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Poetry.

THE UPWARD FLIGHT.

Who would not go?—the world we leave is dark,
Its sunshine clouded, and its sky obscured
By gathering gloom, its light a wandering spark,
That from its native sphere hath but been lured.

Who would not go?—the world above is bright;
Meridian suns and countless stars that trim
Their nightly lamps are shadow of that light
No gloom can darken, and no cloud can dim.

Who would not go?—the world we leave is cold—
The few warm hearts it holds are sadly chilled
By icy contact with a sterner mold,
Their generous throbbings all too early still'd.

Who would not go?—the world above us glows
With love, intense and holy, pure and deep;
So person there can selfish feeling know,
For slight or wrong, no aching eye can weep.

Who would not go?—the world we leave is poor,
And hearts that live on it grow lean and die,
It hath no heritage that can endure,
No food for spirits destined for the sky.

Who would not go?—the world above is good
With treasure vast and various, large and free,
A rich inheritance—a shining hoard;
Aid, O, my soul! 'tis all laid up for thee.

Christian Miscellany.

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

For the Wesleyan.

Pay Your Minister.

Pay your Minister!
God the Father, the Lord Jesus Christ,
the Holy Spirit, Angels, the Scriptures,
Christian experience, the history of the
Church, reason and conscience, say: pay
your Minister.

Pay your Minister!
He is a messenger from God to you, one
of your best earthly friends, continually study-
ing your interests praying for your prosper-
ity, labouring to bring you to Christ;
brings the most delightful intelligence; you
cannot dispense with his services, he does
more to benefit mankind than any other per-
son, he has been the honoured instru-
ment of leading many souls to heaven, he has
given himself up to the work, it is the way
to carry out the purposes of the Almighty,
there is a promise connected with the means,
and Providence has left him in your hands.

Pay your Minister!
He is the leader of your religious devo-
tions, the steward of the Church of Christ,
the watchman on the walls of Zion, the
general in the field of battle, the object at
which the enemy particularly aims, the first
to suffer, and many difficulties stand con-
nected with the achievement of his benevo-
lent designs.

Pay your Minister!
He is invariably at your service, to preach
the gospel, to administer the sacraments, to
visit the sick, to sympathize with the dis-
tressed, to bury the dead, and to render any
other act of kindness that lays in his power.

Pay your Minister!
You pay your school master, your mer-
chant, your tailor, your butcher, your bak-
er, &c., &c. Pay your Minister, he has un-
exceptionable claims upon you. You are
more indebted to ministers than to any other
class of persons. Pay him a reasonable
amount that his mind may be free, that he
may not have to labour with his own hands,
that he may prove faithful, and that he may
be greatly encouraged in his arduous and
responsible work.

Pay your Minister!
That he may be able to pay others, that
he may not have to purchase his supplies on
credit, that he may obtain his goods at cash
price, not have to pay interest on borrowed
money. Pay him his full amount, pay him
all arrears.

Pay your Minister!
Without it, the gospel cannot be preached
to every creature, the ground now occupied
cannot be maintained, the dark ages will

again return, satan and the ungodly will
take the advantage, and should this, unfor-
tunately, be the case, awful will be the
results.

Pay your Minister!
That you may not be dependent upon
other churches, that there may be an equality
among yourselves, that you may have a
claim upon the Minister's services, and that
you may not be religious paupers.

Pay your Minister!
Many of you are well able, some are
pledged to do it, the gospel is everywhere
needed, the Macedonian cry is loud. Pay
him while you have the means, the disposi-
tion and the opportunity; without giving
unnecessary trouble, without boasting, com-
plaining, or evil speaking.

Pay your Minister!
Regularly, according to your ability, not
consulting others, in order to roll away the
reproach of the Church, that your Minister
may speak well of you, and that there may
be no ground of uncharitableness in a dying hour.

Pay your Minister!
For your credit's sake, for Christ's sake,
for your country's sake, for your own com-
fort's sake, for consistency's sake, that you
may sit easy in the Church, and that you
may feel you have a personal and practical
interest in the possession and diffusion of
Christianity in the world.

Pay your Minister!
Instead of laying up treasures on earth, or
wasting your Lord's property, or refusing to
contribute when you have it by you; remem-
bering that it is more blessed to give than it
is to receive.

Pay your Minister!
Without saying charity begins at home, I
must pay my just debts first, provide for my
own family, there are so many calls upon
my purse, the Minister gets enough from
home, if I have any thing to spare at the
end of the year, perhaps, I may do some-
thing, times are hard, cannot get money,
and then with a significant toss of the head,
say to the collector, you must pass by me
now, the preacher will get along—he never
suffered yet.

Pay your Minister!
Some of them have come among you at
your own request, without any stipulation, or
agreement, trusting to your piety, integrity
and fidelity. They have laboured faithfully
for a considerable time, in the discharge
of their arduous duties, and now they look
to you for their necessary supplies.

Pay your Minister!
Without remarking that you have had a
chapel to build, or repairs to a mission house
to erect, furniture to provide, and a horse
and sleigh to secure for the preacher.

Pay your Minister!
Without complaining that his Circuit is
too large, preaching too seldom, and that
you have to assist Ministers of other denomi-
nations.

Pay your Minister!
That you may enjoy his approbation and
the approbation of the Divine Being. That
a blessing may rest upon your persons, your
families, and the world. Then will the word
of God run and have free course, souls will
be saved, churches everywhere will be form-
ed, the power of the Most High will be sig-
nally displayed.

Pay your Minister!
Do it with reference to eternity, do it un-
to the Lord, do it as an act of justice, do it
voluntarily, cheerfully, gratefully, and
prayerfully. Do it at an early period, do
it through Christ, and do it with an eye to
the judgment day, when every person shall
receive according to the deeds done in the
body.

Pay your Minister!
Some have done it honourably, regularly,
and liberally; for which they have the best
thanks of those who are engaged in the
Christian Ministry, and also, their most fer-
vent prayers, that they may be amply re-
warded both in this world and the world
that is to come.

Whitefield.

There was nothing in the appearance of
this extraordinary man which would lead
you to suppose that a Felix would tremble
before him. He was something above the
middle stature, well proportioned, and re-
markable for a gracefulness of manner. His
complexion was very fair, his features very
regular, and his dark blue eyes small and
lively; in recovering from the measles he
had contracted a squint with one of them—
but this peculiarity rather rendered the ex-
pression of his countenance more remark-
able than in any degree lessened the effect
of its uncommon sweetness. His voice ex-
celled, both in melody and compass; and its
fine modulations were happily accompanied
by that grace of action which he possessed
in an eminent degree, and which has been
said to be the chief requisite of an orator.
To have seen him when he first commenced,
one would have thought him anything but
enthusiastic and glowing; but his heart
warmed with his subject, and his manner
became impetuous and animated, till, for-
getting of everything around him, he seem-
ed to kneel at the throne of Jehovah, and to
beseech in agony for his fellow-beings.

After he had finished his prayer, he knelt
for a long time in profound silence; and so
powerfully had it affected the most heartless
of his audience, that a stillness like that of
the tomb pervaded the whole house.

On one occasion before he commenced his
sermon, long, darkening columns crowded
the bright sunny sky of the morning, and
swept their dull shadows over the building,
in fearful augury of the storm.

His text was: "Strive to enter in at the
strait gate; for many, I say unto you, shall
seek to enter in, and shall not be able."

"See that emblem of human life," said he,
as he pointed to a shadow that was flitting
across the floor. "It passed for a moment,
and concealed the brightness of heaven from
our view—but it is gone. And where will
ye be, my hearers, when your lives have
passed away, like that dark cloud? O, my
dear friends, I see thousands sitting atten-
tive, with their eyes fixed upon the poor un-
worthy preacher. In a few days we shall
meet at the judgment seat of Christ. We
shall form a part of that vast assembly which
will gather before his throne; and every
eye will behold the Judge. With a voice
you must abide and answer, he will inquire
whether on earth ye strove to enter in at the
strait gate—whether your hearts were ab-
sorbed in Him. My blood runs cold when
I think how many of you will then seek to
enter in and shall not be able. O, what
pity can you make before the Judge of the
whole earth? Can you say it has been your
whole endeavour to mortify the flesh, with
its affections and lusts? That your life has
been one long effort to do the will of God?
No! you must answer, I made myself easy
in the world, by flattering myself that all
would end well, but I have deceived my
own soul, and am lost.

"You, O false and hollow Christian—of
what avail will it be that you have done man-
ny things—read much in the sacred word—
that you have made long prayers—that you
have attended religious duties, and appear-
ed holy in the eyes of men? What will all
this be, if, instead of loving Him supremely,
you have been supposing you should exult
yourself in heaven, by acts really polluted
and unholy?"

"And you, rich man, wherefore do you
hoard your silver? Wherefore count the
price you have received for him whom you
every day crucify in your love of gain?
Why, that when you are too poor to buy a
drop of cold water, your beloved son may be
rolled to hell in his chariot, pillowed and
cushioned about him?"

His eye gradually lighted up, as he pro-
ceeded, till, towards the close, it seemed to
sparkle with celestial fire.

"Oh, sinners!" he exclaimed, "by all
your hopes of happiness, I beseech you to
repent! Let not the fires of eternity be

kindled against you! See there!" said he,
pointing to the lightning which played on
the corner of the pulpit. 'Tis a glance from
the angry eye of Jehovah! Hark!" contin-
ued he, raising his finger in a listening at-
titude, as the distant thunder grew louder,
and broke in one tremendous crash over the
building. "It was the voice of the Almighty
as he passed by in his anger!"

As the sound died away, he covered his
face and knelt beside the pulpit, apparently
lost in inward and intense prayer. The
storm passed rapidly by, and the sun, burst-
ing forth in his might, threw across the heav-
ens a magnificent arch of peace. Rising,
and pointing to the beautiful object, he ex-
claimed, "Look upon the rainbow! and
praise him that made it. Very beautiful it
is, in the brightness thereof. It compasseth
the heavens about with glory; and the
hands of the Most High have bended it."—
The Rebels.

A Millennial Sign.

The spread of the Gospel shows that this
world is being leavened through its every
pore by the Church of God, for which it was
created. During the last fifty years, the
Panjab of India has been added to the
field, free to the sickle; Turkey has just
been thrown open, by the firm of the
Sultan, protecting converted Moslems; Rus-
sia has permitted the circulation of the Tract
Society in its vast bounds; the 300,000,000
of Chinese have been gathered about the
pulpit of the church; a chapel has been
opened in Rome; the Gospel travels freely
across the Isthmus of Panama; Texas, Cali-
fornia and New Mexico have been added to
the domain of Protestantism. Here, where
I write, in this the capital of the empire
State of the South, there was not, twelve
years ago, an organized church. Nine
years ago, the inhabitants fled panic-struck
before the Mexicans; and now the Church
of God, fully established, exerts a pure in-
fluence on the prosperous community. In
the last twenty years, more than one fourth
of the world, before closed and double lock-
ed to the Gospel, has been thrown wide
open, and now spreads its great population
of 800,000,000 entirely ready for the preach-
ing of Christ. When God threw open
Canaan, it was just as the Jews crossed
Jordan to occupy it. Having thrown open
this vast territory now, it must be because
God intends that it shall now be occupied
by his Church. There is such a thing as
"the earth's bringing forth once," as "a
nation's being born in a day."—*Presbyterian.*

Young Professors.

The following incident will show the im-
portance of Christian decision. A young
lady having recently made a public profes-
sion of her faith in Christ, was urged by her
brother, whom she tenderly loved, to accom-
pany him to a place of amusement, which
many church members were in the habit of
attending. But she resisted his importuni-
ties, and he went alone. On his return he
said to another member of the family, "I
did not enjoy myself as I had anticipated;
and I respect religion the more from
its exhibition in the conduct of my sister,
whom I could not divert from what she be-
lieved to be right. Had she gone with me,
I should have been confirmed in the opinion
that religion was more a pretence than a re-
ality. Her consistency of character with
her profession has rendered her dearer to
me than ever."

This may prove a useful lesson not only
to young professors, but to all such as are
making religion a subject of serious inquiry.
Watchman and Observer.

A hypocrite is fearful of men, but faces
God. Pride mixed with hypocrisy was the
devil's original sin, he abode not in the truth;
and religious hypocrites are his own near-
est children.

Temperance.

Temperance Petitions.

From the following account our readers will be able to form an opinion of what has been done with the Petitions forwarded for presentation to the Legislative Council:—

TUESDAY, March 2.

Hon. Mr. Morton presented a petition from Ladies of Lower Horton, on the subject of Temperance.

Hon. Mr. Morton presented a second petition from Lower Horton, on the subject of Temperance.

FRIDAY, March 5.

Hon. Mr. Brown presented petitions, on the subject of Temperance, from Yarmouth, Liverpool, Digby and Shelburne.

Hon. Mr. McCully presented a petition on the subject of Temperance from Cumberland.

Hon. Mr. Bell presented three petitions on the subject of Temperance, signed by ladies.

Hon. Mr. Campbell presented petitions on the subject of Temperance from Cape Breton, Colchester, Guysboro' and Pictou.

Hon. Mr. Morton said, in reference to petitions on the subject of Temperance, that they deserved the serious attention of the House. They seemed the voice of the people, and he did not know how the Legislature could avoid taking due notice of the "well-understood wishes of the people."

They were signed by some persons who, to his knowledge, had been until recently intemperate; who had, consequently, lost or squandered their property, and who beheld their families destitute of education, and of the common requisites of life. These were looking up to the House, as, in some sense, the fathers of the community, to stop the evil. The house was in duty bound to give fair consideration to their requests, and to adopt measures for accomplishing the desired end.—These petitions were not signed by one class of the people merely, but by every class—and by some who could not refrain from that which had injured them, but who looked to the House to stop its course. These were the "well-understood wishes of the people."

Hon. Mr. McDougall moved that a committee be appointed to ascertain how signatures to the petitions had been obtained—whether they were genuine—whether the persons who signed were of sufficient age to append their names. When these petitions were called the well-understood wishes of the people, he wished the House to see that it was proceeding on fair, legitimate grounds.

Hon. Mr. McCully said that was the first time he heard such objections to signatures. It was enough if the parties wrote their names.

Hon. Mr. McDougall wished to know whether they did or not, or whether others signed for them. He said he was not then giving any argument for or against the petitions, but would move that these and all others on the same subject be referred to a select committee.

After some delay,—

Hon. Mr. Bell said, that he had no objection to second the proposition, and he supposed he was then at liberty to make some remarks. He was aware that difficulty and obstruction would be offered to the question, as to all other reforms. Scarcely one improvement could be mentioned which had not met with strong opposition from persons prejudiced, interested, or otherwise influenced. All political and moral reforms had that experience. So it was with the great reform of the empire. Persons in authority or possession of power said that it was trespassing on their rights. So with the slave trade, and many other subjects. He was not surprised that so many ladies had come forward to advocate this reform. At one time dissolute husbands claimed the right of selling their wives—and those who interfered to abolish the practice, were said to trespass on the rights of the selling parties. Almost every reform was so treated, and so might be expected, especially, on this subject. Those who advocated the reform, should be prepared, and were no doubt, to meet with the sneers, and varied opposition, and sarcasms, of those who were not favourable. He did not say, however, that he was at that time prepared to vote for the measure sought, although if he thought it were practicable he would. Some explanation might be desirable respecting his remarks when alteration of the license laws were under consideration. He opposed that, thinking it unfair to harass the man who sold a small quantity, while another was permitted to bring it in by punchcoons, and it was treated as a source of revenue. Again, and again he (Mr. B.) said, Deal fairly with the subject—attack the article wherever it appears. The petitions are here now, which come to that. They have arrived (said the hon. gentleman) at the position for which I have been contending. I have not yet, however, arrived at the conclusion respecting the time. I do not say how I may act. But I say if it were possible to carry out such a law, I believe it would be an incalculable benefit to society, and I could vote for it consistently with my former remarks. Would it injure any individual, any family, or the community generally? No. Respecting individuals, suppose those who have the power of abstaining,

if they had the will, would they be injured by altogether abstaining from intoxicating drinks? Would it injure families? Few families, indeed, are there who, in some of their connections, have not had cause to regret the influence of the despicable, fatal habit. Not one family out of ten could say that it was altogether free from the evil deplored. Would abstinence injure communities?—Would there not be fewer in penitentiaries, jails and bridewells? In none of these respects would it be unfavourable to general safety and happiness—but the reverse. I do not wonder, sir, that thousands of females, and of the younger members of families, who perhaps suffer most from the evil, ask in this way for remedy. Fancy a woman joined to a drunken husband,—fancy a mother seeing her child going astray by means of the habit;—should they not have a deep interest in the question, even the youngest who is capable of reflection.

Injury to the revenue has been spoken of. I deny that injury would result. I believe, if intoxicating drinks could be banished from common use, that the revenue would greatly increase. Labour is the source of wealth. The man who makes himself incapable of industry, in body or mind, does not add to the general wealth. If this article were banished, industry and wealth would be increased. If the desired law could be carried out, many varied advantages would accrue to the community. The question is, am I prepared to sustain the measure asked for? I do not say so; but if I considered it practicable, I would sustain it. I fear that to make a law of that kind, which would not be carried into effect, would be worse than not enacting it. I consider that this is only the commencement of a great good. The time may come—although it may not be yet arrived—for the legislation now desired. I may not be as far advanced on these subjects as others. I am not what is called a Son of Temperance, but only a member of a Temperance Society. For twenty or thirty years past my mind has been more or less affected with this question. I was engaged in a business that, to some extent, was contrary to the movement. I surrendered it, and resolved that I would no longer be at war with my own mind respecting such matters. I took a more decided position—allowing sneers to be as they might. I believe that the time will come when this law will be carried into effect. It will be when the sober people, denying themselves for the sake of others, come forward for the cause—when a large majority, say seven-eighths of the population, have arrived at one mind on the subject.—Then the law will be carried out,—such a majority will see that it is. This is the first movement.

Hon. Mr. McDougall—I do not give opposition to the petitions. I wish for a committee who should bring in a report, and advise the House what course should be adopted. The subject is before the other House. The proceeding there may be by bill or otherwise, and we might act accordingly—or a measure might originate with this branch. To appoint a committee to examine the petitions, and report generally, would be in accordance with a common course to be pursued in other matters. I do not speak generally now, as to whether men should be coerced into virtue, or whether moral suasion should be the mode.—I agree with the hon. gentleman who says that he thinks the time has not come for the legislation desired. I might turn to historical examples on this subject, and to the modern practice of men to virtue. If the law could not be carried out, temptation would be given to smugglers, those who abided by the laws of the trade would be thrown out. However, I now only move for a committee.

Hon. Mr. Morton—There is no objection, I suppose, to the appointing of a committee. Respecting the signatures, it is well known, that in the country petitions are handed round until the paper is nearly worn out, and they are copied to be sent to the Legislature. Thus many signatures may appear in the one handwriting. As to under age, I know not that guardians are not entitled to sign for younger persons. Could anything have a much more moral effect on children than their aiding in petitions for this purpose? I agree with the hon. gentleman (Mr. Bell) that the revenue would not decrease under such a bill as that desired. Money now expended for intoxicating drinks, would be expended for better food and clothing, if rum could not be obtained. Duty would be paid on various articles of use, instead of on rum. But if the revenue did not increase—if the revenue from the sale of intoxicating liquors should not be made up—what would signify a sum of £10,000 compared with the evil of intemperance? It is as nothing—nothing if all were lost. I believe, however, that it would not be lost—that the people would live better, far better, and the revenue be thus increased. Look, however, to the money expended in intoxicating liquors. The petitions state that £100,000 were so expended last year. That large sum went for nothing—for an article not worth so many pence to any one. Those who dealt in it might suppose that they were benefited.—I think that they were not. I have seen several such people come to the grave in distress and sorrow. I hope, sir, that the committee will be authorised to report by bill. Enough has been expended on the drinks petitioned against to have built the Railroad; and the money expended has done no good, but

much harm and evil. Females have signed many petitions. Have they not suffered as well as the men, and more, in consequence of the habit? Have they not seen their little children about them suffering, perishing, because of intoxicating drinks—and should they not be deeply interested in the question? Let intoxicating liquors be destroyed wherever taken, and then there would be but little smuggling. Because the liquor is allowed to come into the Province smuggling exists.

Hon. Mr. Campbell thought the question might be deferred until the proceedings of the other House should appear.

Hon. Mr. McDougall—Why wait! We may go farther on the subject than they.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Honbles. Messrs. Morton, Campbell, Bell, McDougall and Almon.

Family Circle.

I Got a-Going and Couldn't Stop.

A little boy named Frank, was standing in the yard, when his father called him.

"Frank?" "Sir?" said Frank, and started full speed, and ran into the street. His father called him back, and asked him if he did not hear his first call.

"Yes, sir," answered Frank.

"Well, then," said his father, "what made you run out into the street?"

"Oh," said Frank, "I got a-going and couldn't stop."

This is the way that a great many boys get into difficulty; they get a-going, and can't stop. The boy that tells lies, began first to stretch the truth a little—to tell a large story, or to relate an anecdote with a very little variation, till he got a-going and couldn't stop; till he came out a full grown liar.

The boy that was brought before the police, and sent to the house of correction for stealing, began by taking little things from his mother—by stealing sweatmeats and other nice things that were put away.—Next he began to take things from his companions at school. He got a-going and could not stop till he got into jail.

Those two boys that you see fighting out on the green, began by bantering each other in fun. At length they began to get angry, and dispute, and call each other hard names, till they got a-going and couldn't stop. They will separate with black eyes and bloody noses.

There is a young man sitting late with his companions at the gaming table. He has flushed cheeks, an anxious look, a despairing countenance. He has lost his last dollar. He began playing marbles in the street; but he got a-going and couldn't stop.

See that young man, with a dark lantern, stealing from his master's drawers. He is a merchant's clerk. He came from the country a promising boy. But the rest of the clerks went to the theatre, and he thought he must go too. He began thinking he would go only once, just to have it to say he had been at the theatre. But he got a-going and could not stop. He has used up all his wages, and wants more money. He cannot resist the temptation, when he knows there is money in the drawer. He has got a-going—he will stop in the State prison.

Hark! do you hear that horrid oath? It comes from the foul mouth of a little boy in the street. He began by saying by-words; but he got a-going and couldn't stop.

Fifty young men, were some years ago, in the habit of meeting together in a room at a public house, to enjoy themselves in social hilarity, where the wine cup passed freely round. One of them as he was going there one evening, began to think there might be danger in the way. He turned on his heel, and went to his room, and was never seen at the public house again. He has become rich; and the first block of buildings which he erected was built directly in front of the place where he stood when he made that exclamation. Six of the young men followed his example. The remaining forty-three got a-going and couldn't stop, till they landed in the ditch, and most of them in the drunkard's grave.

Beware then boys, how you get a-going. Be sure before you start, that you are in the right way; for when you are sliding down, hill it is hard to stop.—Rev. H. Newcombe.

How to lay up Money for a Rainy Day.

A number of years ago, Charles and Clara S—, were married in the city of New York. Charles was wealthy and in good business—very comfortable circumstances for a young man, which tended, of course, to develop his natural liberal disposition. Feeling thus happy and independent of the world's frowns, he proposed to his youthful bride, one day during the honey-moon, to give her five thousand dollars for every "scion of his house" which should be engrafted upon the family tree—an arrangement, as may be supposed to which the lovely Clara made not the slightest objection. Time passed on,—Charles faithfully performed his agreement and making no inquiries as to the disposition of the money by his better half, until they had been married some ten years; fortune which had smiled with constancy, suddenly turned her back and left him high and dry among the breakers of Wal-street. When the crisis had arrived, he went home with a heavy heart, to announce the sad news to his wife, that he was an irretrievably ruined man—that his property had all gone to satisfy his creditors, and nothing was left.—"Not exactly so bad as that my dear," said Clara. "Wait a minute, and see what I have been doing." Thus saying, she ran up stairs, and soon returned with a deed in her own name, of one half of an elegant block of houses in the neighbourhood, worth thirty thousand dollars. "You see I have been industrious," continued she, "and have laid up something for a rainy day. If you had been as smart as your brother we might have had the whole block by this time."—Kewbec Journal.

Female Society.

Of all the refiners of the coarse nature of man, true female society is the most effective. There is a respect for the softer sex implanted in us by nature, that gives a desire to appear well in the presence of delicate and intelligent females, and has a tendency to elevate our feelings and make us assume a gentleness and propriety of deportment totally at variance with all coarseness or vulgarity. Such is the influence of the intercourse of which we speak, in forming the character, that we do not recollect ever having seen a young man devoted to the society of ladies of his own age, that did not do well, and prosper in life; whilst, on the other hand, we have observed many who by confining themselves to associations with their own sex, acquired a roughness and un-courtness of manner that entirely unfitted them for the intercourse of life. We are perfectly aware that a foolish timidity is at the bottom of this; we esteem it a great defect of character. If the ladies were only aware of the power they rightfully possess in forming the habits and manners of men, they would take pains to allay the sensitiveness which produces want of ease in their presence, and by becoming affability and kindness, cherish confidence and self-possession. The members of the two sexes were intended by their Maker to be companions for each other; and the more easy and free their intercourse can be—due regard being had to strict propriety—the more delicate and refined will be the sentiments of all concerned.—G. P. R. James.

General Miscellany.

The Music of Nature.

Any ear may hear the wind. It is a great leveller; nay, rather, it is a great dignifier and elevator. The wind that rushes through the organ of St. George's Chapel at Windsor, has first passed through the organ of some poor Italian boy; the voice of Alboni and that of a street singer have but one common capital to draw upon—the catholic atmosphere, the unsectarian air, the failure of which would be the utter extinction of Handel, Haydn, and all the rest. This air, or atmosphere—the compound of nitrogen and oxygen, to which we are so deeply indebted—sometimes plays the musician of itself, and calls upon Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Bethoven, and Mendelssohn, upon the ocean and the forest; and they, like invisible but not inaudible performers, make

glorious music. Sometimes the shrouds of a ship, as she rolls upon the tempestuous deep, raise wild and piercing sopranos to the skies; sometimes the trees and branches of a forest of gigantic pines become mighty harp strings, which, smitten by the rushing tempests, send forth grand and incessant harmonies—now anthems and anon dirges. Sometimes the waves of the ocean respond, like white-robed choristers, to the thunder-bass of the sky; and so make Creation's grand oratorio, in which "the heavens are telling," and the earth is praising the glory of God. Sometimes deep calls upon deep, the Mediterranean to the German sea, and both to the Atlantic Ocean; and these, the Moses and the Miriam of the earth, awaken rich antiphones, and form opposite choirs, responding from side to side in Nature's grand cathedral, praising and adoring their Creator and Builder. Were man silent, God would not want praise.—*Cunning.*

The Tears of Oysters.

Glancing around the anatomical workshop, we find amongst other things, some preparations showing the nature of pearls. Examine them, and you will find that there are dark and dingy pearls just as there are handsome and ugly men; the dark pearl being found on the dark shell of the fish, the white brilliant one upon the smooth inside shell. Going farther in the search, we find the smooth glittering lining upon which the fish moves is known as the *nacre*, and that it is produced by a portion of the animal called the *mantle*, and for explanation sake we may add that gourmands practically know the mantle as the *beard* of the oyster. When living in its glossy house, should any foreign substance find its way through the shell to disturb the smoothness so essential to its ease, the fish coats the offending substance with nacre, and pearl is thus formed. The pearl is in fact a little globe of the smooth glossy substance yielded by the oyster's beard; yielded ordinarily to smooth the narrow home to which his nature binds him, but yielding in large drops—real pearly tears—if he is hurt. When a beauty glides proudly among a throng of admirers, her hair clustering with pearls, she little thinks that her ornaments are products of pain and diseased action, endured by the most unpoetical of shell-fish.—*Household Words.*

"Many a Slip, between the Cup and the Lip."

This saying was supposed to take its origin from one of Penelope's wooers being shot as he was going to drink. But it arose as Ainsworth had it thus:—"A king of Thrace had planted a vineyard, when one of his slaves, whom he had much oppressed in that very work, prophesied that the king should never taste the wine produced by it. The king disregarded his prophecy, and when at an entertainment he held a cupful of his own wine, he sent for this slave, and asked him insultingly what he thought of his prophecy now? The slave only answered, "There's many a slip between the cup and the lip." Scarcely had he spoken when the news was brought that a huge boar was laying his vineyard waste. The king arose in a fury, attacked the boar, and was killed without ever tasting the wine.

"I have the Reading of it Every Week."

It not unfrequently occurs, when persons are asked if they will subscribe for a newspaper, or if they already take it, that they reply, "No; but neighbour B. takes it, and I have the reading of it every week.—Such often add, that they like the paper, and sometimes they say they consider it "the best paper they know of." They are benefited by the toils, perplexities and expenditure, of those who receive nothing from them in return. Reader, if you feel reproved, just send in your name and take the paper yourself, not forgetting to pay for it.

The memories of childhood, after a mature age has been attained, are more powerful than many people are aware. And especially is this the case, in reference to the religious observances which first arrest the attention of children.—*Home Gazette.*

For Farmers.

Agricultural Economy.

Do our agriculturists study economy as attentively as they ought to do? I do not mean economy in the ordinary sense—in expenditures, saving every cent they can and stinting supplies. I mean the economy of management. True economy adapts means to ends, applying no more or less of the one than is necessary for the completion of the other. For example, ten acres of land well prepared and thoroughly tilled will produce five hundred bushels of corn. The economical farmer, therefore, who intends to produce that amount of corn, will not use twenty acres of poorly prepared and badly tilled land to accomplish it; because the same amount of crop will require more labour on twenty acres in plowing and tilling, however imperfectly performed, than it will on ten acres, however well it shall be tilled and prepared. Again, if a farmer have a hundred loads of manure only, if he study economy, he will rather supply it ail to a small piece of land and thus manure it well, than to a large piece and thus manure it very imperfectly; because, in the former case, it will require less labour to produce a given amount of crop, than in the latter. Again, a farmer that has a given amount of manure will apply it in sufficient quantity to as much land only as it will supply with sufficient fertilization, and thus, by annually improving a small piece, at length render the whole fertile. So, also, the owner of a large tract of land will attempt to cultivate only just so much of it as his forces can cultivate thoroughly. Two farmers, each with the same number of acres, and the same amount of labour, shall show very different balance sheets at the end of the year, the one footing up \$1000 profits, and the other \$500, simply because the one studies economy in the application of means to ends, and the other takes no thought of the matter.

One great fault of many farmers may be found in a peculiar passion for large fields. How much wheat will you put in this fall? 250 acres, 500 acres, &c. The question should be how much will you produce this year? and the passion should be, for the large yield instead of the large surface seeded. The New England farmers differ from our Middle and Northern State farmers in this. The former study economy in all things. They do not weaken the result of their forces by diffusion, but strengthen them by concentration.

There is much want of economy also and much loss in not closely attending to times and seasons. We continually hear farmers complaining that they have not yet got their land prepared for fall seeding, and now the weather will not admit of its preparation; one has not finished planting his corn yet; another had not secured his harvest before the rain set in, and it is beginning to sprout. As a general rule, there is a time and season for everything to be done on a farm, and those who are late in anything must expect to suffer the consequences. To study the economy of times and seasons, is as much a part of the science of agriculture as is the proper adaptation of means to ends; and both are as necessary to success in farming as a correct application of skill in mechanics is necessary to success in any mechanical employment. Many of our farmers seem to sleep all winter, wake up in the spring, late or early, as it happens, and go to work when the humour moves them, without system or forethought, go a-head as chance may lead in the summer, and by the fall grumble at the failure of their crops from unfavourable seasons. If any one takes this to himself, let him,—I mean it for him.—*Cor. of Albany Cultivator.*

Manuring Fruit Trees.

Carefully open a trench at the very ends of the roots—throw out a third of the poorest of the soil, and replace it with a mixture of manure and ashes. I use a cart load of barn-yard manure—no matter if it is fresh—to a bushel of ashes, and I find it never to fail in bringing up the tree. It is quite surprising how old fruit trees can be brought to by this simple dressing.—*Downing's Horticulturist.*

Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan.

Mrs. Lydia M. Steele, of Manchester.

Mrs. LYDIA M. STEELE, was a daughter of the late Mr. Lee Hart, of Manchester,—which was her native place. From her childhood she had been brought up in a strictly moral manner; and frequently attended the service of the Episcopal Church. At the age of eighteen she was given to see, and *feel herself a sinner*, through the Ministry of the Rev. Wm. Smith, Wesleyan Minister, then labouring on the Gaysborough Circuit. Her experience was of a decided character, although not accompanied by those powerful manifestations, with which some are visited; yet she was enabled to cast her sinful soul on the great atonement, and rejoice in Christ as her Saviour. From that period, as may be supposed, she became warmly attached to the Wesleyan doctrines and ordinances, and finding her soul blest in the services held, she became a member of the Society, and continued heartily in the same, to the end of life. When in the order of Providence she filled the important situation of a wife and mother, her purposes to serve God and be influenced by the truths she had received, were more clearly developed. From that time the house of her affectionate partner became a resting place for the Ministers of the Gospel; while her kind and cheerful countenance always gave them a hearty welcome. To the poor and suffering she was a friend. Her children were objects of heartfelt solicitude. They were early initiated into the visible church by baptism, and frequently during her life, when in health, was she known to offer prayer that they might be brought to know the Lord while young. This seemed her greatest desire concerning them; on one occasion she observed, that in such a case she thought she could die in peace. Her late counsel to them and others was, give your hearts to God.—And who can doubt

"When language failed,
That faith and fervent prayer prevailed?"

For the very day on which the mortal remains of this praying mother were laid in the grave, the eldest daughter experienced peace with God. And now, the so lately bereaved and afflicted husband, with three of his daughters and little son, have an experimental acquaintance with the grace of the Gospel, to support them under their sorrows, and to guide them in the way of peace. As the subject of this short memoir drew near the confines of the eternal world, her faith appeared to increase, and her confidence to strengthen. To Mr. Isaac Smith, (the assistant Missionary), not long before her final exit, she expressed herself satisfied of her peace being made with God. She retained her faculties clearly to the very last—took an affecting leave of her afflicted husband, and appeared fully resigned. To her sorrowing mother, Mrs. Lee Hart,—who enquired if she had anything to say concerning the children, she replied with dying but thrilling eloquence,—"*do you not see that my tears are all dried up? I have given them into the hands of the Lord?*" Thus died the late Mrs. Steele, aged thirty-eight years; beautifully illustrating the language of the apostle:—"I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him, against that day."—A family of eight children mourn their loss. A.
Gaysborough, March 24th, 1852.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

The Christian Visitor vs. Wesleyan Methodism.

It is a common practice with unprincipled polemics and reckless public men, when they meet with a writer whose arguments they cannot answer, and whose reproofs they cannot endure, either to draw themselves up in pompous dignity, and exclaim, "he is not worth my notice," or take down the vocabulary of brawlers, and bespatter the writer and his article with bad names; but that the Editor of a Periodical, assuming the sainted title of "The Christian Visitor," himself assuming to be a Minister of the Church that professes most nearly to follow the meek and lowly Master of us all, should do so, is deeply to be regretted.

But how comes it, if the Editor of the "Wesleyan" is so "reckless" and "truthless" as this Rev. Gentleman asserts, that he credits him about the authorship of the "puerile" letters, that have aroused him to insult his peaceable neighbour, whom he calls "the Rev. Superintendent?"—Because his convictions contradict his assertions.

But let not the readers of the "Wesleyan" be diverted from the point at issue between the "Visitor," the "Wesleyan," and "One of the Wesleyan Millions," viz., the "Visitor's" bitter hostility to Methodism. That point is proved, and undenied by the Editor; and his every successive ebullition only confirms and illustrates it. See his last issue (March 5th), reader, where he says, "the unrighteous despotism which has been enacted by the Conference, to the exclusion of 60,000 of its members in one year, for daring to think for themselves, or make an appeal to the Scriptures in defence of their rights"!!! Now, readers, need I tell you, that that statement is false as a statement can be, and I defy the Editor of the "Visitor" to prove the truth of it; and if he does not, he should be expelled from the Baptist Church as a calumniator of his unoffending brethren. It is truly painful to me to use so severe language, but the sequel will prove the propriety of it.

But supposing the Conference had expelled so many, how could it be called "unrighteous despotism"? This puzzles me sorely, as it will doubtless puzzle my readers; for if the Conference be composed of the most aged Travelling Ministers of our Church, and of such as are elected by ballot of the entire Ministry, to fill up vacancies occurring in the Legal Hundred, which is the case; and if they are such a hypocritical class of Ministers, (if tyrants, hypocrites, &c.) then it must be an act of mercy to drive the sheep out into those more scriptural and more liberal folds (!) where they, of course, will have plenty of "liberty," and better food than the pastures of Wesleyanism afford. Or, if so disposed, they could form a fold themselves, of very respectable members as compared with those Churches which are seeking to woo them into their embrace.

Sixty thousand! Well, a Church of sixty thousand, "expelled for daring to think for themselves, and for appealing to the sacred Scriptures," would be a dangerous rival to the Conference "tyrants," and "slaves," (as those who adhere to the Conference are termed). Besides, they would have all the sage suggestions of Drs. Campbell, and Jabez Burns, and the yet-to-be-Doctor "Visitor," to aid in constructing a model Church.

But the "Visitor" does not wish them to form a rival Church, nor desire the overthrow of Methodism. No,—not he. He says that "England and the United States have been most deeply indebted to Methodism." Well done, Visitor! That is just what we "Conference slaves" believe, only with this addition: the countries, above named, have been, and are to this day, deeply indebted to Methodism, and by Methodism we mean its doctrines, its discipline, its ministry, and those raised up through the instrumentality of its ministry to adorn its doctrines by godly and peaceable lives. Does the "Visitor" mean the same by the term Methodism? We presume not;—for, in his eyes, "Isaac Taylor" is right in saying, that the Wesleyan Ministers are "irresponsible Lords over God's heritage"; hence those countries can owe nothing to them but reprehension. But perhaps he means Methodist doctrines. No. The distinctive doctrines of Methodism are, General Redemption, or Christ died for all truly—that it is the privilege and duty of Christian parents to consecrate their children to the Triune God by baptism. These the "Visitor" hates, as he says, "Dr. Bunting hates democracy." (Where did he get his information that the Dr. said this?) Is it the Methodist discipline? No. This is in the hands of the "Lords," &c. Is the creditor the itinerant system of stationing the Ministers? Worse yet, for if so the Editor would advocate it, instead of blaming the Baptist people for turning off Ministers of whom they are tired, and seeking new ones; and besides, so conscientious a Minister would practise what he believes, and not build him a *punky cottage* in Portland, out of the pay of the Portland Church, and the gains arising from the sale of books and papers, intending, no doubt, "to die in" his "nest."

What then, in Methodism, does he credit as so great a benefactor to England and the United States? we give up in despair, unless it be its blessed Connexional spirit, and the respect of the people for those who have been the instruments of their conversion; or, lastly, the blessed pay system, by which the least talented of its faithful ministers get enough to render them comfortable, and capable of giving themselves fully to the work, while the most talented and popular get no more. The Editor alone can give light on this subject at present. In the meanwhile I will utter my conjecture on the reason for that statement; by telling an anecdote of by-gone times that I heard from an old man:—Cape Cod is a rough inhospitable strip of land, running out far into the Atlantic ocean, and was, some 150 years ago, inhabited by a rough hardy class of men, called "Wreckers," (i. e., some parts of it), and whenever a storm had swept the ocean over-night, these men used to be seen by peep of day down in all the coves and crannies of the rocks, looking for wrecked property, which they usually appropriated to themselves, repeating the wrecker's

proverb, "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." At length, as

"Sinners who grow old in sin, Are hardened in their crimes,"

some grew more wicked, and used to hang out a false light when the night was "special dark," (report says, on a lame horse, to imitate a neighbouring light, to lure the unwary mariner,) who, weary of his voyage, might hail it as a long looked for friend, and be thereby drawn into their cruel hands.

The old man's story has been of advantage to me, for while the storm lowers, and howls; while troubled waves dash furiously against the sides of the good old Wesleyan ship, and when mutinous arms are raised within; in vain have those revolting lights been sent around inhospitable shores, throwing their sickly deceitful beams across the troubled waters. With honest Jack Tar, I prefer to trust myself in the long tried ship in the wide ocean, knowing that one is at the helm, that will, as formerly, say, "Peace, be still."

ONE OF THE WESLEYAN MILLIONS.

For the Wesleyan.

Sackville Academy.

MR. EDITOR.—Last Thursday there was an exhibition in Declamation and Composition by the Students of the Wesleyan Academy, Mount Allison. Those of your readers who had not the opportunity of being present at that exhibition, will be pleased to hear something about it.

By a few minutes after seven o'clock in the evening, a large company had assembled in the Lecture-Room of the Academy. It was a privilege to mingle with this quiet company, gathered on ground consecrated to effort in preparation for the more exciting scenes of after life. To me it was peculiarly pleasing. Where all did well, particular criticism is difficult. I will however venture a remark or two on the several performances.

Master W. D. Shepherd, who commenced the exercises, although appearing somewhat embarrassed, was attentively heard.—Two Dialogues, entitled "Choosing a School-Master," and "Puffing," were well chosen, and the parts well sustained by Messrs. DesBrisay, Sutherland, Young and Lincoln, and Masters Webb, Shepherd, Longworth, and Johnson.—Mr. Thomas Wood delivered a selection upon the "Remembrance of the Good." His voice is not strong, yet his manner of address was impressive.—Mr. Humphrey declaimed a piece entitled, "No excellence without Labour." He spoke as if he believed the statements of his piece, and was himself prepared to labour.—Master Webb's youthfulness bespoke for him the sympathies of the audience; and his declamation of "Press On" was well received.

Mr. Lincoln's "Lecture on Phrenology" was well delivered, and evidently afforded the audience much amusement.—The compositions were good, both in thought and expression. Mr. Gaskin's essay, on "The British Empire, its Government, &c.," indicated, in its Author, a reverence for British institutions, and a pride in our connection with the British Empire.—Mr. Duncan traced well the effects on the human mind of the "Desire for wealth."—Mr. DesBrisay was happy in unfolding the philosophy of "Hope." Mr. Sutherland effectively pointed us to the "Superiority of the Christian Religion."—Mr. Hart referred, in well expressed praise, to "The land we live in." Mr. Young wrote well of "Patriotism," and proved himself no "annexationist."—Mr. Avery's essay, on "Maternal Influence" was a credit to his head and heart.

Several of the young gentlemen who read compositions, also declaimed selected pieces in a very appropriate manner.

It is easy to find fault. By careful looking I, doubtless, might have made up quite a catalogue of defects in the performances of the evening. I choose rather in this case to praise the commendable; and give to the young gentlemen an encouraging cheer to "press on."

If the countenances of those present were the exponents of their feelings, I am sure that the exercises were highly satisfactory. The true moral sentiments, expressed in the essays read, must have been extremely pleasing to the man, anxious for the future welfare of our youth. A celebrated divine of the last century says,—"The beginning of our days is adapted to be, and is, a state of education in the theory and practice of mature life." How important then that our youth should start with correct moral sentiments; should be guarded as carefully as possible from all that may tend to lead them to evil; and that they should be advanced to take their position in the world surrounded by every possible influence to good.

Sackville, N.B., March 13, 1852.

For the Wesleyan

Liverpool Circuit.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER.—I take this opportunity of forwarding you some account of a series of religious services held at Mill Village last October, for the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom in that place.

The cause of our beloved Methodism in years past, was in a most flourishing state, and I re-

member that when I first arrived in Nova Scotia, in looking over the Provincial Missionary Report, I was much struck with that part of Liverpool Circuit, in seeing such a long list of MACKS, as subscribers to the cause of Missions. About ten years ago this Circuit was favoured with a most extraordinary outpouring of the Holy Spirit; when hundreds of souls were converted from the error of their ways. Indeed so general was the work, that there was not a place in this extensive Circuit, where Methodism had been introduced, but was visited by the Spirit in His awakening, and converting influence; and the remembrance of the then Superintendent, and young man, Messrs. POPE and SMITH, whom God so highly honoured as instruments in this work, is cherished in the minds of many to this day.

During the past three years the cause has been comparatively in a languishing state. Some of the pillars of the Church had been removed by death to a better world, and though dying, to themselves, was gain, it was a loss to the Church in its militant state, and especially so, as few, if any had been added to take their place. Other circumstances had also transpired calculated to damage our Zion. But in the commencement of our present ecclesiastical year, there were signs of returning prosperity, and I soon heard "the sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees," and we were confident that it was the sign for us to "bestir ourselves." We therefore, as intimated above, commenced a series of religious meetings in October. Brother PARSONS was at that time assisting Brother Morton at New Germany, where they had a gracious work.—Brother JONES very providentially visited us at the time, and rendered us good service, and after we had been engaged about a week, Brother Parsons returned "full of the blessings of the gospel of peace." We continued our special services for about three weeks, during which period there were added to the Church, daily such as, we hope, will be saved in the "day of the Lord." About fifty were added to our society, and I think I may safely say, that, there was scarce a house in the Village to which the blessed effects of this revival did not extend.—Not unto us, but to thy great name, O Lord, be all the praise! The good that is done upon the earth, it is the Lord who doeth it. Our converts were principally among the young—from fifteen to twenty-five years of age. A young person, Mrs. Ann Parks, had just died "in the Lord." She was the eldest daughter of our late excellent Brother, Ephraim Mack, and this had made a deep impression on the minds of her friends, and the youthful part of the whole community.

There is one circumstance connected with these revivals of a most painful and melancholy nature, at least it seems so to us. It is this:—Few, very few, are brought to God by the use of these extraordinary means among the aged; nay, how few even above the age of forty years! If it be "easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the Kingdom of God;" equally may it be said, it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for an old sinner to enter into the Kingdom of God, after so many abused privileges, and slighted offers of mercy.

Our last work was to make provision for those lambs of the flock; by placing them under the care of proper persons; we consequently re-organized our classes, appointed additional Leaders to watch over the souls committed to their care; and now, though several months have elapsed since the meetings were held, yet all stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made them free. Moreover, several during the ordinary means, have since been brought to God; and unless the blooming work of grace be blasted by the demon, pride, some of these youths will fill up the vacancy in the Church, occasioned by the death of their parents and friends, who have gone to a better world. May the Lord keep them humble, prayerful, and laborious. Amen!

At Hunt's Point, we have also held special religious services, where good was done, sinners were converted, backsliders reclaimed, and the Church greatly revived.

Brother Parsons and I recently spent a week at Port Le Beau and Sable River, visiting the people from house to house, and preaching the word to large and attentive congregations. A sad gloom has been cast over this part of our Circuit during the past year, in consequence of the loss of life at sea. It is now just a year since a vessel left Sable River, the crew all being from that part, and has never been heard of since. It is supposed she was lost in a severe storm of Feb. 1851. It was to us a mournful sight to see so many parents weeping for their children, and widows and fatherless children brooding over their heavy loss. And then there was the dreadful gale of October last, off Prince Edward Island, when the "Skip-jack," of Liverpool, was lost, and all the crew, twelve in number, perished. Capt. Crowell had been a consistent member of the Methodist Society, and his son, an only child, was among the number. Several of the crew of the "Fleet," which was lost, though an American vessel, were from Liverpool—they have gone, and left their aged parents, their young widows, and infant babes, to remember with painful emotions, the gale of October, 1851. May the aw-

ful visitations of Providence have their designed effect on the minds of the living, and may the various sorrowing families find a friend in God.

R. WEDDALL.

Liverpool, March 14, 1852.

For the Wesleyan.

St. Andrews, N. B., Circuit.

MY DEAR BROTHER.—The years which have elapsed since you were stationed on this Circuit have witnessed a vast change in the circumstances of "our Town" and County; and it is melancholy in passing down our front street, to notice the large wharves and warehouses, with other stores, which were once the promising localities of respectable mercantile establishments, now unoccupied and hastening to ruin. The want of employment on the British side of Passamaquoddy Bay compels our mechanics, in some cases, to emigrate westward in search of the means of subsistence, and, in almost all others, to catch at temporary engagements as near home as may be available with their consequent inconveniences.

It may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to know that St. Andrews is delightfully situated on a somewhat elevated tongue of land thrust forward into Passamaquoddy Bay—that the streets intersect each other at right angles, and are of considerable width—that as the shire-town of Charlotte the county offices, court-house and jail are here situated; and to the credit of public morals, I have to observe that there has not been a criminal tenant in our house of "durance vile" since I have resided here, and how long before I do not know. Besides the Market House and Town Hall here are the terminus of the Railway which is projected to Woodstock—an Episcopal Church, a Scots Kirk, a Methodist and a Romanist Chapel.

I am not accurately acquainted with the actual attendance at the other places of worship in this Town, though I believe it to be generally very good; but am thankful that I am enabled to report that the congregations in our own Chapel, which will accommodate about 200 persons, are encouraging, both on account of numbers, and attentive listeners to "the word preached." Our seats are all rented and the rents generally well paid. Hitherto however the amount collected above the incidental expenses of interest, Chapel Keeper's fee, lighting and warming, has been unwisely appropriated to the ordinary expenses of the Circuit, and leaving, for many years past, a burden upon the shoulders of the Trustees in the form of a Chapel debt of £112. By such conduct, gravely reprehensible, both on account of the Trustees, and of any Brother who may be appointed to the station, until the sum be liquidated, more than the original amount borrowed has been paid in the form of Interest.

You will readily suppose that this is felt as an evil that should not have been tolerated. Murmurs however will not pay debts—our friends knew this, and setting themselves to work, we succeeded a fortnight ago in getting up a Tea Meeting in aid of our Trust-Fund; notwithstanding that there was not all the cordiality manifested in an object so desirable as that of reducing a long standing and painful encumbrance, the result was most gratifying. A number of Ladies gratuitously provided tables that could not be exceeded in what is tasteful and substantially gratifying on such occasions. Several young men also generously contributed the necessary supplies for one table, and we mention this as an instance worthy of imitation by other young men. Hundreds of such attend our religious services and many of them have derived advantages in our Sunday Schools, in the Province, who contribute in no form whatsoever to the necessary pecuniary sustenance of our work, and who were they animated by a tinge of the feeling exhibited by these St. Andrews' youths, would do honour to themselves, and service to the cause of religious truth and morals. We were assisted by our Bro. Barrett, the Rev. D. Thomson, (Baptist,) and other gentlemen. Bro. Satchell was prevented from being with us in consequence of attending Missionary meetings at Fredericton, &c. A large interest was given to our meeting during the intervals of speaking by a number of friends, who soon formed an extemporaneous, but most efficient choir for the evening. I am happy to say, that on closing the accounts, the clear proceeds of the meeting were £20, for which the creditor has been authorized to draw at sight.

Yours truly, W. T. St. Andrews, N. B., March 4, 1852.

A commodious brick and chunam edifice, fifty feet long, by thirty feet broad, has been built by T. Rungiah Naick, a native of Manaargoody, India, and by him presented to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, for a School-house. It is said to be an ornament to the spacious street in which it stands. With pleasure we record this magnificent donation.

There are only four hundred and three Missionaries, at the present day, engaged for the conversion of the two hundred millions of India!

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, March 27, 1852.

A WORD IN FAVOUR OF EXPERIMENTAL RELIGION.

It is a matter of profound astonishment to the enlightened mind, that, after so many centuries since the personal teaching of Christ and his Apostles, so much error remains on the important subject of the privileges of Christian believers, and so strong a prejudice is entertained against the blessing of conscious salvation. That men of worldly minds should deny the scriptural doctrines of forgiveness of sins, and of regeneration of the heart by grace, is nothing more than might be anticipated; as "the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God: for they are foolishness unto him: neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." But that any who profess to be christians, should deery, and hold up to ridicule and scorn, all that is spiritual in religion, all that is distinctive in vital godliness, and brand it as fanaticism, may well excite wonder in the breasts of angels, and awaken surprise, mingled with grief, in the minds of the godly still on earth. Such, however, has been the case with multitudes of men, whose religion consisted chiefly in "meat and drink," or in the observance of external ceremonies; and such is still the case with many, who "having a form of godliness, deny the power thereof."

The faithful preaching of God's Word, which "is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword," has always been followed, under the blessing of heaven, by blessed results—by the awakening, conviction, and conversion of sinners. Not unfrequently have formalists, while members of christian churches, been aroused from their delusions to a sense of their danger, and led to seek and obtain the power of saving grace. At such instances of conversion from "darkness to light," it has sometimes happened, that their previous associates in formalism, have professed to be greatly scandalized, as if these converts to the true religion were under the influence of some dangerous hallucination, and had actually disgraced themselves in the sight of God and man. This is a penalty which such converts may expect to suffer; and it not argued or ridiculed out of their right views and gracious feelings, if they prove faithful to God and to his experienced blessing, under the first scorching fire of sarcasm directed against them, if they should stand firm to their convictions of truth against a second, or a third, or a fourth attack, they may feel themselves quite favoured by being merely considered and treated as poor, deluded, fanatical Methodists.

These paragraphs will doubtless be read by some who have passed recently through this ordeal; but let them not be "afraid with any amazement," "as though some strange thing had happened unto them." Their brethren in Christ from the beginning have known what it is to have their names cast out as evil, and to suffer reproach for righteousness' sake. Rather let them profit by the apostolic exhortation:—"As ye have therefore received Christ Jesus the Lord, so walk ye in him: rooted and built up in him, and established in the faith, as ye have been taught, abounding therein with thanksgiving. Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ."

Halifax County Circuit.

The Rev. G. O. HURSTIS has favoured us with the following gratifying account of the state of the cause in Musquodoboit:—

"Your valuable paper has of late been peculiarly interesting to many of its readers, by the cheering intelligence it has communicated from various Circuits, of the revival of God's work. It has not been my privilege, until of late, to communicate such tidings respecting this Circuit. The special blessing of God has at length been realized, at least, at one section of the Circuit. At Musquodoboit Harbour, a place visited by Wesleyan Ministers only once a month, the Spirit has been poured out, in his awakening, converting, renewing and comforting influences.

For some months previous to the commencement of this good work, I was led to indulge the hope, that a revival was at hand, from the peculiarly attentive and serious manner in which the increasing congregations listened to the truths of the Gospel.

On Sunday, March 7th, my last regular appointment, a very gracious influence evidently pervaded the minds of the people, which encouraged me to continue the services. We had not but a few times, until the power of God was displayed in subduing the hearts of the people. Penitential tears began to flow, and nearly all in the house, on some occasions, seemed bowed in spirit before the Lord. An invitation was given to those who were resolved to flee from the wrath to come, to stand up in the congregation.

Several soon rose up in succession, declaring that they were determined at once to seek the Lord, and it was not long until these were enabled to rise again and tell what God had done for their souls. Our little band of brothers and sisters were greatly animated, in seeing their children and neighbours taking a stand for God. It would have gladdened the heart of any lover of Jesus, to have seen and heard, persons of all ages, from the man of seventy to the youth of ten years, confessing their guiltiness before God, and asking the prayers of the pious. There were some noble testimonies, as to the reality of religion—the possibility of knowing our sins forgiven. The meetings continued nearly a fortnight, but were held only one day during the last week. On Sabbath (21st), after the morning service, I read the Rules of our Society, and gave a short address on some of the peculiarities of Methodism, and invited all who had been benefitted in the late services, to unite with us in Church fellowship.—Then, and subsequently, upwards of twenty received a copy of the Rules, and gave in their names, as candidates on trial for Church membership. It is probable that more will yet unite with us, as the work is still extending. Praise the Lord.

Challenge on Infallibility.

The Rev. Theophilus Campbell, A. M., of Belfast, in a sermon recently delivered at Drogheda, on the dogma of Romish Infallibility, says:

Beloved, of all the controversies which we have with our Roman Catholic brethren the dogma of infallibility is one of the greatest and most momentous. Infallibility is one of the most glorious attributes of God, an incommunicable attribute which neither angels nor men possess. The angels which kept not their first estate are reserved in chains of darkness unto the great day, and the highest and greatest archangel, created a pure and holy angel, abode not in the truth; and the entire hierarchy of Heaven might have fallen, if they had not been preserved by the power of God and not by their own strength. The Church of Rome, however, claims for her members, or for some portion of them, this God distinguishing attribute: the claim is made by all her controversialists, but they cannot tell us the locality, nor the tribunal, nor where the seat of this infallibility is. Doubtless, you expect that I will produce before you the assertions of bulls, and decrees of councils, and decisions of creeds, claiming this attribute; but you will be surprised when I tell you, that no authorized bulls of Popes, no decision of councils, and no creed whatever, has claimed this attribute of infallibility! You will be astonished to hear, that in the whole range of the many authorized documents of the Church of Rome, no Pope has set up this claim, so that I have no documents to produce, no decrees to combat, no bulls to comment on, and no creed to canvas on this important subject. I have read, searched, examined—I have considered, and I find that infallibility is not necessarily an article of faith, and nowhere clearly laid down. I challenged the priests of Belfast to produce, if they could, any authorized document where such a doctrine was authoritatively defined! The claim is indeed a false light, alluring many to the rocks where they are sure to make shipwreck of faith and their immortal souls in the voyage from time to eternity. I now repeat the challenge which I gave the priests of Belfast, and I ask Dr. Cullen, and the Romish clergy of Drogheda, to show me where, in any decree, in any bull, or in any creed, the doctrine of infallibility is defined, and claimed to belong to the Church of Rome. There is no mention of the doctrine in the last creed of the Church of Rome—the creed of Pope Pius IV.—and it is not as much as once spoken of in the Council of Trent. The Tridentine Fathers make no such claim; and, therefore, you are not Roman Catholic brethren, bound to believe in this doctrine so often urged upon your consideration by controversial writers of the Church of Rome. It

is a popular opinion fostered by many and embraced by almost all, and yet not authoritatively determined nor affirmed in any creed, council, or bull!

Rev. Mr. Wilberforce's Charge of Bribery.

Mr. Wilberforce, the English apostate, lately accused the Irish Church Mission agents of the most wholesale bribery and seduction. Mr. Dallas, honorary secretary to the mission, at once met the charge with the most direct denial, offering if Mr. Wilberforce could bring but one proof of his assertion, to pay all the expenses of his investigation. We have Mr. Wilberforce's reply to this challenge, in which he rejoinder he reiterates the same assertion, but declares that he is not able to prove that the Irish Church Mission ever made use of any bribery or intimidation; but that other prosecuting societies have done so.

On the publication of this letter, withdrawing his attack on the Church Mission, but reiterating his charges against other societies, without naming any one in particular, Mr. Wilberforce was challenged by the Rev. Mr. Nangle, who not only offers to prove that he has used some but fair and honourable inducements, but that he is able to show that the Romish priests in the west have, in the most unblushing way, used bribery and intimidation. This settles the matter between Mr. Wilberforce and the people of England, no declaration hereafter made by him will be received there. He, the son of an honoured parent, and with some germs of Protestant truth and honour, now stands upon a par with such living prophets as MacLure and Cullen, whose acknowledged principles are, that a certain amount of lying may be permitted without sin—that a certain amount of thieving can be perpetrated without the conscience being defiled—that holy funds for the service of the Church are commendable—that faith may be broken with heretics with impunity—that all vows, contrary to the interests of the Church, ought to be violated—that sacramental confessions can and ought to be revealed if religion demands a breach of the engagement. The fruit of these false and pernicious maxims has been greedily devoured by this unhappy people, so that now he stands before England marked "mendax," sunk to the lowest pitch in religious knavery and imposture.—*Drogheda Conservative.*

View of the Present Religious State of Switzerland.

(From Correspondent of the London Watchman, Feb. 11, 1852.)

In religious matters, there is nothing which is not almost of every day occurrence. No formidable Popish aggression invades us, as it does England; no Jesuitical influence excites our fears, as in France; no rationalism, pantheism, or socialism, at least on a large scale, threatens, as yet, to overflow, as a flood, our Protestant institutions, as lately in Germany. But I must add, on the other hand, no very powerful impulse is given to evangelized labours; no glad-ome revivals, on a large scale, delight our hearts; no new era of spiritual visitation from on high seems close at hand.

Let me not be misunderstood, however; there is, notwithstanding, much that is evil among us; and much, too, that is good.— Evil there is; we have been sadly inoculated from without, besides having to bear our own native ailments. Good there is, also; for which we bless God, and would take courage. These remarks have reference to Protestant Switzerland generally.

Let us now turn to some individual Cantons, and see what is doing there. We begin with *Geneva*. Although there is spiritual progress in that city, it does not strike an attentive observer to be proportionate with the advantages enjoyed. If I may venture on an exception, it would be in favour of the *National* church. A work of grace is there deepening in many hearts—the ministry is becoming more thoroughly evangelical and earnest; while there is, among the Christians to whom allusion is now made, a true catholicity of feeling towards what is not strictly theirs, which it is pleasing both to witness and to experience. They are in a fair way to outvie, in this respect, their dissenting neighbours.

Neuchâtel furnishes, too, its contingent of true Christianity, both among pastors and people. Converted people remain, mostly, in connection with the establishment, which, although democratically remodeled, yet does not appear to have suffered by the change.

The revival, small as it is, in *Berne, Basle, Zurich, St. Gall*, and other Cantons speaking the German language, remains also in close connection with the church, as by law established. But there needs a stirring up from without. Some efforts of this description are

being attempted, on a small scale, in the Canton of *Berne*. O, that a Whitefield, or a Wesley, were raised up! The land is before them, and there is a *needs-be* for such an instrumentality.

True Gospel truth is not a strange thing in these Protestant states; nor some good models of the pastoral office either; but there is also a sad medley of formality, churchism, and worldliness. Take, as an example, a *Sabbath*, as spent by professedly pious people as *Basle*, or there about, and you have church service, family devotion, perhaps Christian social intercourse, mixed up with intervals of card-playing, or a visit to the tavern or billiard-table! The Gospel plummet needs surely be applied to such Christianity.

And what of the *Canton de Vaud*? Here we may sing both of judgment and mercy. Of mercy: for toleration is now enjoyed, although not as yet recognized religious liberty; an impulse, though slight, is also being given to objects of Christian enterprise; and some of the good seed of the kingdom does spring up, and yields fruit. Methodism does help, in some degree, in this good work, but it still has to struggle with various adverse circumstances, which strongly militate against what I consider to be its peculiar mission in this country, namely, a call to the unconverted,—a gathering-in of the outcasts.

As to the Roman Catholic Cantons, we have nothing striking to notice. *Lisbourg* felt last year the effects of Jesuitical manoeuvring, in two foiled attempts at revolution. The Jesuit party still continues to be laid prostrate there, as elsewhere around, until a fitting opportunity occurs, when the Phoenix may once again rise from her own ashes. The *Valais*, our nearest neighbour, still remains in thickest darkness, and resists all attempts at bettering her spiritual state.

Although the Holy Scriptures are looked upon, in the generality of the Popish Cantons, with distrust or dismay, especially if offered by Protestant hands, yet in some places in the interior of the country, they are far from being rejected, or even unappreciated. In some Roman Catholic families in retired spots of the old Swiss territory, where the good ancient traditions and customs of past times are still kept up, God's own book is there read and treasured up. Such instances have come within the cognizance of the writer. This happy state of things is doubtless due to some specially favourable local circumstances. In such cases, the doctrines of the Council of Trent are not rigidly carried out;—the light of truth is not quite intercepted by the thick darkness issuing from Rome-Papal.

The American Board have recently opened a mission upon the Micronesian Islands, near the equator, 3,000 miles southwest of the Sandwich Islands, where the gospel has never been preached. The inhabitants are said to be mild, amiable, and unwarlike, who give a higher rank to their women than any other heathen nation. They have no idols, no temples, no sacred days or priests, but pay to and worship the spirits of their ancestors. They have heard from sailors the great change in the Sandwich Islands, and the advantage of it, and have sent for missionaries to come and improve their condition.

A Missionary in India writes:—"I am more than ever convinced that METHODISM is better adapted than any other system to convert the world. It seems especially adapted to meet the spiritual wants of a new country; for it supplies agencies that no other system adopts, makes available every particle of talent that a Church may contain, and with the greatest facility strikes forth its roots in every direction."

The native Hindus are, at present, under a very general impression, that their religion will be overthrown, and Christianity be universally established.

The London Record, of Feb'y 26, states that twenty-seven Roman Catholics, consisting of men and women, read their recantation of Popery, at St. Paul's, Bernoldsey, on Sunday evening, Feb'y 22.

Evangelical agents, amid great difficulties, are receiving great encouragements at the present day.

Interesting Extracts.

NATURAL WATER PURIFIERS.—Mr. Warrington has for a year past kept twelve gallons of water in a state of admirably balanced purity by the action of two gold fish, six water snails, and two or three specimens of that elegant aquatic plant known as *Jalispertia spiralis*. Before the water snails were introduced, the decayed leaves of the *jalispertia* caused a growth of slimy mucus, which made the water turbid and threatened to destroy both plants and fish. But under the improved arrangement, the slime, as fast as it is engendered, is consumed by the water snails, which reproduce it in the shape of young snails, whose tender bodies again furnish a succulent food to the fish; while the *jalispertia* plants absorb the carbonic acid exhaled by the respiration of their companions, fixing the carbon in their growing stems and luxuriant blossoms, and refreshing the oxygen, (during sunshine in visible little streams) for the respiration of the snails and the fish. The spectacle of perfect equilibrium thus simply maintained between animal, vegetable, and inorganic activity, is striking and beautiful; and such means may possibly hereafter be made available on a large scale for keeping tanked water clear and sweet.—*London Review.*

WEATHER SIGNS FROM PLANTS.—Some one has said that not only the coming weather may be foretold by an acquaintance with flowers, but also the time of the day and the time of the year. In fact, Linnæus possessed such a knowledge of them that he needed neither watch, nor calendar, nor weather-glass. Lord Bacon observed that when the flowers of the chick-weed expanded fully and boldly no rain will succeed for hours or days. If the flower of the Siberian sow thistle keep open during the night, rain, it is said, is certain to fall the next day. The leaves of the trefoil are always contracted at the approach of a storm. If the African marigold does not open its flowers by seven o'clock in the morning, rain may be expected with certainty on that day. An uncommon quantity of seeds is produced by white thorns and dog rose bushes in wet summers, and this is considered a sign of a severe winter. Many plants with compound flowers direct them towards the east in the morning, carefully following the direction of the sun, and appearing towards west in the evening; but before rain they are punctually closed, as with the tulip. A species of wood sorrel doubles its leaves before storm, but unfold them under a clear sky. *Cassia* and the sensitive plant do the same. The flowers of the pimpernel appearing widely open in the morning indicate a fair day, and if the petals are closed, rain may be expected soon. Nettles appearing abundantly in winter indicate a mild season.

WIVES WELL APPRECIATED.—The clergy of the Greek Church are permitted to marry while in deacon's orders, but their bishops and monks are unmarried. It, however, the wife of a papas dies, he cannot give her a successor; and it is said that the knowledge of this gains her a larger amount of respect and attention than is usually the lot of her sex in the East. A friend of mine who had resided some time in Syria, was much surprised at entering the house of one of the principal priests, to find the reverend papas washing with his own hands the linen of the household. On inquiring the reason the papas replied:—"I do this to save my wife labour, that she may live longer; for you know, O Kyrie, that the law of our Church does not permit me to have another, and I wish to keep this one as long as I can."—*Notes from Ninerech.*

ABSENCE OF MIND.—One afternoon last week, an individual from the country was passing down the High street, evidently in a high state of excitement, talking to himself, and tearing to pieces a bit of paper with his teeth, and throwing them from him. An acquaintance went up and asked him what was the matter. The other started from his abstraction, and on discovering it was a friend who addressed him, said he was "just on the way to settle that black bargain about the horse," and hurriedly unfolding the shred he had between his thumb and fingers, exclaimed:—"I'm done—I have been chewing my five-pound note!" On this discovery both retraced their steps a considerable way, and every shred and patch of paper that could be found, picked carefully up. When this labour was exhausted, the two retired, and, as best they could, selected from the scraps they had gathered as many, after great difficulty, when pasted on the back of a handbill, as gave actually something like the representation of a five-pound note. To the great relief of the owner the bank paid the amount.—*Perth Courier.*

PROVISION OF NATURE.—Buds of trees are protected from severe cold by an apparatus so wonderfully perfect, that nothing in nature can be discovered calculated to render it more complete. Silk, wool, gum, resin, whatever science had declared to be best adapted for keeping out cold—or, to speak more correctly for keeping in heat—has been called into requisition. Accordingly the tender germ remains unaffected, though coated externally with ice.—*Winter Ramble.*

TRAP FOR THE DISCONTENTED.—An eccentric wealthy gentleman stuck up a board on his estate upon which was painted the following:—"I will give this field to any man who is contented." He soon had an applicant. "Well, sir, are you a contented man?" "Yes, sir, very." "Then what do you want with my field?" The applicant did not stop to reply.

A NATURAL MISTAKE.—An old gentleman of about eighty-four, having taken to the altar a young damsel of about sixteen, the clergyman said to him—"The font is at the other side of the church." "What do I want with the font?" said the old gentleman. "Oh! I beg your pardon," said the clerical wit. "I thought you had brought this child to be baptized."

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

TRADE, &c., FOR 1851.—The value of goods imported into the Port of Saint John alone, during last year, was £749,917 sterling. Of this amount £353,633 sterling was for British goods from the United Kingdom, and £17,421 for foreign goods, such as Tea, Brandy, Wines, Spices, &c., from the same place. The total value of imports into the Out Bays attached to this port for the same period, was £175,571 sterling. If we estimate the imports into Saint Andrews and district, at £45,000, it will give, as the total value of imports into this Province, £970,488 sterling, which would show an increase over the previous year of about £155,000 sterling. The value of imports from British North American Colonies into St. John and Out Bays, last year, was £150,929; from British West Indies, £741; from the United States, 306,180; and from other foreign states, £26,488. The imports from the United States last year exceed those of the previous year, £73,000.

The value of goods exported from the Port of Saint John alone, during last year, was £411,026 sterling; the value of the exports to the United Kingdom being £304,198 sterling. The total value of the exports from the Out Bays of this port amounted last year to 290,955 sterling; and if we add the estimated value of exports from St. Andrews and district, viz., £54,000, it will give, as the total amount of exports from this Province, in 1851, the sum of £756,021 sterling; which will show an increase of about £100,000 sterling, over the previous year.

A correct estimate of the value of the exports of this Province cannot be formed from the returns, as one of our staple articles of export, viz., new Ships, does not appear in them. The value of new shipping sent from this port last year, could not be estimated at less than £200,000 sterling, to which might be added the freights earned by the vessels belonging to the port.

If we might be allowed to judge of the state of the Province, by the Trade and Revenue returns of last year, as compared with the previous year, we should say that it had been highly prosperous, and probably more so than it has ever been at any period before.—St. John, N. B. Courier.

BELL BUOY.—We have learnt with much pleasure that our former townsman, R. Rankin, Esq. of Liverpool, at the request of the Commissioners of Light Houses, has contracted with Messrs. Cato, Miller & Co., to furnish an Iron Bell Buoy to be placed off this harbour, (St. John, N. B.), and that it will be ready for delivery at their yard early in April. We may therefore hope that it will be out here, should no accident occur, by the 1st of June next. Much credit is due to our intelligent Superintendent of Lights, Isaac Woodward, Esq., for his perseverance in accomplishing an object of so much importance to the safe navigation of our harbour during the fog in the summer season, particularly for steamboats, coasting craft, and fishermen.

We hear also that the Commissioners are in treaty with scientific persons, to substitute Kerosene Gas in the Light House at Partridge Island in the place of oil, now used, as an experiment, and if successful to extend it to the other Light Houses in the Bay.—N. Bkr.

POPULATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—The census returns have just been completed, and exhibit many interesting features in the progress of our country, but still they are not so favourable as we might have reason to expect. The Frederickton Reporter gives a statement of the returns, with the exception of one Parish. We learn from this statement, that the population of New Brunswick amounts to 193,876 souls, and the returns from the Parish not yet heard from, will no doubt swell the number to 194,000, or upwards. In 1840, the returns showed the population to amount to 156,162 souls, so that in eleven years the increase has been about 38,000 souls.

From this statement, the Reporter draws a favourable contrast between the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; and shows that the population of New Brunswick has increased more rapidly than in either of these States.—We are just commencing a new era; and before the next ten years shall have elapsed, New Brunswick will be connected with the neighbouring Colonies by means of a Railway, which will traverse her most central and densely populated districts, opening up all her varied and inexhaustible treasures to a busy and teeming population, and adding to her greatness in every respect. There is a good time in store for us; and those who may witness the census returns in ten years hence will wonder at the beneficial changes effected in so short a period of time.—Ib. 18th.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—This Court was opened on Tuesday last. His Honor the Recorder congratulated the Court on the circumstance that there was not a single criminal case for trial; and we understand that there are but few civil causes. We learn that the Sessions have decided upon the erection of a new and commodious Registrar's office on the vacant space between the Jail and Court House. The expense will be about 6000l., the building to be of brick or stone.—Ib.

It is rumoured that His Excellency Sir Edmund Head intends to visit England the coming spring. We understand also that his Lordship the Bishop, and the Chief Justice will visit England about the same period.—St. John paper.

Canada.

We understand that an arrangement has been made with the American Government for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and that that Government will allow the entry of goods at inland ports on the invoice from the place of production, instead of charging such goods heretofore proceeding to the Western States, by the St. Lawrence, the price current in Montreal.—Montreal Gazette.

AMERICA.

United States.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN IOWA.—St. Louis, Feb. 26.—We learn from Burlington, Iowa, that a terrible tragedy was enacted, on Friday last, near Fort Snelling, which, for fiendishness and cold-blooded atrocity, has seldom been equalled. It appears that some five years since, a man named Wm. Wingate, and possessed of considerable property, settled with his family in Pottawattomie county, in Iowa, and took up a large tract of land. Soon after he became a convert to Mormonism, and abandoned his family; but, about a year since, returned and claimed possession of his property, which was all yielded to him by his sons, two of whom had been married during his absence, and the mother and sons refusing the overtures towards a reconciliation, removed and settled a short distance from Fort Snelling. Wingate seems, since that time, to have associated himself with a gang of half-breeds of the most lawless character, and on Thursday last, in company with several of them, again visited his family and claimed shelter. His sons offered every hospitality to him, but would not admit his companions, and they all accordingly left together, but on Friday night returned again, and on being refused admittance, and the door closed against them, they fired upon the inmates, killing Mrs. Wingate and the eldest of the four young men.

They subsequently set fire to the building, and as the surviving inmates attempted to escape the two young women were killed, and the dwelling and outhouses then burned to ashes.

TEMPERANCE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The committee appointed at the recent State Temperance Convention, in New Hampshire, to draft a bill to be presented to the next Legislature, have reported a bill substantially the same as the Maine Liquor Law.

NEW BRICK MAKING MACHINE.—The Woodstock (Va.) Tenth Legion says that Mr. Lorenzo Sibert, of that place, has invented a machine that will turn out from 50,000 to 100,000 bricks per day. It is said to be very simple, and can be worked by any amount of horse-power.

TUNNELLING THE HUDSON.—The various railroad companies at Albany are moving in the matter of constructing a tunnel under the Hudson river. It is said that the expense will be about half a million of dollars.

TAX ON PASSENGERS.—The corporation of San Francisco has imposed a tax of one dollar on every passenger arriving at that port. On its payment, the passenger is to receive a certificate which will admit him into the hospital, as a city patient, at any time within six months.

The New Orleans Picayune says that the largest clearance of cotton ever made from that port, was made on the 14th inst. It amounted to 25,646 bales.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Tuesday afternoon, near Rowe's wharf, Boston, was found the body of Henry Pelton, a native of Nova Scotia, 42 years of age. He was a blacksmith by trade.—His family, consisting of a wife and six children, reside at No. 17, Rochester street.

A Destructive Conflagration occurred at New Providence, Louisiana, on the night of the 28th, consuming Masonic Hall and several other buildings. Loss \$20,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—Much activity now prevails in some of the departments of the U. S. Navy Yard, at New York, in preparing the brig Perry and storeship Supply for this expedition. Workmen are employed until near mid-night upon both of these vessels, as also upon the outfits of the steam frigate Mississippi. This last named vessel is now at Philadelphia, having her machinery thoroughly overhauled and repaired; all her other work is to be done here.—She is intended for the flag ship of Commodore Parker. In addition to the usual complement of small arms, she will be provided with 120 stands of muskets, and the same number each, of pistols, cutlasses, &c.; she will take an equal number extra for the steam frigate Susquehanna, now in those seas, and which is to form one of the squadron. The Mississippi will also take with her a park of twelve 24 lb. howitzers. As all despatches are ordered to be used in making these preparations, it is expected that the expedition will soon be ready for sailing. It is said that Lieutenant Arthur Sinclair has been ordered to the command of the Supply.

The frigate Macedonia, which has been razed and almost rebuilt, has just been removed from the dry dock. Her battery will consist of two 10-inch, and twenty 8 inch guns. Her destination is at present unknown.—New York Journal of Commerce.

IMMENSE CAPITAL.—The capital of the British Cunard Steamship Company is \$7,500,000, more than double that of any company concerned in the United States, and yet this is all owned by

a few individuals, probably not more than ten or twelve, who make of it a partnership concern.—This company own nine steamboats, but the two largest, which have just been completed, the Arabia and the Persia, of 2200 tons and 250 horse power, have been sold to the West India Mail Steamship Company, which has 15 or 16 first class steamers, and probably twice the capital of the Cunard Company.

A WORD FROM CALIFORNIA.—A letter was received here by the last California mail from a gentleman who left this city a few months since. He says: "California is not what it was two years ago, and I advise all who contemplate coming out, who are in decent circumstances, to be contented and stay at home: for they will be disappointed. There is, to be sure, now and then one who does well; but where one does so there are hundreds who do but scarcely pay their board. An old miner told me that four-fifths of those who are in the mines would be glad to get back to their homes if they could.—Bangor Whig and Courier.

BRITISH STEAMERS.—The following is a carefully prepared statement of duties paid by the Cunard line of steamers for 1851. They have made twenty-three trips, one more than ever before made by them in any one year, and paid, an aggregate of \$1,897,659 30, being \$32,383 30 more than they paid in 1850, in which they paid more than any preceding year. Amount paid in 212 trips, from 1840 to 1850, 7,958,449 84 Total to January 1st, 1852, \$9,763,569 13

ACROSS BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—Capt. Syngue, R. N., is reading lectures before the Royal Geographical Society in favor of opening a communication between England and China across British North America. Another spur to the Railroad!

DEATH FROM TOBACCO.—Lately at Roxbury, Mass., an Irish woman by the name of Tomney, administered a quantity of Tobacco, steeped in milk, to her child, as an antidote for worms.—The child, which was not quite two years of age, died in less than an hour and a half.

Just So.—A contemporary says, in regard to late scientific experiments, it is said, that a little more brandy in your water than usual, will cause the rotation of the earth to be distinctly visible.

SOCIETY.—Society is like air—very high up, it is too sublimated; too low down, it is a perfect choke-damp.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER is authorized to sell by private contract the "Business Stand" in Kentville, at present occupied by himself. It consists of about one-third of an acre of land, on which there is a good and new dwelling house, store, and out building; also a well of excellent water. Should the above not be disposed of before Thursday, April 1st, it will be let by public Auction on that day, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the term of one year. EDWARD A. TUPPER, Kentville, Feb. 23rd, 1852. Wes. 4, pd.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

RECENT arrivals from England, Scotland, and the United States, the subscriber has completed his full assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SERRA, DEER STIFFS, GLASSWARE, and all such articles as are usually kept in similar establishments, which he offers for sale at the lowest market price. JOHN NAYLOR, 124 1/2 Granville street, Nov. 22.

SEALED TENDERS

WILL be received by the Editor of THE WESLEYAN, on the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, for the erection of a BUILDING on the lot adjoining the Wesleyan Chapel in Argyle Street. Plans and specifications may be seen on and after the 17th inst., at the Wesleyan Office, Marchington's Lane, Halifax, March 13th. Sun, Mon'y, Wed'y & Friday, Colonist, 3 ms.

1852. Staffordshire House. 1852. 500 Crates Earthenware.

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

EX Steamer Canada from Paris, via Liverpool. THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large assortment of Paper Weights, Alabaster Ornaments, melling Bottles, Foote Moulds, Tooth and Nail Brushes. Also—Oleoplane, Almond Cream and Bandoline, at No. 123 Granville Street. January 3. ROBERT G. FRASER

Fire Proof Building To Let.

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

EX More Castle from London, the subscriber has completed his full supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Soaps and perfumery. Also on hand a large assortment of Tooth, Nail, Cloth, and Hair Brushes, for sale very low at No. 139, Granville Street. Also on hand—a large supply of very superior Medicine COD-LIVER OIL, wholesale or retail. Oct. 24. ROBERT G. FRASER

PICKED UP.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.—DIVISION OF PROFITS.

In order to secure the benefit of the present Year's Entry, it is necessary that all proposals be made before the 25th of May next.

The Colonial Life Assurance Company. CAPITAL, £500,000.

GOVERNOR, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada HEAD OFFICE, 22 ST ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon M. B. Almon, Banker. C. Twining, Esq. Barrister. Hon W. A. Black, Banker. John Bayley Blood, Esq. Lewis Bliss, Esq. Hon A. Keith, Merchant. James Stewart, Esq. Solicitor.

Medical Adviser, Agent. A. F. SAWERS, M. D. MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

The First Division of Profits in this Company will take place in 1854, and the Directors beg to direct public attention to the benefits to be derived from joining the Company at this time. As the Company's Policies will participate in the profits according to the particular year in which they are opened. Parties lodging applications for Assurance at any of the Company's Offices, at home or abroad, on or before 25th May next, will be entitled to claim a share in the Division of Profits, in 1854, corresponding to three years.

Every information can be obtained, by application, at any of the Company's Branch Offices or Agencies.

By Order of the Directors, WM. THOS. TITCOMSON, Secretary. HENRY J. WILLIAMS, Actuary.

AGENTS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst—Robt B Dickey, Lunenburg—G T Solomon, Arichat—C F Haughton, Pictou—James Crichton, Bridgetown—Thos Spurr, Shelburne—Con. White, Char' in, PEI—E L Lydiard, Sydney, C.B.—C Leonard, Jr High—Jos A Dennison, Yarmouth—P M Cunningham, Kentville—John C Hall, Windsor—H D Grantham, Liverpool—J N S Marshall, Yarmouth—H D Grantham. Halifax—MATTHEW H. RICHEY, General Agent for Nova Scotia, 16 Hollis Street. March 27. Wes. 2m.—112.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress by a number of Mercantile gentlemen, to issue at an early day, A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

to be devoted to the strenuous advocacy of a reciprocity trade between the United States and the British North American Colonies—increased of Railway and Steamboat communication between the two countries—the presentation of the resources of the Colonies to Capitalists in the United States—weekly review and prices current of American goods required in the colonial markets, and of Colonial produce &c., shipped to American ports—and all general Commercial intelligence touching the interests of the rapidly increasing trade between the two countries.

The Journal will be handsomely printed on a large folio sheet, at \$2.00 per annum in advance. A reasonable price will be devoted to advertisements of goods required in the Colonial trade, and other interests connected with the objects of the paper.

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

EX STEAMER EUROPA.

A Fresh supply of Soaps and Perfumery. Patey's Wind A-sor and Honey Soaps, Hendrie's genuine Brown Windsor, Patey's fancy Soaps in great variety Burton's and Patey's Sand Balm.

FOR SHAVING.

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

PERFUMERY.

Bayley's Ezr Bouquet; Hendrie's Rondeletia and Verbena; Atkinson's Jockey Club.

—ALSO—

Bandoline; Perry's Balm; Circassian Cream; Vegeta ble Cream; Tortoise Dressing Combs; Ivory and India Rubber Rings for children; Violet Powder; Cachou Aromatise; Godfrey's Extract; Proust's and Butler's Comd Plaster. ROBT G. FRASER, 133, Granville street, Nov. 17.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

Bell & Black, I HEREBY offer a choice stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and coming seasons, comprising Welsh and Lancashire FINE AXELS, Blue, Green, Red, Black and Fancy Wines and Beavers, Black and Fancy Cassimers and Doeskins, A large assortment of COBURLS, Delaines, and other stuff Goods, White, Printed and Grey COTTONS, Various kinds of American Cotton and Woolen Manufactures, White and Blue Cotton Warp and Cotton BAITING, Long and square SHAWLS in great variety, BLANKETS, Gala Hairs, Hosiery, Ladies' Muslin and Cape Collars, &c. &c. Goods Long Cloth and Lamb's Wool Shirts, &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Oct 18. Wes., C. Mes., & Guard.

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

REMOVAL!!!

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

THE ROAD TO HEALTH! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescott Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851. To Professor Holloway, Sir, Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walsh. Margaret McConnigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 81 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thom & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement. August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway, Sir, I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

Sir, A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Table with 3 columns: Age, Female Irregularities, and Sore throats, Scrofula or King's evil, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symp-toms.

Sub Agents in Nova Scotia—Dr. Harding, Windsor Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg, T. R. Pattillo, Liverpool, N.T. J. & C. Post, Cornwallis, Tucker & Smith, Trenton, J. & C. J. & C. Post, G. N. Fuller, Horton, B. Lege, Mahone Bay, S. Fulton & Co. Wallace, J. F. Moore, Caledonia, T. & J. Jost, Sydney, J. Matheson, Bras d'Or, P. Smith, Port Hood, Mrs. Robson, Pictou, E. Stiers, Yarmouth.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 24 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 9d., 4s. 3d., 6s. 3d., 9s. 3d., 12s. 3d., and 50s. each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregations in Halifax beg leave to apprise their Friends that they are making preparations for holding a Bazaar early in the ensuing Spring, to raise funds in aid of the New Wesleyan Chapel now in course of erection in Grafton Street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

PICKED UP.

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

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF



CHERRY AND LUNGWORT, FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Hoarsness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and CONSUMPTION.

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

CHERRY AND LUNGWORT, and no remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly

CURE CONSUMPTION.

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE Persons have been cured repeatedly in loving medicines which were said to be infallible cures, but which have only proved palliatives, but this medicine is not only a palliative but a cure for ulcerated lungs. It contains no deleterious drugs, and one trial will prove its astonishing efficacy better than any assertions or certificates in curing consumption and all diseases of the Lungs, such as Spitting of Blood, coughs, pain in the side, night sweats, &c. &c.

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

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

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colours the Hair, and not the Skin. This dye may be applied to the hair over night, turning the lightest RED or GRAY HAIR to a dark brown, and by repeating a second night, to a bright jet black.

Use Dr. LARZETTE'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also all those disagreeable noises, for the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam which are symptoms of approaching deafness.

DEAFNESS.

Use Dr. LARZETTE'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also all those disagreeable noises, for the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam which are symptoms of approaching deafness.

CARLETON Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle.

The changes of weather and season, with the change of use and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and various fluids of horses. It is at these times they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been induced, and which if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, &c. All of which will be prevented by giving one of these powders, and will cure when disease appears, if used in time.

FOR MALE AND FEMALE.

DR. LARZETTE'S JUNO CORDIAL, or Procreative Elixir, preserved as an electrical restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, or Barrenness, and all irregularities of nature. It is said that it procures to be, viz: Nature's Great Restorative, and remedy for those in the married state without offspring. It is a certain cure for Seminal emissions, General Debility, Gleet, Weakness of the Genitals, Nervous Affections, Leucorrhoea or Whites. As an invigorating medicine it is unequalled. Also, a certain remedy for Incipient Consumption, Indigestion, loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, Female Weakness, Debility, &c. It is warranted to please the user in any of the above complaints, and is of price less value to those without offspring.

Caution to be carefully read and remembered.

A counterfeit of this celebrated Juno Cordial has lately been issued, having the name of LEVI JUDSON on the wrapper. Remember that the counterfeit has the name of Levi Judson on the wrapper, and the genuine has NOT his name on the wrapper.

JUDSON & CO., No. 9, John St., N. York, Agents in America. Established in 1844.

CARLTON'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES, &c.

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

For Dropsy—Resting extraordinary absorption at once. Smeltings—Reducing them in a few hours. Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving immediate ease. Sore Throat—By Cancers, Ulcers, or Colds. Croup and Whooping Cough—Externally and over the chest.

Its operation upon adults and children in reduce rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxing the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the Piles, is "It acts like a charm." It is warranted to please any person that will try it.

CAUTION—Never buy it unless you find the fac simile signature of Comstock & Brother, proprietors, on the wrapper of the genuine article.

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

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

Enquire for Comstock's Almanac for 1852 which is given to all gratis. 165 July 12.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Founded 1843. Capital £100,000 Ster. Chief Office, 48 Moorgate Street, Bank, London.

THE following Important Benefits are offered by this Company— 1st. A return will be made for the surrender of whole term Policies (after payment of three annual premiums) of the full office value.

2nd. A Person desirous of surrendering his Policy may receive, instead of a payment in cash, a new Policy for an equivalent sum, not subject to further payment of premiums, or a sum on attaining any given age of an equivalent value.

3rd. Credit given for one half the premiums upon whole Life Policies for £400 and upwards for five years interest payable annually.

4th. Notices of assignment received and registered, and acknowledged if required.

5th. No claim disputed except in case of palpable fraud, an unintentional error will not vitiate a Policy.

6th. No charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the Stamps.

7th. Advances made on security of Policies of three years standing, to the full extent of their Office value at the time of the application.

The attention of the Public is requested to the above liberal terms of the STAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, the business of which is fast increasing.

Pamphlets and all Blankets applied, and every information given on application to the Agent or Med. Examiner. R. S. BLACK, M.D. DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner. Agent. Jan. 17th, 1851.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CANADA COMPANY would suggest to parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia and the Western Section of Canada offers every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States.

The CANADA COMPANY, who have settled in many Townships, and by the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Lands from the Company. The Canada Company's Lands are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or For Sale Cash down. The Lease for 15th Cash and Balance in Instalments hereinafter mentioned.

The Lease, payable 1st February each Year, are upon the Interest, at six per Cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, no Money is required to be paid upon the other, according to the following conditions:—

The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course, to pay the purchase money in the purchase of the term, upon paying the purchase money specified in the Lease.

The Lease has been granted to the entire benefit of his Lessee, and he is entitled to the full value of the Land, should he wish to purchase it. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold, the option being completely with the Settler.

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

The direct trade now opening up between Upper Canada and Halifax, presents a fine opportunity for clearing up the land, and for the purchase of the same, in the vicinity of valuable lands open for sale.

Printed Papers containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from the Rev. J. Evans, Halifax, or those persons on the Company as all themselves to refer to the Rev. J. Evans, Halifax, or to any of the Agents in Western Canada, and who will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally.

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office. Toronto, C. W., April 5, 1851. April 25.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Commissioners of Light Houses give Notice that a Beacon of Harbour Light has been erected on Antigonish Head on the West side of the Entrance of Louisbourg Bay, and is now in operation. The Beacon is square, painted White with Red Square in the Centre of the seaward side, and shows a plain white Light forty-four feet above the sea level (rise and fall of Tides) and will be visible in clear weather from Cape LaHave and Palmerston Bay Eastwards, and seaward, until shut in by the main land westwardly. It stands within thirty fathoms of the shore which is held to

The following bearings by Compass are given to assist vessels making the Harbour.

Table with 2 columns: From Light to LaHave Rock, to South point of Indian Island, to Cape LaHave over the point of Indian Island.

The Islands and Ledges on the East side of Entrance, are on line of these bearings: From Light to LaHave Rock, N 72 E; to South point of Indian Island, N 77 E; to Cape LaHave over the point of Indian Island, N 75 E.

Let 44° N—Lon 64° 24' W. Variation 14° 42' W. Fortmudway, Nov. 1, 1851. S. CUNARD, J. P. MILLER, JAS. McNAB, Commissioners of Light Houses. Jan. 13. 5m.

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 ERYSIPELAS OF THE SKIN, which has not only immediately relieved all who have used it, but effectually cured them. She is desirous that those who are afflicted with what, in many cases of 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 OF THE SKIN.

MRS. C. BERTEAUX, Nictaux. It may be procured from any of the following AGENTS:

- John Naylor, Esq., Halifax. Andrew Henderson, Esq., Annapolis. Daniel Moore, Esq., Kentville. William H. Troop, Esq., Wolfville. Elder Samuel McKeown, Barrington. T. R. Pattilo, Esq., Liverpool. B. Fleet, Yarmouth.

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

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with the Erysipelas, or the Salt Rheum, as the Doctors call it, for 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. BERTEAUX'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 was threatened with 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. WHEELOCK, Nictaux. August 5, 1847.

The following testimonial in favour of the efficacy of this remedy has been received from William Caldwell Esq., Mayor of the City of Halifax, and is published for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted.

Halifax May 3rd, 1851.

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

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

W. CALDWELL. Nictaux, 22nd August, 1849. Sworn before me this 6th. Sept., 1851. D. G. LANDERS, J. P. Jan 3. Wes. 130, Ath. 53.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to the public a sure and certain remedy for all kinds of RHEUMATISM, viz. Acute, Chronic, Inflammatory, &c. &c. also for HEADACHE, and Chronic pains in general.

Mrs. C. BERTEAUX, Nictaux. CERTIFICATE. This is to certify, that last May I was afflicted with acute Rheumatic pains from my head to my feet. I suffered everything but death for four weeks. I tried many things—I employed a Doctor. But I grew worse and worse, so bad, that it took four persons to lift me off the bed—I sent for Mrs. Bertheaux, she came, and staid with me 5 nights—applied her medicine, and to my astonishment and joy, the next morning I could stand and walk, and in a few days I was able to go about my place.

SAMUEL McCONNEL. Nictaux, 22nd August, 1849. Sworn before me this 6th. Sept., 1851. D. G. LANDERS, J. P. Jan 3. Wes. 130, Ath. 53.

NEW YEAR--1852.

Extensive Sale of Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, &c. AT THE HALIFAX CLOTHING STORE, No. 4, ORDNANCE ROW, BY CHARLES B. NAYLOR, COMMENCING this morning, and continuing daily until the whole of the large stock now on hand may be disposed of—comprising upwards of 300 Pilot, Beaver, Whitney, Cloth, Doeskin, Felt and other Sack, Chesterfield, Fabelot, Hunting and Frock COATS, KEEPING JACQUETS, TROUSERS and VESTS by the hundred, Hats, Braces, Gaiters, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, in fact every article necessary for Men's wear, together with a large stock of CLOTH, CASIMERE, PILOTS, BRAVARS, WHISKERS, &c.

—ALSO— A Full Assortment of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. The whole of the above stock is now offered for sale, either wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices for cash, in order to make room for a new stock for the spring and as economy is the order of the day, persons in want of any of the above articles would do well to call, and examine for themselves.

Clothing of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in good style. January 4. Wes & Ath. 119.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SASSAPARILLA

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

To be had by wholesale in cases of 2 dozen each, or by retail, at moderate prices, at the Jerusalem Warehouse, on June 18, 1850. n 1 DANIEL STARR.

Just Received per Steamer.

BLACK and Coloured Velvet Bracelets, Crochet Wool, Cuffs and sleeves, Pink Saranet Ribbon, Floss Silks, Best Brown Knitting Cotton, and other Goods.

—ALSO— British Manufactured India Rubber Coats and Eggings, of superior quality. BELL, ANDERSON & CO. Jan. 19. Wes & Ath.

BOARD AND LODGING.

A FEW respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated on reasonable terms, at the residence of the subscriber, Brunswick Terrace, opposite the Universalist Church. Feb. 11. JOHN Mc

HALIFAX BAKERY.
OPPOSITE CUNARD'S WAREHOUSE.
EDWARD JOST begs leave to announce to his friends, and the public generally, in town and country, that, having provided himself with the necessary machinery, and at considerable outlay fitted up his establishment for the purpose, he is prepared to manufacture every kind of **BISCUIT AND CRACKER** usually imported into this Province, and equal to any from any other Manufactory, at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the consumer and dealer.

The following is a list of the varieties now on hand: **BISCUITS**—Soda, Wine, Milk, and Cheese. **CRACKERS**—Butter, Water, Sugar, Sweet, & Ginger. In packages from ten to twenty pounds each.

On hand—**Fine PILOT BREAD**, Family Do. Fine Navy and Navy No. 2. March 27. Wes. 8m—142. Chron. & Col.

AMERICAN
Temperance Life Insurance Company,
Capital \$100,000.
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
MUTUAL COMPANY.

Incorporated by the State of Connecticut, and officially approved by the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

J. Burton, Agent for Nova Scotia.

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

It is a well settled fact in the history of Life Insurance Companies that full twenty-five per cent. of their losses are traceable to the remote or direct influence of alcoholic stimulants upon the human system. Total abstinence men, if insured in common with men who habitually use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, of course are compelled to share in paying losses incurred by this practice. They do not insure them upon an equality with other men.

It is the design of our Company to insure none but temperance men, and to give them the full benefits of their temperance principles, both in the reduced rates of insurance and the full earnings of the Company, after deducting expenses. We have herewith appended our table of rates. It will be seen that they are twenty-five per cent. lower than the rates of most mutual Companies. Our premiums are to be paid in cash, but if upon our present rates, it shall be found that abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, shall make a greater difference in the value of life, than we have estimated, the insured receive the full benefit, for we propose paying all profits in cash annually, after the usual fund of \$200,000 has accumulated.

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

OFFICERS.
BARZILLAI HUDSON, President.
TERTIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.
B. E. HALE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
 Barzillai Hudson, Tertius Wadsworth,
 Francis Parson, Wm. W. Hooper,
 Albert Day, James H. Hooper,
 Francis Gillette, Elson Ferguson,
 Noah Wheaton, John H. Goodwin,
 A. W. Balfours, M. D., Examining Physician,
 Arch. Welch, M. D., Consulting Physician.

BOARD OF COUNSELLORS—Hon. Thos. S. Williams, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Hon. Thomas Clark, Treasurer of the Court, Hon. R. H. Walworth, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Hon. Neal Dow, Mayor of Portland, Me.; Hon. Moses Grant, Boston, Mass.; John A. Foote, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio; Edward C. Delevan, Esq., Albany, N. Y.; Hon. Salma, Hale, Keene, N. H.

MEDICAL REFEREE FOR HALIFAX, N. S.
ALEX. F. SAWYERS, M. D.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above valuable and popular Institution, for Nova Scotia, is now prepared to receive proposals for Insurance from any part of the Province, at his Office, No. 40 Bedford Row, Halifax, where Prospectuses, Blanks, and any further information can be obtained.

J. BURTON, Agent.
 Halifax, N. S., January 1, 1852.

CHEBUCTO HOUSE.
NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE.
 NO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET,
 Opposite Messrs. Creighton & Grassie's Wharf.

R. G. HALLS respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, in Town and Country, that he has opened the above Establishment, on his own account, where he will constantly have on hand articles of superior quality, connected with the GENERAL GROCERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS, which will be supplied at the lowest remunerative profit.

Family and Ship Stores.
 Country produce taken in exchange for goods, which will be supplied without advance on the usual retail prices.

Articles from the Country received on consignment which will be disposed of (at a small per centage) to the best advantage and the proceeds daily forwarded.

April 19. (93) Wes. & Ath. 12 mos. (17)

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

Also on hand—A large supply of very superior Medicine **COD-LIVER OIL**, wholesale or retail.

Oct. 24. **ROBERT G. FRASER**

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE RAILWAY BILLS.—The Halifax and Quebec Railway Bills passed the Legislative Council of this Province yesterday. We learn from good authority that the Hon. E. B. Chandler will leave here to-morrow for England, as a delegate from the Government of which he is a member, to negotiate the loan of the necessary funds to construct the portion of the Railway which is to be built by New Brunswick. The well known talent and tact of Mr. Chandler will be sufficient guarantee that the interests of New Brunswick will be properly taken care of in any arrangement that may be entered into.—*Fredericton Head Quarters.*

Drowned, at San Francisco, about the 30th January last, Capt. T. M. Briggs and Mr. George Jackson, of this City. The former had charge of a store ship, and while endeavouring to get on board of her during a gale, the boat in which they were was upset, and the melancholy event was the result.—*St. John, N. B., Courier.*

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—The number of pupils and graduates in the work departments on the 1st of January, 1851, was 93; at the same date this year there were 107. Nine teen of the whole support themselves entirely; ten do so in part and six are pay pupils, in full or in part.

The Savannah Georgian states that a company has been organized and incorporated by the name of "Mexican Ocean and Mail Inland Company," who propose a new route, both shorter and quicker than either the Nicaragua, Panama, or Tehuantepec routes to San Francisco. The plan is to take advantage of the Mexican roads, starting from Vera Cruz by the national road to Puebla, and thence to Coahuaco, on the Mesacala river, and thence down that river to the Pacific, there to meet steamers to San Francisco.

OHIO STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—Columbus, Feb 25.—The Ohio State Temperance Convention met this morning. The attendance was immense, the large hall being filled to repletion. Almost every county was represented, nearly 800 delegates being present. After the appointment of officers, the president addressed the convention in an able and impressive manner. He said, we are here to ask for efficient laws to protect us against the giant evil, Intemperance. He asserted that if such laws were passed they would be respected and enforced. The responsibility was more with the people than the Legislature. It was resolved that if the present Legislature would not pass efficient laws, one will be found that will pass them. A series of resolutions were adopted with great unanimity, setting forth the evils of intemperance, and in favour of the adoption of the Maine Liquor Law by the Legislature. Several able speakers addressed the convention.

The Senate of New York has passed a bill authorizing the construction of a Crystal Palace in the City of New York, for the purpose of an Industrial Exhibition.

A few days ago a horrible tragedy was enacted in Baltimore, Md. A man, named White, who had been indulging for some time in intoxicating liquor, murdered his daughter and his little son, and, after firing the house, committed suicide by cutting his throat!

It is stated that an invention has just been perfected in Boston by which the mails between any two places—say New York and Boston—may be transported in fifteen minutes! Wish it would come along this way.

It is said that \$23,486,456 worth of foreign made sales passed into consumption at the port of New York alone last year, and probably not less than \$3,000,000 worth more at other ports of the United States.

Death of Sir John Harvey.
 We regret to have to announce the demise of Sir John Harvey, Lieut. Governor of this Province. The following account is taken from the *Royal Gazette* extraordinary, issued on Monday last:—

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Halifax, March 22, 1852.

This forenoon, at Government House, departed this life, in the 71th year of his age, after a short illness, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, SIR JOHN HARVEY, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

At half-past three o'clock this day, in pursuance of Her Majesty's Commission and Royal Instructions, Colonel JOHN BAZALGETTE, the Deputy Quarter Master General to Her Majesty's Forces in this Province, being duly summoned, attended at the Legislative Council Chamber, and, in presence of both Branches of the Legislature, and several citizens, took the usual Oaths of Office, as Administrator of the Government, and Commander in Chief of the Province of Nova-Scotia, and its Dependencies.

Both branches of the Legislature adjourned, in consequence of the death of His Excellency SIR JOHN HARVEY, from this day to Monday next.

(The Funeral of His late Excellency, Sir John HARVEY will take place this Saturday afternoon.)

Later from England.
(By Telegraph to the Daily Sun.)

Steamer *Europa* arrived at New York, March 25th.

There was no material change in the Cotton Market—quotations as last stated. Flour was sixpence to one shilling lower.

The war at the Cape had ended. The Kaffirs had surrendered unconditionally.

Lord Derby is expected to disclose future policy in Lords on the 15th. Large and formidable meeting of his opponents at Lord John Russell's on the 12th.

French news unimportant.

All Poles in Greece are ordered to quit the country.

The Yarmouth Herald gives the following extract of a letter from Gloucester, Mass:—

"Schr. Ocean Queen, of Gloucester, lost on George's Banks with all her crew.—Capt. Josiah Spinney and Stephen Snyder, of Argyle; George DeWolf and George Horn of Liverpool, and four more Nova Scotians."

A soldier on sentry at the Barrack Hotel, on Saturday evening last, deserted his post, taking with him his musket and eight round of ball cartridge. He was pursued and overtaken at Sackville Bridge, when he turned upon his pursuers, and after firing at them twice, without effect, shot himself through the head. A Coroner's Jury determined, on the evidence offered, that the deceased was labouring under temporary insanity.—*Sun.*

The General Superintendent of Missions thankfully acknowledges the following sum for the Contingent Fund:—

Truro and River John Circuit, £1.

The Treasurers of the Supernumeraries' Fund gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sum:—Liverpool Circuit, £3.

We see by our exchanges complaints of the miscarriage of papers are frequent, which must cause anxiety to the publishers. We do the best in our power to secure the regular mailing of papers from our Office, and believe that as few errors have occurred with us as with the most of Printing-Offices. We make these remarks in order that our subscribers, when papers do not reach them, may not hastily conclude that the blame is entirely ours. We wish, however, to be early notified, when papers are not duly received, that we may make suitable enquiry.

We direct attention to the advertisement of the Colonial Life Assurance Company which appears on the 6th page. The affairs of the Company are in a prosperous condition; and those who avail themselves of its advantages will doubtless find it a safe Institution. M. RICEY, Esq., of this City, Agent.

Communications on hand will receive early attention. We are glad to hear from old friends. Keep us well supplied.

Letters and Monies Received.
 (See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Rev. G. O. Huestis (2 new subs), Rev. A. B. Black (10s.), Rev. R. A. Chesley (for Mr. A. W. McLellan, 10s.—John Smith, Esq., 5s.—self, 5s.), Rev. R. Knight, Rev. W. Temple, Rev. J. V. Jost (new subs), Rev. J. Saffillie.

We regret the miscarriage of the parcel for Feb. 21, in which the "Notice" appeared. The fault is not ours, as it was duly mailed. Technically, as in other cases, it may yet come to hand. Subscribers, we suppose, must run some risk from errors of Post Offices. The exact numbers, and to be sent, are sent by this mail.

Marriages.

At Liverpool, Feb. 24, by the Rev. R. Wehall, Mr VINCENT DEXTER, of Herring Cove, to Miss JONES GOLD, daughter of Mr. Wm. Gold, of Liverpool.

At Port Jolie, Queen's County, on the 26th of Feb., by the same, MR. JOHN MAILMAN, of Hunt's Point, to Miss CATHARINE SUSAN STEWART, of Port Jolie.

At Newport, by the Rev. J. L. Mordant, Mr WILLIAM HARVEY, to Mrs MARGARET M. MORTON, third daughter of Mr. John Miller.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. F. Smallwood, Mr WILLIAM BOYLE, to MARY ELLEN, fourth daughter of Mr Richard Faught, all of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

At Grand Lake, N. B., on the 26th January, by the Rev. W. Smithson, Mr JOHN PALMER, to ELEANOR A. YOUNG, daughter of John Marshall, Esq.

On 5th ult., by the Rev. John Cameron, Mr HUGH McLEAREN, to RACHEL HENNINGAR; and Mr JOHN WHITE, to AMELIA RINES, all of Kennetcook; also on the 15th inst., Mr JOHN TULLOCH, to HARRIET GARDINER, both of Nine Mile River.

At St Andrews, Antigonish, on Sunday, the 8th inst., by the Rev. Dr McKinnon, Mr DOUGLASS HEIDEN CAMERON, to ANNA MACDONALD, daughter of Mr Allan Macdonald, (Ridge.)

At Falmouth Church, 15th inst., by Rev Dr Macsully, JOSEPH CURRY, son of M J Curry, Falmouth, to ANN, third daughter of Mr James Hamon, of the same place.

On Saturday, 1st Nov., by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rev. Mr CHESNO U. JONES, of Weymouth, N.S., to ALICIA, eldest daughter of Mr Robert C. Minette, City Surveyor.

On the 24th Feb'y, at St Andrews Church, Plymouth, EDWARD GEORGE LUSINSKOFF WALKER, Lieutenant Royal Engineers, second son of the late General Sir George Townshend Walker, Bart, G.C.B., K.C.T., and S. to CAMILLA GEORGINA, only daughter of Col Calder, Commanding Royal Engineers, Western District.

Deaths.

At Caledonia, Queen's County, Feb 14th, Mrs MARY, relict of the late Simon Fraser, of Liverpool, in the 81st year of her age. She had been a highly consistent member of the Methodist Church for a period of 58 years—she was loved of all who knew her. During a gracious revival of religion she with her beloved partner was converted to God; and as she lived, so she died in the Lord, and was mercifully taken from this evil to come.

At Port Mattoon, October 1851, ERAN McPHERSON, in the 66th year of his age. He was brought to God through the instrumentality of that devoted Missionary of the Cross, Rev Sampson Busby: For 31 years he was a devoted follower of the Lord Jesus, filled the office of Class Leader for several years,—was a pillar in the church, and after a painful and protracted sickness he fell asleep in Jesus.

At Port Mattoon, of pulmonary disease, Miss MARGARET ANN, daughter of Daniel Smith, died Feb 5th, aged 22 years; and could testify to all around, what a dear Saviour she had found!

At Kempt, Queen's County, of consumption, March 10th, ANNA, eldest daughter of Mr Rich'd Kempton. She had been a member of the Free Christian Baptist Church.

At Chelsea, Mass., on the 15th inst., in the 29th year of her age, ANN, wife of Mr Howard Trenholm, and daughter of Andrew McLellan, Esq. of Nova Scotia.

At South Boston, of consumption, Mrs CATHARINE ANN, wife of William Wigley, and daughter of George Pitts, of Sydney, C.B., aged 24 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.
ARRIVED.

FRIDAY—B M Steamship America, Shannon, 50 hours from Boston, to S Cunard & Co, experienced heavy gales throughout the passage.

SAUNDAY—schr Harmony, Cumming, St Mary's.

MONDAY—pkt brig Adel, Wright, Boston, to B Wier and Co; schr J C Archibald, Marcell, Boston.

TUESDAY—Express, Frith, 6 days from Philadelphia, to W Pryor & Sons and Fairbanks & Allison; schr Stewart Campbell, O'Bryan, 7 days from New York, to James Cochran; schr Mars, Sullivan, 10 days from Genuevas, to D Cooman—reports left Oscar, Conrad, in 2 days for Halifax; Nancy, Taylor, in 3 days for do; Kingston, Durkee, Erie and Rambler, just arrived.

WEDNESDAY—brig Squaw, Berry, Philadelphia, 10 days, to Bauld & Gibson and T C Kinneair & Co; brig Mary, Swim, Guyana, 11 days, to Geo H. Starr; Unicorn, Cummins, Matanzas, 14 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; schr Fairy, Locke, Wilmington, 15 days, to W Stairs & Sons; Mary Jane, Gallant, Boston, 6 days, to Salter & Twining.

THURSDAY—brig Spray, Dunsmuir, Boston, 4 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; schr Syclopedia, Walters, New York, 11 days, to Dunmore & Brothers, Jas Cochran and others.

CLEAR'D.

March 16—America (s), Shannon, Liverpool, G B—S Cunard & Co and others; Expert, Day, Boston—J & M Tobin.

March 20—Sun on Stairs, Mason, Boston—Fairbanks at I Allison; Reimant, Young, Philadelphia—James A M Row, George H Starr; Susanna, Peterson, Boston—C D Hunt.

March 21—schr Only Son, Chambers, Newfoundland—Geo H Starr.

March 24—Levanite (ss), Hunter, Bermuda—S Cunard & Co and others.

March 25—brig's Adel, Wright, Boston—B Wier & Co; Star, Meagher, St Jago de Cuba and a Market—J Whitman; Manilla, O'Brien, Boston—J & M Tobin; schr Victoria, Doat, Kingston, Jam—Thos Bolton.

MEMORANDA.

San Francisco, Feb 13th—sailed, barque Adelaide, Pinkham, Galles.

Brig Mary, from Guyana, reports—left brig Maria, Stauwood, to sail in 4 days for New York; schr William, Goodwin, hence at Lunenburg, P.E.

Schr Mars, from Genuevas, reports—left brig Oscar, Conrad, to sail in 2 days; brig Nancy, in 3 days; brig Kingston, Durkee, Erie and Rambler, just arrived; brig Artemus, Mackton, sailed same day for St John's, N.B.

Yarmouth—arr'd, Speed, Coming, Curacao, sold outward cargo at Antigua,—cod 13s.

Trinidad, Feb 27—arr'd Ostor, Marsters, Halifax via Bermuda, Queen, Wilson, Halifax,—sold cod 14s 3/4—boxes 24s.

Grandfather—arr'd Theory, Mortimer, Halifax,—vessel and cargo sold.

Shanghai, Dec 20—ldg ship Chebucto—to sail for Halifax in January.

St Jago de Cuba, Feb 23—Alice, from St John's N. I.—arr'd 1st—sold cargo cod 34; Sandwich, from do, just arr'd—sold cod 34.

Boston, 16th inst—arr'd pkt brig Boston, Laybold, Halifax, 3 days; 22nd—schr Highland Maid, McBurnie, Halifax.

Ragged Islands, 25th inst—arr schr Creole, Eldridge, Trinidad, 18 days.

St Thomas, 8th inst—brig Susan, Mann, to sail 10th inst for Matanzas,—(arr'd hence, 2nd inst, 20 days, and sold cargo.)

New York, 25th inst—arr'd brig Fulton, McColl, Genuevas.

Kingston, arrived, 9th—Eagle, Halifax,—Sailed, 12th—(China, Cuba).

Wilmington, 24th inst—arr'd brig Lady Maxwell, Campbell, St Thomas—to sail 25th for Halifax.

Schr Creole, at Ragged Islands, reports—left at Trinidad, schr Ocean Queen, to sail 4th for St Thomas; brig Hawk, Irwin, hence, discharging; Lady Campbell, Porter, discharging cargo; barque Samuel Cunard sailed 2 days previous for Liverpool, N.S.

Brig Spray, reports—steamer Niagara, Stone, hence, arr'd at Boston on Thursday night.

Schr Syclopedia, reports—put into Shelburne on Sunday, and sailed again on Monday.

THE WESLEYAN

Is published for the Proprietors, at *The Wesleyan Office, Marchington's Lane.*

Job PRINTING executed at this office, with neatness and despatch.