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Poetry.

"THE LORD GOD IS A SUN."

God is a Sun; His glories shine
O'er earth with brilliancy divine;
But, on the Christian's lonely way,
His presence kindles constant day:
No cloud need that bright radiance dim,
No lack have they who trust in Him.

God is a sun: His presence cheers
The wanderer through the vale of tears:
No warmth—save where His sunbeams glow;
No light—save where His glories flow;
No hope—save when his cheering ray
Illumes the pilgrim's onward way.

God is a sun: in sorrow's night
He scatters hope, and joy, and light;
Gilds the dark billow's surging foam,
And shines upon the saint's bright home:
Gaze on the sun with tearful eyes,
And, lo! the rainbow beauties rise.

O be my sun, while in life's morn!
My onward path with grace adorn:
Each day, in sunlight I would dwell;
Each day, Thy presence I would feel:
And, when life's noonday wanes to night,
"At evening time it shall be light."

And when all earthly shadows fly,
And Jordan's billowy flood rolls high,
Thy radiance then shall brightly gleam,
And make dark death a golden stream:
Th' plunge beneath the awful wave,—
The Sun can cheer—the Lord can save!

—Wesley in *Mystic*.

Christian Miscellany.

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

All Things Fading.

The day is calm, and sunny, and bright,
and clear, and beautiful, and cool, and sweet,
and cheerful on every side. But the sun is
soon in the meridian, and moves swiftly to
the evening shades, where the lovely day
will soon be lost amid the surrounding dark-
ness.

The rose is sweet, and fragrant, and love-
ly. Its companions are many, and pretty,
and delicate, and meek, and fair, and rich,
and "beautiful exceedingly." But how
soon the rose fades, and the flowers wither!
Their fragrant how quickly gone! their
beauty how speedily fled!

The birds of the air, sweet children of
song, are here to-day, and to-morrow are
gone. Let us go into the groves. Hark!
I ten to those songs of love. How free,
how joyful, how varied, how gay, how mel-
liferous! It seems as if the woodlands were
alive with their song, caroling their sweet
strains of praise till the sound goes up on
high. Walk again into the forest. The
birds have flown—they are gone, all gone.
Their songs are hushed—their melodies are
ended—and silence, universal silence reigns!

It is spring-time. The green grass ap-
pears—the leaves put forth—the waters go
murmuring on—the meadows are adorned
in vernal beauty, and all nature smiles with
joy. All things how blithe, how cheerful,
how musical, how glad, how full of anima-
tion, life, and cheer! But autumn comes—
the verdure fades—the brook ceases to flow
—the meadows are sere—the forests are
dismantled of their leaves, and nature as-
sumes a sober and songless mood. How
wondrous the change! Surely we live in a
world subject to mutation, where the bright-
est things soon fade, and where the loveliest
die.

But man comes forth on the stage of life,
and looks healthful, proud, and vigorous,
"rejoicing as a strong man to run a race."
Is he not immortal? and while all else fades
and dies, will he not indeed abide forever?
Verily nay. "His breath is in his nostrils."
He too is swiftly passing away.

"His wasting life grows shorter still,
As days and months increase;
And every beating pulse he tells
Leaves but the number less."

In that very day he proudly boasts of his
strength, and thinks himself immortal, in
that very day he perisheth, and is no more.
"All flesh is as grass, and as the flower of
the field so he fadeth. The wind passeth
over it, and it is gone, and the place there-
of knoweth it no more."

"Be wise then, mortal, while you may,
For swiftly time is flying;
The thoughtless man that laughs to-day,
To-morrow may be dying!"

Rebuke in Love.

Rebuke in love, but not in anger; for an-
ger disturbs your judgment, dethrones your
reason, envenoms your language, and turns
your rebuke into recrimination. This closes
the heart of your brother against you.—
The main avenue of his heart is pervious
only to love. Violence is sure to close it
against you.

Rebuke in love, and reprove in specific
failings. But do not wait until a long cata-
logue of sins has been run up against your
brother and then overwhelm him with whole-
sale denunciation. No, no! Reproof, to be
of service, must be *specific*. This whole-
sale rebuke, especially if you wait till your
feelings are turned against your brother, to
administer it, will be construed into *twit-
ting*—that contemptible low vice, so often
indulged in by sinners.

Rebuke in love, again I say, but not ge-
nerally and indefinitely. For I once knew
a young lady, who injured her son by this
imprudent practice. He bore the profession
of Christ, but was wild and restive, and did
many things which merited rebuke daily.—
But these things were not rebuked daily,
but suffered to accumulate, till some un-
timely event soured the temper of the un-
usually kind lady, when she came down upon
him with accumulated guilt, and overwhelm-
ed him with a torrent of rebuke, good in
kind, but excessive in quantity. This al-
ways threw the son upon the defensive; for,
however willing he might have been to have
his errors reproofed as they were committed,
he could not submit to such a violent array,
or plead guilty to such an accumulated
charge.

Rebuke in love; for love is the channel,
ordained of heaven, for reproof to flow in,
and it can flow smoothly in no other. Let
love but knock at the heart's gate, and its
porter openeth; but anger may thunder at
the gate for admittance, with all his train,
and thunder in vain. The heart will sur-
render only to the omnipotence of love.—
Herald and Journal.

Female Piety.

The gem of all others which enriches the
coronet of a woman's character, is unaffected
piety. Nature may lavish much on her per-
son; the enchantment of the strength of the
intellect; yet her loveliness is "uncrowned,
till piety throws around the whole the sweet-
ness and power of its charms. She then
becomes unearthly in her desires and asso-
ciations. The spell which bound her affec-
tions to the things below is broken, and she
mounts on the silent wings of her fancy and
hope to the habitation of God, where it is
her delight to hold communion with the spi-
rits that have been ransomed from the thral-
dom of Earth, and wreathed with a garland
of glory. Her beauty may throw a magical
charm over many; princes and conquerors
may bow at the shrine of her beauty and
love; the sons of science may embalm her
memory in the page of history; yet her pi-
ety must be the ornament, her pearl. Her
name must be written in "The Book of
Life," that when the mountains fade away,
and every memento of earthly greatness is
lost in the general wreck of nature, it may
remain and swell the list of that mighty
throne who have been clothed in the mantle
of righteousness, and their voices attuned to
the melody of Heaven. With such a trea-
sure, every lofty gratification on earth may
be purchased; friendship will be doubly
sweet; pain and sorrow will lose their sting,

and the character will possess a price far
above rubies; life will be but a pleasant vi-
sit to earth, and death the entrance upon a
joyful and perpetual home. And when the
notes of the last trumpet shall be heard, and
sleeping millions awake to judgment, its pos-
sors shall be presented faultless before
the throne of God with exceeding joy and
glory that shall never wear away.

Such is piety. Like a tender flower,
planted in the fertile soil of a woman's heart,
it grows, expanding its foliage, and impart-
ing its fragrance to all around, till trans-
planted it is set to bloom in perpetual vigour
and unfading beauty in the Paradise of
God.

In conclusion I will say, following this
star it will light you through every labyrinth
in the wilderness of life, gild the gloom that
will gather round you in a dying hour, and
bring you safely over the tempestuous Jordan
of death into the haven of promised and
eternal rest.—*Phila. Sat. Courier.*

A Heart-reading Reproof.

A short time since, a lady who had been
remarkable for her thoughtlessness, request-
ed a professedly pious lady to accompany
her that day to visit another lady, who was
also professedly pious.

The afternoon passed away, and the sub-
ject of religion was not mentioned—probably
for fear of offending the gay friend who pro-
posed the visit. As the two neighbours
walked towards home, the first-mentioned
remarked that she had lost the afternoon, for
nothing would have induced her to leave
home, but the expectation of hearing some-
thing about religion; but she added, "I
came to the conclusion that there is nothing
in religion, or that my neighbours do not
possess it, for if they did, they would speak
to me about my soul." She said she had
been greatly alarmed about herself for several
days; but had concluded that afternoon,
that if religion was not worth talking about,
it was not worth thinking of.

"Never," said that pious neighbour,
"shall I forget that look of despair and re-
proach. I felt that I had murdered a soul
by my neglect."—*American Messenger.*

Reading the Scriptures.

The value and desirableness of the art of
reading well, are never more strikingly sug-
gested than when it is employed in reading
the Scriptures aloud. In the sacred desk,
or in the social meeting, or at domestic wor-
ship, how greatly it adds to the beauty and
impressiveness of the service, if the grand
and beautiful phraseology of the Sacred
Word be given forth by a tasteful reader.—
Good reading is often the best commentary.
The shades of thought can be expressed by
the inflection and emphasis of a reader that
enters into the meaning and spirit of a pas-
sage, with a clearness that no exposition
would improve. When enunciated rightly,
and clothed with devout feeling, what is so
striking and so impressive as the words of
the Spirit? How inexcusably negligent are
most of our pulpit readers! How little of
the divine force of the Bible is realized in
this part of public worship! And at the fire-
side, where assembled children listen to the
daily perusal of the Bible, how much its so-
lemnity and attractiveness would be en-
hanced if read clearly, intelligently, and well!
No one can read well who does not read
understandingly. The passage to be read
at church ought to be first studied, and its
meaning and spirit clearly possessed. It
would not then be an unmeaning service, as
it now too often is.

The Dead Tree.

A few years ago, during a revival of reli-
gion in one of the country towns of New
England, the wife of an infidel farmer be-
came deeply interested in her spiritual wel-
fare. He opposed and reviled her. On a
Sabbath morning she urged him to accom-
pany her to church. "No," he replied, in

a spirit of defiance; "I am going to the
wood-lot, to cut wood." The wife, with a
saddened heart, went alone to church. The
husband, with an angry spirit, yoked his ox-
en, took his axe, and went to the woods.
Wishing to leave the young and thrifty trees
to grow and increase, he looked about to find
some dead tree to cut down. He soon found
one, and placing his axe at its roots, he said,
"This is dead and fit for nothing but to be
burned." Instantly an unseen monitor whis-
pered in his ear, "And what are you but a
dead tree, fit for nothing but to be burned?"
It was a barbed arrow which pierced his
heart. He could not extract it. He struck
a few blows upon the tree, and then in re-
morse and anguish hastened home. His wife
returned from church to find him in their
chamber upon his knees, with his Bible be-
fore him, praying, O Lord, "be merciful to
me a sinner."

The Power of Divine Truth.

At a meeting of the London Religious
Tract Society, the Rev. James Hill, former-
ly of Calcutta, related the following fact re-
specting Captain Connolly, whose overland
tour to India had lately been published.

The Captain went out, a stranger to God
and to true religion; but his sisters were
pious ladies, and one of them happened be-
fore he went, to put into his baggage a Bi-
ble. I think he had never read, never look-
ed into it. It so happened that on his jour-
ney to India, he was taken captive by a
tribe of Turcomans, through the treachery
of his guide. He was made prisoner for a
short time. On one occasion he was loading
a camel with his own baggage, which had
been taken from him, and out dropped the
Bible which his sister had given him. He
took it up; he had never read it before, and
he sat down on his own baggage, that he
was employed in loading upon the camel,
and he read of the "unsearchable riches of
Christ." His mind was in a state to receive
the truth; and he told me in Calcutta, that
the religious impression made on his heart
was made on that occasion, as he sat amidst
the wilds of the Turcoman country.

Falling Flat on the Promises.

A negro in Virginia, who was remarkable
for his good sense, and his knowledge of the
essential truths of Christianity, and especi-
ally for his freedom from all gloomy fears in
regard to his eternal state, was once address-
ed on this wise: "You seem to be always
comfortable in the hope of the Gospel. I
wish you would tell me how you manage
it, to keep so steadily in this blessed frame
of mind." "Why Massa," he replied, "I
just fall flat on the promises, and I pray right
up;" an answer that would do honour to the
head and heart of a philosopher, and that
contains in it the true secret of earthly hap-
piness.

Choice Sayings.

When the multitude applaud you, serious-
ly ask what evil you have done; when they
censure you, what good.

It is better to go with the few to heaven,
than with the multitude to hell, and so be
lost for the sake of company.

Satan's fiercest temptations are usually di-
rected against the most gracious heart: he
is too crafty a pirate to attack an empty ves-
sel.

The Antinomians erroneously hold, that
we are justified from eternity; this doctrine
is a key which opens the door to all licenti-
ousness.—*Thomas Watson.*

Our hearts by nature are like the load-
stone, which refuseth gold and pearls, and
only attracts rust and iron. Unregenerate
people fly from God as if they were afraid
of salvation.—*Cripplegate Lectures.*

The root of a tree lies out of sight; so the
affections. When they are set upon the
world, what they do they do slyly. The soul
is lost without noise.

I am too much a catholic to be a Roman
Catholic.

Missionary Intelligence.

(From Wesleyan Notices Newspaper, Feb. 1851.)

Wesleyan Missions in Continental India.

THE MYSORE:—COONGHUL.—Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Joseph Morris, dated Coonghul, November 21st, 1850.

Coonghul, although it has been one of the Society's Stations for the last nine years, has had less of continuous Missionary labour than any other in this Mission. During several years, there has been no resident Missionary. No Christian church has as yet been formed; and our efforts have still to be exclusively directed to the instruction and conversion of the heathen. The talook (or district in charge of the Almildar) of Coonghul, included in a circuit of about fifteen or twenty miles around the Mission-house, contains a population of forty-three thousand, distributed over nearly six hundred villages and hamlets. In these there are about seven hundred heathen temples, in more than five hundred of which the homage due to the one true and living God, is paid to dumb idols, and the abominable rites of a degrading superstition are practised under the venerable name of religious worship. In the talook there are about six hundred Bramins, Ministers of the Hindoo religion; and temple Priests, Bramins, and Shoodras, about four hundred. There is one Jain temple, having a Priest, under whom are several disciples. Of Mussulmans there are about three thousand, who have forty houses of prayer. In the town of Coonghul, a new Roman Catholic chapel has been lately built—built within the walls of the old one;—a fact which does not therefore say much for the advance of Romanism in this place. Priests from Mysore and Bangalore come hither occasionally. I understand, they complain greatly of the obstinacy and hard-heartedness of the Canarese people. Their people are all Tamulians, having for a time employment in Coonghul. Here, then, Satan still has his seat; and deluding error, in its various forms, still holds its sway. Externally, Hindooism is far less powerful than it once was. There are more than a hundred heathen temples in the neighbourhood that are in ruins, and entirely abandoned. The larger number of those having idols and Priests are in great part supported by grants of land made in former times. I believe, also, that its hold, as a system, on the minds of numbers of the better-disposed, is loosened and gone; but still, from caste prejudices, from the crimes and sins it either sanctions, or for which it offers such easy terms of expiation, the masses of the people cling to it with fearful fatality. There are few, however, in Coonghul and its neighbourhood, who have not heard again and again our testimony against idolatry, and our statement of the Gospel plan of salvation. The people are willing to hear, and ready enough to dispute. As the common objections are not difficult to be silenced, we generally secure a quiet hearing for the Gospel. We have some common ground with all: all readily admit the sinfulness of man; that sin must be atoned for; and that without a Mediator sinners cannot come to God: our business is therefore to show them the utter uselessness of their washings, ceremonies, and pilgrimages to take away sin, and the folly of putting their helpless idols in the place of the true Mediator, Jesus Christ.

Our Canarese schools are well attended; and it is encouraging to observe the correct acquaintance with the facts and doctrines of the Gospel which these schools are the means of imparting, not only to the boys, but to the adults, of the villages in which they are established. The people are accustomed to resort to the school-rooms to hear the Scriptures and Catechisms read. Five of such schools, however, are all that our means allow, though it costs but about eighty rupees a year for the support of each. Extended vernacular education in these parts remote from large cities and European influence, would be of great aid to the Missionary. The Mysore Government makes a liberal grant for an English school in each of the four divisions of the country, two of which are under the care of our Missionaries. These schools, as well as the Mysore

Rajah's school, are the means of giving to numbers of youth not only a knowledge of the English language and elements of European science, but of Christian and Gospel truth. Several youths from these schools are in Government employ in this neighbourhood. One of them came to me the other day for an English Bible. He said he wished to possess an entire copy of our Shastras. I said, "How can you, you have been so well instructed in the Christian religion, remain an idolater, fold your hands and make prostration to a senseless and helpless idol?" He said, "I do not worship idols. These people, who know nothing, do as their forefathers did; but it is all idle and vain." "If so," I said, "why do you not leave such a vain and useless system?" I then explained to him the nature and object of Baptism, told him that God required all who professed to believe the Gospel to be true, to come out from their idolatrous neighbours, and urged him at once to forsake Heathenism, and come into the true way. The cursed bondage of caste holds such a one back; nevertheless, it was not difficult to see that the truth had an influence on his mind. This lad had been used to long familiarity with the truth, and is one of the instances in which we see the great value of the school-room in our Mission-work. Indeed, unless some extraordinary outpouring of the influence of the Holy Ghost on India take place, in answer to the prayers of God's people, the means of teaching in the school-room must be greatly enlarged ere we shall see any extensive change for the better in the moral and spiritual state of any class of natives. It would be a glorious and hopeful thing to see a Christian school in every one of the towns and villages of this country, in which there are now either no schools at all, or those in which, besides the alphabet and arithmetic, the boys read nothing but idle or filthy tales. As the attention of Government has long been turned to this subject, it is to be hoped that some general plan will be soon adopted, which shall insure at least instruction in geography and true history, in the place of the crimes and debaucheries of the Hindoo gods. And why should not they be instructed in Government schools in Christianity, too? The people are everywhere willing to send their children to Mission schools. If the same amount of money which is annually given to heathen establishments in this country were given for the better education of the people, the cursed dominion of idolatry and its licentious priesthood would soon vanish.

Correspondence.

JUDGE MARSHALL'S LETTERS

(Continued from Athenaeum of the 26th instant.)

Injuries from Intemperance. THE CHURCH.

The injuries to the spiritual interests, are, undoubtedly, the most deplorable of all the ruinous effects of the use of intoxicating drinks. Viewing the numerous instances, continually exhibited, of the evil results of that use, it might have been supposed, that religious professors, as a precautionary duty, and, especially, in compliance with the gracious commands to circumspection and watchfulness, as regards themselves, and to benevolence, and good example towards others, would have refrained entirely from the baneful habit. But, alas, it has not been so, either in the United Kingdom, or any other country, and the consequences have been, that notwithstanding all the superior motives which should have influenced, and been binding upon such professors, and with all the high and holy safeguards with which they are favoured, very many of these have become wretched castaways, ruined for time and eternity; while, a still greater number have lost the love and zeal they once possessed, and are but as withered branches, having, it may be, a name to live, while in reality they are dead, as to spiritual power and usefulness. It is a sorrowful employment, to exhibit the evils which have afflicted the Christian church, in all its departments and interests, through this awful scourge, which, more than martyrdom, or the fiercest persecutions, has blighted and destroyed the bloom of piety, the influence of religious example, and retarded and prevented the extension of

the Redeemer's Kingdom. The interests of sacred truth, however, require, that this description, especially, of the ruinous results of the drinking custom, should be set forth, at least in a general form, as being the most deeply injurious of all. It is requisite also, as a solemn warning and caution to all such professors, who have a lively regard for their own safety and Christian advancement, and cherish a desire for the spread of pure and undefiled religion. What will here be given, therefore, as well as all which may be found in other parts of these letters, on this most important topic of the general subject, will not, it is hoped, be viewed by any, as an un-called-for exhibition; much less, as proceeding from any wanton disposition or desire, to depreciate the character of such professors, in general. I trust it will candidly be viewed, as is sincerely intended, rather as a kind and friendly warning, from a brother professor, who has received much saddening information on the subject; and who earnestly desires the advancement of the divine Kingdom upon earth, the happiness of all his brethren in the church universal, and the real welfare of the whole family of man. The exposure of such evils, though grievous to the view, will, doubtless, in some degree at least, contribute to future good, in the way of restraint and prevention. Moreover, in essaying to exhibit the numerous varieties of afflicting effects, from the pernicious source under consideration, it would have been inconsistent and improper, to have omitted this class of them, the most destructive and deplorable of all. In this place, however, only some brief particulars will be given, as to this form of injury; and more enlarged information and details, will, more appropriately, be afforded, in a subsequent letter, which will treat of the general state of religion in the United Kingdom. To proceed then in an orderly manner, regarding these injuries to the Church, we may notice:—

First.—Neglect of religious means. The sale and consumption of intoxicating drinks, cause this evil to a most grievous and ruinous extent, in the United Kingdom. The following, among many other testimonies, are decisive on the point:—"The drinking customs of England are a great stumbling-block in the way of the people receiving the gospel." It is the duty of every Christian to remove that stumbling-block out of the way.—*Rev. J. Sherman.* "Drinking, keeps myriads from the house of God, banishes the Bible from their houses, destroys their character, burns up the body, and damns the immortal soul.—*Rev. B. W. Noel, M. A.*" "Temperance Societies are formed to put an end to a sin that empties our places of worship.—*Rev. J. Bennett.*" The following particulars have been ascertained and made public, by some of the Temperance Missionaries in London,—“In one court, consisting of 60 families, or about 300 persons, it could only be ascertained that four families, or about 20 persons, attended any place of worship, while only eight possessed the Scriptures—of 11,371 families, visited by the missionaries during the first eight months of the mission, 3,505 were found to be without a bible in the house. Assuming five persons, as the average number of each family, the total number thus visited, will amount to 56,855 persons, of whom 17,525 never read, nor hear read, the word of God, and are in all probability as ignorant of its general contents, as of the statute-books of the realm.—It was not because these people were without the means of purchasing a Bible, that they were without one, but the sole cause was, their intemperance, in perhaps every instance.”

Secondly.—Sabbath Schools. Vast multitudes of children are withheld from these schools, through the intemperance and consequent disregard of their parents, and their inability to furnish them with suitable clothing, in which to attend; and instead of being placed under the light and influence of the living and saving truth, the children are left to the unrestrained indulgence of their naturally depraved propensities, and speedily learn to drink and swear, violate the sabbath, in various forms, and sink deeper and deeper in profanity, guilt, and hardihood. Thus, being first contaminated themselves, they, in turn, assist to contaminate and ruin their more youthful associates. But even as to those who are favoured with that mode of instruction, how very few, comparatively, are really or ultimately profited by it. These

schools have been called nurseries for the church, and, doubtless, if the children instructed therein were faithfully warned and cautioned, both in the school by the teachers, and out of it, by parents and guardians, against this and every other enticing and evil influence; and if the latter would perform their duty to the children, by restraining them from modes and scenes of temptation and wickedness, a large proportion, sooner or later, and, most probably, some of them early, would, through the divine goodness, and according to numerous encouraging promises, be received into the bosom of the church, and adorn her courts, and the walks of life. But, alas, what a different scene has the subsequent course of many, and indeed, even far the most of them presented. The following, are among the numerous proofs of this melancholy truth. "A Sunday School teacher, having made enquiry into the characters of the first hundred scholars, admitted into the school, discovered, that of 65 only, whose characters were fully known to him, 38 were confirmed drunkards. At that time, one had caused the death of his mother, at a public house; and five had been transported. Out of the entire hundred, only two had joined themselves to Christian churches." The Rev. W. R. Baker speaks of the master of a village school near London, who, on looking into the characters of 130 persons, then living in the village, whose names appeared in the register of the school, ascertained that 91 were open drunkards." I have lately examined the roll book of a Sunday School, says a certain writer, and the register of a church, both accurately kept, during twenty years. The number of children admitted to the School, during this period, has been 2164—the new members of the church have been 150!! and but half of these, or 75, came from the Sabbath School! A pious teacher not long since, showed me the names of about 60 scholars, who had been under his care in a Sabbath School; he had traced the course of them all, and found, that one half had been ruined by drinking!" The Rev. W. Wight, B.A., says; "There was, a few weeks since, placed in my hands, a document drawn up by an individual who is not an abstainer, being an account of eight Sunday School teachers, and seven out of the eight had been ruined from this cause, nor need we wonder at these statements, when it is considered, that into only one, of the many tea gardens in London, 4 or 5000 persons, (chiefly young,) have been known to enter on a Sabbath evening; and numbers of these, continue drinking intoxicating liquors until midnight."

Thirdly.—Members of Churches. Of the extent of the injuries and ruin among these, in the various denominations, in the United Kingdom, from the same destructive cause, the following testimonies, among numerous others, have from time to time been recorded, in various publications. The Rev. W. R. Baker has stated, that "he has now had nearly 20 years' experience in the ministry, and the result of his observation and experience, is, that full five sixths, (or 84 out of every 100) of the cases in which Christian professors have been expelled from Christian communion, or have been obliged to withdraw from it, have been cases of intemperance." "There has scarcely been an instance requiring from me the exercise of church discipline, or the exclusion of members, which did not arise from the use of strong drink."—*Rev. John Campbell, D.D.* "Let our church books be examined, and we shall find, that nineteen out of twenty, of every act of backsliding and apostasy, may be traced directly or indirectly to drinking."—*Rev. B. Parsons.* "Ninety cases out of every hundred, calling for church discipline, are through strong drinks."—*Rev. Mr. Dickenson.* The pastor of a Church in Northamptonshire, has publicly stated, that every case of exclusion from that church, during the last fifty years, has, by reference to the church books, been traced to intemperance. It is estimated that about thirty thousand, if not more, members of Christian churches in Great Britain, are, every year, ejected, whose fall may be traced to the habitual use of intoxicating drinks.

Fourthly.—Ministers of religion. Even in the sacred and deeply responsible ministry itself, not merely a few, but very many in all, in the United Kingdom, have fallen and been degraded and lost, from the same sensual and ruinous practice. Here, also,

the proofs and have m sacred order would not the faults of or any other

"The Re one month ministers suspended I have my ey popular an who are no drink has si Nearly al found on t the last fit of intoxic Dr. R. G. mentary C all, of perso generally, a others, yiel He answer several cle of intemper ing expell gross intem dior. I kn indulgence, know sever their churc with their they depen

"I reme I was able ters of the ry great di ards, or so ing, that were great —L. Wood

In the Sense," b Curate, is former edit thor has re in the cou the followi man and h her more v from the f previous N ard. I w Church, a half off. (neighbour

It is but many of the periods sev hand, howe my journe heard of a perance of tions, and known to t try, who, i make any on the sub is engaged coffee-hous the kingdo of seven in three year in the hot were more came into a state of Temperan last, is an which, as much emp "Is there of secular tions, as al a minister calling, as from the s all. The space, as The ordin October, a ond mem before the of gross a No fewer charged a all the co same artic dinner, em language- incongruit frequently and broad

the proofs are most deplorably numerous, and have mostly been given by those in the sacred order, who, it must be concluded, would not wantonly expose or exaggerate the faults or vices of their brethren, in this or any other respect.

"The Rev. W. Jay of Bath, states, that in one month, not less than seven dissenting ministers came under his notice, who were suspended through intoxicating liquors." "I have my eye at this moment on three highly popular and zealous dissenting ministers, who are now dead, while they live. Strong drink has slain them."—Rev. B. Parsons. "Nearly all the blemishes which have been found on the characters of Ministers, for the last fifty years, have arisen from the use of intoxicating liquors."—Rev. R. Knill. Dr. R. G. Dodds was asked by the Parliamentary Committee—"Are you aware of all of persons more correct in their conduct generally, and more moral, clergymen and others, yielding to habits of intemperance?" He answered "Yes, I have the pain to know several clergymen who are addicted to habits of intemperance. I remember one, who being expelled his profession, for open and gross intemperance, became a common soldier. I know others, who, from the same indulgence, are filling menial offices; and I know several, who have been expelled from their churches, and are living in disgrace with their relations and others, on whom they depend."

"I remember that at a particular period, I was able to count up nearly forty ministers of the gospel, and none of them at a very great distance, who were either drunkards, or so far addicted to intemperate drinking, that their reputation and usefulness were greatly injured, if not entirely ruined."—L. Woods, D. D.

In the tract under the title "Common Sense," by the Rev. W. Wight, English Curate, is the following clause—"Since the former edition of this tract appeared, the author has received a letter from a gentleman in the county of N—; and from which the following is an extract: 'I am a churchman and love my church, and I should love her more were her hallowed walls cleansed from the foul stain of intemperance. Our previous Minister was a confirmed drunkard. I was obliged to leave my parish Church, and attend one about a mile and a half off. Of seven Church Ministers in this neighbourhood, I have seen five tipsy.'

It is but just and proper to remark, that many of the foregoing testimonies, relate to periods several years back. On the other hand, however, I may mention, that during my journeyings in the United Kingdom, I heard of a number of instances of the intemperance of ministers, of different denominations, and many of such cases were made known to me by their brethren in the ministry, who, it is not at all probable, would make any untrue or exaggerated statement on the subject. A respectable person, who is engaged in keeping rather an extensive coffee-house, in one of the principal cities of the kingdom, informed me, to the effect, that of seven ministers, who, between two and three years ago, or a little over, were lodging in the house at one time, several of them were more or less intemperate; one of whom came into the house, on several evenings, in a state of deep intoxication. In the Scottish Temperance League Review, for November last, is an account of an ordination dinner, at which, as it appears, the wine glasses were much employed. It then goes on to say—"Is there not incongruity here? A mingling of secular customs and tastes, and gesticulations, as absolutely foreign to the entrance of a minister of Christ on the duties of his holy calling, as any orgies that could be called from the service of idols." But this is not all. The incongruity thrives and thickens apace, as the presbyterial diets advance.—The ordination dinner, is on Tuesday the 15th October, and on Tuesday the 22nd, a reverend member of the same body, is brought before the sacred judicature. He is accused of gross and repeated acts of drunkenness. No fewer than eight different instances are charged against him, and "the presbytery find all the counts in the libel, proven." The same article, commenting on that ordination dinner, employs the following just and forcible language—"We have pointed to this special incongruity, as the type of a class but too frequently obtruded throughout the length and breadth of the land—religious men,

mingling the drinking ceremonies of the age, with apparently devout and holy zeal for the extension and prosperity of another kingdom—could any incongruity be more incongruous? with dram-shops and drunkards; with poverty, and crime, and disease, and death, constantly urging themselves forward, as the spawn of drunkenness; and demanding the anxious thought of every genuine patriot; and then, opposite to these, the men, who above all men, claim to be possessed of the mission of human redemption from evil, toasting, applauding, and cheering, over their wine—what ecclesiastical appendage could be more absolutely adverse to the whole spirit and bearing of the christian faith? and what more likely to be fastened on, by the eyes of tipplers within or without the religious pale of any christian community whatever, than the opening dinner, the association dinner, the ordination dinner, the mission dinner, or the priestly ecclesiastical dinner, under any name, crowned with bacchanalian draughts of wine?"

From the foregoing instances, and numerous others which might be adduced, how manifest is it, that the drinking habit is most dangerous and ensnaring, seeing that such numbers, even in the sacred order, have thereby been ruined; although having motives and reasons, as to character, position, and responsibility, beyond all other persons, for watchfulness and circumspection, and avoidance of evil. There is, in truth, no foundation for safety, for either the minister, or any other religious professor, except in constantly shunning and rejecting the delusive and pernicious enticement. Even, should the professor who yields to it, be preserved from its most fatal effects, yet, though desiring and endeavouring to avoid all excess, he will, inevitably, at times, be ensnared and brought into that state of improper excitement, that if not a mere formalist, but of a spiritual mind, and who has "tasted of the good word of God and the powers of the world to come," conscience will then reproach him, his heart will condemn him, the Holy Spirit will be grieved, and withdraw, and darkness, doubt, and distress, will inevitably ensue, for Wisdom is a loving spirit, and will not abide when unrighteousness cometh in, or where sensuality of any kind is cherished and obeyed. Every professor of our holy christianity, may be appropriately exhorted, ever to bear in mind the inspired declaration—"if our heart condemn us, God is greater than our heart and knoweth all things."

Fifthly—Sabbath desecration. Of the varied and numerous modes by which this sin is so generally committed, in the United Kingdom, the sale and drinking of intoxicating liquors, is, by far the most extensive and criminal. Several of the publicans have stated, that their receipts are larger on Saturday and Sabbath nights, than on the whole of the other nights of the week. One of them, in Edinburgh, stated, that if they were compelled to close their shops the whole of the Sabbath, they might as well shut them up altogether, as they did more business on that day, than all the rest of the week; and he mentioned, that on the previous evening, he had taken £20 for liquor, after the lighting of the gas. While residing in Edinburgh, in 1847 and 1848, having been told of the desecration of the Sabbath, by the spirit shops being open, and wishing at all times, by personal examination or inspection, to obtain the most accurate knowledge of every subject about which I am enquiring, I went through the thoroughfares called the Grassmarket and the Cowgate, on a Sabbath evening, and within no great distance, I counted 42 spirit shops with the doors standing open, to invite customers to enter; and saw numbers of persons passing in and out of them. I then turned up into another principal street, and counted 20 others, within but a brief space, under the same circumstances; making 62 in all, in only parts of three streets. Doubtless, there were several others within the same range, which might have been entered, by merely lifting a latch. The public religious services had not then closed. It is to be hoped, however, that under the additional legal regulations which have since been made, the desecration of this kind is not so glaring at present. The following statements, contained in an authentic publication, will show the magnitude and enormity of this wickedness, with reference to the Kingdom at large.—"The number of retail licenses granted in 1847 for the sale of

intoxicating liquors, was 244,251. It has been ascertained by actual survey in different parts of the country, that an average of five eighths of the public houses are open for traffic during some portion of the Sabbath. Five-eighths of 244,251, is 152,657. It is a common practice, in public houses, for the different members of the family to take their "turn" in serving customers on the Sabbath; and in this way, each public house will employ, on an average, at least three persons during part of the Sabbath, thus giving 457,971 as the probable number employed every Sabbath in selling intoxicating drinks. Supposing that each open public house has ten customers, on Sabbath, we have 1,526,570 buyers, which being added to the 457,971 sellers, and the 103,604 makers, gives an aggregate of two millions, eighty-eight thousand, one hundred and forty-five persons, in the United Kingdom, who desecrate the Sabbath by the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating beverages." In a Sabbath Alliance publication, there is this remark—"It would not be difficult to show, that the Sabbath in this Christian land, is the day of all others, in which drunkenness, and the crimes which accompany it, most abound."

No. III.

Pastoral Letter of the Romish Bishop of Halifax.

In the quotation at the head of a former article, it will be seen that Dr. Walsh intimates that the Church of Rome is falsely accused of authorizing idolatry in the worship she offers to the Virgin Mary, and to saints and images. That Protestants charge her with this heinous sin is not denied or concealed, and that the charge is well founded is painfully apparent from her own standards and formularies. While the doctrines she promulgates are recognized and defended, and practical effect is given to them in her modes of worship, she stands self-convicted of derogating from the honour which is due to God only, and of transferring that honour to created beings, and to the works of her own hands. If she is ashamed of her avowed tenets, let her abrogate them, and by annulling her formerly authorized decrees proclaim the fallacy of her boasted claims of infallibility. If she still contends for their validity, the Protestants of the British Empire at least will rejoice that she is divested of power to enforce her sanguinary edicts against those who regulate their worship by the word of God, and will await the predicted period when the Lord will assert his supremacy, and destroy her by the brightness of his coming.

The Protestant rule or directory is found in the words of the Lord Jesus himself, "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." If the Romish Church contravenes this command by her decrees and observances, she is guilty of idolatry. This is the point of examination.

A volume might be compiled from her authorized publications, showing that she repudiates the claim of God to undivided worship—that she denies the merits of Christ as being the only procuring cause of spiritual blessing; and eternal life—and that she not only worships the saints by invoking them as mediators, but relies upon their merits for salvation. A few extracts, however, may suffice.

Peter Dens, an undoubted authority says, "Because the saints possess superior excellence, and are the friends of God, it is reasonable to worship them."—Dens, Theol. tom. V, No. 24.

"The Church has appointed the feasts of the saints; so that their worship may be said to be established by precept."—Ibid.

Here the command of God is superseded by the authority of the church. In extenuation it is pleaded by Romanists that the worship paid is inferior to that which is rendered to God, and that supreme regard is to be had to Christ as the Mediator of the new Covenant, not however to the exclusion of the invocation of saints, as intercessors for us.

It were a sufficient refutation of this special pleading to observe, that the scriptures do not authorize these distinctive classes of worship, but require religious homage to be paid to God alone; and that the invocation of saints is an invasion of the priestly office of the Redeemer. But to this must be added the fact that in the Catechism and other Formularies of the Romish Church these distinctions are practically annulled. 1. The names of saints are often associated with the name of God in the same addresses and supplications, and equal honour is thus paid to the creature and the Creator. 2. Not only is the intercession of saints invoked, but their merits are pleaded as the ground of reliance for obtaining the benefits sought, thus rendering them, instead of the atoning sufferings of Christ, the object of faith. The difficulty of laying this before the readers of a newspaper article consists, not in the paucity, but in the abundance of materials furnished by Papal authority. A few examples are subjoined:—

Pope Gregory XVI, in his encyclical letter

of August 15, 1832, enjoins upon all the faithful to render supreme honour to the Virgin Mary in the following words, which appear as if studiously framed to contradict the scriptural exhibition of Christ as the "foundation" laid in Zion, and as the "hope" of believers.

"But that all may have a successful and happy issue, let us raise our eyes to the most blessed Virgin Mary, who alone destroys heresies, who is our greatest hope, yea, the entire ground of our hope." * * * "We will also implore in humble prayer, from Peter, the Prince of the Apostles, and from his fellow-Apostle Paul, that you may all stand as a wall to prevent any other foundation than what hath been laid."—Ency. Letter.

"May the holy prayers of blessed Andrew the Apostle, we beseech thee, O Lord, under our sacrifice pleasing to thee; that what we solemnize in his honour, his merits may render acceptable."—Roman Missal for the Laity.

"Mercifully receive, O Lord, the offerings consecrated to thee by the merits of blessed Felix, and grant that they may be a continual support to us."—Ibid.

"Graciously receive, O God, the offerings we have made, and in consideration of the merits of blessed Marcellus, grant that they may procure for us the helps necessary to our salvation."—Ibid.

"O God, who, to recommend to us innocence of life, wast pleased to let the soul of thy blessed virgin Scholastica ascend to heaven in the shape of a dove, grant, by her merits and prayers, that we may lead innocent lives here, and ascend to eternal joys hereafter."—Ibid.

"Eternal praise, honour, virtue and glory from every creature to the holy and undivided Trinity, to the humanity of our crucified Lord Jesus Christ, to the most blessed and glorious integrity of the fruitful Mary, always Virgin, and to all the saints."—Breviary.

"In a fourth manner God exists in one creature, the Virgin Mary, by identity, because he is the same as she is."—Peter Damian, Cardinal Bishop of Ostia.

The same writer in an address to the Virgin Mary says,

"He that is mighty hath done great things in thee; and all power is given unto thee in heaven and on earth."

A tract was published in Ireland in 1832, "with the permission of superiors," entitled "The little Testament of the Holy Virgin," from which the following is extracted, "As without Mary you can do nothing, so with her you can do all—ALL-POWERFUL Virgin, pray for Ireland."

Now it is put to the common sense of both Protestant and Papist, whether such language does not transfer to a creature the confidence which the apostle Paul reposed in Christ alone, when he exclaims "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me?" It equally repudiates the authority of Christ himself, who, addressing his disciples, says "Without me ye can do nothing."—And it might be difficult for a student at Maynooth to define the distinction between an "All-powerful" being, and the Almighty. If the ascription of omnipotence to a creature is not an act of idolatry, it would be no easy task to show what constitutes that offence.

It may be further remarked that the formularies of this Apostate Church abound with instances in which the names and titles of the Lord Jesus Christ are transferred to the Virgin Mary. Thus, in the Romish Prayer Book she is designated "The Morning Star," a title assumed by Christ, Rev. xxii. 16; "The Gate of Heaven," an appellation which pertains only to Christ, who declares "I am the door." John x. 7. "The Ark of the Covenant." Christ being the propitiatory, in allusion to the mercy seat, or golden cover of the Ark of the Covenant. "The refuge of sinners," a title which can only be applied to God, Ps. xlii. 1, lix. 16, or to Christ, Heb. vi. 18. "The fountain of salvation and grace," a gross perversion of Zech. xiii. 1.

In the Hours of Sarum, a Manual of Devotion, Saint Raphael the archangel is addressed as "the best physician of soul and body."

Saint Claudius is designated "the resurrection of the dead," and "the salvation of all that hope in thee."—Hora sec. usum. Ramanum.

To sober minds it must be apparent that if the application to a creature of Divine titles, and divine attributes, as Omnipotence, and by implication, omniscience and omnipresence, and the ascription of Divine operations, such as answering prayer, purifying the heart, and conferring eternal salvation, be not a deification of the creature, then the grounds upon which the christian doctrine of the Deity of Christ rests are an insufficient basis of that doctrine.

One additional proof of the idolatry, the guilt of which Bishop Walsh endeavours to wipe from his Church, must close this article. The inspired Psalms have ever been considered as models of devotional address to God, by those who seek to worship him acceptably. Now it is known to Bishop Walsh that Cardinal Bonaventure, who is designated the Seraphic Doctor, and was canonized by Pope Sixtus IV, composed a book called the *Mary Psalter*, an edition of which was printed in Rome as recently as 1839, the whole of which the confraternity of the Sacred Rosary are enjoined to recite at least once a week. In this volume the Psalms of David are addressed to the Virgin Mary, the name of Jehovah being expunged, and the name of the Virgin substituted.

tuted! By the canonization of the author of this volume, the Church of Rome has assumed the guilt of its blasphemies, and by enjoining its use, authorizes as gross a form of idolatrous worship as was ever adopted in a temple of heathenism. Let the reader turn to the Psalms in the authorized version, and compare portions of them, with the following blasphemous parody by this Romish saint, which will give a correct conception of the whole work.

"In thee, O Lady have I put my trust; let me never be put to confusion: in thy grace uphold me."

"Thou art my strength and refuge: my consolation and my protection."

"Unto thee have I cried, O Lady, when my heart was in heaviness: and thou hast heard me from the top of the everlasting hills."

"Draw me out of the net that they have privily laid for me: for thou art my helper."

"Into thy hands, O Lady, I commend my spirit: my whole life, and my last day."

If this is not the language of supreme worship, then God was not worshipped by the sweet singers of Israel. But if the phraseology of the Psalms was adapted to the true worship of JEHOVAH, then Divine honours are paid to the creature by this sainted parodist.

Sufficient has been said to establish the charge which the Bishop of Halifax labours vainly to evade. And when the fact is added, that in most of the Romish formularies, the second commandment of the Decalogue, forbidding image worship, is omitted, and the number made up by dividing the tenth commandment into two, and that in those which are published in Protestant countries, into some of which the second is introduced, the phrase "thou shalt not bow down to them" is falsely rendered "thou shalt not adore them," it is obvious that Romish authors feel that their practice is at variance with the Divine law, which they therefore wickedly obliterate, or obscure its meaning by an unfaithful translation.

A PROTESTANT.

For the Wesleyan.
St. John. N. B. Circuit.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER,—A long time has elapsed since I had the pleasure of communicating with you. I had often proposed to do that, in which I am now engaged; but circumstances of one kind, or another, have prevented me from accomplishing my design. You must not suppose that my interest in "The Wesleyan" is abated, or that I do not entertain for it the same high opinion, I formerly did. On these points, a conclusion the very opposite would be the only correct one. But you understand me when I say "Actus non facit rem nisi mens sit rea." In this I must be judged not by deeds or omissions, but by the inclination or disposition of the mind.

My Superintendent has informed you of the gracious manner in which the Lord has visited us in this Circuit. God has blest us with a great and glorious revival, and although it has continued now for upwards of nine weeks, the interest has not in the slightest degree abated. Our special services are still sustained, and numerous and devoutly attended. Indeed, during the last two or three weeks the divine unction, has, if possible, in a more sensible and solemn manner, rested upon all our ministrations. The piety seems to deepen as it extends—the grace seems to acquire strength by its distribution; and as the water of "The River of Life" flows through us, our FAITH, and HOPE, and JOY abound in us by the power of the HOLY GHOST.

"The little cloud increases still,
The heavens are big with rain;
We haste to catch the teeming shower
And all its moisture drain."

The shower, blessed be God has descended, and doth still descend; and its invigorating and fertilizing effects are seen in the conversion and salvation of hundreds of precious souls. At our last Quarterly Meeting, held a few days ago, it appeared that the Lord had, during the Quarter, given us two hundred and fifty-three new members. May his Spirit dwell in them richly, and enable them to stand fast in the liberty wherewith he has made them free. This accession has greatly augmented our classes, and led to the formation of new ones; and to perform "The Quarterly Visitation" now commenced, will require six or seven weeks. The discharge of our duties involves a great deal of both physical and mental exertion; but it is the work, to which the Lord has called us, and we know that according to our day, so shall our strength be.

I have been in several circuits during my nineteen years' itinerancy; but a more affectionate, kind-hearted people, than the Methodists of St. John, I have never met with, nor laboured among. I never was more happy in any circuit, or among any people. Our official brethren form a most efficient staff, and are fully equal to the same instrumentality in either MONTREAL, TORONTO, or QUEBEC; and our membership, generally speaking, as united, and as worthy of the honoured name they bear, as any with which I have been acquainted. To live among such people—to labour among them in word, and in doctrine—to minister unto them in holy things—these are in very deed, great and special privileges; and for them, I now give thanks and praise unto God.

Our Sacramental services have been signally marked by the presence of The Most High. On these occasions we have indeed feasted upon "the heavenly manna," and drank of the fruit of "the true vine." Our last "Love-feast" was held on Thursday evening, the 13th inst. The basement story of "The Centenary Chapel" was literally packed with people. I never saw such a large attendance on any similar occasion anywhere. It exceeded the mammoth tea meeting held in Toronto, in order to celebrate the consummation of the UNION. It was a blessed time; we feasted with JESUS—with PRIESTS, and Kings. SELAH.

I had only just recovered from the most serious illness I have had for thirty years, when our last Missionary Anniversaries commenced. The Lord strengthened me to render some little help at them all. Our special services began immediately after; and by the strength of "the right hand of the Most High," I have been enabled to perform the ordinary work of the Circuit; and with but two or three exceptions, to bear an humble part in all the extraordinary exercises. My own soul has been abundantly blest! The Almighty has often, and in a most gracious manner manifested himself to me. We are happy in OUR SOULS, and in OUR WORK. God be praised, Yea, let all flesh bless his holy name.

You'll be pleased to hear that I have, during the progress of these meetings, baptised SIX ADULTS. The sacrament was administered by sprinkling and pouring; and the persons thus received into "The Visible Church," are endeavouring by faith to walk worthy of HIM, who has called them unto His KINGDOM, and GLORY. I am, dear Brother McLeod, Your's in Christ;
R. COONEY.

St. John, N. B., March 18, 1851.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, March 29, 1851.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

Notwithstanding the insane and unchristian opposition of secret and open enemies, the noble Society of Wesleyan Missions, according to the accounts published in the (London) Watchman, continues to receive from its friends liberal support. It has been announced at the Mission House that "the communications lately received from the Missions (abroad) were generally of a pleasing and encouraging character," and that "the contributions received by the Treasurers from the Home Districts to the 31st of December were equal to those of the previous year." This is good news and will cheer the hearts of those who take a lively interest in the continued prosperity of this truly benevolent and Christian Institution.

The Toronto Christian Guardian contains pleasing notices of Wesleyan Missionary Meetings held in Canada West.

Our brethren also in the United States are coming up nobly to the support of the M. E. Missionary Society. Their newly appointed Missionary Secretary, Dr. DURBIN, has his heart in his work, and his stirring appeals to the liberality of the Church, are meeting with a corresponding response. From statements which have passed under our eye, we should suppose there will be this year a considerable increase in the Missionary contributions of the M. E. Church.

The wants of the world require the manifestation of a greatly enlarged liberality in supplying the pecuniary means, not only to sustain existing agents, in the vast field of Missionary enterprise, but to warrant the employment of additional help on a large scale. The present demands on the energies of those now engaged in this department of Christian evangelization, are exhausting, and in many instances result in premature death. Though the consequences stare them in the face, the love of Christ constrains these self-denying men of God, to tax their mental and physical powers beyond the bounds of common prudence, and, with self-consuming zeal, to "count not their lives dear unto themselves, so that they may finish their course with joy, and the ministry which they have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God." To prolong the valuable lives of those who, amid the scorching heats by day, and chilling frosts by night, are pursuing with unwearied toil the path of consecrated duty, a re-inforcement of Missionaries is absolutely necessary. More especially will this necessity appear, if we seriously consider the numbers of our fellow-men, now in a heathen state, living without God, without Christ, and without hope, on whose native soil the foot-prints of those who bring glad tidings of peace have never been made, and whose ears have never been saluted with the cheering proclamations of mercy. To these millions,—perishing for lack of

knowledge,—the members of the Christian Church owe a debt of sympathy and love, which is to be discharged not only by the secret breathings of their souls at the throne of grace, and the utterance of their prayers at the Missionary prayer-meetings, but also by furnishing the necessary pecuniary means to send to them, and support in their midst, the Ministers of the Cross with the Word of Life.

It is matter of rejoicing that the Church, in its various branches, is waking up to a sense of duty in this behalf, and coming years will witness an intensity of zeal, and a self-sacrificing spirit of Christian benevolence, for the salvation of the world, unknown to our fathers, and not sufficiently manifested by the present generation. The WESLEYAN CHURCH, though not behind her sister Ecclesiastical Institutions, in this labour of love, has yet to give greater evidence of devotedness to the cause of Christian Missions. That proof of her Apostolic spirit she will manifest: already the mantle of heaven-born charity has fallen upon her, and she is even now meditating greater things than she has ever done. God bless the good work. God raise up many friends—rich in the true sense of the word—"rich in faith and good works"—rich in liberality—who, of their abundance, will cast plenteously into the treasury of the Lord, or, of their penury, will "give cheerfully of that little,"—so that "their deep poverty may abound unto the riches of their liberality." God preserve and prosper His servants in the Mission-field, who are labouring in "the regions beyond" the pale of civilized life; and may thousands and tens of thousands, through their instrumentality, be speedily brought to the knowledge of "the truth as it is in Jesus," and be saved now and for ever.

POPERY AND HUMAN PROGRESS.

Accumulation of other matter which we wish to dispose of, has prevented us from inserting to-day the continuance of our strictures on the Halifax Romish Bishop's ATTACK ON PROTESTANTISM in his world-famed "Past-oral Address." "A PROTESTANT," however, is doing effective service in his admirable review of the theological heresies of that wondrous, contradictory, and jesuitical document; and as far as the heretical dogmas of Rome are concerned, which Bishop Walsh indirectly denies in the face of the authoritative decisions of Councils, the anathemas of Pope-engendered BULLS, the avowed principles and inculcations of Popish controversialists, Roman Catechisms, Missals, and Systems of Theology, &c., &c., we may safely leave their exposure and refutation to the pen of our able Correspondent. Other matters touched upon in the "Address" may not fall in with the proposed plan of "A Protestant," which we, however, may feel disposed to notice. Among others is the subject of the connexion of Popery with civil and mental degradation; and for the present we content ourselves with giving below the well established and developed facts exhibited in the natural tendency of unmitigated Romanism, as narrated by Macaulay, with which representation we heartily concur, and which we commend to the careful attention of our readers:—

INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.—During the last three centuries, to stunt the growth of the human mind has been her chief object. Throughout Christendom, whatever advance has been made in knowledge, in freedom, in wealth, and in the arts of life, has been made in spite of her, and has everywhere been in inverse proportion to her power. The loveliest and most fertile provinces of Europe have, under her rule, been sunk in poverty, in political servitude, and in intellectual torpor; while Protestant countries, once proverbial for sterility and barbarism, have been turned by skill and industry into gardens, can boast of a long line of heroes and statesmen, philosophers and poets. Whoever, knowing what Scotland and Italy naturally are, and what, four hundred years ago, they actually were, shall now compare the country round Rome with the country round Edinburgh, will be able to form some judgment as to the tendency of papal domination. The descent of Spain, once the first among monarchies, to the lowest degradation; the elevation of Holland, in spite of many natural disadvantages, to a position such as no commonwealth so small has ever reached, teaches the same lesson. Whoever passes in Germany, from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant principality; in Switzerland, from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant canton; in Ireland, from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant county, finds that he has passed from a lower to a higher grade of civilization. On the other side of the Atlantic, the same law prevails. The Protestants of the United States have left far be-

hind them the Roman Catholics of Mexico, Peru and Brazil. The Roman Catholics of Lower Canada remain inert, while the whole continent round them is in a ferment with Protestant activity and enterprise.—Macaulay,

THE WORK IN ST. JOHN, N. B.

We are glad to welcome to our columns again the correspondence of the Rev. R. COONEY, and shall hold him to the promise, expressed in a private note. The time of our esteemed and beloved brethren on the St. John Circuit, we are aware, must be greatly engrossed with the discharge of their onerous yet delightful duties, multiplied as these necessarily are by the great and gratifying increase which God the Spirit has given to their Church members. Yet we hope they will find a few minutes from time to time to devote to the interests of our pages. We also hope, that among the new converts, some may be disposed to become subscribers to The Wesleyan, the perusal of which, among other instrumentalities, would exercise a beneficial influence on their stability in the good way of the Lord. We are much pleased at learning the continuance of the work of revival in our Church in St. John. The intelligence, already communicated through our columns, has gladdened the hearts of many, and encouraged the faith and expectation of both ministers and people.

"O Jesus, ride on, Till all are subdued;
Thy mercy make known, And sprinkle thy blood;
Display thy salvation, And teach the new song
To every nation, And people, and tongue."

What should be the effect of the New Postal Law on the Circulation of "The Wesleyan?"

We are glad to see the disposition manifested by the British North American Legislatures to free the transmission of Newspapers from the tax of postage. If they all agree on this point, which we have reason to believe they will, then Newspapers will be circulated by mail free of postage not only throughout the Province in which they are published, but throughout those adjoining. This will be a great boon to the country, and doubtless induce many a poor man to take a paper, who has been hitherto prevented from doing so by inability to pay the additional charge of postage. The more widely good papers are circulated, the greater the probability that the intelligence, the morals, and orderly deportment of the population will be promoted, and the better qualified they will become wisely and efficiently to discharge all the relative duties of life. From this new postal arrangement, we anticipate a considerable increase to the subscription list of The Wesleyan in the British North American Provinces. The price being only Ten shillings, exclusive of postage, per annum, it is now, considering the size, and quality of matter, the cheapest paper published in the Province; and when the postage shall have been remitted, it will be brought within the means of almost the poorest family of our Provincial population. By the suffrage of thousands, The Wesleyan has attained a character for respectability among the Periodicals of the Press, which is gratifying to its Proprietors and friends, and to retain which, will be the continued aim of its Editor. Increased, and constantly increasing, experience will be brought to bear on its management; and if Providence grant health and mental strength, we are led to hope that the Paper, in its various departments, will at least maintain its interest. Since the commencement of this official organ, circumstances have arisen to justify the expression of thankfulness for the existence of so effective a medium of communication with our own people and the public generally. Similar circumstances may again arise, or others of a different character, to require the interposition of the Press; the advantages of the wide-spread circulation of The Wesleyan, to repel assault, to correct error, to exhibit truth, and give a deserved prominence to the grand, fundamental verities of the Sacred Scriptures, are so manifest as to require no elaborate elucidation. From the extensive patronage already afforded, the inference is warrantable that The Wesleyan enjoys the confidence of the Wesleyan community, especially as scarcely a week has passed without bringing us assurances of approval. We are happy to state, that we have on our list the names of some respectable persons of other denominations: and we should be greatly pleased to receive an increase of such. The Wesleyan, though a denominational organ, is not conducted on what are called sectarian or exclusive principles. Its religious selections are taken from the wide field of Christian Literature without regard to denominational distinctions.—

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Our rule has been to make at the time the best elections we could from every source within our reach, with due regard to interest and variety. Nor do we think our friends need be afraid or backward to solicit the names of individuals of other denominations, as subscribers to our paper, as we have no doubt that the names of scores of our people in different places are enrolled on the subscription-lists of our religious contemporaries. Reciprocity therefore should be sought, and one advantage at least will be attained,—the more WESLEYANISM is known by our neighbours the better it will be liked, the more its mighty efforts to benefit the world will be appreciated, and in some instances a helping hand will be extended to further its christian and philanthropic aims.

We have brought this subject before our Agents and friends thus early in advance of the time at which the postal alterations will commence, not to prevent them from forwarding the names of new subscribers in the *mean time*, but to prepare them for a free and pretty general canvass among our own people, with suitable application to others if they think proper, so that we may commence our third volume in July next, with at least *One Thousand* reliable subscribers *additional* to those at present on our list. This at first sight may appear a large demand, but if the enterprise be attempted and prosecuted in earnest, in the true Wesleyan spirit, relying on the blessing of God which we are desirous of connecting with all efforts, the thing will be done. We distinctly remember the statement of the Rev. H. PICKARD, A. M., Principal of Sackville Academy, made in our first number, April 7th, 1849, which very plainly intimated that a Wesleyan Organ ought to command *Two Thousand Five Hundred* subscribers. We should like to go a little beyond that number if possible. *The Wesleyan* should be in the house of every Wesleyan family in this and the neighbouring Provinces that can possibly afford to take it. Then it would exert a mighty influence for good—our people would be kept well informed on matters of vast importance in the religious world—they would be better prepared to engage heartily in the work of God at home and abroad—their families would receive no small degree of benefit, and as a denomination our spirit of liberality and christian enlargement would be toned up to a high pitch of elevation. Let every subscriber who approves of the general management of *The Wesleyan* recommend it to his neighbours, and thus efficiently aid in increasing its circulation. Our friends may possibly think that we are really in earnest in making these appeals. We should be sorry to deceive them. To speak the truth then, we are not in earnest—more than we feel the importance of the case demands. Come brethren, friends, one and all, let us see what can be done. Send along the names as fast as you can—and bring with you at the next DISTRICT MEETINGS such an increased list of subscribers as will astonish—even ourselves!

EXCEPTIONS EX-ACTION EX-COGITATED BY "X."

If "X" in the *Sun* be a sincere "ENQUIRER AFTER TRUTH" he can have no reasonable objection to append his name to his article.—When he shall have given us that pledge of sincerity, we may deal with his questions. Meanwhile we remind him, that his version of "a dispute between a Preacher and an old Lady" on "immersion" versus "pouring," and the production by the venerable dame "of a picture of John Baptist" "pouring water on the head of the Baptised" from "a cow's horn" are simple fables, and that his own character for sobriety of thought would suffer no disadvantage were he to observe the Apostolic injunction and "refuse old wives' fables." We also hint for his benefit, that "Auricular Confession" is a delicate subject for him to introduce by way of illustration; we may hereafter let in a little light on the subject by way of revelation. As we shall certainly have the favour of an early introduction to "X," at present representing, after the fashion of an alge-bra-ical symbol, a power unknown, we beg most respectfully to request him, when he stands confessed before the world, 1st.—To point out "one solitary passage" of the New Testament "in which it is distinctly enjoined" to dip under water a person in order to baptise him. 2. To point out "one solitary passage" of the New Testament "in which it is distinctly" stated that one man did put another wholly under water when baptising him. 3. To point out "one solitary passage" of the New Testament, in which it is distinctly stated that any one person born of

Christian parents, was baptised when an adult on his own profession of faith. As he would not for the world believe aught respecting "Baptism without evidence" we hope he will not be very "tightly pressed" for an exhibition of unequivocal proof. Let him, however, be very cautious of tilting against the "cow's horn," lest he should unhappily find himself transfixed on the horns of a dilemma.

The Marriage Bill.—A Necessary Caution.

A special Committee of the Lower House has been appointed to report a new Marriage Bill for the action of the House. We hope they will discharge the duty devolved upon them without fear or favour, cautiously abstaining from giving the Romish Church any exclusive privileges, and so definitely frame the law as to shut out the possibility of its provisions being evaded or defeated without subjecting Romish Priests as well as Protestant Ministers to the infliction of a stringent penalty. There is necessity for this timely hint, as the fact is indisputable, so we have been informed, that the law as formerly existing, which under penalty prohibited all Clergymen without exception, from celebrating marriages without having first published banns, or procured a license, has been disobeyed by Roman Catholic Priests who have performed the marriage ceremony, without a "license," or publication of banns, the latter having been superseded by a "dispensation" obtained for that purpose from the Romish Bishop, and thus the money which should have gone into the public treasury, has been diverted from its legal course, or put into the pocket of the Bishop. As a further proof of the necessity of strict watchfulness over Romish practice in this behalf, we may mention the known fact of a young protestant lady in this city not long since being induced to leave her father's house clandestinely, at eleven o'clock at night, when she was taken to the Bishop's house, where she was baptized, and married before two o'clock in the morning! Now we should like to know whether the Bishop or any one of his Priests had legal authority to commit such an outrage on the decencies of social life; and if not, whether such an act should be connived at, and legal facilities afforded to such unscrupulous agents to invade the peace and quiet of unsuspecting Protestant families without a moment's notice.

In the way above indicated, popery has made many of its "converts" from protestantism, which conversions have been trumpeted "before the world" as the "result" of popish championship! The invariable rule of the Romish Church, latterly observed, so it is said, is not to marry any who are not "in a state of grace,"—hence renunciation of protestantism and initiation into the Church of Rome by "baptism," are indispensably required, before the ceremony of marriage be performed—and thus many thoughtless Protestant females are prevailed upon to turn Catholics and jeopardise their souls' salvation! Had they been made fully aware at the first of the sacrifices of conscience and principle which they would have to make, we have reason to believe, in some instances at least, they would have revolved at the stern decree, and preferred remaining in "single blessedness" all their days to polluting conscience and running such imminent hazards. We notice these circumstances, in order that we may, as far as we can, put Protestant females on their guard against the wiles and devices of popery; and we would most earnestly urge them not to sacrifice principles of truth for the prospect of any temporal advantage, however flattering it may appear.

Death of the Rev. Edward S. Thompson.

The *Wesleyan Notices Newspaper*, for February, contains an account of the death of the Rev. EDWARD S. THOMPSON, Wesleyan Missionary, and Superintendent of the Duncan's Circuit, Jamaica District. This event took place on the 1st of December last. The Rev. Jonathan Edmondson says:—"Mr. Thompson was a young man of great promise. He possessed sound, evangelical piety, exercised a proper discretion in the performance of his pastoral duties, and was generally esteemed by the flock placed under his care. He was an earnest, industrious, and devoted Missionary."

A Protracted Meeting has been, or is about being, commenced at Oakland on the Newport Circuit. We hope it will be made a means of great and permanent good to our cause in that neighbourhood.

A respected Correspondent at Newport writes—"We have had many deaths among our Membership since last District Meeting, and some of them very sudden. But the good Shepherd was with them in the valley. The sheaves are being carried home fast to the garner—the sowers and reapers, who are now so busily employed, will soon have done their work."

The Brethren, in both Districts, who have kindly expressed feelings of sympathy and condolence toward us under our recent domestic bereavement, will please receive this general acknowledgement of their brotherly affection. We should have been glad to answer their esteemed letters privately at length, but want of time must plead our apology for not having done so.

We thank our correspondents at Newport, Hopewell, Milltown, and elsewhere, for the very favourable opinions they have expressed as to the character and increasing popularity of *The Wesleyan* in their respective localities. Such spontaneous expressions of approval serve to encourage us under our constant and arduous toil. We hope the paper will ever merit the approbation of the wise and good.

Brother Shepherd and others have our best thanks for their great activity in procuring new subscribers to *The Wesleyan*. We shall be always happy to hear from them.

It will materially improve the appearance of Newspapers and prepare them better for binding, if they are smoothed with a warm or hot iron before reading them. Try it.

BESSONETT & BROWN have a few copies of Vol. 1 & 2—"New England Farmer"—neatly bound—6s. 3d. each.

Mr. Knowles, late Commissary General at Montreal, committed suicide, in London, (England,) by swallowing prussic acid. His affairs were not embarrassed, but from the distress of mind, occasioned by some organic disease, he feared he should have to enter a mad house, to prevent which he perpetrated the rash act.

The *Toronto Globe* publishes a correspondence between Lord Elgin, Governor General, and Earl Grey, Colonial Secretary, in which the latter states the willingness of the Home Government to introduce into the Imperial Parliament a bill to empower the Canadian Legislature to make what alterations "they may think fit in the existing arrangements with regard to the Clergy Reserves, provided that existing interests are respected." Perhaps the resignation of the late Ministry may affect this decision.

The *Quebec Chronicle* gives rather a singular reason for Church Establishments, or the connection of Church and State. "Establishments make religion fashionable, and fashion is contagious." This he admits "is taking a very worldly point of view of the question of State support for the clergy, but being of the world and in the world he cannot afford to overlook worldly considerations."

The same paper complains of the Canadian Telegraph Lines, as at present managed, not affording any substantial benefit to the public by the transmission of important intelligence. "Nothing occurring in the Province," he says, "reaches us otherwise than by post. We heard nothing of the appointment of Mr. Morris to the Post Master Generalship, nor of the transfer of the Department in April next, until our exchanges came to hand. We do not even learn anything about public doings in Montreal. Private despatches anticipate the English news, the Provincial news, and indeed any news there is." A bad state of affairs.—Nova Scotia manages better than that—thanks, among others, to the enterprising proprietor of the *Halifax Sun*.

Mr. David Bissett, a young gentleman, of Quebec, was unfortunately drowned on the 13th ult., near Napoleon Wharf, by venturing, with others, on the newly formed ice, which suddenly broke up. Mr. B. remained above water for about four minutes and then sank in the presence of hundreds of people and never rose again." The *Quebec Chronicle* blames the criminal callousness of some canoe-men, who were near the place in their canoe, for making no exertion whatever to save the unfortunate gentleman, and reflects on the Corporation for not providing apparatus to meet an exigency like the one above narrated.

The thermometer in Quebec, on the 13th and 14th of this month, stood at 9° below zero.

The wire of the Quebec and Halifax Telegraph has been crossed over from Quebec to Point Levi—a distance of 6,900 feet. No small span.

The Canadian Postal arrangements, among other things provide for the free transmission of Newspaper exchanges, and printed documents addressed to the Publishers of Newspapers. Newspapers addressed to subscribers in the United States will be free to the Province line. Regulations are to be made by the Governor in Council, for establishing the Rates of postage on Newspapers and printed Pamphlets, Magazines, and Books, and declaring in what case or cases they may be free, and for establishing a system of money orders to be granted by one Postmaster on another, &c., &c.

We see it stated that the wife of the Chief Engineer of the Atlantic has been lately removed to the lunatic asylum, having lost all reason in consequence of her belief that her husband was lost.

The second daughter of the Rev. W. Y. Porter was unfortunately drowned on the 7th inst., near the Bridge at Coxbach, Cape Breton.

The Hon Provincial Secretary did not arrive in the R. M. Steamer *Canada*, as had been anticipated. We learn from the *Chronicle* that Mr. Howe will remain a short time longer by request of the English Government to visit different places in England and Scotland to deliver addresses on Emigration. It is also stated that the English Government will give the required guarantee, and that money can be had at three per cent. The Halifax and Quebec Line seems to have the preference over the British and North American Line. We state the matter as we find it in the papers.

No action having been taken on Mr. Frazer's Universal suffrage Bill, the House of Assembly has affirmed the principle of the Hon. Mr. Doyle's Bill—viz., A Franchise based on payment of rates.

Mr. Henry's Bill for setting aside the permanent grant to King's College, Windsor, has passed the Lower House.

A Bill for the establishment of a Normal School passed in Committee of the House on Saturday last; but has since been thrown out by the House.

The United States Government has declined the offer of Reciprocal Trade between the U. S. and British North American Provinces.

The Solree under the management of the ladies of St. Andrew's Church, which was held on the evening of the 20th at Masonic Hall, is said to have been a brilliant affair.

The Cadets of Temperance gave a very interesting entertainment at T. Hall on Monday evening last. Success to Juvenile temperance men.

The Duke of Brunswick, accompanied by Mr. Charles Green, the celebrated aeronaut, set sail from Vauxhall, Surrey, near London, on the 4th inst., for the Continent in a "balloon." It was thought this attempt to navigate the aerial regions would be successful. "Castles in the air," it appears, are not such unreal things as the generality of folk have supposed.

The Wesleyan Committee of Privileges have petitioned the House of Commons on "The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill." Their language is firm, yet respectful.

Ronge, of the holy-cont-of-Treves celebrity is addressing German Assemblies in London.

Provincial Appointments.

HALIFAX, 15TH MARCH, 1851.—His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, has been pleased to appoint Lemuel Churchill, Ira Robbins, Thomas Allen, (of Milton,) Joseph Perry, and David Landers, (of Chocomaque,) to be Commissioners of Sewers for that part of the Township of Yarmouth which lays eastward of Cape Forchu Harbor, and a line running north from the head of Cape Forchu to Yarmouth line.—*Royal Gazette*.

NOTICE.—The East end of the Wooden Building, occupied as a Store on Mitchell's (late Black's) Wharf, has been appointed to be a Colonial Warehouse for the reception of Dutiable Goods.—*Ibid.*

At a meeting of the Missionary General Committee, held at the Wesleyan Mission House, Bishopsgate-street-within, on February 14th, the PRESIDENT of the CONFERENCE in the Chair, it having been mentioned by the Secretary, that the Rev. Dr. ALDER's term of office, in connexion with the Secretariat of this Society, had expired, and that he had given notice of his intention to retire at the next Conference, it was moved and seconded, and unanimously resolved—That by the respectful and cordial invitation of the Committee, the Rev. GEORGE OSBORN be requested to allow himself to be proposed to fill the office of Secretary, in connexion with this Society.—*Watchman*.

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *Canada* arrived at Cunard's Wharf at about a quarter to 12 o'clock on Wednesday evening, with 63 passengers, and left at one, for Boston.

The political affairs of England still remain in an unsettled state. The Ministry have again been defeated, on a question respecting the Woods and Forests revenues, moved by Lord Duncan, in the House of Commons.

The political state of the country has had some effect upon trade, which is reported dull and irregular. The Africa's news caused a decline in the Cotton market.

"Punch" has been convicted of libel and fined £10.

The U. S. frigate *St. Lawrence*, 50, had arrived at Southampton, 23 days from N. York; she had on board about 1000 tons of specimens for the World's Fair. After landing her freight, she is to proceed to France, and embark the remains of Paul Jones, for conveyance to the United States.

A vote of censure has been passed upon John O'Connell by his constituents who call upon him to resign. The cause is his refusal to vote against the Ministry.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope state that there is every reason to hope that Sir Harry Smith will be able to quell the rebellion in that Colony, or at least to hold the enemy in check till troops arrive.

The Prussian Ministerial Journals, of Prince Swartzburg's Cabinet, state that a general amnesty had been granted by the Austrian Government to the refugees in Turkey. *Kassuth* was expected to return forthwith.—*Sun*.

Advertisements.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. The Subscriber informs the Public, that he is Agent for the sale of the above excellent Compound, in this Province, and in writes those dealing in the article, and all who are afflicted with the various diseases, for which the Sarsaparilla is known to be beneficial, to call and try the above, before putting any confidence in the slanders that are agents of this 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 13, 1850. DANIEL STARR.

MORRIS BROMA. The following observations having been made on the preparation of Broma, appeared in a number of the Boston Medical Journal:— A few years since a great manufacturer of Broma sought the opinions of many medical gentlemen of distinction, for the purpose of having an unobjectionable food for invalids, and was assured that he had fully succeeded. Hospitals, infirmaries, and households generally, could always be provided with it. When gruel, arrowroot, galls, barley, starch, rice, farina, and many other things ordinarily resorted to for patients are of no utility, the Broma is sometimes resorted to. It is believed that these various articles will have manifest diuretic and cathartic effects on the consumers of tea and coffee. We see it stated that during the last summer those individuals who were continually using Chocolate or Broma neither had attacks of cholera or dysentery afflicting, while others of the same families, taking their daily potatoes in tea, coffee, or simple cold water, were the sufferers, if any. We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but it has recalled to mind the statement that the oil dealers in London have been free from Cholera or the choleric symptoms. And it has been further observed that persons who were taking cod liver oil for chronic difficulties, during the prevalence of the late epidemic, were not affected by it. Vegetable oil in the first instance, and animal oil in the last, taken liberally, would appear, by these statements, to have a decided effect on the system, and to be a valuable substitute for the oil of fish. It is certainly a point well worth to be determined, whether the chocolate drinkers have been secure in other infected cities.

Morr's Broma has now been before the public for a considerable period, and along with the commendations of the Medical Faculty of this and the neighbouring Provinces, it has received the approbation of all classes of consumers. It is held to be an article of standard reputation, and the demand for it is constantly increasing. Wholesale Agents for the Province, at Halifax, at MORTON'S MEDICAL WAREHOUSE, near the Province Building, Feb 23.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Underwritten Life Insurance Company of Trenton, United States, and having previously to taking the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and respectability of the Institution, he begs to inform the public generally that he is now prepared to issue Policies for eligible fire risks at moderate rates of premium, and to receive proposals for Life Policies which will be forwarded to the Directors, and if accepted, Policies will be immediately returned. The Capital stock of the Trenton Mutual is now \$250,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortgage on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks—and is doing a very large and as yet from its commencement in 1847, a very successful business.

In the Life Department they issued the first year, and in 1850, 1849, 357 Policies—a number which very few Companies of large standing ever reached in the same time. The benefit of the mutual system in Life Assurance is very apparent, and is most favourable to all Policy holders in this Society, inasmuch as they receive a portion of each year's profits yearly, being deducted from the Premiums than payable, which are lower than any of the English Companies and not subject to stamp duty—all the particulars of which are fully set forth in the Pamphlets which are sent out free of charge, and who furnishes all Blanks and every necessary information, together with the Medical Examiner's Certificate gratis. All persons intending to insure are invited to call on the Agent, who will give them every information.

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

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, TRUSSES, INHALING TUBES, &c.

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

The greatest number of these diseases cannot be cured without, but in general may be cured with abdominal support, &c.—which aid the above Supporters are pre-eminently calculated to afford.

M. HERBERT'S Abdominal Supporters have been inspected by most of the Medical Gentlemen of Halifax, and were highly approved of by all who examined them. They weigh but a few ounces—allow the most unrestrained action of the body—without the only feeling produced by them is that of support and comfort.

M. Herbert is also manufacturing RUPTURE TRUSSES, which are constructed on principles the most modern and improved.

He will also keep on hand VALVULAR INHALING TUBES. These instruments are valuable auxiliaries to the Trusses and Supporters, for all Contractions of the Chest—that obstruct, stopping chest, pains in the chest; in cases of cough; in all cases after Pleurisy or Inflammation of the Lungs; in all cases of Asthma; in all cases of Loss of Voice, Weak Voice, Hoarseness and Weak Throat; in all cases where the Breast-bone or Ribs contract or fall down upon the Heart, and prevent its free action; in all cases of Shortness of Breath, and when the chest does not expand well; in the cases of all persons who are in any way predisposed to diseased Lungs by family taint, or long sickness or confinement in bed; in many cases of Dyspepsia, &c. &c. &c.

All the above with Herbert's Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's CHEST EXPANDING BRACES, are for sale wholesale and retail at M. HERBERT'S ESTABLISHMENT, No. 6 Argyle Street. Halifax, Aug. 24, 1850.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL.

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

In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, Mr. William Doyle was this day sworn in office. JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk. November 16

TRY ERRE YOU DESPAIR. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF ASTHMA. Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respectable Quaker, dated Greenah, near Loughall, Ireland Sept 11th, 1840.

Professor Holloway, Respected Friend.—Thy excellent Pills have effectually cured me of an Asthma, which afflicted me for three years to such an extent that I was obliged to walk my bed at night for air, afraid of being suffocated if I went to bed by cough and phlegm. Beside taking thy Pills I rubbed plenty of thy Ointment into my chest night and morning. (Signed) BENJAMIN MACKIE.

CURE OF TYPHUS FEVER, WHEN SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Loughall, was attacked with Typhus Fever. She lay for five days without having tasted any description of food. She was given over by the Surgeon, and preparations were made for her demise. Mr. Benjamin Mackie, the Quaker, whose case is referred to above, heard of the circumstance, and knowing the immense benefit that he himself had derived from Holloway's Pills, recommended an immediate trial, and eight were given to her, and the same number was continued night and morning for three days, and in a very short time she was completely cured. N. B.—From advice just received, it appears that Colonel Desr, who is with his Regiment in India, the 21st Fusiliers, cured himself of a very bad attack of Fever by these celebrated Pills. There is no doubt that any Fever, however malignant, may be cured by taking night and morning, copious doses of this fine medicine. The patient should be noticed to drink plentifully of linseed tea, or barley water.

CURE OF DROOP IN THE CHEST.

Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq., dated Kensington, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1845. To Professor Holloway, Sir.—My shepherd was for some time afflicted with water in the chest, when I heard of it I immediately advised him to try your Pills, which he did, and was perfectly cured, and is now as well as ever in his life. As myself received so astonishing a cure last year from your Pills and Ointment, it has ever since been my most ardent endeavour to make known their excellent qualities. (Signed) J. S. MUNDY.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT.

Extract of a Letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845. To Professor Holloway, Sir.—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all over the Continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Barmenath. I wish to have another box and a part of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either. Your most obliged and obedient servant, (Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

CURE OF A DEBILITATED STOMACH.

Mr. Mate, a storekeeper, of Gundaga, New South Wales, had been for some time in a most delicate state of health, his constitution was debilitated that his death was shortly looked upon by himself and friends as certain; but as a forlorn hope, he was induced to try Holloway's Pills, which had an immediate and surprising effect upon his system, and the result was to restore him in a few weeks to perfect health and strength, to the surprise of all who knew him. He considered his case so extraordinary that he, in gratitude, sent it out for publication to the Sydney Morning Herald, in which paper it appeared on the 2nd January, 1848. A few doses of the Pills will quickly rally the energies of both body and mind, when other medicines have failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Table with 3 columns: Age, Female Irregularities, Scrofula or King's Evil. Rows include Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the skin, Bowel Complaint, Colic, Constipation of the bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, FEVERS of all kinds, Piles, Headaches, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic-doloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms all kinds, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, whatever cause, Retention of Urine, &c.

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine through the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 9d., 4s., 6s. 2d., 10s. 4d., 15s. 4d., and 50s. each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

Sub Agents in Nova Scotia—Dr. Harding, Windsor. Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg. T. R. Patten, Liverpool. N. Tupper, Cornwallis. Tucker & Smith, Truro. J. A. C. Jost, Guysborough. F. Cochran & Co., Newport. G. N. Fulton & Co., Horton. B. Leake, Mahone Bay. S. Fulton & Co., Wallece. F. Moore, Caledonia. T. & J. Jost, Sydney. J. Christie & Co., Grand Or. P. Smith, Port Hood. Mrs. Hobson, Pictou. K. Stearns, Yarmouth.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia. N. B.—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the government Stamp; the same words are woven in the water mark of the direction papers that are wrapped round every pack and box. Dec. 24.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS.

FOR Dyspepsia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints, Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nervous, habitual Costiveness, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both sexes, with perfect safety), these Pills cannot be excelled; their mild yet effectual operation and the absence of Calomel and all Mercurial preparations render it unnecessary to undergo any restraint in diet—the pursuit of business, recreation, &c. Sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, first Brick Building South of Province Building, where also may be obtained Genuine British Drugs and Medicines, Leeches, Perfumery, Seeds, Spices, &c., of the first quality. 60

LONDON PAINTS.

700 KEGS Best London WHITE LEAD, Black, Yellow, Green and other PAINTS, 6 casks PUTTY, 20 barrels Lampblack, 28 casks Raw & Boiled Linseed OIL, 60 cans of Raw & Boiled Linseed OIL, 34 cases Poland Starch, & Fig BLUE, 3 cases INDIGO, Just received per Charlotte & More Castle from London. For sale by BLACK & BROTHERS. Oct. 19. 6m.

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

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

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

This Extract has cured more of the following diseases than all the other advertised medicines together have done:—

- Scrofula, or King's Evil, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Itchings on the Face, Blisters, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Salt Rheum, and all Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascleites, or Dropsy, Exposure, or Impure Air in Life. It invariably cures Rheumatism, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, General and Nervous Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and vigour.

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

For sale by SAMUEL STARR, 61, Hollis Street, N. B. Druggists and others supplied on the most liberal terms.

HOPE FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Halifax, N. S., May 13. Mr. Samuel Starr, Esq., Agent S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

Sir.—Having been afflicted for the last twelve months, with an affection on the lungs, which prevented me attending to my work as well as I could wish, during which time I was under three Doctors' hands, and must say, I derived no benefit whatever, and began to despair of ever getting better. I was induced to try S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that you are recommended by seeing its advertised, and after using 2 bottles, found immediate relief, and am now able to attend to my work as usual. I sincerely believe it has been the means of restoring me. I have also been afflicted with the Piles for the last seven years, and when I began using your valuable Sarsaparilla, to my astonishment, I was cured.

No. 31, Albemarle Street, Halifax, N. S. Sworn to at Halifax, before me, this 18th day of May 1850. A. KIRBY, J. P.

STILL THEY COME.

CORNWALLIS, July 6th, 1850. Mr. S. Starr, Esq., General Agent for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, for British Provinces.

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

The above Medicine to be had at the General Agent, 61, Hollis Street, December 24.

(CONSTIPATION, Indigestion, Nervousness, Nausea, and Sickening during Pregnancy, and under all circumstances, on land and at sea, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, bilious and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, debility, paralysis depression of spirits, &c., &c., are effectually and permanently removed by DR. BARRY'S REVULSIVA ARABICA—GOOD, without inconvenience, medicine, or expense, saving other more costly remedies. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archbishop Alexander Stuart, of Ross; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker B. Bingham, R. N.; Captain Andrews, R. N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge; the Rev. Charles Kerr, Winslow, Bucks; and 20,000 other well known individuals who have sent the disinterested and impartially advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enemata, and sometimes both. I am happy to inform you that you had produced some happy relief, she has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c. I authorize the publication of this note if you think it may benefit other sufferers, and remain, gentlemen, faithfully yours, Thomas Woodhouse. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

Sold in casks—at 5s. 6d., 5s. 8d., 12s. 9d. and 27s. 6d., by JOHN NAYLOR, 152, Granville Street, Agent for Nova Scotia. Jan. 4, 1851.

COMFORT AND ECONOMY. Just received at No. 22, Hollis St. two doors from the Post Bank, a few of entirely new invention of STOVES, which are the most economical Stoves in use. Also—a few Cooking Stoves of first rate kind and quality, to which many rooms in the city can testify. J. & E. LONGARD. Jan 11.

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. He is desirous that those who are afflicted with what, in many cases of that disease, is considered incurable, and that all who are suffering from its attack, may have the benefit of the WONDERFUL POWER OF HEALING OF THIS MEDICINE, and removing all diseases of ERYSIPELAS or SALT RHEUM.

MRS. C. BERTHAUX, Niagan. It may be procured from any of the following Agents:

- John Naylor, Esq., Halifax. Andrew Henderson, Esq., Annapolis. Daniel More, Esq., Kentville. William H. Troop, Esq., Wolfville. Elder Samuel McKeown, Barrington.

CERTIFICATE.

Of persons who were suffering from severe attack of Erysipelas, who had tried the many remedies which are usually prescribed from which they found relief; but on applying Mrs. BERTHAUX'S MEDICINE were effectually cured.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with the Erysipelas, or the Salt Rheum, as the Doctors call it, for ten years. My hands were frequently so diseased, that I could make no use of them. I employed several physicians, but to no purpose, as my suffering only increased. I applied Mrs. BERTHAUX'S MEDICINE for a short time and was soon cured of every vestige of the disease. The thankfulness which I felt, on the long and painful disease being removed, was much more than tongue can express. After three years from the time when I used the Medicine, I applied the Medicine on a relapse or return of the disease. I applied the Medicine and the disease disappeared. From that time to the present, I am perfectly free from all symptoms of Erysipelas or Salt Rheum. I therefore heartily recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, as a speedy and effectual remedy. ANN S. WHELLOCK, Niagan. August 5, 1847.

This is to certify that my wife was attacked with Erysipelas in the face. I applied Mrs. BERTHAUX'S MEDICINE, and the first application stopped its progress, and, continuing to use the medicine, in less than a week my wife was quite well. May 1st, 1848. ELIAS GRIMES, Wilmet.

Wilmet, May 13, 1850. This is to certify that my son was severely afflicted with the Erysipelas in his leg last summer, so badly that he scarcely slept for five successive nights. I then procured some of Mrs. BERTHAUX'S MEDICINE, and applied it, and in the course of one week, the boy was well, and I verily believe I had not used the above Medicine, that he would have lost his life. Sworn before me, WILLIAM GORDON. THOMAS C. WHELLOCK, Esq. May 16, 1850.

Annapolis, January 3rd, 1851. This is to certify that my daughter about a year ago had a very severe attack of Erysipelas in her head and face, so much so that there was left no hope of life. Medical aid was called, but the worst was, that all was over as the dreadful disease had overpowered the brain, and she was raving distracted. In this extremity I had accidentally heard of Mrs. BERTHAUX'S MEDICINE. I went and got a small phial, and proceeded to apply it as directed; and almost instantaneously the disease was arrested from further progress, and, in a few days, the swelling was gone, and her senses returned, and she is now alive and well. Sworn before me, WILLIAM McEWAN. March 5, 1851. Wesleyan & Atholman, 6 mo. co.

TWO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CANADA COMPANY would submit to the serious consideration of parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia whether the Western Section of Canada (formerly the Province of Upper Canada) does not offer every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, the soil very fertile, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Government and Canada Company. The great success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country, and is also shown by the success of many Natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who have settled in many Townships of the Country; and the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Lands from the Company, corroborated by the success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada. The Canada Company's Lands are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for Sale Cash down. The plan of 1-5th Cash and Balance in Installments, being done away with.

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

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

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

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

Printed Papers containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from every Post Master in Nova Scotia, as likewise from the Rev. E. Evans, Halifax, of whose permission the Company allow themselves to refer inquiring parties to him, as a gentleman long resident in Western Canada, and who, possessing Maps, will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally.

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office, Toronto, C. W., June 1850. June 18.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CLEVERDON & CO.

OFFER for sale at lowest market prices, received by ocean steamer, a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS, WARE and EARTHENWARE, consisting of Crates Black & Rockingham Teapots, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Jugs, Basins, Milk PANS, Butter Crocks, Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Dessert Sets, richly gilt, Flower Vases, Toilet Bottles, Tumblers, Wine, Decanters, Salts, Hall Lamps, Lamp Shades, Electric Piped Glass Stands, Figures, &c. All suitable for Town and Country. No Charge for package or packing. Store No. 1 Granville Street and No. 1 Ordnance Row.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

THE Subscribers have received by the W. S. Hamilton, Breadthorne from Liverpool, and Mac Mac from Glasgow, their Fall Supplies of HARDWARE & CUTLERY. Also—CORDAGE, 7 inch to 6 thrd. Ruffins, Bolt Rope, MANILLA CORDAGE, Spunners, Houseline, Marline, Hamberline, Coal Tar, Stockholm Tar, OAKUM, WINDOW GLASS, Sail Canvas, Soap, GUNPOWDER, &c., &c. For sale on reasonable terms. Oct. 19. 6m. BLACK & BROTHERS.

Choice Porto Rico Sugar, Molasses, &c.

70 HBDs. Choice Grocery Porto Rico SUGAR. Just landed ex "Ocean Queen" from Aricebo.

IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES.

M. HERBERT respectfully informs Medical Gentlemen and the public generally, that he manufactures and has now on hand IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES, according to the construction of T. P. Teale, Esq., F. L. S., Surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary, and which are so highly spoken of in the Medical Gazette, February 1, 1850.

A full description of these invaluable Trusses cannot be given in an advertisement; but it may be stated that they have been shown to several of the most distinguished Medical Practitioners of this City, who have expressed their unqualified approval of them.

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

A VARIETY of Music Books, Music Paper, and Musical Instruments, kept constantly on hand.

MOLASSES, BREAD, BEEF, &c. The Subscriber offers for Sale: 134 PUNS. 21 barrels Choice Clayed MOLASSES.

ELASTIC CHEST EXPANDING STAYS. HERBERT'S ORIGINAL MANUFACTURE.

THE very favourable manner in which the CHEST EXPANDING BRACES, manufactured by the Subscriber, have been received, and the benefit many persons have stated they have derived from their use, has induced him to give much attention to remove one inconvenience occasionally alleged by Ladies to the Braces, and that they were insufficient to make their dresses sit well, and he now offers the CHEST EXPANDING STAYS as an article well calculated to remove this objection altogether.

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

ARROWROOT, TAPIOCA, &c., &c. Italian Warehouse, opposite Commissariat.

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

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. "Moro Castle" from London, and "Mc-Mac" from Glasgow, the Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, BAUSHES, &c., of the best quality, and at low rates.

CHOIX BORDEAUX PRUNES. 30 BOXES best PRUNES, in handsome fancy boxes, by W. M. HARRINGTON.

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

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

For Pleasure and Comfort in Shaving, Use

RING'S VERBENA CREAM. A SUPPLY of which much admired Compound has been received at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street, Feb. 22.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE above named excellent periodical, published semi-monthly, is one of the cheapest and most useful publications issued in America;—and contains matter highly interesting and profitable to persons in every class of society. Price One Dollar per annum, in advance, delivered in Halifax—and may be had of BESSONET & BROWN, Hardware Dealers, Razor Row.

BAZAAR.

THE LADIES of the Granville Street Church and Congregation, propose holding a BAZAAR, early in MAY, for the sale of useful and fancy articles, to aid in building a Vestry and Lecture Room, in connection with that Church.—Contributions will be thankfully received by Mrs. J. W. JOHNSTON, Mrs. GEORGE CREED, Mrs. JOHN WHITMAN, Mrs. SLEIDEN.

Selling off at Reduced Prices.

MISS SMITH announces that she will for a few weeks sell off at greatly reduced prices her stock of STATIONERY, plain and fancy, BOOKS, in great variety, ROOM PAPER, &c. &c. Bargains may be had.—Terms Cash. March 8.

FANCY SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his present extensive stock of FANCY SOAP & PERFUMERY, at very reduced prices. Jan. 25. ROBT. G. FRASER.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.

A FEW kegs and boxes (25 lb. each) fresh ground, for sale by W. M. HARRINGTON. March 29.

PRIME TURKEY FIGS.

SOME of the best TURKEY FIGS yet imported, are now on sale at the Italian Warehouse, in boxes 6 lb. each; also 50 qtr. drums of the Eleme Brand—parties wishing a choice article will do well to call early. W. M. HARRINGTON. March 29.

Protestantism in Turkey.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Dwight, missionary of the American Board in Turkey, appears in the Missionary Herald for this month. It is dated Constantinople, Dec. 4, 1850, and gives the following interesting intelligence:— I am happy to inform you that a firman has just been procured by Sir Stratford Canning, regularly incorporating the Protestant community of Turkey. This is an important step, so far as their civil position in the empire is concerned.

The present enlightened administration of Turkey, stimulated by the energetic influence of Sir Stratford Canning, has been sufficient to secure to the Protestants their civil rights in most cases; though a change of administration might at any time have turned the scale, and thrown them again into the power of their enemies. The firman now obtained, being from the Sultan himself, and placed in their own hands, gives all the stability and permanency to their civil organization that the older Christian communities enjoy. They are distinctly declared to have the same privileges of building churches, holding burying grounds, &c., that are granted to the other sayahs. A Turkish Pasha has been appointed to attend to their affairs, and they are to appoint a wakool or agent from among themselves, as their organ of transacting business with the government, and a council or committee to decide upon the civil affairs of the community.

At the request of Sir Stratford Canning, thirteen of the leading Protestant sayahs called upon him, on the occasion of his procuring for them this charter of rights; and for three quarters of an hour he addressed them on their duties and responsibilities, in view of their present position in the empire. He told them that they ought to thank God they were the first to be relieved from the shackles of superstition, and to be made acquainted with the pure gospel of Christ. He told them that many eyes were upon them here, and that they ought to excel all others in the land in faithful obedience to the government, and in a kind and brotherly deportment to those to other religious opinions, and in a universally honest and upright example. Again and again did he exhort them to act, in all things, according to the principles and doctrines of the gospel.

From the impression made upon their minds he must have spoken with great tenderness and power. Their hearts were all melted, and their countenances betrayed the deep and strong emotions that were struggling within, so that the Ambassador himself was moved almost to tears, and expressed to them his high gratification of the interest they manifested in his counsels and warnings. The scene was truly affecting, and will long be remembered. How admirable are the ways of Providence, in putting to such a post, for such times, such a man!

Girard College.

We finally proceeded to Girard College, and, in one way and another, learned several interesting facts; for although clergymen are not admitted within the inclosure, they have many ways of learning what is done there, and can look at the great and beautiful structure, and can easily obtain the materials for correct opinions of the probable influence of the institution upon the character and condition of the inmates. The buildings here would be of little interest to our readers. It is enough to say, that they are of the most durable materials, and were erected at an expense of two millions of dollars. The main building enlarges wonderfully as you approach it, and is a most splendid structure.

There are at present three hundred and sixty boys in this institution, admitted upon the four conditions of Girard's will: poverty, orphanage, having had their birth in Philadelphia or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and, finally, that they are over eight and under eighteen years of age. It is not a fact that these boys are not taught Christian morals, nor is it true that they have no public religious instructions. The institution is furnished with a chapel, and in every boy's seat is a Bible and a hymn-book, and on the Sabbath they have preaching, either from the president or some other layman whom he may invite to address the school. They also have a Sabbath-school exercise of the ordinary character. This, then, is not an infidel school after all. It is an institution which promises much to future generations, in a moral and religious as well as in a literary and scientific point of view. Our old friend, President Allen, is in a position of great usefulness, and we know of no man better qualified for that position. We most heartily congratulate him upon his success thus far, and have no doubt but it will continue to be equal to all reasonable expectations.—Ch. Ad. & Journal.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Our respected contemporary, the Record says, "We are glad to find that both those distinguished ministers of the Free Church of Scotland, the Rev. Dr. Duff and the Rev. Dr. Candlish, are to take part in the Annual Anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society this year. The present are times unquestionably in which all members of an Evangelical and Protestant faith should draw closer together in mutual co-operation and acts of brotherly kindness."—We quote the paragraph for the sake both of its spirit and its sentiment.—Watchmen.

NOTICES.

"Howe's Wesleianice," received with thanks. XX will appear soon. Memoir from Bridgetown too lengthy in its present form for our limited space. It is more suitable for a Monthly Magazine. We shall be happy to publish an abridgment of it. The missing parcels for Aylesford were carefully sent by us to the Coach Office. Representation has been made, and enquiry will be instituted. Correspondents would oblige by writing Marriages, Deaths, and other notices, in full, on those parts of letters which admit of being cut off without interfering with other portions. For want of attention to this seemingly small matter, we have in most instances to re-write such notices, which entails on us considerable unnecessary trouble, and which might be prevented. Judge Marshall's Letter on the Manufacture, Sale, and Use of Alcoholic drinks, in the United Kingdom, is continued from The Athenaeum to The Wesleyan. See second page.

WANTED.

At this Office, 10 copies of The Wesleyan for Janv. 4th, Janv. 11th, and Feby. 8th, for which full price will be given.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. J. Narraway (100s., 2 sub.). Rev. J. Sutcliffe (100s.). Rev. R. Shepherd (2 sub.). Rev. R. Weddall (3 sub.). Rev. J. G. Hennigar (1 sub.). Rev. R. E. Crane (2 sub.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTION ever used in New Jersey, says the Plainfield Union, of September 25, 1848, is Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which has been sold in that state a number of years, and after this long trial, we are enabled confidently to state, that it has given better satisfaction, and more of it has been sold and used, than any other Patent Medicine for the same disease—and we have no doubt it is the best medicine now before the public for the diseases for which it is advertised. It has in many cases done great good; affording much relief to the sick and afflicted, and we safely recommend it to all who are troubled with Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all other diseases of the Lungs, as a valuable, safe and most useful medicine.

From the Dedham Mass. Gazette, Feb. 18, 1849. The introduction of this famous medicine to the public by Seth W. Fowle, has been of more service, probably, than any other article that has yet been discovered, and has effected more cures of various complaints than "flesh is heir to" than all the miserable compounds that have ever as yet been trumpeted throughout the country. The numerous certificates in his advertisement fully substantiate the virtues of it. Beware of Impostition. Remember, the original and only genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, always bears the written signature of I. BUTTS, on the outside wrapper. For sale by Seth W. Fowle, Boston, Mass., and by his Agents throughout the country. For Sale wholesale and retail, at the Drug Stores of MORTON & CO., and JOHN NAYLOR.

Marriages.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Richard Sherburn, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. THOMAS-EASON to Miss MARY-ANN NICHOLS, all of Aylesford. At HUD'S Point, County of Queen's, on the 20th inst., by Rev. Richard Weddall, Mr. WILLIAM-FITZGERALD to Miss CATHARINE HAGINS, both of the above-named place. On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. P. G. McGregor, Mr. ALEXANDER BRIND, of Musquodoboit, to Miss SARAH MERSON, of Gay's River. At Wilnot, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. J. Bill, Mr. CHARLES A. MARSTERS, of Kentville, to Miss CHARLOTTE, second daughter of Beniah Morse, Esq., of the former place.

Deaths.

At Ardoise, on Monday, 17th, aged 64, after twenty hours illness, MARY, wife of Mr. Mark Terry. Mrs. T. was for some years a pious and acceptable member of the Wesleyan Church, and a sincere friend of her ministers. For several months past, while in the enjoyment of tolerable health, our sister afforded pleasing evidence of a growing meekness for her sudden removal from the militant church on earth to join the triumphant church in heaven. At Pugnash, Feb. 24th, Mr. JAMES CLARKE, a native of Annapolis, N. S., aged 39 years, leaving a wife and three children to lament their loss. On Tuesday evening, Mr. CHARLES KEEPLER, in the 54th year of his age, leaving a widow and family, as well as a numerous circle of relatives and friends. At Forest Cottage, Halifax, on the 26th inst., ROBERT PARKER, youngest son of Dr. Gesner, aged 7 years. On Thursday evening last, ANNIE JANE, daughter of Mr. William McLenn, in the 4th year of her age. On Thursday, BENJAMIN GEBRETT, late of the Rifle Brigade, a native of England, aged 41 years. At Springfield, Mass., Mr. WILLIAM ALLISON, late of Newport, in the 59th year of his age. At Boston, on the 15th inst., JOANNA, wife of Mr. Willard Patterson, and second daughter of Mr. Michael Ivers, of Yarmouth, N. S. On Monday morning, 24th inst., Mr. JOHN WELLSER, aged 69 years. At Pugnash, after a tedious illness, ROSS H. COOPER, Esq., Justice of the Peace for the County of Cumberland, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, leaving a wife and five children to mourn their irreparable loss. In the Poors' Asylum, 29th March, LUCY CHALK, a native of Holland, aged 89 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED. FRIDAY, March 21st.—Brigs Velocity, Sullivan, Matanzas, 17 days; to C. West & Son; Ayon, Croighton, Malaga via Gibraltar, 35 days; to Croighton & Grassie; Sineux, Taylor, Cienfuegos, 18 days; to John Esson & Co; Skylark, Daley, Guvama, 15 days; to G. & A. Mitchell; schr Blonker, Gray, Boston, 5 days; bound to St. John's, N. F.—lost part of deck load and water on Tuesday last; Uia, Griffin, Olerin, N. F., 10 days; to J. & M. Tobin. SATURDAY, 22nd.—Brig Boston, Laybold, Boston, 6 days; to B. Wier & Co.—on Friday night at half-past 11 o'clock, struck on the outer ledge of the Sisters, and sustained considerable damage; brigs Rob Roy, Callaghan, Mayaguez, 25 days; to G. R. Frith & Co; Scotia, Pinkney, Cienfuegos, 20 days; to T. Bolton; schr Cinari, Sullivan, Matanzas, 15 days; to Fairbank & Allison; Rambler, Newell, St. Jago de Cuba, 18 days; to N. L. & J. T. West; Elizabeth, Whitman, New York, 7 days; to James Cochran; Mary, Bond, New York, 10 days. SUNDAY, 23rd.—Brig Belle, Laybold, Boston, 46 hours; to B. Wier & Co; schr Windsor, Matanzas, 13 days; to Salter & Twining; Lady Campbell, Newfoundland, to Oxyley & Co. MONDAY, 24th.—Brig Sceptre, Todd, Wilmington, N. C., 10 days; to Wm Stairs & Sons; schr Charles, Whipple, St. John's, N. B., 60 hours; to John McDougall & Co. WEDNESDAY, 25th.—French, Mail schr, F. L. Packhurst, Duquesnel, from St. Pierre, N. F.; schr Ocean Queen, Crowell, 17 days from Aricebo; to G. H. Starr. THURSDAY, 26th.—R. M. Steamship Canada, Harrison, Liverpool, G. B., 110 days—68 passengers for Boston, 10 for Halifax; schr Catherine, Brown, St. John's, N. B., to J. McDougall & Co; Liverpool, McLearn, Liverpool, N. S.

CLEARED.

March 19.—Schr Margaret, O'Dell, St. John, N. F.—Cannon & Wright, and others. March 20.—Brigt Antionette, Smith, Porto Rico—Thomas Bolton. March 22.—Brigt Contest, Griffin, Jamaica—Salter & Twining; schr Perseverance, Curry, Boston—Fairbanks & Allison. March 24.—Brigt Mary, Banks, Jamaica—G. H. Starr. March 25.—R. M. Steamship O-pray, Hunter, Bermuda, by S. Curran & Co, and others; R. M. Steamship Falcon, Corbin, St. John's, N. F., by S. Curran & Co; Busker, Raymond, Kingston, John, by John H. McNab. March 26.—Emerald, Knowles, Boston—J. & M. Tebbin; Boston, (Am) Laybold, Boston—B. Wier & Co, F. A. Hunt.

MEMORANDA.

Havana, March 8th.—Sales Halifax Codfish at \$3 a 3; haddock 2 a 2; hake 1 3-4 a 2; mackarel 5 a 5; smoked herrings 4 a 5. Matanzas, 6th.—Last sales codfish at \$2 1/2. At Ponce, 27th Feb.—brigt Rival from Halifax, discharging cargo—was under the command of first officer, Capt. Crum having died 24th Feb. Brig Rob Roy left brig Brothers, at Mayaguez, loading for Halifax. Schr Rambler reports William, sailed 2 days previous for Halifax; Velocity, Anderson, to sail in 6 days for Philadelphia. Brig Naney left brig Lady Ogle, Lauchner, at Cienfuegos, to sail for Halifax in 3 days. Brig Skylark reports brig Dasher, Grant, hence at St. John's, P. R.

THE WESLEYAN is published for the Proprietors at the WESLEYAN OFFICE, Marchingto's Lane.

Vol. II.—No. Ten Shillings Half-Yearly

I come with a To cheer all To smile over From winter My kind gentl The soft wh An gaily to l All abroad I I come to call To speed to And to lay op And the fa While the air And upon And the gard The — I come then The sons o With promis Of the bra At my coun heads, And natur So cheerfu That I ban Aroun I me p Whilst the Of the soug That call The lan-ban On the re An I revely Preside o Away to th The sport The grisly k To allurc The rivers o Roll swif Where the h Sends the Thus I glad With Hap And drop t delight Over the i Whilt "ea Overflow And alone i Now hear April. *Ward in t

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There a psal doctri keep alive the church the heart's cation by and Entir We wil I. Justi ner can h sciousness demned by himself, at is throug apostle pe him that that justf counted to act of fait ty to puni nized as r in itself i Spirit giv for Chris priate hi his soul. Many version: "the law