of heaven—you are impoverishing your own soul. The prayer-meeting is a means of grace, which, if improved, would greatly subserve your spiritual progress. Then, as you prize your own advancement, as you value your own happiness, as you love your own soul, so you should estimate it. There you may receive new impulses to faithfulness, and your religious habits may be confirmed. In the midst of the cares and turmoils of business, how refreshing to dismiss the world,

"And spend the hours of setting day,  
In humble, grateful prayer!"

It is calculated to calm every turbulent passion, to restrain every transient emotion, to arouse the better feelings of the heart, and to fortify you against the temptations of the world. Far better would it be to neglect your meals, than to neglect it. The most that the former could do would be to injure the body, but this may destroy the soul.—You may be getting your hay, or engaged in some urgent business, and think that you cannot afford to attend. But you are mistaken! Your soul is of paramount importance, and will you imperil it? The hour devoted to social prayer even amid the hurry of business, is one of the most profitable hours you spend—it is the very thing you need.—*Morning Star.*

### Children Have Four Ears.

"Children have four ears!" So said Rev. Dr. Carruthers, of Portland, at the Children's Meeting in his church, the week of the Anniversary of the American Board. He was saying a word to the children, to secure their attention to those who were to address them. "Children have four ears," said he; "their eyes are ears. They hear with their eyes. If I see a child looking at the speaker, I know that he hears him."

Will our readers remember this at the Sabbath School, and in the house of God? Hear with your eyes, as well as with your ears. If you hear not with your eyes, your thoughts will be likely to wander with the fool's eyes, to the ends of the earth.

### Profane Jestings.

Above all the abuses which have ever dishonoured the tongues of man, nothing more deserves the whip of an exterminating angel, or the stings of scorpions, than profane jesting, which is a bringing of the Spirit of God to partake of the follies of a man; he that makes jest of the words of scripture, or of holy things, plays with thunder, and kisses the mouth of a cannon just as it belches fire and death; he laughs at damnation, while he had rather lose God than lose his jest; nothing is greater sacrilege, than to prostitute the great name of God to the petulance of an idle tongue.

## Wesleyan Missions.

## Ireland.

At the last Irish Conference, the Rev. William G. Campbell was appointed as a "General Missionary," to visit the various Mission Stations, with a view to promote the revival of the work of God.

Immediately after the Irish Conference, Mr. Campbell entered on his work, first preaching in the streets of Ballyclare.—Thence he proceeded to Downpatrick, and preached in a grove, which Mr. Wesley calls "one of the most beautiful groves which my eyes ever beheld," and in which he had preached eighty years before.—Here about five hundred persons drank in the word with great avidity; and the soul of the Missionary rejoiced to spend the first Sabbath of his new labours proclaiming Christ from the spot whence Wesley had often proclaimed Him, and close by that where the remains of St. Patrick, the great Evangelist of Ireland, are reputed to rest. Hence he proceeded to Cavan, and to the late scene of his labours, Loughstown; thence to Donegal, where, preaching in the market, both Protestants and Romanists paid great attention, and, during prayer, "several" knelt upon the ground. Mr. Richard Campbell, the Missionary on the spot, stated, that lately a man in the country, who had been a Romanist, had died rejoicing in a good hope through grace, and tracing his conversion to the instrumentality of a sermon delivered in the street by a member of the Missionary Deputation. In subsequent services on different parts of this Mission some souls were brought to the enjoyment of peace with God. At a very remote spot, called Locrus Point, a large congregation assembled; "every word appeared to be devoured, some cried aloud, and after a long time spent in prayer, several declared that the Lord had delivered and comforted their souls." At seven o'clock the next morning a large congregation assembled, and a "similar scene" of penitential feeling was witnessed.

Before leaving Donegal, Mr. Campbell preached in the fair; "vast attendance; many were the tears, many the Amens to the prayer for mercy; while Mr. Stephens prayed, scores on their knees, and some smiting their breasts;" and our Mission Schoolmaster fervently exhorted in the Irish tongue. The next morning, at seven o'clock, the Missionaries were in the street; workmen stopped, sleepers arose, and opened their windows; many followed the Preachers to the chapel, where they continued for an hour, praying with them and exhorting; and then Mr. Campbell proceeded to Rathmelton, a distance of sixteen miles. Here again he visited a country Station, and preached in the market of the town, "standing on the very stone where Dr. Coke stood sixty years before;" the congregation was large, two stones were thrown at the Missionary; but the only effect of this was to bring a crowd of hearers to the chapel in the evening.

Calling at the city of Londonderry he accompanied Mr. M'Millen, the Minister of the Circuit, to New-Buildings, where Dr. Adam Clarke preached his first sermon, and where a memorial is now erecting in the form of a chapel and school. Here was a crowd assembled for a race, and to these Mr. Campbell delivered his message. "At first, they shouted, gazed and wondered; but finally drew nigh and heard." In the city the work of the Lord seems in a state of steadily-growing prosperity, to which "a fresh impulse was given last spring by the visit of the Rev. John Rattenbury, on the Missionary Deputation."

At Newtownmavaddy, Stranclar, Belalt, Drumclap, and other places, Mr. Campbell laboured and found open doors. In the last-named place "a revival has been going on with vigour for the last fourteen months." At Ault, he and Mr. Hewitt were to preach in the fields; but, the weather proving severe, the Ministers and Elders of the Presbyterian Meeting-house, kindly lent their place of worship; and here many were melted: "we had both a time of mourning and a time of rejoicing."

At Omagh, in the street, "the scene was affecting. The windows were thrown up,

the rich gazing, the poor weeping, and many on their knees, while Mr. Moran called on God in prayer."

Meeting on the road with two women, one of whom seemed far gone in consumption, Mr. Campbell earnestly pressed upon her the consideration of her soul's state.—At first, health was her chief care; but she soon seemed moved. He then "got down from the gig," and prayed with them there, and went on his way, believing he had borne "a message from God to her."—*Wesleyan Miss. Notices, Jan. 1852.*

## Friendly Islands.

The communications of the brethren are most encouraging respecting the great work in which we are engaged. The cause is making steady progress among the population of the east end of Tonga. Many have renounced Heathenism within the last two years, and more than one hundred have been added to our classes there. Tungi the great Chief who came over to us some time ago, has begun to meet in class; and we hope he will receive grace from on high, to continue faithful to his profession, and be made useful in the hands of God. He seems at present to be wanting in zeal for the Lord of Hosts; but we hope his heart will be touched with the heavenly fire of Divine love, and this will renovate his nature, open his mouth, and make him a burning and a shining light among his people.

The late annual School-Feast was very interesting, and from all accounts the Schools were more satisfactory than in any former year. The Normal School, under Mr. Amos, grows in interest and importance, and will be a blessing to Tonga. We still cherish a hope you will be able to meet our wishes in reference to a Schoolmaster for Vavau and Habai, and then we shall have something more satisfactory to report of our school operations. We have only had one individual sent out for this express purpose. My mind is fully impressed with the conviction, that much will depend in future on the training given to the rising generation. The children want training; for they are awfully neglected by their parents.—*Rev. Peter Turner, Nciafu, Vavau.—Ib.*

## Religious Intelligence.

## Bishop Gobat's Labours in Palestine.

Your readers probably remember the circumstances attending the establishment, some years ago, of a Protestant bishop of Jerusalem. The queen of England, and the king of Prussia, persuaded that it would be useful to the cause of the Reformation to have an official organ in the Holy Land, furnished a handsome sum for the salary of a bishop of our communion, and appointed first to this office the celebrated Dr. Alexander of Hamburg. Upon his death, they chose as his successor the excellent pastor Mr. Gobat, who had acquired so high a reputation by his missionary labours in Armenia and other countries of the East.

The mission of Mr. Gobat is two-fold; to preach the pure gospel to the different sects of Christians in Palestine; and to labour for the conversion of the Jews. Some explanations are here necessary.

There are in Jerusalem three Christian communities, namely, Romanists, Greeks, and Armenians. The priests and monks of these different denominations are at variance, and thoroughly detest one another. They have for a long time shamefully quarrelled for the possession of what they call the holy sepulchre, and this scandalous war is not ended. Sometimes, hurried on by their blind passions, they fight with offensive and defensive weapons, during religious ceremonies, in the very church itself, exhibiting to Mahometans the most degrading spectacle. The great European powers take part in these disputes. France supports the pretensions of Romanists, Russia those of Greeks, and the Ottoman government leaves things in statu quo, because it is unable to satisfy these contradictory claims. The war still continues, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem witness every year, especially at the Passover, these bitter quarrels which degrade Christianity in the eyes of Eastern nations.

But though the members of the three communions above mentioned, quarrel together, they are agreed upon one point, that is in their opposition to the evangelical preaching of Mr. Gobat. Protestantism is their common enemy, just as Jesus Christ was persecuted at once by princes, priests, Pharisees, Sadducees, Herod, and Pontius Pilate. Romanists, Greeks, and Armenians forget for the moment their mutual wrongs, and combine together to prevent at all hazards the progress of the Gospel among their deluded followers.

However, the pious Mr. Gobat is not discouraged. He seeks to distribute among these unhappy people copies of the Bible, and, thanks to God, his efforts are not fruitless. Here and there have appeared persons hungering and thirsting after righteousness. There is even a priest of the Greek church, who, though we do not venture to say that he is converted, in the strict sense of the word, begins to open his eyes to the errors of his communion. He has already introduced some slight reforms in the celebration of worship. But the poor priest is become suspected; spies are set to watch him, and his life, even is in danger. Mr. Gobat has given him a mission in the island of Malta.

The revival of religion prevails especially at Nazareth. Mr. Gobat thus writes on this interesting subject: "I sent, three years ago, a colporteur named Michael into Galilee. He became acquainted with some inhabitants of Nazareth, and exhorted them to receive and read the Bible. The first impression which they received was, that their churches (Romish and Greek) are opposed to the Word of God, and some persuaded themselves that it was their duty to become Protestants. I commenced a correspondence with them, which is still continued. From time to time I have sent Michael to them with Bibles. The priests make all the opposition they can, which only serves to increase in many the desire to read the Bible. Last year, during one of Michael's visits, they established every Sunday regular worship, consisting of reading the Scriptures and the English liturgy, translated into Arabic. The monks of the Latin convent were very angry. Till now they had been content to excommunicate those who studied the Word of God, and subjecting them to some trifling vexations. But now they stir up against them the Mussulman magistrates! The Mahomedan governor puts some of them in prison, and exacts money from them unlawfully.

Thus the agents of popery are everywhere the same. When they see that their followers abandon them, they immediately resort to the temporal power. In France, in Austria, in Italy, they denounce the new converts to the civil government; they try to subject them to imprisonment, fines, and all judicial punishments; and in the East even the priests are base enough to ask Mussulman magistrates to prevent Romanists from embracing Protestantism!

Mr. Gobat tries by all lawful means to awaken the conscience and enlighten the minds of the Jewish people. Among other things, he has founded at Jerusalem a new association, called the Literary Society, composed mostly of protestant christians residing in Judea. The aim of this Society is to gather ancient documents and monuments upon the history, language, statistics, political economy, commerce, agriculture, &c., of Jews. The disciples of Christ will have in this way more means of communication with the Jews and more means of doing them good.

Further, Mr. Gobat has opened in the city of David two schools, and established a Workhouse and House of Refuge, where converted Jews can find an asylum and honest means of subsistence. This was absolutely necessary; for whoever among the people turns to the Gospel, is expelled without mercy from his family and deprived of all means of livelihood.

Mr. Gobat has already a colony of these new converts. "I received lately into the christian church," he writes, "a Jew whom I baptized with great satisfaction, because I believe that he is decidedly passed from death unto life. He had severe internal conflicts to maintain; but now he is established, and I hope that God will make him

an instrument of good to his brethren according to the flesh."—*Corr. New York Observer.*

## General Miscellany.

## Curiosities of the Arctic Expedition.

The New-York News gives the following account from an officer of the American Arctic expedition of the boats used in that region:—

"Kyaacs" are a kind of boats used by this people, and are certainly very curious affairs, four of which were brought in the Advance. They are made by stretching seal skins over a light frame-work of wood, shaped very much like a flattened cigar, both ends being very sharp, with a hole in the top about fourteen inches in diameter. The whole length of a boat is about twelve feet, by fourteen inches in width, and eight inches deep at the centre. The boatman slides his legs and hips through the aperture in the top of the boat, extending his legs lengthways, while from his hips up are outside. This part of the body is covered with a seal-skin, made the same as a "jumper," and lashed with drawing-strings at the bottom to a rim round the aperture in the boat. The boatman propels his craft with a double bladed paddle, about seven feet in length, made of light wood, and slightly made; the main part but about one and a half or two inches in diameter, and the blades four inches wide, and ornamented with ivory. With this he moves his boat through the water at a very rapid rate. By a dexterous movement with his oar, an expert boatman will completely turn his boat over, and come up on the opposite side, still retaining his accustomed situation.

In this fragile vessel he pursues his avocation of spearing seals in the roughest weather, for which purpose he has a barbed spear several inches long, made of steel, and very sharp, which is attached to an ivory point slipping at the same instant from the staff, but it is attached by a string, and floats with it, while at the same time the bladder to which the line was attached is thrown overboard, preventing the seal sinking any farther than the length of the line; the staff and seal are then recovered at his leisure. For killing water-fowl, of which there are but few, a sharp round spear is used, attached to a staff seven feet in length. These spears are thrown with astonishing accuracy, rarely, if ever, missing their mark. Another manner, and the easiest by far, of spearing the seal, is by doing it through a hole in the ice where they come up to breathe; they will frequently scratch holes through the ice from the upper side, where it is several feet thick, to get fresh air; the natives are accustomed to the noise made by the scratching, and will hear them a long distance, and watch for them, and as soon as they make their appearance they are at once killed and secured.

## A Modern Jeanie Deans.

A young man, of respectable Scotch connections, settled in a town in the north of England as a merchant, and soon afterwards made an offer of marriage to a young lady of the same place. Her parents rejected his suit, on the ground of his not being sufficiently established in business, and he seemed to acquiesce in their decision. In a short time, however, the young merchant took possession of larger premises than he had hitherto occupied, and showed other symptoms of wishing to have it understood that his fortunes were improving. But these appearances were of short duration. He was suddenly arrested, and committed to take his trial at the ensuing assizes on several charges of forgery. Immediately after his arrest, a sister, of singular energetic character, arrived from Scotland, and applied to the father of my informant for professional aid. This gentleman told her that he never touched criminal business, and declined to interfere. But she was no common client, and it ended in his undertaking to prepare the defence of her brother, and receiving her into his house as a guest. Her immediate object was to prevent the prosecutors pressing their charges at the trial; and, by her indefatigable management, succeeded with all but the L—bank, the directors of which as a matter of

principle, were inexorable to her entreaties. The trial came on at an early period of the assize, and the prisoner was found guilty and condemned to be hanged. His sister left the court and instantly proceeded to Scotland. There were no railways in those days, and she had to rely on carriages and postchaises, and she travelled for four days and nights without stopping or removing her clothes, and carrying a petition with her from house to house amongst her titled and powerful Scotch friends. With this she returned to the city at which the assizes had been held, just as they were concluded. The judges were descending through the cathedral nave, after partaking of the holy sacrament, when the petitioner cast herself at their feet, and held forth the document. Baron G. was of notorious obduracy; but her devotion and energy were irresistible. He received her petition; and her brother's sentence was eventually commuted to transportation for life. But his story is not yet finished. The forger was placed in the hulks prior to transportation; and, before this took place, he had forged a pass or order from the Home Secretary's office for his own liberation, which procured his release, and he was never afterwards heard of. This "Jeanie Deans," who was the means of saving the life of her worthy relative, was described to me as a person of extraordinary force of character. Indeed, it could not have been otherwise. She prevailed with the solicitor, who before had been a stranger both to her and her brother; with the main body of the prosecutors; with the petitioners in Scotland; and ultimately with the judge himself. My friend, who lived in his father's house during the several weeks she stayed there, told me that night and morning when he passed her door, she was always in audible prayer; and he was convinced that her success was attributable to her prayers having been extraordinarily answered. Her subsequent fate, even in this world was a happy one. She became a wife and a mother, and possibly is so still. —Notes and Queries.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan Rev. Mr. Knight's Letter.

DEAR DOCTOR,—In my last communication, you found me at Chatham, having brought the business of the missionary meetings in that Circuit to a close. The following morning, we intended to proceed to Bathurst. We were however unexpectedly delayed, owing to the sudden illness of our much respected Brother Temple. Being desirous of the efficient help, we well knew, he would afford us, as well as the pleasure of his company, we deferred leaving until the afternoon; but found then, that to take him with us, was entirely out of the question. He was quite ill. Commending him therefore to God, and hoping he would soon be better, we proceeded without him. Brother Allen having returned to his Circuit the day before, our agency became diminished just one half. After some delay in crossing the noble Miramichi River, we found the route on the opposite side both pleasant and picturesque,—the country around everywhere presenting, by the charred trees, still standing, the effects of the fearful and desolating fire, which more than a quarter of a century ago, so furiously raged over some hundreds of square miles of the then flourishing forest. The road leading from Chatham to Bathurst is hilly, and therefore differs materially from the even, and easily travelled road lying between the former place and Richibucto. The land for the first twenty-five miles is also of a far worse quality; and, what I presume, as a consequence, the country very thinly settled. The distance from Chatham to Bathurst is 48 miles; being rather too great a distance to be accomplished on the day we left,—having travelled twenty miles of the way we rested under comfortable circumstances for the night. The remaining part of our journey to Bathurst we performed the next morning before breakfast. This was the more necessary, as in pursuance of our arrangements, we had to attend a missionary meeting at New Bandon, a thriving settlement on the N. B. side of the Bay of Chaleur. The distance from the place where we rested for the night, to Bathurst, is eighteen miles. This part of our route was more pleasant than that we passed over the preceding day, owing to the improved condition of the road, and the more fertile aspect of the adjacent landscape. The immediate vicinity of Bathurst cannot fail to gratify the lover of natural scenery. The Village on the way from Chatham, is reached from the crossing of the river, which is perceptible to the eye at some small distance above the ferry, where it suddenly conceals itself from the view behind a black

bluff headland, when it wends its way I know not whither. There are many fine rivers between the Bend and Bathurst, flowing from the interior to the sea, whose volume at the estuaries is increased by the swelling tide, but to be crossed by means of a more miscellaneous character than any I had ever before seen. There are bridges of diversified construction, from pure simplicity to complexity of invention, setting at defiance all intelligible description. Professor Johnston tells us that the Bridges between the Bend and Richibucto alone, would in their united length reach to the distance of nearly two miles, and that they were all in a safe travelling condition. If so, the tooth of destruction has since that time been busily and effectively engaged, for they are at present, almost without exception, in a very dilapidated condition. The method by which we cross the Nepisiguit, for the purpose of entering Bathurst, adds to the varied modes of water transit, to which I had been destined previously to submit. A lengthened line of hawser is stretched from the one side to the other, the ends on the extremes fastened to large boulders. On each end of the ferry boat, there is placed a very simply constructed roller, over which the hawser is directed, for the wise and economical purpose of keeping its strands from the chafing edge of the craft. The boat may be said to have neither stem nor stern, or if you award to it these technicalities, it must be admitted to possess the faculty of transforming what must be called the latter when going East, into the former, in returning West; and thus with alternating honours it works its watery way, from "dawning morn till more than dewy eve." The width of the river is from one fourth to one third of a mile, and near the place of ferrying; the consequence is, that the hawser by its own weight, in almost its whole length, is submerged—while the lateral force of the river current forms it into a kind of double curve. Hence, while the operation of crossing is in progress, dismissing from the mind for the moment the manipulation of the ferrymen, and fixing the eye on the hawser as it consecutively emerges, forming a running ripple, you may easily imagine that one of the inmates of old Neptune's watery household is ferrying you over, doling out his mysterious tact, inch by inch, until he has measured out the whole distance; the hawser all the time rising at the stem, and disappearing at the stern of the boat. We were however soon, and safe, on the other side; and were not long in pursuing our way to the Mission House, where we were most hospitably and cordially received by our affectionate Brother Prince.

My visit to the North has been marked by some events of more than ordinary occurrence. However, recapitulation is not necessary; suffice it to say, that we found the Mission house at Bathurst—the scene of that which in point of interest was second to no one of them. Our arrival had been just preceded by that of two princesses, rendering the mission domicile one of unenvied importance. Our journey of eighteen miles had quite prepared us to enjoy a substantial breakfast, which we soon found provided for our use. Thus refreshed, we started for New Bandon, where, in the evening, we intended to hold a Missionary Meeting. The interesting, and to myself and travelling companion, unanticipated event of the Mission House, would, of course, by every conceivable consideration justify us, in leaving our beloved brother Prince behind us, on the pleasure and profit of whose company we had reasonably presumed. However under existing circumstances, we could easily believe, that the lack of our presence was not so great to him as was his to us. The route to New Bandon is singularly formed; passing as it does over all but a uniform eminence, raised some two hundred feet above the level of the sea. Unwisely have the settlers denuded the margin of this elevation of its forest growth. Hence "blistering old Boreas" smartly punishes them for their folly. The northern winds sweep over the expansive Bay of Chaleur, with telling vengeance. Of this, on our return, we were very sensibly convinced.—To keep the hat upon the head required the constant service of one hand, and to secure the person in possession of the vehicle, required the ministrations of the other,—while the fitful, angry gusts, which at times pressed upon us, were seemingly resolved to carry all before them. Taking "time by the forelock" has ever been considered a wise maxim for travellers to pursue. That we arrived at our journey's end of forty miles, by noon, was of this an additional proof. Hospitality breathes freely in the North. This I proved all my journey through. New Bandon was no exception. The kind friends expected us. Twenty miles in the distance, we were told that Mr. Southwood, a warm-hearted Englishman, expected us to dine with him. Arriving, we found that the hope which his expectation had created was not cut off. In this place there is one of the best grindstone quarries I have ever seen. With this establishment our host is connected. After dinner we surveyed the quarry, located on the estate of Mr. R. Dawson, an old settler, a man highly respected by the people, and a worthy official member of our Church. The resources of the quarry are immense. We saw some thirty workmen, with

their noses almost literally to the grindstone; producing hundreds upon hundreds of models, presenting great variety of diameter and thickness. In the evening we held our Missionary Meeting. The service was commenced by a sermon from Titus ii. 11, 12. The Chapel was all but crowded—the attention pleasing,—the interest in the mission-cause encouraging, and hence, the liberality was nearly tripled in its amount above that of the last year. R. KNIGHT. St. John, N. B., January 21, 1852.

The Christian Visitor versus Wesleyan Methodism.

The caption of this article assumes, that the above named paper is opposed to Wesleyan Methodism. This we conceive to be a matter of fact, still it will be denied by the Editor, and may be questioned by many of those that do not read his paper. To satisfy candid Christians, I refer them to the numbers of that Journal for Sept. 14th, and Oct. 19th, 1849, to Dec. 5th, 1851, and any other numbers that contain any reference to Wesleyan matters; and they will perceive by consulting the character of those articles, and the sources whence they have been derived, that all these extracts, nearly, touching Wesleyanism have been evidently calculated, if not designed, to disparage it in the estimation of his readers, and to represent its ministry, with the exception of those expelled from the Body, as tyrants and hypocrites. If this be not hostility, there can be no such thing. But let it be observed particularly, that in the No. of Dec. 5th, 1851, the Editor publishes on the first page one of the most abusive attacks on the Wesleyan system, Conference and Ministry, ever given to the world, with the exception of a few others from the Soi D'ant, "Reformers" of Methodism, and endorses it with the following language:—"Rev. Mr. Manly has been for many years a Missionary in Jamaica. Here, as in other quarters of the English Colonies, difficulties have arisen in regard to the decisions and general policy of the Conference. \* \* \* The ability as well as the position of this gentleman may be easily inferred from the following extracts." &c. Now in reference to Mr. Manly, it will be quite a sufficient antidote for Wesleyan Methodists, to read the following extracts, while it will evince the Visitor's views of our Zion, and his feelings towards us. "The contrary of the Wesleyan Methodism professed by the New Testament compels me to withdraw from Wesleyan Methodism!" "The degenerate developments of modern Methodism have disclosed a practical conspiracy against the rights and liberties of Christianity!" "Nothing parallels and illustrates it, but Popery in general, and the society of the Jesuits in particular!" "It is the many-headed beast of Popery!" "No man should succumb to it for a moment who has any regard for truth, righteousness, and liberty!" "The very Vatican is rivaled, and eclipsed by Wesleyanism!" There, Mr. Editor, and Wesleyans, what think ye of the Visitor's model Reformer? There's a Minister of— Ah! no I must not say it even satirically. But, there's a Reformer of the 19th century! We are some years this side of the millennium, according to the above doctrines. If Methodism accords with such statements, the Reformers have a herculean task before them. This is the way the noble-minded Visitor hunts his elvish aid. Methodism ought to be pulled down; rooted up, not reformed, if these men are right; and then, according to the Visitor, the "Reformers," or razers of Methodism, must be brought over to the Visitor's views of Baptism, before they will be perfect. There seems however, a very remote prospect of the realization of this consummation. But the Visitor's paragon, it seems, clung to to this awful system "many years," corrupt as it was; and four years ago, if Jamaica papers speak the truth, so intemperately defamed and praised it, that a certain Editor of a Jamaica paper gave him a fatherly rebuke for it; and yet he seems never to have seen the corruption till he was "exiled," as his speech tells us, to Woodstock, N. B., instead of being called home to happy England. I presume that more of our beloved Missionaries would see corruption and turn Reformers if they had less of the spirit of the gracious Being who came from heaven to earth, and chose the despised town of Nazareth for the scene of his Ministry; for, if to be sent to Woodstock, N. B., as second preacher, is an excitement, many have been worst-treated; and these too, men at least, of equal talents with the great Reformer. But we dismiss him to pursue his course, content to wait the aspects of the Reform movement in 1856, to show those who may live so long, the righteousness and success of the conferees of the Visitor. Meanwhile we will reason a little about the Visitorial interference with Methodism. We suppose that few readers of the Visitor and Wesleyan will deny, that the Church that patronizes the Visitor, and the Methodist Church, are branches of the Church of Jesus Christ, and that while conscientiously differing on some points, they both "hold the head," and have been

\* This number of The Christian Visitor has not as yet reached us.

sanctioned by the King of kings in their organization and efforts. If so, what right can an Editor, employed by either Church, have, to interfere in the affairs of the other, and publish with commendation the vindictive attacks and misrepresentations of those who have been excluded from her pale? If it be wrong in the Wesleyan Church to exercise controul over each other as preachers, members, or societies, (the Visitor's opinion,) is it not the height of impertinence in him to step over the bounds dividing his church from ours, to inform us that our church is rotten and wants reforming? Yea, worse, to foment, as far as possible, divisions, suspicions, and heart-burnings? I remember well that when the Acadia College Deputation was interfered with, in England, by the Editor of the British Banner (!) (so complacently quoted now by the Visitor in the matter of the circulation of the Anti-Wesleyan paper) this same brother of the Visitor politely speaks of him, as "an Ishmaelite," whose "hand is against every man's;" &c.; now he joins the British Banner in peppering Methodism. But I remember, that Herod and Pilate could become friends when Christ was to be crucified.

But I forget—the Visitor only gives the savoury extracts by way of a treat to his readers, who are supposed to need the information, that other churches have their troubles and difficulties, and that there are worse tyrants in other churches than in their own; for, in the Visitor of Dec. 28, 1849, there is a somewhat severe reflection thrown upon the lady, for not employing and paying the ministering Brethren,—in the course of which the information is given, that in the E. Association of N. B., there are twenty-five ordained ministers, of whom the churches only employ ten as pastors; in the W. A., N. B., twenty-two ordained ministers and only thirteen employed pastors,—i. e. in plain words, the Churches would rather be without Pastors than pay, and be ruled by one half of their ministers. This proves that the Visitor, dwells in a "glass house," and a Wesleyan, so minded, passing along, and "marking" her bulwarks, might be tempted to thrust a long pole through the edifice, to the great pain of the Visitor; for doubtless, if the glass would not stop its progress, the paper used for blinds, would prove mere gossamer. And then, suppose some of those sprinkled Wesleyan Babies, ("unconscious Babies," as Mr. McLay used to call them,) these "man-made christians," as others insultingly term them, should amuse themselves by throwing stones for stone, and stick for stick; would it not be an awful sight!

But to lay aside irony for which the Visitor must blame himself, let me ask solemnly, if it would not be far better for a Christian minister, and conductor of the organ of a Church, to attend strictly to the affairs of his own fold, unless attacked, and let other Churches attend to their's? For, in this highly favoured age, none need join the Wesleyan Church unless they please, nor stay any longer than is consistent with their souls' safety and comfort. For the writer's part he can truly say, that having proved Methodism for half a score of years and more, and having heard the slander of foes, and witnessed the treachery of false friends, he, with tens of thousands, can and will, bless God for the precious system, both of doctrine and discipline; fully believing, that as Her Redeemer has borne her triumphantly through the opposition of hosts of Calvinists, and the treachery of intestine foes, when she was neither so fully rigged nor manned; so, He will bring her out of her present trials, more fully consecrated to God, and with more implicit reliance on Him, than ever.

She loves Him, who is the Head over all, so far as the majority of her ministers and members are concerned; and we know who hath said, that "all things shall work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to His purpose." We can easily believe, without loving the system a whit the less, that there has been a Laodicean spirit pervading many minds, and we needed correction, and we feel that we have reason for humiliation and prayer; and while internal and external foes are trying which can shout loudest, "Popery!" "Jesuitism!" "Reform it!" "raze it!" "stop the supplies;" "starve the ministers;" and while they invoke the aid of jealous and envious ministers and members of other churches; we will, in submission, hide ourselves in the Rock till these calamities be overpast. We will stand and see the salvation of God, and with Zion of old, utter the admonition, "Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy," &c. See Micah vii., 8, 9, 10.

Hoping that the above reproof will produce its designed effect, and praying that the Lord will forgive the enemies of truth and righteousness, I remain, though unworthy the privilege,

ONE OF THE WESLEYAN MILLIONS.

For the Wesleyan. Cumberland Auxiliary Bible Society.

The General Annual Meeting of this Society took place in the Presbyterian Meeting House here, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at six o'clock, P. M. Rev. Alex. Clarke, President, in the chair. The Rev. Wesley C. Beals opened the meeting by prayer; after which, the Report of the Committee was read by the Secretary, a

short extract from which is hereto appended. Mr. Joshua Black, Vice President, being called to the Chair, it was resolved unanimously, on motion of Mr. Wm. A. McDonald, seconded by the Vice President, "That the Report of the Committee be received and adopted." Also resolved unanimously, on motion of Rev. Alex. Clarke, seconded by Asher Black, Esq., "That in the dispensations of Divine Providence, as exemplified in his dealings with the Nations of the Earth, this meeting cannot fail to recognize the gradual fulfilment of the prophecies both of the Old and New Testament, which our confidence in the principle of the Bible Society is not only strengthened and increased, but we are thereby furnished with unanswerable arguments for circulating the entire Scriptures throughout the world."

Also resolved unanimously, on motion of Rev. Wesley C. Beals, seconded by Mr. Martin Bent, "That this meeting considers it not only the imperative duty, but the exalted privilege, of every person to assist in the truly noble and glorious work of evangelizing the world."

Also resolved unanimously, on motion of Joshua Heustis, Esq., seconded by Jacob G. Purdy, Esq., "That recognizing the correctness and scriptural nature of the Fundamental principles of our Society, this meeting steadfastly adheres thereto, and would remonstrate against and resist every attempt to interfere therewith."

Also resolved unanimously, on motion of Mr. David D. Logan, seconded by Mr. Stephen Humphrey, "That in the opinion of this meeting, it will comport more with the interest and usefulness of this Society, to connect ourselves with the Nova Scotia Society, and that we do accordingly cease being a Branch of the St. John Bible Society."

Also resolved unanimously, on motion of Mr. William Moore, seconded by Mr. Henry Davis, "That this meeting recommends the formation of a Ladies' Branch Society, and that the ladies present do proceed to form said Society."

It is only an act of justice to state, that it was chiefly through the agency of the efficient and respected advocate and representative of the Nova Scotia Bible Society, Isaac Smith, Esq., that this Society has connected itself with the Society within our own Province.

The meeting was much better attended than usual, and great hopes are entertained, that through the combined efforts of this and the Ladies' Branch, we shall arrive at a state of usefulness and prosperity, never yet surpassed by the old United Society.

The Rev. Mr. Clarke and the Rev. Mr. Beals, in proposing their resolutions, entertained the meeting with first rate speeches, although when they came in, they professed themselves unprepared for saying much, if any thing. But the appearance of so many ladies and gentlemen had quite a talismanic effect upon the speakers, and it was evident the speakers, in their turn, produced an effect upon the audience. Although I do not couple the clergy and laity together, it must not be forgotten that Joshua Heustis, Jacob G. Purdy, and Asher Black, Esquires, and Mr. Wm. Moore, interested the meeting with their remarks; the latter especially, whose good fortune it was to recommend the formation of a Ladies' Branch, and who succeeded so well that before any thing else was done, the ladies present chose their Officers, and were accordingly organized.

Besides having on hand a large supply of Bibles and Testaments for home use, there is a considerable sum in the Treasurer's hands to meet contingencies, or to remit to the Parent Society.

The following were continued as the Officers of this Society for the ensuing year, namely:—Rev. Alexander Clarke, President; Mr. Joshua Black, Vice President; William P. Moffat, Esq., Secretary; Asher Black, Esq., Treasurer; Mr. William A. McDonald, Depository.

The Society was then adjourned to the second day of the General Sessions in January, 1853; then to meet in the Wesleyan Chapel here at 6 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM P. MOFFAT, Secretary. Amherst, Cumberland, January, 1852.

\* The extract here referred to will be given in our next, as our columns are now much crowded.

Amherst Ladies' Bible Association.

Mrs. Asher Black, President; Mrs. David D. Logan, Vice President; Mrs. William B. Moffat, Secretary; Miss Fanny Clarke, Treasurer; Mrs. John C. McKay, Depository.

Also a Committee of twelve, namely:—Messrs. Samuel V. Gonchy, Ezra Bent, Alexander Clarke, Thomas Embree, John Roach, Jacob Corbet, Nelson Mills, James Bliss, George Church, John Beharrell, Joseph Keiver, Bradford Black.

Fourteen Collectors:—Misses Amelia Pugsley, Ruth Roach, Sarah I. Bliss, Melina Logan, Mary Purdy, Sarah Bent, Maria Clarke, Clementina Church, Mary Embree, Lucy Smith, Amanda Fuller, Cynthia Bent, Cynthia Church, Lucy McEelman.

For the Wesleyan.

The Waldenses and a Protestant Church at Turin.

MR. EDITOR.—Two meetings were held and admirably sustained in Edinburgh and Glasgow,

for the purpose of advocating the building a Protestant Church at Turin, in Northern Italy:—and exciting renewed interest in favour of the Waldenses.

The London Christian Times furnishes an interesting editorial on this important subject, as well as a full report of the able speeches delivered at the meeting in Glasgow, on the 22nd October last. I hasten to select from that editorial and from those speeches the more prominent passages, and regret that the brevity which your arrangements necessarily demand, oblige me to pass over various stirring and eloquent passages.

What a noble thing it will be, if from this Continent also, aid is promptly remitted to the Waldenses—the witnessing Church—persecuted but not destroyed, preserved by God to teach us the perpetual presence of true religion on earth.—Oh! that Christians would rouse from their lethargy, and send to this people preachers—and bibles—and money—and thus in the best mode of doing so, carry out our own Milton's imprecation of two centuries ago:—

"Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints, whose bones Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold:— Ev'n them who kept the truth so pure of old, When our own fathers worshipp'd stocks and stones, Forget not!"

And let us join in Milton's prayer,

"That from them may grow A hundred fold, who having learned God's way Early may flee the Babylonish wo."

January, 1852.

SPECS.

We regret our inability to insert in this number the extracts marked: we may, however, find room for some of them at an early day. We had the pleasure of publishing in our number for December 20 that a Protestant Church had been erected lately at Turin.

THE WESLEYAN.

Hullfax, Saturday Morning, February 7, 1852.

GUYSBORO' CIRCUIT.

Rev. W. McCARTY, under date of Jan. 22nd, writes:—"Our Special Services have now been held for a period of five weeks, yet the religious interest is by no means diminished. At Manchester Chapel we are now blessed with an extensive revival of the cause of God; ten persons professed to be justified by faith in one meeting this week, and each evening since, not less than three or four. From twenty to thirty penitents are forward every night; the good work has extended very much among our young men, who will be very useful if they improve the grace already given.

In the obituary list will appear a notice of the death of Mrs. STEELE, the wife of John A. Steele, Esq.; her loss is much felt by the Wesleyan Church in Manchester. On the evening of the Sabbath that she was interred, her husband obtained peace with God, as he came forward among those who were penitently seeking the Lord; and two or three of her children are converted to God in the revival."

We also subjoin an extract or two from a letter received from a respected Correspondent, residing in Guysboro, respecting the progress of the work of God on that Circuit. We rejoice in the spiritual prosperity graciously vouchsafed to our Church there, and pray that it may greatly increase.—The Manchester Chapel was opened on the last Sabbath of January 1818, at which time, there was deep feeling and strong faith, with reference to the divine promise, in connexion with it.—There will I come unto thee, and I will bless thee. Last Sabbath, being one of its anniversaries of dedication to the divine glory, the presence of Him, who dwelleth not in Temples made with hands, was truly felt.—It is supposed four hundred persons were assembled, on the solemn occasion of a sermon to be delivered by the Rev. W. McCARTY, on the recent death of Mrs. STEELE; while weeping penitents supplicated for divine mercy, newly converted believers rejoiced, making melody in their hearts to the Lord.—Now, truly we may exclaim with humble thanksgiving.—The Lord hath heard the voice of our supplications, therefore will we call upon him as long as we live.—He hath watered his inheritance which was weary; and the vine which his own right hand hath planted."

Petticoadie Circuit.

Under date of January 30th, Rev. W. ALLEN writes.—"This Circuit is in a very interesting state. Nearly every week witnesses the con-

version of souls in some parts of the field under my immediate labours; but the Circuit is large enough for two ministers. The Wesleyan is becoming more interesting to its numerous readers, and is proving a great blessing to many."

"I rejoice to perceive that the Messenger has not betrayed that bitterness of spirit, throughout the Micmac controversy, which some other Journals have evinced."—W. Hobbs, in the Christian Messenger, 20th ult.

Writers in the above named paper are constantly harping on the "Micmac controversy," and insinuating a charge of "littleness of spirit" against certain "journals"; and in the above cited instance, excepting the "Messenger." The only Provincial journals that have taken a prominent part in that controversy, as far as we know, are the Christian Visitor, of St. John, N. B., the Christian Messenger, and The Wesleyan. For ourselves we distinctly deny that we have "evinced bitterness of spirit": our fault, if it be a fault, is, that we have defended Dr. Crawley, and other Baptist members of the Micmac Committee, from the intemperate charges of their own brethren. We do not like these constant stabblings in the dark. If Mr. Hobbs, and others who write on the subject, think we have "evinced bitterness of spirit," let them say so in plain terms, and we shall know how to deal with them. If, beside the Visitor, in whose columns, Mr. Hobbs openly asserts Dr. Crawley's "conduct and character have been grossly assailed," they refer to any other Baptist papers not published in the Provinces, let them in all justice to pedo-baptist journalists, be equally explicit. Let the blame rest on the parties really deserving it, but let not indefinite criminations be published through the country, week after week, calculated, if not designed, to impeach the innocent and shield the guilty.

It would be well for those who are constantly dwelling on the exclusively moral administration of an external rite to remember that the "kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost;" and that in Jesus Christ neither circumcision availeth any thing, nor uncircumcision; but faith which worketh by love."

Those Evangelical denominations, which practise infant baptism as a scriptural duty and privilege, are not beyond the pale of Christ's Church. They are owned and honoured of God as being among his people, and are not a whit behind those who deny it, in benevolent enterprises, and in usefulness to the world.

Methodist Episcopal Church African Missions.

The Rev. J. W. Roberts, Presiding Elder of the Monrovia District, writes as follows to the M. E. Church Mission Rooms, New York:—

"In attempting to give you some account of the work up to the present time, I would again express gratitude to the great Head of the Church for his kind preservation of the lives of most of us.

The present state of things on this district, presents a healthy and at some points a very prosperous condition. Our several Quarterly Meetings for the third quarter have about closed, all of which were seasons of refreshing, and at some places, of great rejoicing, by reason of the outpouring of the Spirit in the conversion of souls and the sanctification of believers. Lower Caldwell has been highly favoured by very gracious influences of the Holy Spirit. Within the last month some thirty persons have been added to the church at that place, and some twelve or fifteen others (members) profess to have been brought into the enjoyment of the sanctifying influences of the grace of God, the result of the last glorious revival of the work of the Lord there; during the part of which time I had the pleasure and satisfaction of enjoying some of the joys of the occasion. Monrovia is also being favoured again by the revival of the work of the Lord. Intelligence from Monrovia gives account of the continuation of the meeting protracted from the Quarterly Meeting, which was held some ten days ago, from increase of spiritual interest; also of the conversion of some eight or ten persons, and a prospect of still greater spiritual good."

Public Soirees, of which dancing forms a part, says the Montreal Witness, are becoming alarmingly prevalent here, and some from whom we would expect better things, seem to countenance them. If the Early Closing Association wish to have the support of the religious part of the community, it must not have recourse to practices of such questionable morality as dancing.

Methodism in Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Christian Advocate, gives some items of information respecting our Church in that city. He says:—"The Methodist churches in this district have all shared, to a greater or less extent, recently, in gracious revivals of religion, and are now enjoying harmony. A proposition has been considered by the Preacher's meeting in relation to the organization here of a literary Seminary, to be under M. E. auspices."

Projected "Conversion" of Russia.

The Unicers, in a recent article, dwells on the important consequences which would follow from the conversion of Russia to the (Roman) Catholic Church, and points out the peculiar facilities which the condition of the Russian Church offers for such a change.—"It is evident that in England, as in Germany, the Government would be unable to draw along the masses in a movement of conversion; in Russia, on the contrary, it would perhaps suffice that the great—that is to say, the Government and some bishops—should be converted, for the whole nation to follow them. The Catholic missionaries who have lived in Russia for thirty years attest that, looking at the submission, the good faith, and the attachment of the people to every ancient usage, especially religious, a conversion, if it came from the high clergy, might operate in such a way that the masses, ignorant as they are of the causes which separate the two Churches, would not even perceive this change. Now, Russia reckons nearly 55,000,000 of schismatics, and there are nearly 18,000,000 others outside of her bosom, who would be in a given time led forward by the example of this empire. In the hypothesis now before us there would, therefore, be more than 72,000,000 of souls brought back to the true faith." Among the "consequences" of such an event, the Unicers mentions the probable "conversion" of the Kingdom of Prussia, and of all the Protestant and Jewish subjects of Russia. Moreover, "Catholic Russia would no longer dispute with France and Turkey: the common efforts of these two great nations would facilitate the conversion of the votaries of the Koran."—Thence the Unicers extends its views to Asia, and reasons generally upon the change which a union of religious sentiment between France and Russia would produce in the political aspect of the world. The article concludes that at Rome the chief hope of bringing about this consummation rests on the devotion of the people of Russia to the blessed Virgin.

Louis Napoleon and the Jesuits.

The English correspondent of Zion's Herald thus graphically traces the late Coup d'Etat of Louis Napoleon to the agency of the Jesuits:—

"There can be no doubt but the Jesuits and the priestly party in France, have been long working in this crime of treason. The genius of the court is theirs; they have furnished the mind; the cunning, the deceit, the deception, lying, cruelty, belong to them; the insight into the means of accomplishing the end by a popular fraud, as abolishing the law of May 31, and restoring universal suffrage—this belongs to their craft; the calmness, imperturbable self-possession, smiling countenance, smooth face of the knave—all this must have come from the priestly class. It is difficult to believe that one man's soul, and that a civilian, could possibly have grasped all the elements, all the craft, all the stretch of thought, all the adroitness of the whole Society of Jesus, with their general at their head. No, it cannot be the work of Louis Napoleon. The Jesuit order have given him a helping hand, and furnished him with their principles, their rules, their modes of action, their impalpable and ghostly refinements;—and then, after these lessons in the art, they must have furnished him with a staff of their best officials, to guide the movements of this singular event. Hence the expedition to Rome; hence the honour done to the church; hence the bestowal of the education of the youth of France upon the priests; hence the officious presence of bishops and priests at all the public movements of the President; hence the repression of all fair discussion between Protestants and Papists; hence the network of the church spread universally."

A petition is to be presented to the U. S. Congress, praying that all persons required to perform labour for the General Government on the Lord's day, may be released from that obligation; and that laws be passed forbidding the employment, for public purposes, of any person on that day; and it is supposed, if pressed firmly on Congress, the prayer will be granted.

The following sums are thankfully acknowledged by the Treasurers of the Wesleyan Supernumeraries' and Ministers' Widows' Fund, of the N. S. District, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Rev. Alex. B. Black, £7 10 0; Rev. Thos. Gaetz, 7 10 0; Collection at Advocate Harbour, 0 10 0.

Railway Meeting.

On Wednesday afternoon, a Meeting was held at the Temperance Hall, presided over by His Worship, the MAYOR, to give the Canadian Delegates an opportunity of delivering their views on the great subject of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, in the altered position in which it now stands. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq., was chosen as Secretary. The Hon. E. B. CHANDLER from prudential motives was absent. The Hon. Mr. HINCKES'S address dealt in explanations, in answers to objections, and in powerful appeals to the sober sense of the audience, urging the acceptance of the present and final proposition of Canada and New Brunswick to Nova Scotia. He hesitated not to say, that if the scheme as now proposed be rejected, all hope of aid from the Imperial Parliament would expire, and the project of a Railroad through the Provinces would not soon, if ever, be realized. The address was well received, and produced quite a sensation. Messrs. YOUNG and TACHÉ, also, delivered short speeches, recommending the adoption of the proposal of the sister Provinces. From all we can hear, or learn, we believe that the present scheme must be adopted, or all expectation of getting a main trunk line connecting Halifax with St. John and Quebec will be indefinitely postponed. Though it be not all that Nova Scotia might desire, yet, we think it better to adopt this plan than have nothing. We give our opinion free from party considerations, and as such, we hope our readers will receive it.

The weather has been much milder since the great snow storm on Sabbath night and Monday. The roads have been much obstructed by drifts, and travelling has been slow and toilsome.

Provincial Parliament.

(From City Papers.)

The Opening of the Session.

On Thursday, Jan. 29th, His Excellency Sir John Harvey came down at 3 o'clock, P. M., with the usual ceremonies, and opened the Session. The Speaker being confined to his house with a sprained ankle, Mr. Henry was chosen as Speaker pro tem. Without discussion or opposition, and the Members having returned, and the usual approbation being required and granted, His Excellency delivered the following Speech, (For which see last page of our last number.)

The attendance was large, notwithstanding the snow, which fell thick and fast all the afternoon. The Delegates from the Sister Provinces, Messrs. Hincks, Young, Taché, and Chandler, were present. After drafts of replies in both Branches had been moved, they were allowed to lie over as usual till the following day. The customary Committees were appointed, and the ordinary routine having been gone through, both Houses adjourned early and until the following day, with an understanding that the Railroad discussion should proceed immediately.

There was a pretty full attendance of Members of the Assembly. Only one or two of the country gentlemen belonging to the Upper Branch, however, were present.

Mr. Henry acquitted himself in the discharge of the duties of his novel position as Speaker with much credit. Mr. Young, it is expected, will be able to attend in his place in the course of a week or so.

A. G. Archibald, Esq., then asked leave to introduce a Bill (pro forma) for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt—leave granted and the Bill read a first time.

L. O'G. Doyle, Esq., moved the ANSWER to His Excellency's speech—seconded by Mr. McLellan.

The Speaker said, unless otherwise instructed by the House, the usual orders would be given to the Post Master General for the FRANKING of Letters.

Friday, 30th, was mostly occupied with presenting replies, from both branches, to His Excellency's speech, and the reading of despatches. Late in the day, the Government laid upon the tables of both Houses the results of their Conference with the Provincial delegates. The substance of them was, a proposition from the whole four

delegates that Nova Scotia should build one-third of the whole line by the route of the St. John. This the Executive Government promptly decline, and give their reasons at large. Then follows a proposal from the Canada Delegates, as a final offer, that Nova Scotia should build one fourth instead of one third; that New-Brunswick build five twelfths, and Canada one third, as before. This offer was thereupon referred by the Executive Government immediately to the Legislature, without comment, and is that before the country, and which, we presume, is to be accepted or rejected. No further modifications are likely to occur touching the monetary features of the scheme. Assuming the distance to be the same as that by Major Robinson's line, viz., 635 miles, one fourth would give Nova Scotia 158 and a fraction, or say 160 miles; New Brunswick 265, very nearly; and Canada 212, or thereabouts. At £26,000 currency per mile, our liabilities would be £2,600,000 currency, and the annual interest required at 3 per cent. £32,600 currency, or about £25,000 sterling. The quantity of public lands available to the purposes of the road will be very much diminished.

A Special Committee was appointed in the Assembly, to report upon the proposition, who were to meet on Saturdays.

On Saturday, 31st, the Hon. Attorney General moved for the appointment of the STANDING COMMITTEES; which were appointed viz.:

Agriculture.—Messrs. Hall, Holmes, B. Smith, P. Smyth, Bent, Ryder, and McLellan.

Education.—Messrs. Howe, Johnston, Wilkins, Annand, Hugh Munro, S. Campbell, and Archibald.

Trade and Manufactures.—Messrs. Fraser, Killam, Josiah Coffin, Cowie, Murray, Whitman, John Munro, Wier, and John Campbell.

Mr. Marshall objected to the Government appointing the Committees. The Hon. Provincial Secretary said, he took it for granted that the object of the Hon. Attorney General was merely to make the Committees as satisfactory as possible to the House. I mentioned to the Speaker last night that as the Committees were sometimes chosen unsatisfactorily, it might be well for some gentleman to arrange them, rather than leave them to be chosen in the usual haphazard sort of way. It is the interest of every member of the house to have the best men on the Committees.

The Hon. Mr. Johnston, subsequently made some remarks confirmatory of Mr. Marshall's views. Hon. Attorney General explained.

The remaining Committees were appointed.

Fisheries.—Messrs. Uniacke, Esson, Locke, Wier, John Campbell, James Coffin, and Jost.

Navigation.—Messrs. Killam, Bourneut, Mosher, Chipman, McLeod, McKinnon, James Coffin, E. Young, and Bent.

Post Office.—Uniacke, Wade, McQueen, Fulton, McLellan, Moore, Freeman, Annand, and Dimmock.

Penitentiary.—McLeod, Dimmock, Shaw, Jost, and James Campbell.

Transient Paupers.—Thomas, Ryder, Doctor Brown, Coman, and Mitell.

Sick Expatriates.—McLellan, Brown, Hugh Munro, Doyle, and E. Young.

Indian Affairs.—Whitman, McKinnon, Creighton, McQueen, and Esson.

Printing.—Bent, McLellan, Jost, Dimmock and McLeod.

Contingencies.—S. Campbell, B. Smith, Zwicker, McQueen, and Fulton.

Mines and Minerals.—Archibald, E. Young, Hall, Marshall, Brown, Hugh Munro, and Annand.

Mr. McLellan suggested that a Revising Committee should be appointed, to revise all Bills before they were engrossed for a third reading, and gave notice that he would move for such committee.

Monday, 1st of March, was fixed as the LAST DAY OF RECEIVING PRIVATE PETITIONS, with the distinct understanding that no petition should be received after that day.

Hon. Provincial Secretary rose and presented the REPORT of the Committee appointed on Friday evening to consider the proposition of the Canadian Delegates respecting THE RAILWAY; the Report is signed by all the members of the Committee but one.

REPORT.

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration the proposition of the Delegates from Canada, for the construction of an inter-colonial Railway, beg leave to report that they are not prepared to recommend to the House to accept that proposition.

Joseph HOWE, J. W. JOHNSTON, THOS. KILLAM, M. J. WILKINS, JAS. D. FRASER, STEPHEN FULTON, STEWART CAMPBELL, HUGH MUNRO."

Hon. Pro. Secretary moved that the Report lay on the table for further consideration.

Mr. Fraser moved that a Committee be appointed to see to the completion of the printing of the REVISED STATUTES; and that the Committee appointed last session be continued.—Messrs. Fraser, Fulton, Freeman, Archibald, and Chipman. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Johnston asked leave to introduce a Bill for extending the ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of Nova Scotia, and said, I do not consider it necessary to go fully into the subject. On two previous sessions it was largely considered. Resolutions were introduced, but they failed to meet with the assent of the House. I fairly assume that the House will at once direct its attention to the details of this Bill without again discussing the principle. At all events all sides of the House will admit that it is a step in the right direction—something to give us Freedom—really, as well as in name—a step towards giving the people of Nova Scotia what they want, and what they are constantly told they possess—that is, self government.

The Bill was read a first time.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said, I will not forestall the debate on this Bill; but I may say that I am glad that the hon. and learned member has taken the mode he has to bring the subject fully before the house, by presenting all the details in a Bill, instead of moving a bald resolution. My own opinion on this matter remains unchanged. I think an Elective Legislative Council would be incompatible with our present institutions. If we are going to make an entire change in these institutions, why let us discuss it bravely.

Mr. Marshall said—Now that this great scheme on paper is at an end, I wish to ask the Hon. Provincial Secretary whether the Government will have any grave State objections to the introduction of an act of incorporation and facility bill for constructing a Railway from Whitehaven towards New Brunswick?

Hon. Provincial Secretary replied—I gave notice last session, that there would be no objection on the part of the Government to grant an act of incorporation without other assistance to a Company, to construct a line to connect Whitehaven with the Main Trunk Line. We can have no objection to the inhabitants of the Province engaging in such improvements. If the hon. gentleman means to ask whether the Government would be willing to surrender the main trunk line to a company, I am not prepared to answer, but I think it would be in the negative.

On Monday, Feb. 2nd, the Hon. Speaker announced to the House that the returns from Gloucester with reference to the CONTESTED ELECTIONS had been transmitted by the Sheriff, and were ready for the action of the Committees.

Hon. Provincial Secretary rose to present the Report of the Superintendent of Education for 1851. He moved that 1000 or 1500 Copies be printed.

Martin J. Wilkins, Esq., by leave, presented a petition from Mr. B. M. Norton, praying for aid in establishing a line of Steamers between Quebec and Pictou. Referred to a select Committee.

The Report on lighting the coasts with Kerosene Gas was received and referred to a select Committee, composed of Messrs. Fraser, Marshall, Killam, Cowie, T. Coffin, and John Munro.

Hon. Provincial Secretary by Command of His Excellency, laid on the table of the House the report of the Commissioners appointed to expend the sum voted by the house as a Mackerel Bounty. The report stated that 107 vessels were entered for the fishery; aggregate tonnage, 4783 tons manned with 1912 men,—seventy-five of which vessels had completed their certificates and were paid.

Hon. Provincial Secretary. By command of His Excellency laid on the table of the House certain papers connected with the subject of the Currency.

Hon. Provincial Secretary rose to inform the House, that since Saturday, some further communication had been received from the DELEGATES, which were in the hands of the printer, and would probably be laid on the table in an hour.

Hon. Provincial Secretary subsequently said that, before laying on the table certain additional correspondence from the DELEGATES, he would premise that the Report of the Committee presented on Saturday, had been misunderstood.—It was thought by many that it rejected the Canada proposition, whereas it only stated that the house were not prepared to accept of it at present. It was obvious that the gentlemen who had come here from the other provinces could not be called to the Bar of the House to give their explanations. It was equally clear that these gentlemen could have no free communication with the whole house as a body. Therefore, when I moved for a Committee, it was with the desire to give them an opportunity of having a free Conference between the Delegates and its members. The object of the Committee was attained; and it would be seen by this correspondence, that they had acted wisely in saying that we were not prepared to assent to that proposition; because several points on which we had no previous information, have been cleared up by these letters.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary subsequently stated, on Committee on the General State of the Province, that, although Nova Scotia would not derive as much advantage by the present proposed route, as by the former, he would afford the motion for the adoption of the proposition made by the Delegates his support, and therefore moved the acceptance of the proposition.

Hon. Mr. Johnston spoke against it on various grounds—Mr. Wier in its favour.

Mr. M. J. Wilkins gave notice of moving a resolution, calling on New Brunswick to adopt similar Bills as had passed in Nova Scotia and Canada, for both lines, and that the three Governments should then earnestly crave Her Majesty's assent to those Bills, all founded on the agreements at Toronto.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.—Mr. Zwicker presented a petition from the inhabitants of New Dublin, for a Way Office. Referred to Post Office Committee.

Also a petition from a large number of his constituents praying for the lands on the route of the SHUBENACADIE CANAL, with the object of forming a company to complete the work. Referred to Messrs. Wier, Hall, B. Smith, Bent, Marshall, Killam, and Esson.

Mr. Fraser introduced a Bill for the incorporation of a KEROSENE GAS COMPANY at Windsor, referred to Messrs. Wilkins, S. Campbell and Dimock.

Hon. Provincial Secretary rose to lay on the table the RETURN of the number of MAGISTRATES in different Counties of the Province, called for by resolution of the House in January, 1851.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said it would be in the recollection of the house that several gentlemen had moved on the subject of CONSUL FEES. Last session the house voted £100 to procure returns and receipts from the officers in the different Ports, to show what sums were paid to the Consuls in American Ports, and the result was the huge pile of papers which were now laid on the table, and which he would move to be referred to a special committee to report upon. The documents were referred to Messrs. Fraser, Killam, and Whitman.

Hon. J. W. Johnston said the House had ordered RETURNS OF THE BUSINESS done before the MAGISTRATES through the country; and he rose for the purpose of moving that they be referred to a select committee, in order that they might be examined with a view to see whether the system of administering justice in small cases was satisfactory.—Referred to Hon. Mr. Johnston, Messrs. S. Campbell, Hall, Holmes, and Hugh Munro.

Mr. Marshall in giving notice of his intention to introduce a Bill on the subject of a RAILWAY, not designed to interfere with the one under discussion, said—I feel the time has come for me to place my own views before the house, and I am going to propose measures for making 130 miles of railway in Nova Scotia, from our boundary to the sea. Let no gentleman suppose this to be a Whitehaven railway; for I propose that it shall come to the best place on the sea shore. I propose that this company shall be incorporated for a million of money—that the province shall take stock to the amount of £400,000. It may be asked where are we to get the money? A very proper question; and I may answer that there is plenty of money lying in your banks not making 3 per cent, which would be forthcoming on the Provincial Guarantee. That Halifax shall take stock to the amount of £100,000, leaving £500,000, for private capitalists. I propose that the Province shall have four directors—Halifax one, and the other stockholders five. Let the Railway run wherever they shall choose, and I have no objection that the President should be in the Government as head of the Board of Works. I propose that the Province shall guarantee 3 per cent on the stock, and that it shall be limited to 6 per cent, and the Province shall have the option of purchasing the Railway at an advance of 8 per cent. I call upon the hon. gentlemen to give this bill their attention, after all that has been said about Railways and the unsuccessful measures that have been introduced;—the province presenting the sorry picture of the waggoner stuck in the mud and calling upon Hercules to help him out. Notice laid on the table.

Mr. Wilkins asked and obtained leave to introduce a Bill to regulate BANKRUPTCY, and for the relief of honest debtors. Referred to Messrs. Wilkins, Chipman, Stewart Campbell, Esson, and Howe.

The House went into Committee on the Railway proposition.—Hon. Provincial Secretary understood Mr. Marshall's proposition as a last resort in case of the present miscarrying. Mr. McLellan argued that the proposition before the House was unfair to Nova Scotia. Mr. Hall spoke in favour of it.—Hon. Mr. Johnston against it.—Hon. Prov. Secretary justified the Report of the Committee, as it did not reject the Canadian proposition, but left it open to the House, and he had moved to accept of it, as a dernier resort, when every thing else had apparently failed.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

From the Observer we learn that the house occupied by the Rev. J. R. Lawson, at Southstream, Wpham, was entirely consumed by fire on the 22nd inst. Insurance £250.

At the desire of the N. B. House of Assembly, Mr. McPhelim read a Petition, which was ordered to lie on the table, from the seventh son of a seventh son, from the County of Kent, claiming remuneration of having cured over thirty poor persons of the scrofula; several cases were cited, some of them attested to, of miraculous cures.

Dr. Lashington, the Umpire on the arbitration appointed to adjudicate on the subject of the disputed territory between New Brunswick and Canada, has declined accepting pay for his services. Earl Grey suggests, that to pay the other arbitrators, £200 should be remitted out of the funds yielded by that district and reserved.

On the Bill for abolishing the Judges' Fees, in New Brunswick, passed the last session of the Legislature, Earl Grey says,—"That until the Legislature shall have secured to the existing Judges compensation for the loss of the emolument which they would suffer by this law, it will not be in my power to submit it for her Majesty's confirmation." His Lordship also is not prepared at present to assent to the reduction in the salary of the Lieut. Governor of N. B.

In Committee of Supply a grant of £10,000 for the Common Schools in N. B. passed on the 21st inst., without division. Sums recommended by Committee for the Road service, are—Great Roads, £12,000—Bye Roads, £15,000—Special Grants, £3,000.

There is over £70,000 at the disposal of the N. B. House this session to be voted in supply.

A Bill has been sustained by a large majority in the N. B. House to impose a tax on Wild Lands.

The Frederickton Reporter says—The Petition against the Liquor traffic which has emanated from the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, is the most voluminous ever presented to the Legislature of that Province. It contains upwards of nine thousand names, all from the out Counties. Lists in York are yet to be added.

Fresh herring have been selling in St. John, N. B. for two pence a dozen, or 100 for an English shilling.

Prince Edward Island.

The Prince Edward Island papers contain the Speech of the Lieut. Governor of that Colony, with which the Legislature was opened on the 22nd ult. Among other topics His Excellency refers to the important subject of the Fisheries, and says—"If no concessions can be granted by the United States, I hope you will direct your energies to induce British Capitalist to prosecute that important branch of trade and industry, and afford every facility to erect fishing stations along the shores of this Island." The state of the Revenue is said to be satisfactory.

The Grand Jury, during the recent sittings of the Supreme Court for Queen's County, P. E. I., presented several individuals for indictment for selling spirituous liquors without licences.

Canada.

The Journal de Quebec says, it is rumoured that a difference of opinion, with regard to certain governmental questions exists in the Cabinet, and that the Hon. Mr. Morin is on the point of tendering his resignation; but the Journal does not guarantee the truth of the rumour.

From the Montreal Gazette we learn that arrangements have been sanctioned by the government of the United States for the transmission of merchandise from Boston and New York to Canada, and of produce to the same ports from Canada by railway.

The Montreal Telegraph Company have greatly reduced their rates for sending communications.

Deaths from excessive drinking are becoming frequent in the neighbourhood of Toronto, C. W. The Colonist has lately recorded four deaths from this cause; and says—"We would hail, with delight, any efforts which would be made use of to improve the tone of society in the lower ranks, and thus put a stop to these lamentable and disgraceful occurrences—deaths from intemperance."

There are now being built in the various ship-yards of Quebec 33 vessels, including 8 steam-boats.

A man named McLay, of the township of Mountain, whilst intoxicated, recently shot his wife, causing instant death.

AMERICA.

United States.

Senator Benton has sold Col. Fremont's tract in California to an English company for one million dollars.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser gives its annual statement of marine disasters on the lakes together with the loss of life and property attendant upon them, from which it appears that during the year 1851, property to the value of \$759,537 was lost, and 79 lives, 5 steamers, 3 propellers, and 37 sail vessels were totally lost. The disasters of the last four years have involved the loss of \$2,073,166 worth of property, and 563 lives.

The Revenue of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, for the month of December was \$121,441 41 of which \$94,797 91 were from the Main Stem, and \$26,643 50 from the Washington Branch.—Patriot.

CALIFORNIA.—Wm. Ellis found a diamond in Quin's garden, near Sonora, for which he was offered 350 dollars. He refused to sell.

An eminent firm in San Francisco have offered \$500,000 for a quartz mine on Carson mountain, and that sum has been refused.

A Mr. Otis dug up, in Holden's Garden, last week, two pieces of gold, weighing 500 dollars and 800 dollars. He has five men employed, and averages a pound a day each.

The expedition against the Indians appears to have been very successful. Their town of Angua Caliente had been burned. Nevertheless, the Indians appeared to be still creating great havoc.

Labourers obtain from \$5 to \$6 per diem.—Carpenters and masons \$7 to \$10. Other mechanical branches of trade are in a prosperous condition.

MEXICO.—The Washington writer for the N. York Journal of Commerce says the Mexican Government has fully determined never to give the right of building a road across the isthmus of Tehuantepec to any company of foreigners, and never to release the United States from the obligations of the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo to protect the frontier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN CLIPPER SHIPS.—The British ship Stornaway, built at Aberdeen for the China trade, was the first arrival of the season, having made the passage from Whampoa to her dock in 104 days, a performance which as yet ranks as a 1, notwithstanding she had to beat down the China seas against the monsoon. The American ship Surprise came next, a clipper, which, when at home, it was said would eclipse all her predecessors, and astonish the world by her performances. No doubt she did astonish her eulogists—by taking two days longer than the Stornaway, and coming at a more favourable period: After her came the Chrysolite, of Liverpool, which made the passage from Whampoa to the Mersey in one day under the time occupied by the crack Yankee on her run, and but one day longer than the Stornaway. The last arrival from China was reported in Liverpool by electric telegraph; viz., that of the White Squall, another American, which also required two days longer than the Stornaway, and one more than the Chrysolite to reach the end of her voyage. Scarcely from the facts adduced there need be no fears as to the "flag that's waved a thousand years" continuing in the van of commercial enterprise.—Liverpool Albion.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.—Intelligence from Behring's Straits puts us in possession of a melancholy fact respecting an officer of the Enterprise searching ship. Lieutenant Barnard and Mr. E. Adams, assistant surgeon, had been left at Michaelowski, the Russian trading port in Norton Sound, in October, 1850, for the purpose of collecting information of the missing expedition from the Russian posts and from the natives inland. In pursuance of this object Lieut. Barnard with an interpreter, had gone early in January to a distant post,—intending to communicate, if possible, with some of the neighbouring chiefs. During the night the post was surrounded by a large body of Ko-yu-lak Indians; several of whom at daybreak entered the principal dwelling and killed the Russian governor. Lieut. Barnard and the interpreter, who were in the same house, made such resistance as drove the Indians out of the house. The latter then laid siege to the post—sheltering themselves behind wooden shields, stuck upright in the snow; but one of the party being soon afterwards shot, the whole retired to an Esquimaux village at some distance, where they committed great cruelties, killing upwards of sixty natives, including women and children. Lieut. Barnard died of his wounds on the afternoon of the day following the attack. Mr. Adams, on hearing of the event at Michaelowski, proceeded with a number of Russians to the distant post, where he found the body of his late companion. The death of Mr. Whitehead, of the Enterprise, clerk in charge, is also reported. He died while the ship was on her passage from Hong Kong to Port Clarence.

MR. WALSH writes from Paris that "Extravagance in dress, as I have heretofore had occasion to mention, never was so great under royalty as since we have lived in a Republic. There are fabrics in silks and satins as high as twenty, thirty, and forty dollars the yard. The dress, without the making, amounts to from three hundred to five hundred dollars."

It is a singular coincidence that the 2nd of December, the date of the Revolution by Louis Napoleon, was the anniversary of the crowning of Napoleon and his Empress, in 1804, and of the battle of Austerlitz, in 1805, and the 3rd of Decr was the anniversary of the battle of Hohenlinden.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial, writing from Rome, under date of Decr. 10, says it is well known that \$60,000 has recently been deposited somewhere in Rome, for the purchase of arms; \$40,000 it is said, were from the United States, and \$20,000 from Liverpool. It is reported that there are at least 30,000 muskets secreted in the city, and in the Campagna.

Two enormous waterspouts, accompanied by a hurricane, passed over Sicily, near Marsala, on the 8th. Going over Castellamarre, near Stabia, they destroyed half the town, and washed 200 of the inhabitants into the sea, who all perished.—Upwards of 500 persons have been destroyed by this terrible visitation, and an immense amount of property, the country being laid waste for miles. The shipping in the harbour suffered severely, many vessels being destroyed, and their crews drowned.

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT, on account of the liberation of the Hungarian refugees, has sent an army to occupy the frontiers of Croatia, bordering on the Turkish dominions, the pretext being that of demanding satisfaction for certain outrages alleged to have been done by the Muselman population on the Christians of Bosnia and the Herzgovine.

In a Report of the Bethlehem Hospital England, among the causes of insanity we see the following enumerated:—"two men became mad through fear of the cholera; two women from living with insane persons; one from attending a singing class; one from terror at the Parisian revolution of 1848; and one from the excitement of travelling, for the first time, in a railroad car."

A gold medal is being prepared by the Humane Society of Liverpool, to be presented to Captain Howard, of the Boston packet ship "Daniel Webster," for his noble conduct in saving the passengers from the wreck of the unfortunate ship "Unicorn."

REMARKABLE PASSAGE.—The packet ship Staffordshire, Captain Brown, of Train's line, from Boston Dec. 10th, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th, after a splendid passage of fifteen days—one of the shortest ever made.

Advertisements.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY:

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisement and advised her try your Pills and Ointment, and as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without scum or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and could you have seen her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Ash, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Kish 11/6, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—I suffered for period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Guss Works; accompanied by scrofulic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ASH.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penhurst Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before heard of an avowed friend of your Pills and Ointment, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case. My wife was cured in less than a month, and in a few days she was able to do her usual work. I have heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent physicians here, and was an inmate of the Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was charged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnet, of Breanouse, Lothian Road, Edinburgh, dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she

would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNET.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—  
Bad Legs, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throats, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Sore Heels, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.  
Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism.

Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each packet box.

Sub Agents in Nova Scotia—Dr. Harding, Windsor Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg. T. B. Pettib, Liverpool. N. Tupper, Cornwallis. Tucker & Smith, Truro. J. & C. Joss, Guysborough. B. Cochran & Co., Newport. G. N. Fuller, Horton. B. Berger, Mahone Bay. S. Patten & Co., Wallace. J. K. More, Caledonia. T. & J. Jost, Sydney. J. Matheson, Bras d'Or. P. Smith, Port Hood, Miramichi, Pictou. E. Sterns, Yarmouth.  
Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 246 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 9d., 4s., 6s. 3d., 10s., 24s., 50s., and 50s. each Box. There is a considerable saving in buying the larger sizes.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

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

The following bearings by Compass are given to assist vessels making the Harbour.  
From the Light to the Outermost headland. Westerly 8 33 W  
" to Long Cove Breakers 8 31 W  
" to Southwest Breaker 8 22 E  
" to South-east Frying pan Island & S.E. breaker in one 8 00 E.

The Islands and Ledges on the East side of Entrance are on a line of these courses:  
From Light to Lattive Rock. N 72 E  
" to South point of Indian Island. N 77 E  
" to Cape LaHave over the point of Indian Island. N 76 E  
Lat. 44° 6' N.—Lon. 84° 34' W. Variation 14° 43' W.  
Portmudway, Nov. 1, 1851.

S. CUNARD, } Commissioners of Light Houses.  
J. P. MILLER, }  
JAS. MCNAUL, }  
Jan. 13. 5m.

NEW YEAR—1852.

Extensive Sale of Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, &c.

AT THE HALIFAX CLOTHING STORE, No. 4, ORDNANCE ROW, BY CHARLES B. NAYLOR,

COMMENCING this morning, and continuing daily until the whole of the large stock now on hand may be disposed of—comprising upwards of 300 Pilot, Beaver, Whittney, Cloth, Doeskin, Felt and other Sack, Chesterfield, Pa. cot. Hunting and Frock COATS, KEEPING JACKETS, TROUSERS and VESTS by the hundred, Shirts, Drawers, Breeches, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, in fact every article necessary for Men's wear, together with a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Beavers, WHINNIES, &c.

A Full Assortment of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. The whole of the above Stock is now offered for sale, either wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices for Cash, in order to make room for a new stock for the spring, and as economy is the order of the day, persons in want of any of the above articles would do well to call and examine for themselves. Clothing of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in good style. West. & Ath. 118.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

Bell & Black,

HEREBY offer a choice stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and coming seasons, comprising Welsh and Lancashire PLAIN ENDS, Blue, Black and Fancy Wines and Beavers, Black and Fancy Cassimeres and Doeskins, A large assortment of COBURES, Delaines, and other stuffs, White, Printed and Grey COTTONS, Various kinds of American Cotton and Woollen Manufactures, White and Blue Cotton Warp and Cotton BATTING, Long and square SHAWLS in great variety, BLANKETS, Gait Flannels, Hosiery, Ladies' Muslin and Craple Collars, &c. &c. Gents Long Cloth and Lambs Wool Shirts, &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Oct. 18. West, C. Mes., & Guard.

REMOVAL!!!

CLEVERDON & CO.,

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

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

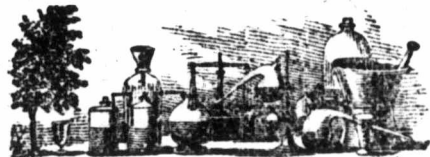
THE Subscribers having taken into Co-partnership Mr. GEORGE R. ANDERSON, the business heretofore carried on by them, will, from this date, be conducted under the firm of BELL, ANDERSON & CO. Jan. 10. West & Ath. J. BELL & CO.

1852. Staffordshire House. 1852.

500 Crates Earthenware.

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

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF



CHERRY AND LUNGWORT, FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and CONSUMPTION.

DO NOT NEGLECT IT. CONSUMPTION Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT.

The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated, and the case so utterly hopeless, as to have been pronounced by Physicians and friends, to be past all possibility of recovery, have been cured by this wonderful remedy, and are now as well and hearty as ever.

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

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be infallible cures, but which have only proved palliatives, but this medicine is not only a palliative but a cure for ulcerated lungs.

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

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

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

This dye may be applied to the hair over night, turning the lightest RED or GREY HAIR to a dark brown, and by repeating a second night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, without the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or perfect black; with a positive assurance that the dye, if applied to the skin, will not colour it. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair.

DEAFNESS.

The Dr. LARZETTE'S ACQUATIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and were about to use ear trumpets, have after using one or two bottles, thrown aside their trumpets, being made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen, and even thirty years standing of deafness.

CARLETON Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle.

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

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

Fire Proof Building To Let.

The North Store in Acadia corner, adjoining the Subscriber's EARTHENWARE STORE, it being a first rate stand for business—rent moderate. Also the new Brick Building in Marchington's Lane, suitable for a Grocers or a Warehouse for Storing Goods. For further information inquire of CLEVERDON & Co. as. 17.

DERMUDA SWEET ORANGES, Just received ex Ocean. For sale at 44 Hollis Street. Nov. 18. DANIEL STARR.

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. She is desirous that those who are afflicted with what, in many cases of this disease is considered incurable, and that all who are suffering from its attack, may have the benefit of the WORKING POWER OF HERBALS or SALT RHEUM, and removing all the causes of ERYSIPELAS or SALT RHEUM.

It may be procured from any of the following AGENTS: John Naylor, Esq., Halifax; Andrew Henderson, Esq., Annapolis; Dr. James Moore, Esq., Kentville; William A. Tupper, Esq., W. Hill; Elzer S. Smith, M.D., Barrington; T. R. Patten, Esq., Liverpool; B. Fleet, Yarmouth.

Of persons who were suffering from severe attack of Erysipelas, who had tried the many remedies which are usually prescribed from which they found no relief, but on applying Mrs. BERTEAUX'S MEDICINE were effectually cured. This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with the Erysipelas, or the Salt Rheum, as the Doctors call it, for several 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. I applied Mrs. BERTEAUX'S MEDICINE for a short time and was soon cured of every vestige of this disease. The thank leters which I felt, on the long and painful disease being removed, was much more than I could ever express. After three years from the time when I used the Medicine, I was threatened with a relapse or return of the disease. I renewed the Medicine and the disease disappeared. From that time to the present, I am perfectly free from all symptoms of Erysipelas or Salt Rheum. I therefore heartily recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, as a speedy and effectual remedy.

ANN S. WHELLOCK, Nictaux. The following testimonial in favour of the efficacy of this remedy has been received from Wm. G. Godwell Esq., Mayor of the City of Halifax, and is published for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted. Halifax May 3rd, 1851.

To John Naylor, Esq. Sir.—The cause of suffering humanity demands, I think, that every one who knows anything that will afford relief ought to make it public. Believing this to be the best, I hand you the following certificate of what has occurred under my notice, and you are at liberty to use it in any way you may think proper.

In March last, my wife was attacked with that dreadful disease Erysipelas in her leg. It inflamed and swelled to an alarming size, causing excruciating pain, rendering it impossible for her to put her feet on the floor, and was fast advancing upwards. Her case was our painful task to look upon. Having read in a newspaper, of the beneficial results of Mrs. BERTEAUX'S remedy, I advised her to procure a bottle for you, which she did, and the effect was miraculous; for in the short space of four hours, she was so far relieved that we were both quite astonished. She continued to recover gradually, and in a few days was quite free, (and I believe and hope forever) from that dire distemper. W. CALDWELL.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. THE SUBSCRIBER offers to the public a sure and certain remedy for all kinds of RHEUMATISM viz., Acute, Chronic, Inflammation, &c. &c. also for HEADACHES, and Chronic pains in general. Mrs. C. BERTEAUX, Nictaux. CERTIFICATE. This is to certify, that last May I was afflicted with acute Rheumatic pains from my head to my feet. I suffered everything but death for four weeks. I tried many things—I employed a Doctor. But I grew worse and worse—so bad, that it took four persons to lift me up the bed. I sent for Mrs. BERTEAUX, she came, and attended with her all night—applied her medicine, and to my astonishment and joy, the next morning I could stand and walk, and in a few days I was able to go about my affairs. SAMUEL MCCONNELL. Nictaux, 22nd August, 1849. Sworn before me this 6th. Sept. 1851. D. G. LANDERS, J. P. Jan 3. Wes. 150, Ath. 53.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL.

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

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, to be devoted to the strenuous advocacy of a reciprocity trade between the United States and the British North American Colonies—increased of Railway and Steamboat communication between the two countries—the presentation of the resources of the Colonies to Capitalists in the United States—weekly review and prices current of American goods required in the colonies—markets and all general Commercial Intelligence touching the interests of the rapidly increasing trade between the two countries. The Journal will be handsomely printed on a large folio sheet, at \$2.00 per annum in advance. A reasonable space will be devoted to advertisements of goods required in the Colonial trade, and other interests connected with the objects of the paper.

The Proprietors respectfully solicit from American and Colonial Correspondents, articles containing statistics of the trade between the States and the Colonies—the mines, minerals, timber, fisheries, agriculture, &c. of the Provinces, the manufactures, public institutions, schools, &c. of the States, and facts on all subjects connected with the reciprocal commerce of the two countries. Communications, post paid, to the INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, Boston, (giving the editor, confidentially the writers' names), will receive faithful attention. Boston, January 6, 1852. 131.

Just Received per Steamer. BLACK and Coloured Velvet Bracelets, Grotchet Wool Blankets and Shawls; Pink Sarsaparilla Ribbon, Floss Silks, Best Brown Knitting Cotton, and other Goods. ALSO—British Manufactured India Rubber Coats and Leggings, of superior quality. BELL, ANDERSON & CO. Jan 19. Wes & Ath.

Ex Steamer Canada from Paris, via Liverpool. THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large assortment of Paper Weights, Alabaster Ornaments, 1 melting Bottles, Porte Monies, Tooth and Nail Brushes. Also—Oleophane, Almond Cream and Bandoline, at No. 139 GRANVILLE STREET. ROBERT G. FRASER. January 3.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. The Subscriber informs the Public, that he is Agent or 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 slander that the agents of its rival in the United States are publishing from time to time. To be had by wholesale in cases of 2 dozen each, or by retail, at moderate prices, at the Jerusalem Warehouse, June 18, 1850. DANIEL STARR.

AMERICAN Temperance Life Insurance Company.

Capital \$100,000. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. MUTUAL COMPANY. Incorporated by the State of Connecticut, and officially approved by the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

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

It is a well settled fact in the history of Life Insurance Companies that full twenty five per cent. of their losses are traceable to the remote or direct influence of alcoholic stimulants upon the human system. Total abstinence from wine, beer, and spirits, would insure them upon an equality with other companies. It is the design of our Company to insure none but temperance men, and to give them the full benefits of their temperance principles, both in the reduced rates of insurance and the full earnings of the Company, after deducting expenses. We have herewith appended our table of rates. It will be seen that they are twenty five per cent. lower than the rates of most mutual Companies. Our premiums are to be paid in cash, but if upon our present rates, it shall be found that intemperance from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, shall make a greater difference in the value of life, than we have estimated, the insured receive the full benefit, for we propose paying all profits in cash annually after the usual fund of \$200,000 has accumulated.

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

Table with columns: For Life, Ann. Prem., With Profit, Age, Amount. Rows 1-30 showing rates for different ages and amounts.

Officers: BARZILLAI HUDSON, President. TERTIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President. E. L. HALE, Secretary.

Directors: Barzillai Hudson, Francis Parsons, Alfred Day, Francis Gillette, Neau Wheaton, Tertius Wadsworth, Wm. W. Hoppin, James B. Hosmer, Edson Fessenden, John H. Goodwin, A. W. Harrows, M. D., Examining Physician.

Board of Censors: Hon. Thos. S. Williams, Hartford; Hon. Andrew T. Judon, Judge of the U. S. Dist. Court of Conn.; Hon. Thomas Clark, Treasurer of Conn.; Chancellor R. H. Walworth, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Hon. Neal Dow, Mayor of Portland, Me.; Den. Moses Grant, Boston, Mass.; Job A. Foote, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio; Edward D. Clark, Esq., Albany, N. Y.; Hon. Salmon Chase, Revere, N. S. Medical Referee for Halifax, M. D. ALEX. F. SAWERS, M. D.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above valuable and popular Institution, for Nova Scotia, is now prepared to receive proposals for Insurance from any part of the Province, at his Office, No. 39 Bedford Row, Halifax, where Proprietors, Blankets, and any further information can be obtained. J. BURTON, Agent. N. B.—All applications by Post must be prepaid. Halifax, N. S., January 1, 1852.

CHEBUCTO HOUSE, NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

No. 48, UPPER WATER STREET. Opposite Messrs. Creighton & Grant's Wharf. D. G. HALL respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, in Town and Country, that he has removed the above Establishment, on a more spacious site, where he will constantly have on hand articles of superior quality, connected with the GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS, which will be supplied at the lowest remunerative price.

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

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital \$185,000 Safely Invested. INSURES on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, &c. at the lowest rates of premium compatible with safety; and on all valuable lives at rates of premium far below that of any English or Scotch Company, and all Policy holders participate in the profits of the Company, which have hitherto amounted to 45 to 50 per cent. on the amount paid in, and divided annually. Rules, pamphlets, and every information furnished by R. S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

NOW opening at the STRATFORDS as HOUSE, a variety of FANCY GOODS, viz:—Toy Tea Sets, Dessert do. Chimney Ornaments, Toilette Bottles, Figures in endless variety, Named and Exhibition Mugs, Crystal Stands, Glass Dishes and Cake Stands, &c. suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Store near the Ordnance Gate. December 20. Wes & Ath. 4w.

RICHMOND NURSERY.

JUST received a quantity of BULBS, consisting of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Gladiolus, &c. in good condition for sale cheap. HERBERT HARRIS. Jan 2.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

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

EDDY OR SANDPOINT LIGHT,

A Beacon Light on Eddy or Sandpoint on the West side of the South entrance to the Strait of Canso, and is distinguished by Two White Lights. Horizontally placed 26 feet above sea level—rise and fall 6 feet.—The Building is Square painted White with a Black diamond on the Seaward side. The point is Shoal—Eastwardly of the Light nearly 200 fathoms but the Northwest of it is bold water, and good anchorage. The Tides are irregular and very rapid round the Point. The following Bearings by Compass may assist vessels passing through the Strait. From the Light to Cape Hogan, S 20 W. " " to Western head land which intercepts the Light, S 10 W. " " to Bear Island, N 32 W. " " to Pirate Cove, N 34 W. " " to Mill Creek, N 69 W.

ARICHAET BEACON.

A Beacon Light on Point Arichat on the East side of the Southern entrance to Arichat Harbour. The Building is square, painted White and shows a White Light 31 feet above sea level—rise and fall 6 feet. The point is bold to—and the following are the bearings of the principal Head Lands. From the Light to Cranberry Island Light over Winging Point, S 80 E. " " to Winging Point, S 50 E. " " to Ragged Head North shore, 1/2 a cable bay N 79 W. " " to Madam Island East side of Entrance to Strait of Canso in one with Jersey Island Reef, N 48 W. " " Little Arichat Head, N 40 W. Latitude 45° 20' N. Lon. 61° 2' West—Variation 14° 30' W.

HORTON BLUFF LIGHT.

A Beacon Light on Horton Bluff in the Basin of Mines 95 feet above sea level high water, (rise and fall 40 to 45 feet). The Building is square painted White stands 60 feet from the Bluff and shows a White Light which may be seen in clear weather over the greatest part of the Basin of Mines (after passing Cape Blomidon) and above the Five Islands and up Windsor River until intercepted by the Continuation of the Bluff to the Southward of it. Course to Boat Island, entrance of Cornwallis River, N 14° W. " " Cape Blomidon, N 2 W. " " Patridge Is'd (Farrshore) N 2 E. " " Largest of Group of Five Islands, N 38 E. " " West side of River or Continuation of Bluff, S 35 E. Halifax, Dec, 1851. Signed (S. CUNARD, J. P. MILLER, J. McNAB.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Founded 1843, Capital £100,000 Stg. Chief Office, 48 Moorgate Street, Bank, London. THE following Important Benefits are offered by this Company:— 1st. A return will be made for the surrender of whole term Policies (after payment of three annual premiums) of the full Office value. 2nd. A Person desirous of surrendering his Policy may receive, instead of a payment in cash, a new Policy for an equivalent sum, not subject to further payment of premiums or a sum on attaining any given age of an equivalent value. 3rd. Credit given for one half the premiums upon whole Life Policies for 1,400 and upwards for five years interest payable annually. 4th. Notices of assignment received and registered, and acknowledged if required. 5th. No claim disputed except in case of palpable fraud, an unintentional error will not vitiate a Policy. 6th. No entrance money, or fees of any kind, nor any charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the Stamp. 7th. Advances are made on security of Policies of three years standing, to the full extent of their Office value at the time of the application. The attention of the Public is requested to the above liberal terms of the STAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, the business of which is fast increasing. Pamphlets and all Blankets supplied, and every information given on application to the Agent or Med. Examiner. R. S. BLACK, M. D. DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner. Agent. Jan. 17th, 1851.

EX STEAMER EUROPA.

A fresh supply of Soap and Perfumery. Patley's Windsor and Honey Soaps, Hendrie's genuine Brown Windsor, Patley's fancy soaps in great variety, Burtons and Patley's Sand Soap. FOR SHAVING. Bigge's Naval and Military, Patley's Almond Cream Transparent Tablets and sticks, Oleophane, assorted sizes. PERFUMERY. Bayley's Ess. Bouquet, Hendrie's Rondoletia and Vesperina, Atkinson's Jockey Club.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregations in Halifax beg leave to announce that they are making preparations for holding a Bazaar early in the ensuing spring, to raise funds in aid of the New Wesleyan Chapel now in course of erection in Gratton Street. Contributions in money, or materials, or articles for sale, are respectfully solicited, and will be thankfully received. For particular information, reference can be had to any of the following Ladies, who will act as a Committee of Management.—Mrs. Evans, Mrs. McMurray, Mrs. Nordbeck, Mrs. Troup, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. E. Job, Mrs. Mighowitz, Mrs. F. Harve, Mrs. Frost, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Daniel Starr, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Northup and Mrs. Jones. Miss CRAIG, Secy. Nov. 1.

NUGENT'S PEOPLE'S.

ALMANACK.—Is now ready for delivery. This annual contains much useful and interesting information in addition to Astronomical Calculations, Tide Tables, &c., &c. and will be found on examination, well worth the patronage of those for whom use it has been compiled. R. NUGENT, Publisher. Nov 15. See Obituary.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

By recent arrivals from England, Scotland, and the United States, the subscriber has completed his full importations of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SPECIES, DRUGS, GLASSWARE, and all such articles as are usually kept in similar establishments, which he offers for sale at the lowest market price.

JOHN NAYLOR, 152 Granville Street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

More than 1000 bottles from London, the subscriber has completed his full supply of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Patent Medicines, Soaps, and Perfumery. Also on hand a large assortment of Tooth, Nail, Cloth, and Hair Brushes, for sale very low at No. 139, Granville Street.

ROBERT G. FRASER.

FOR MALE AND FEMALE.

DR. LAZZETTE'S JUNO CORDIAL, or Procreative Elixir, prescribed as an effective restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, or Sterility, and all irregularities of nature. It is all that it professes to be, viz.: Nature's Great Restorative, and remedy for those in the married state without offspring. It is a certain cure for seminal emissions, General Debility, Gleet, Weakness of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affections, Leucorrhoea or Whites. As an invigorating medicine it is unequalled.

Caution to be carefully read and remembered.

A counterfeit of this celebrated Juno Cordial has lately been seen, having the name of LEVI JUDSON on the wrapper.

Remember that the counterfeit has the name of Levi Judson on the wrapper, and the genuine has NOT his name on the wrapper.

JUDSON & CO., No. 9, John St., N. York.

Agents in America. Established in 1844.

CARLTON'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES, &c.

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

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving immediate ease.

Sore Throat—By Cancers, Ulcers, or Colic.

Croup and Whooping Cough—Externally and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns, Curing in a few hours.

Sore and Ulcers—Whether fresh or of long standing, and fever agone.

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

CAUTION—All of the above named articles are sold only in New York, by Comstock & Brother, No. 9 John St.

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

Enquire for Comstock's Almanac for 1852 which is given to all gratis.

PICKED UP.

A MACKEREL NET, marked "H. K." The owner can have it by applying to JAMES SMITH, Sambro, Coast Cove, Feb'y 7.

PICKED UP.

A MACKEREL NET, marked "S. L. W." For further particulars apply to JOSIAH GRAY, Sambro, Feb'y 7.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Rebellion Losses Commissioners terminated their labours on Saturday the 17th inst. The claimants number 2,673, and the claims amount to £202,000.

The expenses of the Commission for 2 1/2 years only amount to the trifling sum of £12,513 12s. 10d. — Quebec Chronicle 26th ult.

Weather yesterday and to-day very mild thermometer this morning 34° — Ibid.

The agent for the disposal of the Quebec City Water Works, Wm. Stevenson, Esq., has made a most excellent and satisfactory arrangement with Messrs Baring, Brothers & Co., of London £80,000 sterling has been disposed of at 6 per cent. The money to be received by £10,000 sterling instalments, as required by the Corporation of Quebec.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Andrew McBride, in a drunken fight over a card table, this afternoon, at Port Richmond, stabbed his brother, Arthur McBride, causing his death in an hour afterwards. A man named Hugh Free was also stabbed by Andrew and cannot survive. The murderer has been arrested.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The application of the Spanish minister to the Governor of this State for a respite of the murderer Lopez, has been successful and he has been respited for ninety days.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—By an arrival here this morning, we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 4th inst. The recent disturbances at the cities of Mexico, Puebla, and other places, were suppressed without much difficulty. The country is now quiet.

This morning we experienced the coldest weather we have had for twenty years. The thermometer was fifteen degrees above zero.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—Simon, Pinson died at Scituate, Mass., last March, in his 97th year, and his wife died a few days ago, aged 103 years and 4 months. It is said they lived on simple viands; almost entirely on the products of their own farm. Mr. Pinson, for the last thirty years of his life, used neither spirituous liquors, tea nor coffee. Mrs. Pinson never used spirituous liquors, but used tea very moderately. They both habitually accustomed themselves to constant, though moderate labour, until they were more than 90 years of age.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A gallant member of the Tennessee Legislature recently offered the following amendment to a Woman's Rights Bill, introduced in the Senate:—

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case any young gentleman or bachelor make any advances towards an unsuspecting and unsophisticated lady, by making love, or pretending to make love to her, and having no real serious intention of matrimony, he shall be found guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished accordingly."

CASE OF NATHANIEL CHILDS, JR.—At a recent meeting of the St. Louis Quarterly Conference of the M. E. Church South, Nat Childs, Jr. was reinstated in the position he had so long occupied, as recording steward of that Church, prior to the period when charges of bank default were instituted against him.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—Prof. Holmes, of Charleston College, has discovered upon the Coast of South Carolina a number of erinoid star fishes, or, as they are popularly called, lily-stars, or stone lilies. Professor Agassiz, to whom they have been submitted for examination, and who studied this group of animals with his usual skill, it is stated, believes them to be the first and only species that has been found upon the Atlantic Coast of the United States.

SMALLPOX.—Dr. Wm. Fields, of Wilmington, Del., says in a letter to the Blue Hen's Chicken, that one table-spoonful of good brewer's yeast, mixed with two table-spoonfuls of cold water, and given from three to four times a day to an adult, and in less quantities to children, is a certain cure for the smallpox.

JUNIUS.—The long anticipated article in the Quarterly Review on "Junius" has appeared.—The reviewer names Mr. Thomas Lyttelton, only son of the first Lord Lyttelton, as the real Simon Pure. Resentment at the treatment of Lord Temple and Lord Lyttelton, when Pitt was forming his Cabinet, after the dismissal of the Rockingham Ministry, is ascribed as the incentive of Thomas Lyttelton, who was then in his 24th year, to write in the Public Advertiser under the famed signature of "Junius."

MAINE LAW.—A correspondent of Zion's Herald says: "Our Maine liquor law works well,—but it will work better still, if Massachusetts dries up the fountain from which numerous rills still flow into Maine. Let Massachusetts pass our law and enforce it, and we are safe, and never till then. We beseech Massachusetts by all that is sacred, to assist us this once, and that speedily. Let Massachusetts pass, and enforce our law before the spring trade opens, and Maine is redeemed."

Items.

THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT has introduced the culture of cotton in the vicinity of Danassons with seed procured from the United States. It succeeds well.

The Colonization Society of New Jersey propose to purchase a tract of land in Liberia comprising \$160,000 acres, and call it "New Jersey."

The population of New Orleans is 113,577, of which 17,069 are slaves.

The Mississippi Baptist State Convention has resolved to raise 100,000 to endow a Mississippi college.

It is estimated that there are 20,000 petitioners in Rhode Island for the adoption of the Maine liquor law.

There are 1,200 miles of railroad in Massachusetts, constructed at a cost of \$55,000,000.

The City of London stands upon six hundred and twenty acres. The fixed property in houses located on this small spot is estimated at forty millions sterling; and the value of moveable property in the city is considered to be worth a hundred millions sterling.

Frederick Mandell, formerly an officer in the army, has been committed to prison for sending a threatening letter to Lord John Russell.

The whole outlay already sanctioned for the purposes of Railways in India, independently of the cost of the land, is two million pounds.

A dock-gate man at the port of Dundee, named Thomas Low, who is upwards of sixty years of age, has lately succeeded to an inheritance of about £45,000. He will be considered high now.

Late advices from Rome state that "the Pope is aggrieved at the permission accorded by the Sardinian Government for the erection of a Protestant place of worship at Turin." His Holiness expressed himself to the Sardinian minister at a late diplomatic interview. It is amusing to hear Roman Catholics talk glibly about liberty, freedom, &c., in the face of recent acts and declarations of the head of their church!

The *Warder* states that a solicitor and twenty other persons have abandoned Popery within the last month or two in Dublin.

A great Temperance Petition has been brought into the N. B. House of Assembly, and a Bill founded thereon brought in and read the first time.

Wesleyan Missions.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Halifax Branch Wesleyan Missionary Society will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Argyle Street, on Monday, Feb'y 9th, at 7 P. M. Several Addresses will be delivered, and much interesting intelligence communicated on the present state of the numerous Missions of the Society.

PREPARATORY SERMONS will be preached in the Wesleyan Chapels, on Sunday, Feb'y 8th, when the following Clergymen are expected to officiate, viz:—

Argyle Street Chapel, at 11 A. M., Rev. E. Evans.  
Brunswick Street Chapel, 7 P. M., Rev. C. Churchill.  
11 A. M., Rev. C. Churchill.  
7 A. M., Rev. M. Kibbey, D. D.

A COLLECTION will be made at each service in aid of the Mission Fund.

Halifax, Feb. 6, 1852.

It will be seen by our acknowledgments, from week to week, that some of our brethren are indefatigable in their efforts to procure new subscribers. They have our best thanks; and we believe their Circuits will be the better for the increased circulation of *The Wesleyan* among their people.

By the last Mail, we received without any post-mark, two packages of returned papers for two subscribers, containing numbers from November last. Surely this is not right. One of the parties it was said had removed from the country, the other refused to take the paper.—Had the papers been returned at once, we should have avoided some little expense, as every number costs us something. When parties have removed, or refuse a paper, we should be notified without delay.

A correspondent from New Brunswick, says—"I heartily approve of Brother Beal's remarks, and hope the Brethren will all contribute something to your columns."

We have received several intimations to the following effect:—"Your articles on Baptism are well liked."

Several articles prepared for this number have been excluded to make room for Parliamentary intelligence.

Letters and Notices Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Rev. W. Allen, (40s.), Rev. T. Gaetz (3 new subs.), Rev. R. A. Chesley (5s. 2 new subs.), Rev. R. Weddall (new sub.), Nathan Tupper, Esq., Cornwallis, (5s.), J. B. Harris, Esq., St. John's, Newf., (new sub. 55s. also 100s. from J. J. Rogerson, Esq.), Rev. J. Allison, (40s.), Mr. Thos. Crowe, (100s.)

Attention of address attended to.

The package of papers always leaves our office well wrapped up.

The money referred to was not handed over to us, but supposed to be forgotten. We have sent the paper order of from the beginning of the present half-year.

Marriages.

At St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. T. L. Connolly, V. G., Mr. Charles Jos. Dwyer, to Miss Anne Elizabeth O'Donnell, both of this city.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. D. W. C. Dincock, Mr. William H. Macleod, to Miss Amelia McNeil.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. A. S. Hunt, A. M., Mr. David Lyons, to Miss Newcomb, daughter of the late M. Newcomb, Esq., all of Lower Percival, Cornwallis.

At Waymouth, by the Rev. Charles Randall, on the 19th inst., Captain John H. Titus, of Digby Neck, to Alice J. Cosman, sixth daughter of Mr. Peter Cosman, of the former place.

On the 20th Dec., by the Rev. Geo. Johnson, Mr. William Gordon, to Miss HUDDLESTON, Parish of Botford, County of Westmoreland, N. B.

On Thursday, Jan. 15th, by the Same, Mr. John CHARLES, of Moncton, to Miss Sarah E. TRUMAN, daughter of Mr. Wm. Truman, senr, of Point de Baze, Westmoreland N. B.

At Charlottetown on the 15th ult., by the Rev. Mr. McNair, Lieutenant MILFORD, of the 42nd Highlanders, to MARGARET, eldest daughter of David Wilson, Esq., all of Charlottetown.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Smith, Mr. C. CHERRY, to Miss MEALEY, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Mealey, all of Portland, N. B.

Deaths.

At Crow Harbour, County of Guysborough, in Nov. last, MIGNIEL DENNIS, the old chief of the Micmac tribes of Cape Breton, aged 90 years.

At Manchester, on Friday evening 16th inst. Mrs Lydia M STEELE, the beloved wife of John A. Steele, Esq., in the 85th year of her age, leaving a husband and eight children to mourn their loss.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, 31st—pkt brig Boston, True, Boston, 42 hours to Sunbro Light, to B. Wier & Co.—12 passengers; scchs Garland, Reynolds, Bunn, Key, 22 days; to Master—(put into Liscomb Harbour, 16th inst); Good Intent, Shelmut, Place, 27 days; to Salter & Training; Florence, Locke, New York, 5 days; Young Hunter, Malone, St Pierre, N. F., 4 days—with the mail.

SUNDAY, 1st—U. S. Steamship Huntville, Lyons, Havre, 17 days, bound to New York—short of coal—experienced heavy gales; King Nisibis, St John's, N. F., 15 days.

WEDNESDAY, 4th—E. M. Steamship Niagara, Stone, Liverpool, G. B., 18 days; bound to New York—experienced heavy gales; Opray, Corbin, St John's, N. F., 4 days; Liverpool Packet, McLearn, N. S., 10 hours to Master.

THURSDAY—brigt Susan, Mann, Arecibo, P. R. 27 days; to G. H. Starr; scchr. Margaret, Sterling, New York, 67 hours.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6—E. M. Steamship America, Shannon, Boston, 42 hours, to S. Cunard & Co.—34 passengers, 1 for Halifax; Brig Tiberius, Moore, Matanzas, 20 days; to Salter & Training; Schr. William, Goodwin, Arecibo, P. R., 24 days; to J. Whitman; R. M. Steamer Europa, from Liverpool, G. B., to S. Cunard & Co.

Jan'y 31—scchs Nella, Cahoon, E. W. Indies—D. Wier & Co.; Elmeria, McLarson, New York—John Tobin.

Feb. 3—brigt William Young, Young, Jamaica—John Whitman.

Feb. 4th—Steamship Niagara, Stone, New York; brig Boston, True, Boston, by B. Wier & Co.; brig Hawk, Irwin, B. W. Indies, by Hugh Lyle; scchr. Clmura, Bolog, do by J. & M. Tobin.

Feb. 6—brigt Mary, Swain, Porto Rico—G. H. Starr; scchr. Susan Stairs, Mason, Orlans, N. F.—J. & V. Tobin.

CLEARED.

Spoken, no date, lat 37, lon 79 23, brig Maude, 4 days from Halifax, bound South.

Falmouth, Dec 20th—arrd, brig Rapid, Crowell, Baltimore.

Barbados, Dec 3rd—arrd, Peerless, St John's N. F. 10th—Crescent, Nickerson, Port Medway, 24 days; 19th—Swift, do, 14 days.

Brigt Eagle, from Matanzas, reports—left brig Tiberius, Moore, to sail in 3 days for Halifax; Mata, Clewley, to sail in 3 days for do.—arrd about 1st inst, 10 days from Kingston. On the 23th ult lat 40 41, lon 85, saw a schooner hull painted with metallic paint, black hull-warks, mast heads black, main-top-mast standing, sails flying to pieces, covered with ice.

Schr Pearl from Fortune Bay, lost bowsprit of Maria Joseph, on Thursday night. Schr Niger, McLeod, sailed 4 days previous to Sydney, C. B.

Schr Uly, Burke, from Halifax for Newfoundland, totally wrecked near Moody Point, Mainadieu—struck a rock—crew saved.

Schr responsible, Mann, for P. E. Island from Boston, driven ashore near Plaster Cove by the ice—crew saved.

St John, N. B., Jan 21—arrd bark Mersoy, Armstrong, Windsor.

Boston, Jan 23rd—The Boston, True, from Halifax, 19th. Old heavy Western gales, and on the 17th, shipped a sea, which started water casks, stove bul-warks, and lost stern boat. Was near Cape Ann 15th, completely encased with ice, and hauled off—wind heavy and thick snow storm.

New York, Jan 25—arrd brig Hudson, McMonagle, 29 days; Pigeon, McCreedy, St Domingo 29 days. The P. came to anchor near the Light Ship on Tuesday night, when the ice came afoul of her, and drove her ashore on the East Bank. Had to slip both anchors, and succeeded in getting off by the aid of the steamboat Telegraph.

Whitman, Jan 21—arrd brig Lily, Owen, St Thomas. Schr Young Hunter reports, left Schr Triumph, Grant, from Guysborough for Fortune Bay. The wreck of a new vessel about 47 tons, came ashore on Dog Island, (St Pierre), dispersed and abandoned, was got off and towed into St Pierre, 3rd inst—laden with cats and lumber. Some seamen's chests with their clothes, were found on board.

Brigt Boston reports, brig Scotia, Pinkney, to sail in 2 days for Halifax.

By Telegraph—Boston, Jan 31st—arrd, scchs John Essey, Curry, Halifax; Actress, Curry, do.

Brigt New Firm, was sold at St John's N. F. for £1800, and sailed for Bermuda.

Osgay arrived hence, at St John's N. F., 27th ult. 2 1/2 days. Reports, brig Spray, Dunstie, to sail in 3 days for Boston.

St John, N. F., 9th ult—Arrd brig Tweed, Shellmuff, Sydney, bound to Halifax, experienced heavy weather 27th Dec, lost sails, stove post, carried away bul-warks, cook house and tiller, into Bath to repair damages.

Harbour Grace, 27th ult—Cata of Isabella, Tarbet, West Indies.

New York, Feb 3—arrd Victoria, Kingston.

Brigt Fanny, at Lunenburg, reports—on the 19th November lat 63, lon 50, bound Am ship Caroes, J. S. Perry, master, abandoned. She was laden with goods, from Glasgow, bound to Boston; jib-boom, fore-top-mast and rudder gone; had passengers on board, and it is presumed they had abandoned her for another vessel. The crew were taken off by ship Vanguard, from Liverpool, and arrived at New York 7th Dec.

Schr Florence reports—left brig Laura Day; and scchr Margaret, Sterling; at New York—to sail 37th ult for Halifax.

Brigt Fanny, Rudolf, was to leave Lunenburg for Halifax on Tuesday morning 2d inst.

New York, Jan 25—Fish prices current—We understand 1500 brls Halifax No 3 mtl have been taken out of bond for shipment to Jamaica; 23—arr Hudson, McMonagle, Inagua.

Greenock, Jan 2—The Aurora, Ross, from Pietou, 13th ult, in lat 45 30, lon 40 20, encountered a gale from W. N. W. shipped a heavy sea, which washed William Wood, a seaman, aged 22, belonging to Aberdeen, overboard, and although every exertion was made to save him, he was drowned.

Prices current at Kingston, Jam, 15th Jan—Codfish in casks, 12s 6d, salt; do in boxes, 16s; Mackerel, No 3, 28s, dull; Herring, No 1, round, 18s, dull; Alewives, No 1, 20s; Salmon, No 1, 7s; Cod Oil, 2s 6d; Butter, 8d; W Pine Lumber, 7s; Cedar Shingles, 12s.

By Telegraph—New York, 3rd Feby—Arrd Victoria, Barnett, Kingston.

By Telegraph dated New York 2nd Feby—At St Thomas, barque Fame, Moses, from Glasgow for Boston. Brigt Standard of Yarmouth, from Newport, had called and sailed. Brigt Richard Cobden, from New York, had called and sailed.