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Poetry.

For the Wesleyan.

LINES:

TO AN ABSENT SISTER, WHO REQUESTED ME TO THINK OF HER.

I think of thee, my Sister,—
I often think of thee;
And my spirit flies in fancy,
Across the deep blue sea.
I dream of thee, my Sister,
When wearied nature rests,
And sleep, its genial influence,
Sheds over human breasts.
Think of thee, my Sister,
At early morning's hour:
When dawning light awakes the earth,
And gladdens trees and flowers.
Think of thee, my Sister,
When social prayer is said—
Or when on the household altar,
The sacrifice is laid.
Think of thee, my Sister,
In the closet's calm retreat—
While prostrate in the dust I lie,
Before the Mercy-Seat.
Think of thee, my Sister,
When other friends are near,
And the wish is breath'd (how vainly!)
That thou, belov'd wert here.

Think of thee, my Sister,
In the solemn twilight hour—
When memories of the buried past,
Come o'er me in their power.
Think of thee, my Sister,
And of the happy Childhood's home—
Of voices that are hush'd in death,
And of some who wildly roam.
Think of thee, my Sister,
Through every varied scene;
And thoughts of thee, are link'd with,
What is, and what hath been!
Our path through life, my Sister,
Time's changes may divide;
But hearts by love united,
Time's changes still abide.

We may not meet again, Sister,
Till earthly toil hath ceased,
And from life's cares and sorrows,
Our spirits are released.
May we meet above, my Sister!
In yonder glorious home,
And join the blessed company,
That never more shall roam.
Our Parents wait us there, Sister,
They beckon to us now;
They wave the palm of Victory,
The wreath is on their brow.
We'll join them there, my Sister,
By faith we'll grasp the prize—
Once met—no more we'll sever,
But share one Home for ever,
Where are known no "Broken Ties!"
St. John, N. B. Falls. * * * * *

Christian Miscellany.

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

The Bible a Perfect Guide.

It is so complete a system that nothing can be added to it or taken from it. It contains everything needful to be known or done. It gives instruction and counsel to a senate, authority and direction to a magistrate. It cautions a witness, requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes the judge with his sentence. It sets the husband as lord of the household, and the wife as mistress of the table; tells him how to rule, and her how to manage. It entails honour to parents, and enjoins obedience on children. It gives directions for weddings and for burials; regulates feasts and fasts, mourning and rejoicing; and orders labour for the day and rest for the night. It promises food and raiment, and limits for the use of both. It points out a faithful and an eternal Guardian to the departing husband and father; tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children and in whom his widow is to trust. It teaches a man how to set his house in order, and how to make his will. It defends the rights of all; and re-

veals vengeance to every defrauder; over-reacher, or oppressor. It is the first book, the best book, and the oldest book in all the world. It contains the choicest matter, gives the best instruction, and affords the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that ever was revealed. It contains the best laws and profoundest mysteries that ever were penned. It brings the best of tidings, and affords the best of comforts to the inquiring and disconsolate. It exhibits life and immortality from everlasting, and shows the way to eternal glory. It is a brief recital of all that is past, and a certain prediction of all that is to come. It settles all matters in debate, resolves all doubts, and eases the mind and conscience of all their scruples. It reveals the only living and true God, and shows the way to him; it sets aside all other gods, and describes the vanity of them, and of all that trust in them. In short, it is a book of law, to show right and wrong; a book of wisdom, that condemns all folly, and makes the foolish wise; a book of truth, that detects all lies, and confutes all errors; and a book of life, that gives life, and shows the way from everlasting death. It is the most compendious book in all the world; the most ancient, authentic, and entertaining history that ever was published. It contains the most ancient antiquities, strange events, wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds, and unparalleled wars. It describes the celestial, terrestrial, and infernal worlds; and the origin of the angelic myriads, human tribes, and devilish legions. It will instruct the most accomplished mechanic, and the profoundest artist; it will teach the best rhetorician, and exercise every power of the most skillful arithmetician, puzzle the wisest anatomist, and exercise the nicest critic. It corrects the vain philosopher, and confutes the wise astronomer; it exposes the subtle sophist, and makes the diviners mad. It is a complete code of laws; a perfect body of divinity, an unequalled narrative, a book of lives, a book of travels, and a book of voyages. It is the best covenant that ever was agreed on, the best deed that ever was sealed, the best evidence that ever was produced, the best will that ever was made, the best testament that ever was signed. To understand it is to be wise indeed, to be ignorant of it is to be destitute of wisdom; and that which crowns all is, that the author is without partiality and without hypocrisy, 'in whom there is no variableness, or shadow of turning.'

Pastoral Fidelity.

In looking over the journal of Dr. Chalmers, so many of which are preserved in the memoir of him by Dr. Hanna, it is impossible not to notice the great carefulness and earnestness with which he went to his pastoral duties, after he had really devoted himself to his work as a minister of Christ. Not satisfied at all with merely proclaiming the doctrines of the Gospel from the pulpit on the Sabbath, not satisfied even with putting into that presentation all the force and energy of his regal intellect, and the enthusiasm of his vast and affectionate heart, gathering about the truth all ornaments of scholarship, and impressing it by appeals most clear and pointed, as by arguments whose weight and pressure have rarely been surpassed—he laboured also to carry it familiarly from house to house, throughout the week. He interested himself personally and warmly in the families of his parish. He knew the children and the aged as well as the active of middle life. He knew the circumstances, characteristics, history of many of his people. And he was always ready with his word of counsel, his suggestive practical or doctrinal instruction, his vivid and free presentation of Christ, in his majesty and love, and his fitness to the soul. He aimed and desired to have his speech distil as the dew, in the constant day-to-day intercourse of life. He meant to speak to his people through his example as through his words. And whenever any case occurred of especial difficulty, needing peculiar tact and skill in its management, it is affecting to see with

what earnestness of thought and what fervour of prayer this noble and shining mind devoted itself to the work of enlightening the ignorant, or of cheering the downcast, or of impressing and awakening the long-impenitent.

It is the triumph of the steam-engine that it forges the anchor and sharpens the pin with the same ease, celerity and success; that it drives the trip hammers which beat out masses of iron into boiler-plates, and yet so holds and poises them in their stroke, that with the same tremendous blow they crack an egg-shell without crushing it. It was a vastly greater triumph of Divine grace, and of determined and principled resolution in the mind of Chalmers, when the same splendid and majestic genius that soared through the heavens in the outreach of its thought, and that broke down oppressions with blows which smote like the flashes of lightning, bent itself humbly and patiently to the task of shedding light upon the darkened, and grace and hope upon the sinful, beneath the obscure cottages of the valley of Kilmaney. And the souls that went thence, converted and renewed through his instrumentality, are now the seals and the trophies of this work.

Have we not all too little of this faithful, intelligent and devoted labour, among our pastors at present? As we look into our hearts do we not find by far too little relish for it, and zeal in it? As we look over our ministerial life, do we not find that other labours attract to themselves proportionately quite too much of time and of thought? One need not go otherwise than socially and affectionately from house to house. He need not, he should not, go with anything of rigidity and theological "awfulness" in his manner and face. He should go confidently, affectionately, and with happiness in his heart. But he should go regularly, and frequently. And O, if he might go also, with a heart full of love and a mind full of truth, preparing himself for the work before he commences it, thinking what he shall say, and how he shall best meet the cases he will encounter, and then putting the very force and pressure of his soul into his counsels and words of cheer, into his prayers and his admonition,—it would be the beginning of a new growth of piety in his own heart; it would be the harbinger, we are sure, of a vast harvest of good among his people.—*Independent*

Am I a Steward?

If I am a steward, then the property of which I have the control does not belong to me. It has been committed to me in trust, to be employed according to the will of its proper owner. His providence has secured its accumulation. It is undoubtedly all his gift, or more properly loan. Has he ever yielded the ownership of it, or given me any warrant for regarding it as my own, to be used only as my own will and desires shall dictate? Never.

If I am a steward of God, then my time, and influence, and talents, all belong to him. They are all to be exercised for his glory, for the promotion of the interests of his kingdom.

A steward! Why, then my relation to God is precisely that which a clerk holds to a merchant, or a servant to his employer. I have no more right than they to use property and time committed to my trust as though it were my own. Suppose the steward of a rich man were to appropriate the funds intrusted to him, or employ his time and abilities in securing his own selfish interests. I should have no hesitation in pronouncing him dishonest. Trusted funds and responsibilities among men should be very sacredly regarded, and used according to the instructions of the rightful proprietor.

And I am a steward of God! He has promised me a support and liberal payment if I am faithful. He has required me to employ his time and money in relieving the wants of the poor, in instructing the ignorant, in reclaiming the wicked; in a word, in

spreading his Gospel, and in promoting the interests of this kingdom. How am I fulfilling this responsible trust? I am almost afraid to face this question boldly. I felt some reluctance to give to the last call of charity, and I gave grudgingly and sparingly. A short time ago I absolutely declined a contribution when I had some of the Lord's money in my purse; and I believe it would have pleased him to have given it. Am I really acting as if what he gave me were my own? as if I had a right to dispose of it at my own pleasure? If so, I am robbing God, I am an unfaithful steward. I must repent of this wickedness and fraud, confess it to God, and ask for pardon. And O let me never again forget that I am only a trustee—a steward—holding talents, and time, and money, in trust for others.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

Christian Example.

The disciples of the Saviour are living epistles, read of all men. Their confidence in God producing peace and joy—their love to God inclining to exercises of devotion and obedience—their love to another producing sympathy and kindness—their love to all men producing acts of benevolence, are recognized as evidences of discipleship to Christ.

Their humility, meekness and patience reprove the proud and haughty; their devotion to God and earnest attention to the things above, reprove the indifferent and thoughtless sinner; their exertion to spread the common salvation, to relieve suffering humanity, reprove the covetous, whom God abhorreth, and arrests the attention of the profane and obstinate.

In the family, in social intercourse, in public, in the place of business, his light shines and his influence is felt. His religion is not one of sentiment merely, but a matter of daily experience and of constant practice.

Though in the world, he is not of it; he is passing through it to his heavenly home; his eye is fixed on an unfading crown of eternal life; his treasure is above; and he shows that his heart is there by his heavenly-mindedness. His conversation is in heaven; his are the immunities and privileges of a citizen of the New Jerusalem.

His life is a practical commentary on the good profession he has made before many witnesses; and when dead he still speaks in his remembered example. His prayers and exhortation, his counsel and affectionate persuasions to piety, though unheeded at the time, are often ineffectual when brought to remembrance; long, long it may be after he has been called to his reward.

Music by Night.

How sweetly doth this music sound in this dead season. In the day-time it would not, it could not so much affect the ear. All harmonious sounds are advanced by a silent darkness; thus it is with the glad tidings of salvation; the gospel never sounds so sweetly as in the night of persecution or of our own private affliction; yet it is ever the same; the difference is in our disposition to receive it.

The Cross.

If God has been the companion of our way, the cross our guiding star, the Word of Life our chart, the promises of salvation our compass, the love of Christ our constraining impulse, we may well become resigned, should the haven "where we would be," open upon us a little before we expected it.

Opinion of Dr. Hawes.

No habitual reader of novels can love the Bible, or any other book that demands thought or incites the serious duties of life. He dwells in a region of imagination, where he is disgusted with the plainness and simplicity of truth—with the sober realities that demand his attention as a rational and immortal being, and an accountable subject of God's government.

Missionary Intelligence.

(From Wesleyan Notices Newspaper, Dec. 1850.)

Wesleyan Missions in Feejee.

FEETJEE.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Richard B. Lyth, dated Lakemba, Jan. 31st, 1850.

PROFESSION OF CHRISTIANITY BY THE KING OF LAKEMBA, &c.

I HOPE an opportunity is near for forwarding you some account of the work of God in this Circuit, and important passing events. It is with feelings of pleasure and thankfulness that I report the conversion of the King of Lakemba to Christianity, and with him of several of his influential friends and people, who had long stood out against the calls of the Gospel. It was about ten days after the "Wesley's" leaving Feejee in October last, that this joyful event took place. By this event, so long prayed for and earnestly desired, the whole island, and those dependent on it, have become wholly Christian, at least in profession, and are all placed under religious instruction. We have now the happiness of seeing Tuinayau and his people bowing together "before Jehovah's awful throne."

It will be gratifying to you to know that his conversion to the profession of the Christian religion was not the result of a sudden-formed resolution, but of a conviction of its truth, long resisted, but yielded to at last and therefore gives promise of leading to the best effects. It has at once removed a powerful hinderance to the success of the truth in producing a good influence on the minds of the whole population, and in establishing Christianity on a firmer basis. Its good effects in the better government of the people, and the union of the Chiefs and people on better principles, are already apparent. By God's blessing on the labours of his servants, we have the prospect of seeing the word of God grow and prevail. The King regularly attends the preaching every Sabbath morning, has family prayer conducted by a Local Preacher morning and evening, and has, moreover, manifested a strong desire to learn to read. We have given him a New Testament, which he values very much, and delights to hear it read.

On his embracing Christianity, one of his first measures was to establish the government of the land on a better foundation and to correct abuses. To accomplish these objects he called a public meeting, the result of which has been a decided improvement in the condition of the people.

A remarkable event in the history of Lakemba took place on the day following this meeting, which, but for the overruling providence of God, might have ended in very disastrous consequences. This was the sudden appearance of a Bay Chief, closely connected with Lakemba, who, having taken umbrage, came with an army of three hundred fighting-men, with purposes of revenge. Six large canoes anchored at mid-day within musket-shot of the beach, filled with armed Heathens; and nothing but an interposition of Divine Providence prevented their landing, and at once commencing the work of destruction and murder. The hostile Chief, and one or two with him, were allowed to land without molestation, and to enter the town of Levuka. He gave orders that his army should presently follow him; but in this he was disappointed. As they were attempting to land, a Tonguese Chief stepped forward, and ordered them back to their canoes at the peril of their lives. This threat was sufficient, a fear from God fell upon them, and they did not make a second attempt, but remained in their canoes all night; the beach being strongly guarded, in the mean time, by armed parties of Tonguese and Feejeeans.—At first fighting appeared inevitable. The Chief was very angry; but at length his eyes were opened to see his pitiful position, (separated as he was from his men,) he was glad to submit, and beg for his life, and his Heathen friends as glad to be allowed to depart in peace. After two days the Chief himself left the land, chagrined and disappointed. Since then three months have rolled over. Baffled and unable to gain assistance from Bau, he finds his only resort

now is, to submit to the evils he has brought upon himself. Whatever grievances he had to complain of, (and they were less than he had given just cause to expect,) he has certainly been dealt with throughout with great forbearance and kindness.

In all these events the hand of the Lord has evidently overruled, and the pacific disposition of Bau towards this place, when all looked for trouble and war, has tended greatly to confirm the King and his friends in the profession of faith in the true God—It is the "Lord's doing," and to him be the glory.

The seeing God's hand in these events, greatly confirms our own faith amidst the trials and difficulties we have to contend with. All these things make our path rough and our work difficult; but the consideration that the "Lord our God is with us to help us and to fight our battles," is very encouraging.

Since entering on the work of this Circuit, in October last, I have made two voyages to the neighbouring islands that occupied about a month.

We have divided the islands into Circuits, with our most experienced native Teachers for their Superintendents, who are to visit all the places under their pastoral care every quarter, in order to meet the classes, &c. This arrangement will tend greatly to strengthen the hands of our Teachers and people in places seldom visited. The most that we can hope to do in this extensive Circuit is, to visit each distant place once a year; and often then our stay must be necessarily short. We believe the plan adopted will prove a great blessing, and render our own occasional visits much more serviceable.

Our Institution for training young men is in active operation. We have an excellent house, in which they are met by myself and colleague three times a week, for instruction in reading, writing, and Christian theology. These young men, numbering between ten and twenty, are pious and devoted, ardent in their desire to be instructed and become useful,—the hope of our churches in Feejee.

General Miscellany.

The Gateway of the Oceans.

The forcing of the barrier which for three hundred years has defied and imperiled the commerce of the world seems now an event at hand. One half of the contract for the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific, obtained from the State of Nicaragua last year by the promptitude of the Americans, is to be held at the option of English capitalists; and an understanding is at length announced, that if the contemplated ship canal can be constructed on conditions that shall leave no uncertainty as to the profitability of the enterprise, it is to be carried forward with the influence of our highest mercantile firms. The necessary surveys have been actually commenced and a temporary route is at the same time being opened; an amount of information is likely soon to be collected which will familiarise us with each point regarding the capabilities of the entire region. It is understood, moreover, that when the canal surveys shall be completed, they are to be submitted to the rigid scrutiny of Government engineers both in England and the United States; so that before the public can be called upon to consider the expediency of embarking in the undertaking, every doubt in connection with it, as far as practical minds are concerned, will have been removed.

The immediate steps now in course of adoption may be explained in a few words. At present the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, occupies four days, and its inconveniences and dangers are notorious. At Nicaragua, it is represented, the transit may possibly be effected in one day, and this by a continuous steam route with the exception of fifteen miles by mule or omnibus. The passage would be up the San Juan, across Lake Nicaragua to the town of that name, and thence to the port of San Juan del Sur on the Pacific. On arriving at this terminus, (which is considerably south of the one contemplated for the permanent canal, namely Realejo,) the passenger would find himself some six or seven hundred miles nearer to California than if he had crossed the Isthmus of Panama; and as the rate of speed of the American steamers on this service is upward of three hundred miles a day, his saving of three days in crossing, coupled with the saving in sea distance, would be equivalent to a total of fifteen hundred miles, measured in rela-

tion to what is accomplished by those vessels. A lower charge for the transit, and a comparatively healthy climate, are also additional inducements; and under these circumstances, anticipations are entertained that the great tide of traffic will be turned in the new direction. This tide, according to the last accounts from Panama, was kept up at the rate of 70,000 persons a year; and it was expected to increase.

The navigability of the San Juan, however, in its present state, remains yet to be tested. The American company who have obtained the privilege of the route have sent down two vessels of light draught, the Nicaragua and the Director, for the purpose of forthwith placing the matter beyond doubt. At the last date, the Director had safely crossed the bar at its mouth, and was preparing to ascend; the Nicaragua had previously gone up to the Colorado, a branch river, where, it is said, through the carelessness of her engineer, she had run aground upon a sand-bank, though without sustaining any damage. The next accounts will possess great interest. Whatever may be the real capabilities of the river, accidents and delays must be anticipated in the first trial of a new method of navigating it; even in our own river, the Thames, the first steamer could scarcely have been expected to make a trip from London Bridge to Richmond without some mishap. Should, therefore, the present experiment show any clear indications of success, there will be reasonable ground for congratulation; and it forms so important a chapter in the history of enterprise, that all must regard it with good wishes.

If the results of this temporary transit should realize the expectations it seems to warrant, there can be little doubt the completion of the canal will soon be commenced with ardor. Supposing the surveys should show a cost not exceeding the sum estimated in 1837 by Lieutenant Baily, the prospect of the returns would, there is reason to believe, be much larger than the public have at any time been accustomed to suppose. There is also the fact that the increase of these returns can know no limit so long as the commerce of the world shall increase; and indeed, already the idea of the gains to accrue appears to have struck some minds with such force as to lead them to question if the privileges which have been granted are not of a kind so extraordinarily favourable that they will sooner or later be repudiated by the State of Nicaragua. No such danger however exists; as the company are guaranteed in the safe possession of all their rights by the treaty of protection which has been ratified between Great Britain and the United States.

One most important sign in favour of the quick completion of the ship-canal is now furnished in the circumstance that there are no rival routes. At Panama, a cheap wooden railway is to be constructed, which will prove serviceable for much of the passenger-traffic to Peru and Chili; but the project for a canal at that point has been entirely given up. The same is the case at Tehuantepec, where the difficulties are far greater than at Panama.

It is true, the question naturally arises, whether if an exploration were made of other parts of Central America or New Grenada, some route might not be discovered which might admit of the construction of a canal even at a less cost than will be necessary at Nicaragua. But in a matter which concerns the commerce of the whole world for ages, there are other points to be considered besides mere cheapness; and those who have studied the advantages of Nicaragua maintain that enough is known of the whole country both north and south of that State, to establish the fact that she possesses intrinsic capabilities essential to the perfectness of the entire work, which are not to be found in any other quarter, and for the absence of which no saving of any immediate sum would compensate. In the first place, it is nearer to California by several hundred miles than any other route that could be pointed out except Tehuantepec, while at the same time it is so central as duly to combine the interests both of the northern and southern countries of the Pacific; in the next place, it contains two magnificent natural docks, where all the vessels in the world might refresh and refit; thirdly it abounds in natural products of all kinds, and is besides comparatively well-peopled; fourthly, it possesses a temperature which is relatively mild, while it is in most parts undoubtedly healthy; and finally, it has a harbour on the Pacific, which, to use the words of Dunlop in his book on Central America, is as good as any port in the known world, and decidedly superior even to Portsmouth, Rio Janeiro, Port Jackson, Taloujana, Callao, and Guayaquil. The proximity to California moreover settles the question as to American co-operation; which, it may be believed, would certainly not be afforded to any route farther south, and without which it would be idle to contemplate the undertaking.

At the same time, however, it must be admitted, that if any body of persons would adopt the example now set by the American company, and commence a survey of any new route at their own expense, they would be entitled to every consideration, and to rank as benefactors of the community, whatever might be the result of their endeavours. There are none who can help forward the enterprise, either directly or indirectly, upon whom it will not shed honour. That honour, too, will not be distant. The progress of the work will unite for the first time in a direct manner the two great nations upon whose mutual friendship the welfare of the world depends; and its completion will cause a revolution in commerce more extensive and beneficent than any that has yet occurred, and which may still be so rapid as to be witnessed by many who even now are old. —*Spectator*.

Duelling Discouraged.

The law of the land is better able to vindicate really outraged character and honour than may be imagined by many foolish hot-blooded persons, who give or accept "hostile messages." It is armed with ample powers of compensation and punishment, as may easily be ascertained by those who can satisfy it that they have been the victims of deliberate and wanton insult and injury. Little more than a year ago, one gentleman thought proper to write to some naval and military friends of another, most offensive imputations upon his honour. When apprised of this, he instantly wrote to demand that his traducer should either prove the truth of his assertions, or unambiguously retract and apologize for them. Both alternatives were very contemptuously refused, on which the injured party brought an action for libel against his traducer; who, unable to justify, and unwilling to apologise, allowed the case to go before a jury. On their learning the true nature of the affair, and being reminded that they were appealed to as a jury of twelve gentlemen, to vindicate the honour of an offending gentleman, they gave such heavy damages (£500) as soon brought his infuriate opponent to his senses, and elicited an unequivocal retraction, and as ample an apology as could have been desired. A few instances of this kind would soon satisfy the most sceptical of the potency of the law in cases too often deemed beyond its reach, and of the effective reality of its redress in cases of wounded honour. Who could lightly esteem being solemnly and publicly branded by its fiat as a liar and a slanderer—its blighting sentence remaining permanently on record? He who would regard such a circumstance with indifference surely is not worth shooting, or running the risk of being shot by, or of being hanged or transported for shooting or attempting to shoot! If a person of distinguished station or character receive an insult or an injury of such a nature, as not to admit of being treated with silent contempt, it becomes his duty to society to set an example of magnanimous reliance on the protection of the laws of his country, and pious reverence for the laws of God. —*Blackwood's Magazine*.

A Mother's Influence.

For myself I am sure that a different mother would have made me a different man. When a boy I was too much like the self-willed, excitable Clarence; but the tenderness with which my mother always treated me, and the unimpassioned but earnest manner in which she reproved and corrected my faults, subdued my unruly temper. When I became restless or impatient, she always had a book to read to me, or a story to tell, or had some device to save me from myself. My father was neither harsh nor indulgent towards me; I cherish his memory with respect and love. But I have different feelings when I think of my mother. I often feel, even now, as if she were near me—as if her cheek were laid to mine. My father would place his hand upon my head, caressingly, but my mother would lay her cheek against mine. I did not expect my father to do more—I do not know that I would have loved him better had he done more; for him it was a natural expression of affection. But no act is too tender for a mother. Her kiss upon my cheek, her warm embrace, are all felt now, and the older I grow, the more holy seem the influences that surrounded me in childhood. —*The Mother*, by T. S. Arthur.

Temperance

Intemperance.

Intemperance is a barrier, not only to the progress of the Gospel, but every other movement for the substantial good of the masses, is retarded, or rendered void by its agency.

Charity may go on gathering strength till it runs like a mighty river, but it is painfully evident that it is not in its power to remove the physical and moral degradation of the masses so long as the use of ardent spirits continues to be interwoven with the customs of society. Nothing so much as total abstinence from all alcoholic drinks would raise them from their present degradation, and fit them for their true position in society. Charitable institutions fall far short of accomplishing the desired end. They are but attempting to patch the rags of poverty; total abstinence aims at the removal of the cause of nine-tenths of the poverty in our land. They are throwing some pure water into a polluted stream; the temperance movement goes to the fountain to prevent the stream's pollution. Think not that we are claiming too-much for our cause, or arrogating for it the position which the Gospel ought to hold, but we are grieved to see the floods of misery that are continually flowing from that fountain of moral pollution—intemperance.

It stands like a mighty barrier in the way of the Gospel. Like a besom of destruction it is sweeping the flock from the influence of the Christian Pastor. Our home missionaries know something of its ravages; its baneful effects render their labours almost hopeless. It follows in the wake of the missionary to foreign lands, and, with its pestiferous breath, blasts the fruits of his labours, and nips in the bud his fairest hopes. Is it not a painful fact, that many, once bright and shining ornaments in the church, have, in conforming to the drinking usages, been tampering with an enemy who has overthrown and sunk them to the lowest depths of wretchedness? And there are many thousands, whose ears the sweet and sanctifying sound of the Gospel never enters, excluded by the unremitting worship of Bacchus. He who spends his Saturday evenings in the ale-house is unfit to spend his Sabbath in the house of prayer. His family, too often, have no decent clothing in which they can appear along with the assembly who meet to worship God; they are glad to hide their rags, in their miserable abodes, from the light of Sabbath sun and the sight of their fellow men.

With glaring inconsistency, those who recklessly waste their means on drink will discuss and insist upon political economy and financial reform; while the sweet sound of liberty is heard from many who sit contentedly beneath a system of slavery that warps its chains around both body and soul, deteriorating the intellect, and morals, and consequently their social condition. Let the working classes be consistent and true to themselves, and no power could or would hurt their interests.

A recent official inquiry in Edinburgh, showed that 510 men and women had been drawn by this remedy from the lowest depths of intemperance, almost at the conclusion of their career; not to speak of others who had been checked at an earlier and easier stage, and we have no doubt that other societies could tell of a proportionate amount of good done by their means. Try to estimate the benefit which even one erring creature who has been rescued from the abyss of intemperance, receives from our movement. It has been to him an angel of hope, inspiring him with new life—a rainbow of promise on his hitherto dark horizon; formerly the future was unmitigated gloom, but now the day is breaking into anticipated brightness. Who can tell the extent, and influence, and soul-sustaining energy of this hope? Who can define the joy which is now diffused over that circle of which the reformed drunkard is the centre? It bore his shame—it partakes of his happiness.—From "Why ought the Working Classes to support the Temperance Movement?"—A Prize Essay.

Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan.

Died at Cornwallis, December 31, 1850, in the 59th year of her age, REBECCA, the beloved wife of ELIAS BURDICK, Esq., of Canaan, Cornwallis. Sister Burdick had been a member of the Methodist Church about eleven years; and, during that space of time, had generally, it

is believed, walked in the light of the divine countenance. Her retiring disposition, and mild temper, prevented her from being so fully known and marked among the prominent members of the Church, as with a different temperament she might have been. They, however, who knew our lamented sister best will long cherish a respectful remembrance of her quiet household virtues and christian cheerfulness.

After a distressingly painful illness of three weeks duration, which she bore with pious resignation, she fell asleep in Jesus. All that skill could perform, and all that affection could procure availed not to keep her "back from home." Her warfare was accomplished. The master had need of her. And now she waiteth in His presence to "have part in the first resurrection."

Departed this life at Cornwallis, December 7th, 1850, in the 39th year of her age, REBECCA RAND, relict of the late William Tupper of that Township. Our widowed sister having previously passed through many afflictions, was brought to the close of her earthly pilgrimage by functional derangement of the heart, which inflicted on her frail organization, acute and protracted suffering. She had been in communion with the Methodist Church during thirteen years; and, as she dwelt in a part of the Circuit where the people of her choice were few in number, and, for a time, had "the word preached" in her own habitation, she was prominently known and identified with the cause of God, which was very dear to her.—Her religion was of a peculiarly humble, self-distrustful, and gentle character, and, being engaged on a naturally amiable spirit, it secured for her, in a high degree, the affection of her fellow-religionists and the esteem of the community at large. Throughout the course of her lengthened illness she was graciously sustained by "the consolations of God." A few hours immediately preceding her decease she felt that she was dying, and so apprised her sorrowing family. But having seen her pass through severe paroxysms, they hoped she might be mistaken. He, however, that unsealed the prophet's eye to gaze upon the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof, had spoken to the dying saint, and she responded:

Surely he will not long delay:
I have his Saviour cry,
"Arise my love make haste away!
Get thee up, and die."

And leaving her last charge—and blessing to the children soon to be parentless, she glided on through the dark valley—and she was not; for God took her.—Communicated.

For the Wesleyan.

MR. SAMUEL YOUNG, the subject of the following brief memoir, was born in Derry More, near Mount Ruth, Queen's County, Ireland, and emigrated to the County of Restigouche, New Brunswick, in eighteen hundred and forty one. Mr. Young was not converted to God until he was about forty-seven years of age, but then the change wrought in him and the work done for him was so great that he never for one moment had any doubt of his being a child of God; and to the close of his earthly career, sustained the character of a devoted christian, a good neighbor, an affectionate husband, and a tender-hearted father.

He was seized with the illness of which he died, on Friday, the first day of November last, and such was the malignant nature of the disease, that he sunk under its effects after an illness of only six days.

During his sickness he manifested no anxiety about worldly concerns, made no enquiry about any domestic affairs, but seemed to have his whole mind and heart engaged with spiritual things, and to be rejoicing every day and hour for his heavenly and eternal reward.

Never for one moment was his mind harassed with fears and doubts as to his final acceptance. He knew well in whom he had believed, and could in the strength of that faith, and in the power of his Saviour's might, bid a holy defiance to the greatest and strongest of his spiritual adversaries. He saw spread out in loveliness before him the heavenly world, and longed to enter and take possession. These words were frequently on his dying lips:

"Forever here my rest shall be,
Close to the bleeding side;
This all my home and all my plea,
For me the Saviour died."

He also delighted much in reading "THE LEGACY" by Rev. R. M. Maibair and recently published in *The Wesleyan*. A few moments before he died, he exclaimed in a manner and tone never to be forgotten by his friends who stood around him.—"I shall soon be walking the golden streets of the New Jerusalem! Open, open, ye everlasting gates, and let the heir of glory enter, Hallelujah, Hallelujah, Hallelujah!" Mr. Young has left a sorrowing widow and nine children to lament their loss, but he has left with them the consolation and hope, that his happy spirit is now at rest with his Saviour and God.

He died Nov. 6th, 1850, in the seventy-third year of his age.

JOHN PRINCE.

Bathurst, N. B., Jan'y. 9th, 1851.

Weslegiana.

Home Wesleyanica, or Thoughts on Methodism. No. II.

One of the most remarkable features of Methodism, is the joyous spirit that breathes through its description of religious experience. It is all light in the Lord. It dwells with great emphasis upon the happiness, the peace and joy which are promised to the christian believer in this life. Some creeds give very melancholy representations of the probationary state. One class regards it as prolonged suffering, a protracted dying, with scarcely an interval of ease. Another views it as a terrible conflict between flesh and spirit. To some it appears a toilsome and fearful journey, alternating between the Slough of Despond and the Hill of Difficulty—though yielding an occasional fine prospect from the mountain top. But Methodism says to the pilgrim stranger, "Rejoice in the Lord, and, again, I say rejoice." It declares, in the language of Christ, "Ye may know that the Son of Man hath power upon earth to forgive sin." It saith, with the Apostle, "Being justified by faith we have peace with God," and "we joy in God through our Lord Jesus Christ by whom we have received the atonement." Methodism asserts that the children of Zion should be joyful in their King; that they should take down their harps from the tear-dropping willow, and return to the "city which hath foundations," "with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads." It disowns the belief that the Father of Spirits, whose thoughts are not as our thoughts, arbitrarily withdraws the consolations of his grace to try our strength or test our attachment. Upon the contrary, Methodism says to the cold hearted, complaining professor, mourning over the loss of accustomed favours, "Your sins have separated you from God." It fully believes, and clearly proclaims that "the just shall live by faith," and that his path "shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

Another most marked characteristic of the Wesleyan creed is its exalted views of the Christian's privilege in reference to Holiness. It is a part of that creed that "the blood of Christ cleanses from all sin"; that what Christ died to procure for man in this life, ought by man to be sought, and may be by him obtained; that the work which God has promised to do in the human heart, and which the Apostle prayed might be effected in the experience of the Thessalonians. God can, will, and does accomplish for them that ask Him; and that, therefore, it is alike the believer's privilege and duty to be sanctified wholly, to love the Lord God with all his heart and mind and soul and strength, and to have no other Gods but Him. No doctrine of the Methodist Church has been more the subject of opposition, ridicule and misrepresentation than this—for no other doctrine is there more clear and conclusive proof. Its influence upon the zeal and character of the Wesleyan society has been transcendantly great and good.

Methodism has, also, from the beginning, been highly distinguished for its feasting aspect. It has gone forth industriously doing good, and as lovingly in search of good. It has pronounced no anathemas against the persons of those differing from itself in matters of faith. Its great contests with other forms of religious doctrine have been signalled by the almost total absence of the odious *Theological*. Belligerent parties—Episcopalian and Independent, Presbyterian and Quakers—have found neutral ground upon its platforms and in its pulpits. And a singular fact has nearly invariably attended its progress; in precise proportion as it has grown powerful or influential in a community, bigotry has declined, religious contentions have become less bitter, and christian charity has spread its ample folds over erring brethren. There is little ground for doubt that this disposition to love, and to be loved—this willingness to grasp every friendly hand proffered, has vastly increased its power for good, and added to its success.

This pleasing feature of Methodism is largely the result of the purpose which Wesley had in view when entering upon his unrivalled labours. That purpose was unique for its singleness. The founders of other religious bodies had various objects in contemplation. The efforts of the great men of the Reformation were as much apportioned against the errors of existing christian sects as direct attempts for the conversion of men. Thus Luther and Calvin and Knox protested against Popery; and the Independents protested against Prelacy and Presbytery; and the Quakers against Prelacy, Popery, and Independency. But Wesley protested against none. It was not his work. His was not a vocation to destroy, but to construct. It was not the errors of Christian Churches, but the misery and danger of men perishing out of Christ which moved his heart to pity, and awakened a zeal never to rest but in the grave. And though he had decided and peculiar views of the Christian Doctrine, and was subsequently compelled to defend them, he never lost sight of his grand purpose; which was to overthrow neither Episcopalianism nor Presbyterianism nor Independency, but to persuade men to fly from the wrath to come." Hence, because he found the harvest to be great, and the labourers

to be few, he rejoiced whosoever might thrust in the sickle, though the reaping might be somewhat unskillfully done. With all who wrought in the vineyard, whether at the ninth or eleventh hour, he could gladly fraternize—he loved them "for their work's sake."

And, when he looked around in search of examples of christian excellence, he seized upon them wherever he could find them; Baxter from the Presbyterians, Howe from the Independents, and Thomas A Kempis and De Renty from the Romanists—and "he glorified God in them!"

His own character was moreover, of the most exquisite mould and finish. It may be questioned whether any man since the days of the Apostle Paul, moving in the public eye, transacting the weightiest affairs, and having his very heart laid bare to the gaze of his fellow men, has so fully as Wesley, baffled the malice of the slanderer, and satisfied the judgments of candid men by a wise and holy life. And never did man more completely transfuse his spirit into his disciples than did Wesley. Every part of the Methodist system bears the impress of the genius and character of its constructor; its faith, its spirit, its activity, its success—all are Wesleyan. The singleness of purpose which ruled its early efforts, sways its energies still. It is not now a protesting church; it is a working, a converting church. It has ever most clearly discriminated between the essential truths which conduct the soul to God, and the lesser errors, which, like dust upon the mirror, slightly obscures the brightness of the surface, but does not prevent the reflection of the image.

By these qualities, Methodism has often compelled its enemies to be at peace with it. Let those who marvel at its wide-spread influence, study its creed, its spirit and its purpose, and their astonishment will cease.

ERASMUS.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—We have held during last week a series of Meetings for spiritual improvement, at Maccan in this Circuit, which have been attended with a considerable measure of good. The work of God was not only in a low state at that place, but the enemy had sown his tares among the wheat with an unparagoned profusion, and they had indeed sprung up amongst the wheat to the great discouragement of the Lord's servants. We have reason to believe that many of these tares of strife and contention have been effectually rooted up, and the growth of others is so happily checked, that they may not again impede the advancement of the cause of God in that place. We have had the happiness to witness a few sound conversions to God.—Three backsliders profess to be restored to the divine favour; and several appear to be seeking the Lord with sincere penitence of heart. Delightful as these events are, we rejoice still more that the people of God have been greatly revived, and we trust that many stumbling-blocks have been effectually removed which had hindered the cause of God from advancing in that place. To God be all the glory! Yours truly,

WILLIAM CROSCORNE.

Amherst, Jan'y. 7th, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

Excitement.

Not without great grief of mind did I read an article in the *Church Times* of the 16th inst., bearing the signature of "Index," and having for its motto—"Excitement not the Bible method of bringing sinners to God, and therefore not a really safe method to adopt." It is nothing less than a wholesale attack on Revivals of Religion and on those who promote them; and as such, although it may foster and increase prejudices against Bible religion on the minds of those whose piety consists principally if not entirely in external observances, and so do harm to the cause of God, by keeping such in their ignorance, it will not disturb the equanimity of those who are well instructed in the things pertaining to the kingdom of God and understand well the scriptural method of "bringing sinners to God," nor waken their confidence in the use of the well-tried means to promote the welfare of sinners, though they may be grieved to the heart that such perverted sentiments should be circulated in professedly christian communities. I have not time at present to expose the weakness and fallacy of that writer's arguments; I must leave this work to those who have more leisure. Yet I thought it right not to allow the article to go altogether unnoticed; and in conclusion would say, that if the opinions of that man on the subject of revivals of religion be a true "index" of those held by the community to which he belongs, then I fear that a long time must elapse ere he or those who think with him, will witness a revival of pure religion. Will he explain the nature of the excitement mentioned in the second chapter of the Acts of the Apostles for the edification of his readers?

January, 1850.

VERITAS.

Poetry.

For the Wesleyan.

GIFTS FOR THE ABSENT.

What would we give to our Beloved? A hero's heart to be unmoved? A Poet's star-tuned harp to weep? E. B. B. B.

Gifts for the absent ones, The loved and dear, Who bow no more with us, At household prayer; Whose presence may not glad At morning's light, Whose voices breathe not now The sweet "Good night."

What shall we ask for these, Gold, dimmed by care, Or fame whose burnished leaves, Conceal the tear? For paths of earthly peace, Whose flowers spring up? Or for unfading draughts From joy's rich cup?

Alas, how often has Each foolish heart, Sought for its treasured ones No better part. But higher gifts than these To-day we claim, A nobler heritage, A loftier name.

Adoringly we bow, And ask of Heaven, That unto them rich stores Of grace be given, Hope, with her pinions bright, Plumed for her home, And faith, whose earnest eye, Views bliss to come.

Peace their companion be, Where paths are steep, And joy that singing goes, When worldlings weep; Ever at Duty's call, Her voice to hear, By patience calm sustained Though doubt and care.

Thy presence be their guide, In darkest way, Pillar of fire by night, And cloud by day; To them thy choicest boon Of love be given, Life's toils and conflicts past, A rest in Heaven.

M. E. H.

For the Wesleyan.

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS OF A MOTHER'S TEARS.

A Child went forth with its Mother dear, To the place of social prayer— And she ask'd as she gazed on that Mother's face, Why the tear fell so frequent there?

The Mother spoke of a Saviour's Love, Of the Love which He bore to her, She told of her hopes laid up above, Of her heart and treasures there.

That Mother has slept in her dusty bed, Through many revolving years; And that Child now fills a Mother's place, But she near has forgot those tears.

She too has bowed at the Sacred Cross, And her heart has been given to Him Whose love made her Mother's heart rejoice, While her eyes with tears grew dim.

She asks no more why that Mother's cheek, With the tear-drop's stain was wet; But the childish thoughts of those hallow'd hours She can never, through life, forget! St. John Falls. *****

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, January 18, 1851.

EDUCATION.

If we have not recently directed attention to the subject of EDUCATION, it is not because we have not deemed the matter of sufficient importance to engage our thoughts or occupy our pen, or because our previously expressed views have undergone change or are in the least degree modified. Next to pure religion, we are disposed to rank in the scale of importance the education of our youth. By many of the avowed advocates of elementary and scientific education, we are persuaded that the great end of all literary training has been practically overlooked and disregarded. That design is not merely to qualify for the business of the present life. Such qualification is one of its objects. To restrict it

exclusively to this purpose is neither wise nor safe. So think and so reason vast numbers of our fellows, who are distinguished alike by experience, piety and talent; by large and comprehensive views and a just regard for the real well-being of the individual and the State; and who are influenced in their judgments of what is right and fitting by the unerring dicta of inspired TRUTH, to which they yield a ready submission, and which they hold as paramount to all earth-born teaching, and as infinitely superior to the dogmatic sophism of worldly expediency. They take into consideration the whole being of man—the future as well as the present—and in contending for the necessity of the religious element in every effective system of education, as alone sufficient to qualify the young for the loftier state of existence, and as materially preparing them for the better discharge of the duties of the present life, they place themselves within the impregnable fortress of divine truth, from which, as long as Christianity is held as the true revelation, and possesses a claim on the unqualified assent of our race, it will be impossible to dislodge them. Nor, whilst religious principle exists, and influences a large proportion of the State, can a purely secular education become generally acceptable: the good sense and sterling piety of the people will condemn it—and justly.

Legal sanction exclusively given to the secular scheme of education would be a hazardous experiment. It would outrage the feelings and violate the consciences of multitudes of honest, industrious, and pious individuals, who aid the productiveness of the State, and who may be justly considered as constituting in no small degree the stamina of the country's welfare. To place Institutions under Legislative ban, in whatever realm, solely on the ground that the Word of God is daily read, and prayers are offered for the blessing of Almighty God to be given to those within their Halls, and the moral sense of the students is strictly cultivated, and a due regard to religious principle and the claims of God is on suitable occasions enforced, would be considered as an act in itself offensive to the Most High, and fearfully portentous of evil to the country's weal.

The supremacy of divine truth in all departments of action is a principle ingrained in the hearts of thousands of good and loyal subjects; it is part and parcel of their new nature, permanently associated with all their mental habitudes, present with all their thoughts, a polar-star by which they are guided, a rule of judgment to which all considerations are subordinated; and as well might one attempt to quench the solar fire, or dim the luminaries of heaven, as to extinguish the light of that principle in the centre of their hearts or destroy its influence—it lives and will forever live.

We have not been inattentive to the movements of some in our father-land to superinduce the secular scheme of education. Reports of their proceedings have reached us, and we have read the comments, by no means profound, which have been volunteered in their favour. But alas! for the day, when such a project shall succeed by the consent of England's population! That population wants education—but it wants above all things secular education combined with the religious. Without the latter element, the masses will become only more expert in trickery and more adroit in wickedness. Secular education alone can never elevate the morals of the people. Greece and Rome, with cultivated intellects, were debased in morals, and vicious in conduct. The height of their mental culture only rendered the depth of their moral degradation the more conspicuous. And what benefit is to be derived from the history of the past, if not to warn us of impending dangers, and assist in guiding us to the path of safety?

An excellent article appears on our first page showing the true character of THE BIBLE, and the obligations of civil and domestic society, for whatever is really virtuous and valuable in their respective departments, to that sacred book.—It more than justifies the remarks made above, and fully warrants the most earnest pleadings of the staunchest friends of the religious instruction of youth.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS, ST. JOHN N. B.

Sermons in behalf of the Wesleyan Methodist Missions were delivered on Sabbath last at St.

John N. B., in the Germain Street, Centenary, Portland and Carleton Churches. Revs. Messrs. Sutcliffe, Smithson, Allison, Smith and Cooney, officiated. The anniversaries of the various Branch Missionary Societies in connection with the said Churches were held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings following. The result we have not yet heard; but we hope it will prove worthy of the well-known and long-established liberality of our friends in those localities.

NEW MAGAZINE.

A Prospectus of a New Monthly Magazine, to be called "THE ARBUTUS, OR THE LADIES' ACADIAN MAGAZINE," has been handed to us. It is to be edited by Miss Herbert, a talented young lady of this city, and devoted to "Literature, Scientific and Domestic Information." Price 7s. 6d. per annum, or 7d. each number. We wish the fair authoress all possible success in her praiseworthy effort to supply a desideratum in our Periodical Literature. Our Ladies will now have a good opportunity to afford encouragement to native talent, and at the same time procure for themselves a medium of interesting information, as we perceive that the "ARBUTUS" is to have a special reference to "Ladies," and to the "family circle."

RICHMOND NURSERY.

We call attention to Mr. Harris's advertisement in this day's paper. Mr. H. deserves the patronage of all lovers of flowers and of horticulture generally. He has spared neither pains nor expense in preparing his new grounds, and introducing into his nursery rare, beautiful, and valuable plants. A visit to his gardens will be amply rewarded by a sight of his large and various collection of plants, flowers, &c. Go, friends, and see.

AN AGED MINISTER GONE TO REST.

The Rev. EDWARD MANNING, a native of Ireland, but long a resident in this Province, and deservedly well known as a zealous Baptist Minister, departed this life at Cornwallis, on the evening of Sunday, the 12th inst., in the faith of the Gospel, and in the hope of a glorious immortality. The departure of this aged Minister of Christ from this world of sorrows to his infinite and eternal reward, will prove a serious loss to the Denomination of which he was a member. Though unable, in consequence of the infirmities of advanced age, to take an active part in the onerous duties of the Pastorate, yet, the wisdom, experience, and prudence, which a long life spent in the service of God, gives to the counsels of aged Ministers, render their continuance on earth invaluable to the Church. But "our fathers, where are they?" How true it is, that they cannot live for ever! By their departure, survivors are admonished of the necessity of working while it is day: to them, also, the night will soon come, when they cannot work. We sincerely sympathise with our Baptist brethren in the loss they have sustained by this dispensation of Providence. May God sanctify it for good.

SOME OF THE ARTICLES INTENDED FOR THE LONDON EXHIBITION.—By Mr. A. Downes—6 cases of Birds, comprising,—Partridge and brood, Loon, Woodcock, Hawk, Crow, Red Stork, Humming Bird and nest, with young, and a variety of others, (most perfectly and beautifully preserved.)

3 cases Insects, very much admired. Moose's head, animal shot by Capt. Chearnley, prepared by Downes.

By Mr. John Robinson, Hatter of this city.—Black, Silver Grey, and Red Fox, Cat, Otter, Mink, and Wolf skins. (A fine collection and very valuable.)

Cheese (Annapolis). Bird's-eye Maple, polished. A portion of the flattened stem of a Lepidodendron, from Sydney Mines, (interesting.)

Bonnets and Hats from Truro and Stewiacke, (of exquisite texture and finish.)

Cloths from Pictou, (good, but coarse.)

Yellow Ochre, from the farm of Mr. Fenton, Rawdon, (pure.)

Brown Iron Ore, Londonderry Mines.

Magnetic Iron Ore, do.

Oats, Colchester, 48 lbs to the bushel.

Wheat, 65 lbs to the bushel.

Barley, 54 lbs do.

200 Specimens Wild Flowers of Nova Scotia, preserved with great care.—(Miss Gilpin.)

A large collection of very beautiful Minerals, Hearth Rugs, Truro.—Communicated to Sun.

The Legislature of this Province will meet on Thursday next for the despatch of business. It will be a Session of great importance to the interests of the Colony. We hope the members of the respective Branches may have in abundance that "wisdom which is profitable to direct."

The vessel containing the apparatus intended for the New Light House has been lost—all lives providentially saved.

On Monday last a fine barge of about 300 tons called the "Coringa" was launched from the ship-yard of Mr. Chappell, Dartmouth, for Messrs. Fairbanks & Alksons, Merchants of this City.

Mr. Wm. McPhee, of Douglass, Hants, was unfortunately killed on Wednesday morning last, near the Four Mile House, by falling from his sled loaded with hay, which passed over his body, causing immediate death.

The Sons of Temperance of this City have presented the sum of £18 10s. 10d. to the Mayor towards the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire contiguous to the Barracks.

The dwelling house of Mr. Cornford, in Falkland Street, was entirely consumed by fire early on the morning of Thursday last.

By the last Gazette, we perceive that the Royal Assent has been given to the Postal Bill passed by our Legislature, and we may hope soon to have a reduced and uniform rate of postage within the precincts of our own Province and between the British North American Colonies generally. Hasten the day!

A forged check, purporting to be drawn by a respectable firm in this city, was attempted to be passed at one of our Banks on Wednesday last. The cheat was discovered, and the guilty party was arrested. "Honesty is the best policy."

The Revenue of this province for 1850, it is stated, shows an increase of £11,000 on that of the preceding year.

At a meeting of the City Council, on Friday the 10th inst., Mr. Robert Malcolm's tender for the stone work of the new market, at £6,000, was accepted by the board. It is estimated that the building will cost £8000, one half of which it is expected the Legislature will provide. The edifice is to be constructed of granite, in the ornamental style, and to be erected on the site of the present market.—Colonist.

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL, WOODSTOCK, N.B.—The Annual examination of the Wesleyan Sabbath School Scholars took place in Connell's Hall on New Year's day, and was highly interesting and satisfactory to all who witnessed it. About 120 scholars were present on the occasion. After the examination the children were regaled with a plentiful supply of right good Christmas cheer which had been provided for them by their teachers and friends. A number of valuable prizes, we understand, have been awarded, and are to be presented in a few days.—Woodstock Sentinel.

Speaking of the PAPAL AGGRESSION in England, the St. John's, Newfoundland, Ledger says:—

"We think that the people of England, taking them en masse, so understand their moral obligations, are so enlightened, as to the one great object of faith, that they are not easily to be misled. Anyhow, that they abominate the Italian papacy is clear enough; and they are right, for the reason that it is contrary to the free exercise of human judgment, and that it controls by pains and penalties the consciences of men."

JESUITS' ESTATES, CANADA.—The information comes to us from various quarters that there is a determination on the part of the Priest's party to drive through a measure, next Session, for the restoration of the Jesuit's Estates to the Church of Rome. Will the Public not move in this matter till it be too late? Where are our public Meetings to protest against such a use of the public property? Where is the united voice of the Press against it? In conversation all deprecate such a result, even Roman Catholics, but where is the public protest against this master stroke of Papal policy? We say Papal, for we gather by Cardinal Wiseman's manifesto, that all these things are watched over and regulated at Rome.—Montreal Witness.

The Annual Soiree of the Wesleyan Sabbath Schools in Montreal was held in the basement story of Great St. James Street Church on the evening of the 2nd inst. Rev. Mr. Caughey and other Ministers addressed the Meeting.

The Montreal Religious Anniversaries are to commence on the 20th inst., and to continue through the week.

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Our C... increasin... comment... in 1845, ... the Illin... members... pointme... to suppl... St. Louis... 1172 me... ers; 22... 8 missio... increase... ers; 30... charges... were 21... local pre... appoints... districts... 1849 the... 36 trave... plied... formed, ... preach... private... welling... plied... they ha... other d... an abun... ent co... various... they ar... gress... creased... 1830; a... the form... they co... in 1850... McKon... The fit... and in... the ent...

A Circular has been issued by the Kingston Sabbath Reformation Society, addressed to Christian Ministers throughout Canada, earnestly requesting them to agitate this question, with a view of getting up petitions to the approaching session of Parliament. We wish success may attend the effort.

During the year 1850 eighty-nine foreign vessels were entered at the Port of St. John's, Newfoundland, whose tonnage was 11,950, number of men 855. Exported same year in foreign bottoms from said port, 170,997 quintals Codfish; 577 tons Oil, and 6480 Seal Skins.

Whilst some persons were playing at foot-ball lately in St. John's N. E., the ball was kicked through a window by one of the party, and destroyed the eye of a child whom it unfortunately struck.

The influx of gold into New York, it is said, is rendering silver very scarce.

A great anxiety, it is said, is felt by Frenchmen generally to marry English wives, because females in France were so much under the influence of the Roman Catholic priesthood.

Prince Paskewitch, the Russian governor of Warsaw, has published a circular, addressed to all Roman Catholic Bishops in Poland, requiring them to make it imperative upon the inferior orders of the clergy that the latter shall divulge all political secrets entrusted to them in confession. The effect of this order is to convert the priesthood into a body of spies upon the community to which they minister. It is affirmed that the Court of Rome is a party to this nefarious arrangement.

The R. M. Steamer Niagara had been seized at Boston for having landed smuggled goods, principally silks, to the amount of \$5,000. No blame can be attached to the Captain or other officers on board. She arrived here yesterday morning.

It is stated that a line of steamers is about being established to run between San Francisco and China, touching at the Sandwich Islands on the way.

The total amount of Revenue of the sister Province of New Brunswick for the year 1850, is £104,639 9s. 6d., showing an increase of £9,717 2s. 1d. compared with that of 1849.

The Winebago tribe of Indians has been entirely removed from the State of Wisconsin. Military force had to be resorted to in order to effect the removal. Poor Red-men of the forest, what little justice or mercy ye receive from your civilized white brethren!

Over twenty thousand dollars bounty money is to be paid to the crews of Cod-fishermen belonging to Provincetown, during the present week. Think of that!

In the U. S. Senate, Henry Clay has proposed by bill to establish a line of Steamers for transporting negroes to the coast of Africa.

German Missions of the M. E. Church in the Illinois Conference.

Our German missions have gone on steadily increasing in numbers and importance from their commencement. At the Springfield Conference, in 1845, when they first became connected with the Illinois Conference, there were only 646 members reported; 16 preachers received appointments that year, and 4 charges were left to be supplied. There were then but two districts, St. Louis and Quincy. The next year (1846) 1172 members were reported and 9 local preachers; 22 travelling preachers were appointed, and 3 missions left to be supplied. In 1847 they had increased to 1496 members and 14 local preachers; 30 preachers received appointments and 4 charges were left to be supplied. In 1848 there were 2191 members, including probationers, 20 local preachers, 35 travelling preachers, and 4 appointments to be supplied. This year two new districts were formed, Missouri and Wisconsin. In 1849 there were 2561 members, 27 local preachers, 36 travelling preachers and 11 places to be supplied. In 1850, one new district, Iowa was formed, 2892 members were reported; 39 local preachers, (not exhorters—they are reported as private members,) and as stated above, 49 travelling preachers and 6 missions left to be supplied. This is an astonishing gain. In five years they have increased more than 9 fold. What other department of our work is affording such an abundant harvest? Nor is the advancement confined to numbers. In supporting the various benevolent enterprises of the church they are making equal, if not more rapid progress. The number of Sunday Schools has increased among them from 9 in 1846 to 35 in 1850; and the number of scholars from 43 in the former year to 1699 in the latter. In 1847 they contributed \$102.40 missionary money, and in 1850, \$577.85. In 1847 their collections for McKendree College were \$1255, and 1850, \$66. The fifth collection from them in 1847 was \$757, and in 1850, \$755.8. And so it has been in all the enterprises of the church.—Illinois Advocate.

Sacramento City.

Sacramento City, at which we arrived at noon of the 22th, is situated on the banks of the river, about one hundred and fifty miles from San Francisco. It is built on a broad, level plain, in a much less substantial manner than San Francisco. The frequent fires at the latter place have swept away the slight tenements at first erected, and instead have been built fine, brick buildings. At Sacramento, affairs wear more the appearance of a fair or camp, than of a city. The great overflow of last spring abated much of the confidence felt in the value of property in the city. This flood, occasioned by the rise of the river, covered the country for miles, and was so sudden that many persons were drowned in their beds. In one night the water rose to the height of six or eight feet in the principal street. Buildings were swept away, and immense quantities of goods destroyed. This year a levee is being built, some eight or ten miles long, up and down the banks of the river, but it is very tardily proceeded with, and in my opinion, too slightly built to resist the pressure of a heavy body of water.—Zion's Herald.

Site of Paradise, Defined.

Col. Chesney, who commanded an expedition, sent a few years back, by the British Government, to explore the Euphrates, has introduced into his narrative recently published, speculations on the probable site of Paradise, which he believes he has satisfactorily ascertained to be Central Armenia; and "the Land of Eden" is there actually laid down on the index map. He identifies the Halys and Araxes, whose sources exist within a short distance of the Euphrates and Tigris, with the Pison and Gihon of Scripture, while he considers the country within the Halys, as the land of Havilah, and that which borders on the Araxes as the remarkable and much disputed territory of Cush.—Ib.

Selections for Newspapers.

Most persons think the selection of suitable matter for a newspaper the easiest part of the business. How great an error! It is by all means the most difficult. To look over and over hundreds of exchange papers every day, from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is not what shall, but what shall not be selected, is indeed "no easy task." If every person who reads a newspaper, could have edited it, we should hear less complaints. Not unfrequently is it the case that an editor looks over all his exchanges for something interesting, and can absolutely find nothing. Every paper is dryer than a contribution box; and yet something must be had—his paper must have something in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has the least care about what he selects, the writing is the easiest part of his labour. A paper when completed should be one the editor should be willing to read to his wife, his mother, or his daughter; and if he do that, if he gets such a paper, he will find his labour a most difficult one.

Every subscriber thinks the paper is printed for his especial benefit, and if the editor is nothing in it that suits him it must be stopped, it is good for nothing. Some people look over the deaths and marriages, and actually complain of the editors, if but few people in the vicinity have been so unfortunate as to die, or so fortunate as to get married the previous week. An editor should have such things in his paper whether they occur or not. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have, just so many tastes has he to consult. One wants stories and poetry; another abhors all this. The politician wants nothing but politics. One must have something sound. One likes anecdotes, fun and frolic, and a next door neighbour wonders that a man of sense will put such stuff in his paper. Something spicy comes out and the editor is a blackguard. Next comes something argumentative, and the editor is a dull fool. And so between them all, you see the poor fellow gets roughly handled. And yet, to ninety-nine out of a hundred, these things never occur. They never reflect that what does not please them, may please the next man, but they insist that if the paper does not suit them, it is good for nothing.

British in India.

The history of the world furnishes no parallel to the conquest by British arms of that immense region, now forming but a province of our empire. A few English merchants landed on its shore for purposes of commerce, with balance-rod in hand; soon that balance-rod was changed into a sword; speedily that sword was converted into a sceptre; and that sceptre is now the mightiest in Asia. In all this the finger of the God of providence is visible, pointing out our path and his designs. For what purpose have we been permitted to achieve our conquests there? Not merely to increase our national wealth, not to feed our national pride, not to furnish materials for the looms and engines of our factories. As Christians, we instinctively divine the end for which our conquests have been permitted, when we remember the injunction of the Lord, obligatory on his followers in every age and clime,

"Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." For this the opportunities are now more favourable than at any former period. The British Government in India no longer lends its sanction to idolatry. British functionaries no longer, as formerly, furnish the appliances for idol worship; and in a few more months the last shred and vestige of our former connection with idolatry will have disappeared for ever. Edmund Burke once remarked that we had dug no canals in India, established no schools, built no bridges, erected no churches and no hospitals; that all other conquerors had left traces of their occupancy in the territories which they conquered, but were we to leave India to-morrow, it would be impossible to discover whether the country had not been occupied solely by orang-outangs and tigers. All this is now reversed. India has her churches, schools, canals, roads, bridges; for many of which, especially for her school system, she is chiefly indebted to one whose name will be ever dear to her inhabitants, Lord William Bentinck. The atrocious law of inheritance which so long prevailed, by which any native embracing Christianity forfeited all claim to his parental property, has this very year been abrogated; and now, the statute which regulates the descent of property for a hundred and fifty millions of people, extending from Cape Comorin in the south, to the awful defiles of Afghanistan in the north, may be found, not in a score of folio volumes, but inscribed in a single sentence, and capable of being comprised in half a nutshell. We are in danger of going to one or other of two extremes; of making either too much or too little of what has been done for India. As Christians, we are in danger of over-estimating, in our enthusiasm, the amount of good that has been effected. There are in India 150 Missionaries—era Missionary to every million of its inhabitants; about the proportion of two to all the inhabitants of this metropolis. We might as soon expect to illuminate all London with the lamps in Exeter-hall, as expect to evangelise India with such an instrumentality. On the other hand, it must not be conceded that much good has not been effected. A correspondent of a daily journal lately stated, that during a long residence in India, he had never known a single creditable convert to Christianity. Putting testimony against testimony, he (Dr. Duff) would venture to assert that there was no English Protestant Missionary in India who could not exhibit some sound converts to the Christian faith, and many could point to thousands. The Rev. Doctor concluded with an eloquent and powerful appeal to the young men of England, to improve the sacred deposit which has been committed to their care, by employing their influence to promote the evangelisation of our Indian Empire.—Dr. Duff at the Young Men's Christian Association, London.

A Crocodile Story.

We had some talk the other day with one of the very few survivors of the Egyptian expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby, who has lived to obtain the Egyptian medal 59 years after it was earned. When the brigade under Sir David Baird was marching up the eastern bank of the Nile, towards Cairo, a number of stragglers fell behind, unable from fatigue to keep up with the main body. A rear-guard was consequently detached to protect the stragglers and keep them together. One of them, a Highlander, however, became so exhausted that his comrades were obliged to leave him to his fate. He had not been long alone when he saw a large crocodile waddling towards him, with a very portentous aspect. Poor Donald eyed the monster as it approached him with feelings of intense alarm; and although almost unable to walk, he mustered up his little remaining strength, and abided the onslaught of the enemy. As the unwieldy brute was slewing himself astride on its back, and kept his seat. He at once drew his bayonet, (for he had parted with his musket,) and every time the animal turned round its head to bite him he pricked it severely behind its fore leg, or wherever he could make the steel penetrate.—How long the contest continued Donald could not well tell, but he thought it an age. When the rear-guard reached head quarters, the general, on being informed that Donald had been left behind, immediately dispatched a corporal's guard to bring him in. On coming up to Donald, there he was still astride of his Bucephalus, which was by this time nearly exhausted with the wounds inflicted by the bayonet. The musket soon accomplished what the bayonet had begun, and Donald was brought into the camp little the worse for his extraordinary encounter, and was ever after known in the regiment as the Crocodile Dragon.—North British Mail.

Meteorolite.

A correspondent of the Illustrated London News describes the following phenomenon; observed by him on the 27th ult, at Painswick, Gloucestershire:—An electric cloud, driving before the wind, and from which several flashes of light had proceeded, on passing over the spire of the church was suddenly and vividly illuminated, and immediately discharged a brilliant meteorolite of considerable size,

emitting a delicately rosy purple light, descending from the cloud to the point of the spire with a noise like the rushing of a rocket on leaving the earth, and which was distinctly heard at a considerable distance above the crashing thunder which accompanied the discharge. On reaching the spire the ball exploded, scattering its fragments in an arborescent form, which gradually became extinguished as they descended towards the earth. Shortly after this the storm ceased, and in less than half an hour it had become calm, the sky clear of clouds, and a fine aurora borealis appeared in the north-west.—These electrical phenomena, known commonly by the name of "Fire Balls," are not of unfrequent occurrence. The instance we have just given is only remarkable from the gradual manner in which the storm appears to have subsided when the electric equilibrium was restored.

A couple of extraordinary human curiosities are now on exhibition at Boston, U. S. They consist of a boy and girl of an almost extinct race of Central America. The boy is 32 inches in height, and weighs 16 lbs., and in the opinion of eminent medical authority is about 10 years old. The girl is 28 inches in height, weighs 14 lbs., and is believed to be about 8 years of age. Their heads are not larger than a new-born infant's. They are said to belong to the surviving remnant of an ancient order of priesthood, called "Kaanah," which by constant intermarriage within their own caste, has dwindled down to a few individuals, diminutive in stature and imbecile in intellect.

Summary of News.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Duke of Wellington, it is said, refuses further to guarantee the safety of Great Britain from invasion, unless an additional force of fifty thousand men be added to our present military establishment; a partial enrolment of the militia being one of the sources of the increase which his Grace proposes, and a strong reinforcement of the troops quartered in the sister kingdom being one of the immediate objects contemplated.

BARON ROLFE.—The Queen has directed letters patent to be issued, conferring upon the Right Hon. Sir R. M. Rolfe the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Cranworth of Cranworth, in the county of Norfolk.

NEW STEAM MARINE BILL.—Captain Denham, R. N., F. R. S., is engaged with the legal authorities in drawing up a bill, to be brought before Parliament next session, for the better regulation of the steam marine navy.

The Hudson's Bay Company have issued a prospectus for the colonization of Vancouver's Island. They propose to make grants of land, in portions of not less than twenty acres each, at £1 per acre. They say the climate of the island resembles that of England, but is milder, and the soil, so far as cultivation has extended, has been proved to be well adapted to the production of wheat and other crops grown in this country.

REVISION OF THE PRAYER BOOK.—A report has gained currency in respectable and well-informed quarters, that a revision of the Book of Common Prayer by non-ecclesiastical hands is in progress. Besides the Premier, another name is mentioned in connection with the project.—John Bull.

The replies from the throne plainly manifest a cordial sympathy on the part, both of the Sovereign and her advisers, with the spirit of the legal addresses which had been carried to the foot of the throne, and distinctly announce Her Majesty's attachment to the Protestant faith, and to the Protestant constitution, as such, and her reliance on the devotion of her faithful Protestant subjects to assist her to preserve both the one in its purity, and the other in its integrity.

Arrangements have been made for Cape of Good Hope mail screw steamers, which are to leave Plymouth on the 15th of every month, to call at Madeira and Sierra Leone on their passage to the Cape, and they will doubtless take mails for those immediate ports of call.

The Maharajah Goolab Singh has sent articles to Lahore to the value of £10,000, as a gift to the Great Exhibition of 1851, and many of the petty Indian chieftains around have followed his example.

Orders have been received by the Pope's Nuncio, not to countenance the passports of any Italians coming from England.

The Belgian Minister of Finance has presented a bill to the Chambers for authorising the Government to withdraw from circulation the gold coins of ten and twenty-five francs value, and to enact that all foreign gold shall cease to be a legal tender in Belgium.

An apprehended depreciation in the value of gold has induced the French ministry to propose to the assembly the making of a law that shall enact that silver only, and not gold equally with silver, shall constitute a legal tender. This is a proof that the produce of gold from California is beginning to flow into Europe, and that against its anticipated consequences the French are determined to be prepared. In the face of this undoubted fact, however, prices have not risen, as prophesied. A sovereign or a twenty-five franc piece will buy more now than it would ten years ago, before California gold dust was thought of. There is no question that our immensely increased population requires an increased supply of gold for endless uses.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

THE BENCH.—The English papers brought by the last Mail contain a notification of the appointment of His Honor Mr. Justice CARTER to the Chief Justiceship of this Province; and since then the Hon. Attorney General WILSON has been offered and accepted the vacant seat on the Bench.

It has been generally thought, that under the new system of Responsible Government, the Attorney General was entitled to the Chief Justiceship on a vacancy occurring, and there is little doubt, if the Executive Council had been unanimous in recommending him, that he would have received the appointment at once; as it is, however, we believe the new appointment will give general satisfaction, Judge Carter being a gentleman of very good abilities, in the prime of life, an excellent speaker, and much respected throughout the Province. Mr. Wilson will be somewhat out of his element—the place where he shines most, being in a debate—but he has the talents, and will no doubt study to discharge the duties of his new office in a satisfactory manner.

This arrangement will have the merit of proving a saving of some extent to the Province, as both these gentlemen take office under the reduced scale of salaries—the Chief Justice now receiving less than he did as Poinsé Judge.

We are authorized to state, on the best authority, with reference to those Judicial changes, that the Hon. Mr. CHANDLER was not an aspirant for any Seat on the Bench, but on the contrary, most respectfully, but firmly, declined that honor, immediately after the resignation of the Chief Justice was tendered; and to prevent any misapprehension or misunderstanding on the subject, reduced to writing the reasons which induced him so to decline, and presented the same to the Lieutenant Governor.—St. John, N. E., Courier, 11th.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.—We received a telegraphic despatch last evening from Fredericton, announcing that JOHN AMBROSE STREET, Esquire, has been appointed Attorney General and Executive Councillor.

The Hon. John Ambrose Street, who has received the appointment of Attorney General, is the oldest practising Barrister in the Province, having been admitted on the 22d February, 1817. Since that time, Mr. Street has been in full and constant practice up to the present moment, and has deservedly attained the highest stand in the legal profession, to which his profound knowledge of the law and legal experience justly entitle him.—1b.

We are informed that it was announced in Fredericton last evening that the late Judicial appointments had led to a lengthy discussion in the Executive Council, and that one of the members, the Hon. Charles Fisher, had resigned his seat. The matter is not understood, but it is said that the Hon. gentleman has resigned, either because Earl Grey appointed without a recommendation of the Colonial Government, or because the Governor recommended, without advising with his Council. These are serious issues, if the matter is, as is stated, but as the party most concerned had not authentic stated it in any way, all as yet was conjecture.—1b.

POST OFFICE ACT.—The last Royal Gazette contains the official notice of the confirmation by Her Majesty in Council of the Post Office Act, passed by the Legislature at its last Session, and the same is ordered to be proclaimed in this Province as soon as may be.

Notice is given by the Provincial Secretary that a Proclamation will issue, stating the exact time at which this important Act will come into effect in this Province.—1b.

CARLETON LECTURES.—The Rev. Mr. Lawson, of South Stream, delivered an excellent lecture at the Temperance Hall, in Carleton, on Thursday evening last, to a large and highly gratified audience. The subject selected was "Character." He strongly urged the importance—indeed the necessity, in moral and religious points of view—of selecting virtuous and judicious companions, and showed how desirable it was that books of a sound and profitable tendency should be read, whilst those of an opposite character, like bad companions, should be carefully avoided. The Rev. gentleman's lecture gave conclusive evidence of practical judgment on the part of the lecturer, and was well calculated to leave profitable impressions on the minds of his auditors, who expressed themselves much gratified on the occasion.—Observer, 7th.

NEW ARBITRATION COMMISSION.—The Canadian Government having objected to the award of the Commissioners appointed to settle the Boundary between Canada and New Brunswick, which award was made in 1849, and which gave to this Province a tract of about 2,000,000 acres north of the Restigouche, now under Canadian jurisdiction—a new Arbitration Commission has been ordered, and on the 17th Dec., the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington, Mr. Falconer, and Dr. Twiss, of Doctors' Commons, London, were appointed arbitrators to settle the long pending dispute.—1b.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society was held at the hall of the Institute on Thursday evening, which was crowded to excess, numbers being unable to gain admittance. The meeting was addressed by a number of able speakers, and a collection amounting to nearly £14 was taken in aid of the funds of the Society.—New-Brunswick, 11th.

CONCERT.—The Concert which was given in the Temperance Hall, Sydney-street, on Wed-

nesday evening last, was a splendid affair. The fine Band of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society, composed of above thirty members, played their part well, and the Choir graced considerably the proceedings, by their excellent and soul-stirring singing. Addresses on Temperance were delivered by the Rev. President, Alderman Needham and Mr. McHardy. The proceedings of the evening formed one of the richest treats ever given in St. John, and passed off creditably to all concerned. No less than nine hundred persons could have been present on the occasion.—Com to ditto.

The Miramichi Gleaner says, that the house owned and occupied by Mr. George Rogers, pilot, situated about a mile and a half distant from Chatham, was consumed by fire on New Year's morning. The inmates had barely time to make their escape, and consequently saved nothing.

WOLF KILLED.—Mr. Robert Tweedie, living at the Williamstown settlement, on the South-West branch of the Miramichi, shot a wolf in his barn, among his sheep, one night last week.

Canada.

CANADA, Jan. 3.—The Hon. Mr. Merritt has resigned his office of Chief Commissioner of Public Works. We regret Mr. Merritt's retirement, having fancied that some of his financial schemes would have turned out to the public advantage, although they might cost a few thousand dollars more than estimate.—Chronicle.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—Complaints having been frequently made by merchants and others, of arbitrary usage on the part of Mr. Meudell, collector of customs at this port, the Council of the Board of Trade have taken the matter up, and after a patient investigation of the complaints laid before them, have adopted a memorial calling on the Government to institute an investigation into that gentleman's conduct.—Daily Patriot.

HUMAN DEPRIVITY.—During the last three or four months an unusual number of shocking murders have been committed, in the United States, and Canada. We do not recollect ever to have read so many during the same period of time. It would seem as if crime—crime of the most fearful character were on the increase, notwithstanding all that is being done for its prevention. A diabolical murder was recently committed in the township of Renfrew and another in London. Almost every mail brings intelligence of some dreadful crime having been perpetrated at home or abroad.—Toronto Christian Guardian.

A rumour is current that the Provincial Legislature will meet in this City on the 7th or 14th of February. After a short Session, which will be the last held in Toronto, the Government will remove to Quebec; or, at least, as early a period as the opening of navigation will permit.—1b.

It is generally understood in well-informed circles, that Vice-Chancellor Jameson retires from the Court of Chancery on an annual pension of £750. J. G. Spragge, Esq., Master in Chancery, will succeed Mr. Jameson. Who the successor of Mr. Spragge will be is a matter of uncertainty. S. Richards, Esq., has been offered the Mastership but has declined accepting. The names of Messrs. Morrison, Gwynne, and McDonald are freely mentioned.—1b.

Three French Canadians—all brothers—were burned to death last week in Charlottetown whilst engaged in boiling potash. It is presumed that they were intoxicated and that the shanty took fire whilst they slept. They became suffocated by the smoke, and subsequently consumed by the fire.—1b.

Newfoundland.

By the Falcon at this port, Monday, 4 days from St. Johns, we have received our usual exchange. We are glad to observe, that this ancient Colony is also participating in the increased prosperity of the North American Colonies; the revenue for '59 contrasted with the previous year, is in excess £2,944 6s 9d. St. Johns is said to be prospering in a remarkable degree.—Mr. Ryan, a magistrate of Carbonear, has been attacked by a ruffian at that place; he was knocked down, but not seriously injured. The subject of St. Johns as a transatlantic packet station, is still being agitated. The town clock presented to St. Johns, by Sir John Harvey, had arrived from London, and is to be set up in the New Market House. The Mechanics' Institute in that town is prosperous; a philosophical apparatus, &c., has been received from England. The sch. Industry, from Catalina, has been lost at Spiller's Point, together with all on board. The weather has been very severe in Newfoundland.—Chron.

West Indies.

From a Letter received by us from Barbados, dated 17th ultimo, we learn that, at that time the Island was very healthy.

The honourable Aston Davoren has been appointed Chief Justice of the Island of St. Kitts.—The President of the Island has suggested the expediency of the Legislature taking advantage of the favourable opportunity thus presented, to abrogate the office of Second Judge.

Henry Loving, Esq., the founder (1813) of the Antigua Register, and latterly Secretary and Clerk of the Crown at Montserrat, died recently at Antigua, after an illness of only a few hours.

A private of the 31th Regiment, named George Tomlinson, has been found guilty and sentenced to death, at Barbados, of the murder of a sergeant of the same corps named Henry Matthews, by stabbing him with a knife in the breast, whilst in the guard room.

An act of military insubordination in that usually well conducted corps, the 3rd W. I. Regiment, recently occurred at New Amsterdam, in British Guiana. It seems that a sergeant and one or two of the privates of the regiment were guilty of some riotous conduct, and were, by the Police, placed in the Lock-up house. On this becoming known, a party of twenty men of the same corps, with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets, marched to the rescue, and released the sergeant, by breaking into the prison.—Three or four of the policemen were wounded. Quiet was soon, however, restored on Lt. Oldershaw, R. A., who was in charge of the military stationed there placing the sergeant again in charge of the police.—Bermuda Royal Gazette, 7th.

We have just learnt that an express has been received from St. Lucia, bringing intelligence of the total loss of the brigantine 'Bellast,' Dickenson, Master, at the 'Savannes' Bay, to the southward of St. Lucia. The brigantine was on a voyage from the States to this Island with a valuable general cargo of provisions, &c., and was only 14 days out, when she drifted on shore at the place mentioned, on Monday morning about 4 o'clock. Some few sails only have been saved, and a few barrels flour and pork; but from the nature of the coast, it is not expected that anything else will be rescued from the wreck. The captain lost his desk and everything else; and the crew escaped without their effects. The brigantine was the property of Messrs. Hughes & Todd, merchants of this place, and she was fortunately insured; but the cargo, which cost over \$8000 in New York was not.—St. Vincent Royal Gazette, December 5.

[The Bellast was insured in these Islands for £1,300.—This is the second heavy loss sustained by the Bermuda Insurance Association within a twelvemonth.—Ed. Br. Rl. Gazette.

UNITED STATES.

Ten thousand dollars on the Merchant's Bank, South Carolina, have been stolen from the mails. The bills were all of the denominations of tens and twenties. No clue has been discovered to the robbers.—Toronto Ch. Guard.

CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Georgia arrived at New York with California dates to the 1st of December. She brought 550 passengers, the mails, and \$200,000 in gold. The steamer Oregon arrived at Panama with two millions in gold dust. The steamer Republica also arrived at Panama with two millions of dollars on freight, and one million in the hands of passengers. The Georgia left Chagres on the 25th ult., with 924 passengers, but left 400 at Havana to go to New Orleans. The Crescent City was at Chagres, waiting gold dust, she had 430 passengers. Those remaining on the isthmus would leave in sailing vessels. Chagres is becoming more healthy. Havana was quiet—five or six Californians were in prison for violation of Spanish laws. Howland and Asinwall's train was robbed on the isthmus of \$200,000.

The accounts state that the Cholera has almost disappeared from Sacramento, and that business there has consequently revived. The Mayor of Sacramento is dead.

Among the deaths at San Francisco on the 18th November, we notice the name of Mrs. Sarah Cooper, of Prince Edward Island, aged 53 years, of cholera, and on the 27th, Oscar Cooper, of the same place, aged 21 years.

Recent rains have opened the upper rivers so that small steamers can now navigate. The rains also give the miners in the dry diggings a better chance to work. Many new veins have been discovered, and gold stories continue very favourable.

Many miners were preparing to winter in the mountains. The deaths in San Francisco are not so numerous in proportion to the population as they were twelve months since.

Many streets are planked, and many other improvements going on. The rainy season commenced in earnest on the 19th.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.—The wet season and heavy arrivals have a disastrous effect, and many goods have been forced off, at less than cost. Flour steady; building materials dull, and declining; Coal dull; Domestic heavy; Stout Boots in demand; Provisions lower; Furniture, nothing doing; Drafts on Atlantic cities par.

THE ICE CROP.—The late favourable weather has forwarded the crop, and in some locations the in-gathering has commenced. A company of fifteen gentlemen, with a capital of \$20,000, are preparing, and have nearly finished, on the margin of Haggitt's Pond, along the line of Lawrence Railroad, buildings of a capacity of holding ten thousand tons. It is to be shipped from Salem southward, and wherever there is a market.—Lowell Courier.

TELEGRAPH UNDER WATER.—There are three lines of submarine telegraph wire in working operation under the Hudson River, four under the Connecticut, two under the Delaware, and eight under the Harlem river, all coated with gutta percha. And one, we learn from the Chicago Journal, on O'Reilly's line, under the river at Chicago.—Tribune.

BUENOS AYRES.

The American Barque Panchoita, Capt. Paterson, out 54 days from Buenos Ayres, bound to New York, called off the East End of these Islands on Tuesday last, in want of provisions and water; after being supplied she proceeded on her voyage.

H. M. Steamer Rifleman, under command of Lt. Hutchings, arrived at Buenos Ayres on the 16th of October, from Rio Janeiro and Montevideo, with General Thomas Guide, Argentine Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Brazil, on board. The General landed on the following morning, under a salute of 15 guns from the fire; the salute was returned by the National Brig-of-war Julie, with the British flag at the fore. The General was received most enthusiastically, "nor was the motive of his arrival forgotten on the occasion; for whilst loud cheeration, the honourable House of Representatives, and His Excellency the Governor; the cries of death to the infamous Anti-American Cabinet of Brazil, were responded to with the greatest enthusiasm." Guide, it would seem, had been the Minister of the Argentine Republic to the Court of Brazil, to obtain some satisfaction for a piratical incursion of one of the Emperor's Generals into the Republic of the Uruguay; but failing, he had demanded his passports and returned home.

Lieutenant John P. Branch, late Commander of H. M. Steamer Rifleman, threw himself overboard at half past nine o'clock on the night previous to the Rifleman's arrival at Buenos Ayres, and although the life-buoy was immediately thrown overboard, and two boats lowered, all efforts to save him proved unavailing, and he was consequently drowned.—Bermuda R. Gazette, 7th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vice admiral Sir Charles Malcoln, K. C. S. is positively stated, relieves Vice-Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, G. C. B., as Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West India Station.—United Service Gazette.

A General Officer has at length been found to accept the command at Hong Kong. Major General William Jervois, K. H., late of the 6th Foot, is to be appointed Commandant at that station.

FROM MEXICO.—An attempt had been made to assassinate Arista. Government has relieved all the steamers and passenger vessels of tonnage duty. Contraband business on the Rio Grande is said to be increasing. Dates from Yucatan, to the 3d. ult., state that the war with the Indians is still progressing, and the Indians are proving successful.

A VETERAN.—Capt. Matthews, the commander of the steamship City of Glasgow, the pioneer of the Philadelphia trans Atlantic line, is the oldest steamboat captain across the Atlantic, having come over in the Sirius. He has made ninety-nine steam voyages across the Atlantic—fifty to and forty-nine from America.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND YUCATAN.—Late advices from Central America confirm the report of a declaration of war between the States of Honduras and San Salvador, and Guatemala. Mr. Chastfield says, officially, that the British Government will interfere.

Intelligence from Yucatan states that a desperate battle had occurred between the whites and Indians, in which the latter were victorious, and 300 of the whites were killed.—Gen. Treas had been captured. The Spaniards are at variance among themselves.

NO COAL IN CALIFORNIA.—Mr. P. T. Tyson, of Baltimore, as the result of a scientific visit to the late Territory of California, effectually contradicts the reports of a plentiful supply of coal there, in a communication to one of the Departments at Washington; and it seems likely, he says, that the same geological features extend from near the Oregon boundary to the southern terminus of Lower California. An inspection of the various localities, where coal has been reported to exist, proved that every one of those beds described as of "the best quality for steaming," were composed of either lignite or bitumen, or something of other still farther removed from the character of coal. It is to Vancouver's Island, Mr. Tyson says, that California must look for supplies, unless they may be obtained from Oregon.—Jour. Com.

COAL IN ALLEGANY, Md.—It is estimated that the coal-fields within the limits of the Alleghany county alone, will yield 2,257,000,000 tons of coal. And this result is arrived at after deducting about one-fifth of the area of the coal basin for those portions which are carried away in the formation of the valleys along the course of the various streams. When we say that this quantity is more than equal to the present production of the Kingdom of Great Britain, continued for a period of five hundred years, we are enabled to convey some idea of the magnitude of nature to the favour'd region in which we live.—Cumberland Citizen.

MUSICAL INVENTION.—Mr. Charles Dawson, of 953 Strand London, has constructed an instrument capable of performing mechanically an unlimited number of musical compositions. It is called the "Autophon." The inventor, in describing it, says: "Though it can play no music of itself, it can play any music that may be arranged on a sheet of paper supplied to it, returning the sheet uninjured, when the piece is done, to be again inserted, if a repetition be desired, or to be replaced by a fresh sheet, if another piece of music be required." From the descriptions we use seen of this invention, it appears to be constructed on the principle of the barrel organ.

USE OF ALLIGATORS.—In Florida alligators are now extensively killed for their oil and hides—the rich skin on their belly is tanned and used for saddles. An inexhaustible supply is annually produced.

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Advertisements.

EDWARD BAKER, CONVEYANCER, BROKER, & GENERAL AGENT, No. 7, Bridge Street, Halifax, July 27

MATTHEW H. RICHEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHIEF, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office at the Arcade, No. 13 Hollis Street, Halifax, 53

JOHN WOODHILL, VICTUALLER, begs respectfully to inform his friends and customers that he has removed to his former stand, (opposite Day's Country Market), to the (old Woodhill) stand, No. 52, Upper Water Street, opposite Messrs. Saltus & Wainwright's Wharf, where he will be the most convenient for a continuation of favour formerly conferred on him. May 18.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. The Subscriber informs the Public, that he is Agent for the sale of the above excellent Compound, in this Province, and invites those dealing in the article, and all who are afflicted with the various diseases, for which the Sarsaparilla is known to be beneficial, to call and try the above, before putting any confidence in the statements 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 Jernvale Warehouse, June 18, 1850. DANIEL STARR.

MOTT'S BROMA. The following observations having reference to the preparation of Broma, appeared in a late number of the Boston Medical Journal:—

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

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

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Underwritten has been appointed Agent for the "TERRACE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY," of Toronto, United States, and having previously to taking the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and respectability of the Institution, he begs to inform the public generally that he is now prepared to issue Policies for eligible risks at moderate rates of premium, and to receive proposals for Life Policies, which will be forwarded to the Directors, and if accepted, Policies will be immediately returned. The Capital Stock of the Terrace Mutual is now \$250,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortgages on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks—and is doing a very large and as yet from its commencement in 1841, a very successful business. In the Life Department they issued the first year, ending 1st October, 1849, 957 Policies—a number which very few Companies of long standing ever reached in the same time. The result of the mutual system in Life Assurance is very apparent, and is most favourable to all Policy holders in this Society, inasmuch as they receive a portion of each year's profits yearly, being deducted from the Premiums then payable, which are lower than any of the English Companies and not subject to stamp duty—all the particulars of which are fully set forth in the Pamphlets which the Agent has for sale, and which he furnishes all Blanks and every necessary information, together with the Medical Examiner's Certificate gratis. All persons intending to insure are invited to call on the Agent, who will give them every information. RUPES S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for the Company. DANIEL STARR, Agent. Halifax, 15th June.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA. The undersigned would submit to the various considerations of parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia whether the Western Section of Canada (formerly the Province of Upper Canada) does not offer every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, the soil very fertile, and abundance of excellent land to be cultivated upon easy terms from the Government and Canada Company. The great success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country, and is also shown by the success of many Natives of Nova Scotia and Nova Scotia who have settled in many Townships of the Country—and the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Lands from the Company, and who are now enjoying the success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada. The Canada Company's Lands are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years, or for Sale Cash down. The plan of 1500 Cash and Balance in instalments, being done away with. The Rents, payable 1st February each Year, are about the Interest, at six per Cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, no Money is required down; whilst upon the others, according to locality, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will free the Settler from further Calls, until the Second, Third or Fourth year of his Term of Lease. The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course, stopping payment of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money specified in the Lease. The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his Improvements and increased value of the Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold; the option being completely with the Settler. A Discount, after the rate of Two per Cent., will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year. The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the Settler's Saving's Bank Account. Printed Papers containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from every Post Master in Nova Scotia, as likewise from the Rev. E. Evans, Halifax, to whom applications for the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally. Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office, Toronto, C. W., June, 1850.

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

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

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

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

- Serofula, or King's Evil, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blisters, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worms or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and vigour. The number of Diseases mentioned above, as cured by this preparation of Sarsaparilla, may seem large; but we are, nevertheless, prepared to prove, by an extensive array of certificates, that such is the fact. A fraction of the evidence which we possess concerning each disease, would be received before any judicial tribunal, as complete demonstration. It must be remembered that all this frightful array of maladies, though appearing in an endless variety of forms, are yet similar in their origin and causes; for they all spring directly or indirectly from a corrupt fountain. If the blood were in a pure, healthy, and active state, it would drive all these complaints from the system, and chronic disease would be impossible.

For Sale by SAMUEL STARR, Esq., Agent, 61 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S., May 13.

N. B. Druggists and others supplied on the most liberal terms.

NOTE FOR THE AFFLICTED. Halifax, N. S., May 13.

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

JOHN BRENNAN, Cooper, No. 81, Allendale Street, Halifax, N. S., Sworn to at Halifax, before me, this 13th day of May 1850. A. KERR, J. P.

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

Mr. S. Starr, Esq., General Agent for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, for British Provinces.

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

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

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, TRUSSES, INHALING TUBES, &c.

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

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

M. HERBERT'S Abdominal Supporters have been inspected by most of the Medical Gentlemen of Halifax, and were highly approved of by all who examined them. They weigh but a few ounces—allow the most unobtrusive support to the body—what the only feeling produced by them is that of support and comfort.

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

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

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

FAMILY FLOUR.

EXTRA Gennese in half barrels, imported expressly for Family use,—for sale by W. M. HARRINGTON, Dec. 7.

SARSAPARILLA



FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, viz. Serofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Blisters, Biles, Ring Worms, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Dyspepsia, Exposure or Imprudence in Life.

ESTABLISHED REPUTATION wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has demonstrated. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigour. The serofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been a radical whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groined hopelessly for years, under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretory organs and the circulation, have been raised as if by magic from the rack of disease, and now with renovated constitution, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

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

Balleysburg, Va., Dec. 12, 1845.

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

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 78 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Wolburn:—

Wolburn, Mass., March 20th, 1846.

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

STARRS' SARSAPARILLA is sold wholesale by Appointment in Nova Scotia, at MORTON'S Medical Warehouse, Halifax, at the same price as can be obtained at the Manufacturers in New York—6s per Bottle—6 Bottles for 35s. Feb. 16.

STAIR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON.

Capital Stock £100,000 Sterling. Chancery Lane, Moor-gate Street.

James Hunter, Esq., Comptroller, Terrace, Leighton. Fredk. Hibbert, Esq., Banker, Nicholas Lane. Thomas Sands Esq., Liverpool. Chairman of Directors, Charles Hargreaves, Esq., F. R. S. &c. of Shrewsbury.

The Chairman, John Josiah Buttress, Esq., of Nova Scotia, DANIEL STARR, Esq., of Halifax, N. S. Agents, M. D.

The Agency of the above Company has been in operation in the Province about 2 years, has made considerable progress, with a view to having a claim, the rates are generally lower than any other London or Scotch Company, and the proportion of profits divided among the assured greatly exceeds that of any other Society. The amount paid in the Province during the lives assured by this Society was £21,000, and the amount paid to the beneficiaries was £21,000, and the amount paid to the beneficiaries was £21,000, and the amount paid to the beneficiaries was £21,000.

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LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE.

MOLLIS STREET. A GENERAL supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Cloth Brushes, and other articles, usually kept at such establishments—has been received as above and is offered for sale at moderate prices. J. L. 19, 1850.

TRY ARE YOU DESPAIR. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respectable Quaker, dated Greenah, near Loughal, Ireland Sept 31th, 1840.

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

CURE OF TYPHUS FEVER, WHEN SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH. A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Loughal, was attacked with Typhus Fever. She lay for five days without having tasted any description of food. She was given over by the Surgeon, and preparations were made for her interment. Mr. Benjamin Mackie, the Quaker, whom case is referred to above, heard of the circumstance, and knowing the immense benefit that he himself had derived from Holloway's Pills, recommended an immediate trial, and eight were given to her, and the same number was continued night and morning for three days, and in a very short time she was completely cured.

CURE OF DROOP IN THE CHEST. Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq., dated Birmingham, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1845.

PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir.—My shepherd was for some time afflicted with water on the chest, when I heard of it I immediately advised him to try your Pills, which he did, and was perfectly cured, and is now as well as ever he was in his life. As I myself received so astonishing a cure last year from your Pills and Ointment, it has ever since been my most earnest endeavour to make known their excellent qualities. (Signed) J. S. MUNDY.

CURE OF ALCOHOLIC DROOP OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT. Extract of a Letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 31st February, 1845.

PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir.—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your Pills have effected a cure of disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all over the Continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carls, Bad and Bariebad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either. Your most obliged and obedient servant, ALDBOROUGH.

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Ague | Female Irregularities | Bleeding or King's Evil |
| Asthma | Fever of all kinds | Stomach and Gravel |
| Bilious Complaints | Itch | Secondary Symptoms |
| Blisters on the skin | Headaches | Tie-tying |
| Bowel Complaints | Indigestion | Tumours |
| Colic | Inflammation | Ulcers |
| Constipation | Jacques | Venereal Affections |
| Consumption | Liver Complaints | Worms in all kinds |
| Debility | Lumbago | Weakness from whatever cause |
| Dyspepsia | Rheumatism | &c. |
| Erysipelas | Retention of Urine | |

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 264 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 6d., 4s., 6s., 10s., 15s., 20s., 25s., 30s., 35s., 40s., 45s., 50s., 55s., 60s., 65s., 70s., 75s., 80s., 85s., 90s., 95s., 100s. Each box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

Sub Agents in Nova Scotia—Dr. Harding, Windsor. Mrs. Hall, Lunenburg. T. R. Suttill, Liverpool. N. Turner, Cornwallis. Tucker & Smith, Truro. J. C. Jost, Guysborough. F. Corbett & Co., Newport. G. N. Fuller, Horton. H. Leger, Michoud. S. Fulton & Co., Wallace. J. P. Moe, Caledonia. T. J. Jost, Sydney. J. Christie & Co., Iron 400. F. Smith, Fort Hood. Mrs. Hobson, Factory. B. Swain, Yarmouth.

General Agent for Nova Scotia. N. B.—There are genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the government Stamp; the same words are woven in the water mark of the direction papers that are wrapped round every pot and box. Dec. 21.

IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSSES.

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

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

For sale at low prices at M. Herbert's Establishment No. 6 Argyle Street. A liberal discount made to Wholesale purchasers. Oct. 26, 1850.

ROYAL ACADIAN SCHOOL.
WANTED for the above institution, young woman of active habits, and strict moral and religious character—well acquainted with all the branches of a good English education, and a person, if possible, who has had some experience in teaching, to take charge of the female department of this Seminary—who is fully prepared to impart to her pupils an acquaintance not only with the rudiments of useful knowledge, but also instruction in the different branches of female industry. The system of teaching is similar to that pursued in the Normal establishment of the British and Foreign School Society of London, and as the Teacher will have the entire superintendence of this department, it will be necessary that she should undergo a course of training, prior to entering upon the duties of her office.
 Application to be made to the Secretary on or before Monday 27th inst., who will give all the necessary information with regard to terms &c.
JAMES C. HUME,
 Secretary.

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

October 31, 1850.
 In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, Mr. WILLIAM DOYLE was this day sworn into office.
JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk.
 November 16.

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION,
 IN 1 VOL., 18 mo., PRICE 5s
Beautifully Embellished with 7 Coloured Engravings,
MY HOME, MY NATIVE HOME, OR NEWFOUNDLAND, AS IT WAS, AS IT IS, AND AS IT OUGHT TO BE.
 BY T. TUCKER.
 Dedicated by permission to the Hon. Millard Fillmore, President of the United States.
 "The natal soil to all how strangely sweet,
 The place where first he breathed who e'er forget."
 Subscribers' names for the work will be received at the Book Stores of Miss Smith, and Messrs. McKinlay and Graham, and Mr. Fuller.
 United States, Sept., 1850.
 All Halifax papers.

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

CHRISTMAS WANTS.
 Raisins, Currants, Figs, Peaches, Ground Spices, Essences for flavouring, Nuts, Jordan Almonds, fresh Buckwheat, Meal, Leaf Lard, Butter, &c., &c., required at this season of the year, can be had of good quality at the **ITALIAN WAREHOUSE**
 Dec. 7. W. M. HARRINGTON.

FOR SALE.
 AT very low prices TWO Second hand PIANOFORTES in good order and of superior tone, by the Subscriber at the **SERAPHINE and MELODION MANUFACTORY,** No 27 Sackville Street.
 Nov. 9, 1850 70-n. l. JOHN HAYS.

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

LONDON PAINTS.
100 KEGS Best London White Lead, Black, Yellow, Green and other PAINTS, 6 casks PUTTY, 20 barrels Lampblack, 20 casks Raw & Boiled Linseed OIL, 40 cans of Raw & Boiled Linseed OIL, 34 casks Poland Starch, & Pig BLUE, 3 cases INDIGO.
 Just received per Charlotte & More Castle from London.
 For sale by **BLACK & BROTHERS,** Oct. 19. Cm.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
 THE Subscribers have received by the W. S. Hamilton Breadstuffs from Liverpool, and Mac Mac from Glasgow, their full supplies of **HARDWARE & CUTLERY.**
 Also—CORDAGE, 7 inch to 6 inch, Eutline, Bolt Rope, BANILLA CORDAGE, Spinnings, Hosiery, Martine, Hammerline, Coal Tar, Stockholm Tar, OAKUM, WIN DOW GLASS, Soil Canvas, SOAP, GUNPOWDER, &c., &c.
 For sale on reasonable terms.
 Oct. 19. Cm. **BLACK & BROTHERS.**

BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1851.
 IS now ready, and can be had at all the Book Stores in the City. This Almanac contains besides the usual Astronomical Tables, columns of the time of high water at Halifax, St. John's, N. F. L., St. John, N. B., Annapolis, Windsor, Truro, Horton, Cornwallis and Parrsboro; and together with a large amount of useful and instructive "Information for the People."
 forming a complete "Directory to the New Year." Nov. 23rd, 1850. 73 C. H. BELCHER
 The above Almanac can also be had bound and interleaved, with an Engraved View of Cape Eloumedon and Parrsboro.

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

ELEGANT BOUQUETS AND CAMELLIA BLOOMS
MAY be obtained at the "RICHMOND NURSERY" M. F. L. Harris has much pleasure in informing the Public that he has removed his extensive collection of Greenhouse Plants from the old premises, Richmond, to his new establishment, on the Fort Needham Road, and opposite the residence of Joseph Jennings, Esq.,—where the lovers of the rare and beautiful, are invited to view the same.
 The Richmond Nursery has been lately celebrated, as containing the most extensive and rare exotics to be found in this country, and it is the Proprietor's determination to constantly add every new and valuable Tree and Plant as soon as it can be obtained from Europe.
 His stock embraces some thousands of Plants, all grown in pots, and in a high state of health. Fruit Trees of every description, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, every choice variety, all of which he offers at reasonable prices. Also—200 splendid Camellia Japonicas, (all sorts) from 7s. 6d. to 25s. each.
 F. L. H. is prepared to receive orders for three-year old Thorns, for making hedges to any extent required, from one to two hundred thousand, at 12s. 6d. per 1000. All orders carefully packed and forwarded to any climate.
 Richmond Nursery and Horticultural Grounds.
 Jan. 18. 2ms.

HEALTH, ECONOMY & CONVENIENCE. BAKING POWDER.
For Making BREAD without YEAST—and in considerably less time.
THIS POWDER answers also for Tea Cakes, Buckwheat Cakes, Plum and other Puddings, Pastry, &c. &c. Sold in packets—4d. each—at **LANGLEY'S DRUG STORES,** Hollis Street; where also may be obtained—Spices, Essences, Isinglass, Gelatine, &c. &c. of the best quality, and at low prices.
 Jan. 11.

**CONSTIPATION, Indigestion, Nervousness, Nausea, and Sickness during Pregnancy, and under all circumstances, on land and at sea, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, bilious and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, debility, paralysis depression of spirits, &c., effectually and permanently removed by DU BARRY'S REVALENTA AERABICA FOOD, without inconvenience, medicine, or expense, as it saves other more costly remedies. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archbishop Alexander Stuart, of Ross; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R. N.; Captain Andrews, R. N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge; the Rev. Charles Kerr, Windsor, Bucks; and 50,000 other well-known individuals who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cases of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Du Barry & Co., "Bromely, Middlesex, March 31, 1849.—Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the emma, and sometimes both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had not little heartburn, and the food is more regular, &c. I authorize the publication of this note if you think it may benefit other sufferers, and remain, gentlemen, faithfully yours, Thomas Woodhouse." The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, best imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most debilitated.
 Sold in quantities at 6s. 6d., 1s. 3s. 9d. and 2s. 6d., by **JOHN NAYLOR,** 15a, Grenville Street, Agent for Nova Scotia.
 Jan. 4, 1851.**

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

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

The Island of Roatan.
 We understand that the British Government have taken possession of the Island of Roatan, situate about thirty miles to the southward of the port of Truxillo in the Republic of Honduras, Central America. The New York Herald is most indulgent at "this act of British aggression." The following is a Statistical Account and Description of the Island of Roatan, by commander R. C. Mitchell, late of H. M. S. Sappho, published in the August number of the British United Service Magazine.
 "The soil of the Island is of the first quality; there is little waste land on it, and the whole might be advantageously cultivated. In approaching the island it has a singularly beautiful appearance. The mountains rise gradually in height to a summit of 900 feet, and seem successively to follow each other, intersected by valleys, and the whole thickly and most luxuriantly wooded. Palm and cocoa nut trees encircle the shores, and other trees cover the hills. These furnish an abundance of good and useful timber, such as the Santa Maria wood, extensively useful for ship-building, those varieties of oak, cedar, Spanish elm, and lance wood. At present the island produces in abundance, cocoa nuts, plantains, yams, bananas, pine apples, &c., &c., and Captain Mitchell expresses his conviction that bread-fruit, European vegetables, and indeed, many of the fruits and productions of more temperate regions, would grow there. It is admirably adapted to produce all the tropical staples, sugar, cotton, coffee, and tobacco, which might soon become extensive articles of export. The

greatest abundance of game is found there including fowls, wild hogs, &c., and quantities of domestic animals are raised. A great deal of rain falls during the winter months from September to February, which has the effect of making the air cooler than in the West India Islands generally, and a constant breeze tempers the influence of the sun. The dry months are warmer, but not oppressive, and during Captain Mitchell's stay, the thermometer averaged 80 deg. of Fahrenheit. He thinks the climate is not only healthy to those born in warm latitudes, but that Europeans with proper precaution, might here enjoy good health and long lives. The population is now about 2,000, and rapidly increasing; the proportion of births to deaths being as three to one. It is confined almost exclusively to the sea coast, for the purposes of convenience. The people here erect their dwellings in the midst of their palm and plantain groves, having their little vessels and fishing boats in quiet and sheltered nooks, and conveying their produce, and supplying their wants, by water. The greatest number are located at a place called Coxen Hole. This is a safe and sheltered harbour, but Captain Mitchell thinks "they were directed here by chance, and not by the superior advantages of the place." The mass of the people are liberated slaves from the Grand Cayman who have also been followed by many of their former masters, who find Roatan a better position.—There is another portion of the population made up of Spanish settlers from the adjacent coasts, besides which are a few Europeans and Americans. Captain Mitchell says that "the mass of the population is a fine race—strong, active, athletic, temperate and quiet in their habits, and not given to excess. Crimes are rare. They are familiar with the rude mechanical arts, of which they stand in need; some are carpenters others rope-makers, and they have a knowledge of boat and shipbuilding, the making of lime, &c. Their trade is in their plantain, cocoa nuts, pine-apples, &c., which they carry to the ports of Honduras on the main land, to the Belize and New Orleans."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Faraday, the distinguished chemist, at the last monthly meeting of the Royal Institution, London, announced his discovery that oxygen is magnetic; that this property of the gas is affected by heat; and that he believes the diurnal variation of the magnetic needle to be due to the action of solar heat on this new discovered characteristic of oxygen.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HALIFAX, 14th JAN., 1851.—His Excellency the **LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR** in Council, has been pleased to appoint Alexander Fowler, Esquire, to be one of the Coroners for the County of Annapolis, in the place of Morrison Oakes, deceased.

LETTERS RECEIVED.
 Rev. W. Crocombe (5 new sub.), Rev. J. Prince (2 new sub.), Rev. J. Sutcliffe (new sub.), Rev. W. Wilson (new sub.), Rev. A. McNutt (new sub.), Rev. R. Shepherd (2 new sub.)—Papers have been sent as ordered.
 Agents will receive our cordial thanks for their diligence and zeal in promoting the circulation of *The Wesleyan*. We shall be glad to receive similar orders from all our Agents.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, AND OTHER JOB PRINTING, Neatly executed at **The Wesleyan Office.**

WISTAR'S LALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
 We have not unfrequently called attention to this article in the columns of our paper, and we have done so with the full confidence that it was a good one, and deserving the patronage of the public. We have had a chance to witness its effects upon some of our friends, which, in addition to the high encomiums passed upon it by our brethren of the press, not in paid puff, but in honest, candid statements, from having derived a benefit themselves, makes us desirous of advising all those who have occasion to resort to a remedy for pulmonary affections to avail themselves of it.—We have too much confidence in Mr. Fowle the general agent, to believe he would thrust this, or any other medicine upon the community, unless he had full faith in its efficacy—in confirmation of which the proprietor offers a mass of testimony from the most unquestionable sources. Neither would we be understood as saying that this will always cure consumption after it is seated, although it seldom fails to relieve the worst cases—but at this season of the year almost every body is liable to a cold, which, if neglected, will lead to fatal results—by taking this medicine, we doubt not many lives may be saved.—[New England Washington, Boston.]

From the *Batavia (N. Y.) Spirit of the Times.*
 This is one of the very few patent medicines of the day which we can recommend with confidence, to all who are afflicted with Coughs, Colds, or Consumption, or who are predisposed to the latter complaint. It has been used with considerable advantage by many families in town, and in a few stubborn cases has produced highly beneficial effects.

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

Marriages.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. W. Temple, Mr. JAMES FITZMAURICE, of Kingsclaire, to Miss OLIVE KING, of Queensbury, N. B.
 On the 23rd of Dec. at Charlottetown, P. E. I., by the Rev. F. Smallwood, Mr. GEORGE WEBSTER, to Miss AMELIA WHITBY, both of Charlottetown.
 By the same, on the 30th of Dec., Mr. THOMAS DAWSON, Merchant, to Miss MARY CAMPBELL, both of Charlottetown, P. E. I.
 On Wednesday, 1st January, at St. John, N. B., by the Rev. Dr. I. W. P. Gray, HENRY P. O'NEIL, Esq., to HETTY, fourth daughter of the late John Howe, Esq., of Halifax, Nova Scotia.
 At Hamilton, Bermuda, on Thursday 19th Dec. 1850, by the Rev. Joseph F. Lightbourn, JOHN T. WALSH-WRIGHT, Esq., Merchant, of Halifax, N. S., to ANNE HENSON, second daughter of William B. Perot, Esq., at St. John's, N. F., Dec. 18th, by the Rev. E. Robertson, Mr. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, of Greenock, to MARGARET, only daughter of Mr. John Bailey.
 At St. John, N. B., on the 31st ult., by the Rev. Dr. Knight, Mr. ROBERT CLARK, to Miss MARY ANN STEPHENS, both of that City.
 At St. John, N. B., on the 9th inst., by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Captain LEVI LAMB, of Parrsborough, Nova Scotia, to Miss BARBARA LEMON MAGEE, of that City.
 At Aylesford West, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Richard Shepherd, Mr. JAMES P. ROACH, to Miss HANNAH A. CRYST.
 At New, Hants County, on Saturday, 4th inst., by the Rev. William McCarty, Mr. WILLIAM HOOPER, of Gravesend, G. B., to Miss MARY O'BRIEN.
 At North West Bay, Queen's County, by the Rev. E. Weddall, on the 26th ult., PIERCE PHALEN, to SUSAN GROUSE.
 At Port Mouton, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. E. Weddall, Mr. JOSEPH SMITH, to Miss ELIZABETH FLOWERS, both of the above place.
 At Amherst Head, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Crosscombe, Mr. HENRY TRUEMAN, to Miss SOPHIA FINLEY, both of that place.

Deaths.

At San Francisco, California, Nov. 13, GEO. SMITH, aged 40 years, of Nova Scotia.
 At New York, —Mrs. ELIZABETH HOUSSEY, of Halifax, aged 57 years.
 At Cambridge, near Boston, on the 26th Dec., Mrs. ANNE WRIGHT, relict of the late Rev. Joseph Wright, of Horton, Nova Scotia.
 On Wednesday last, Mr. WILLIAM GOREHAM, in the 55th year of his age, an old and respected member of this community.
 Suddenly at Maitland, Hants County, on Sunday morning, 15th ult., MARY RAGHEL, aged 3 years, youngest daughter of James and Lucy Hamilton.
 At his residence in Granville, of Fever, Dec. 20th, and in the enjoyment of peace with God, Mr. CHARLES LOVETT CROSBY, in the 32d year of his age. Mr. Crosby was the third adult member of the Family, which has been smitten with the malignant disease, and all have fallen victims to its violence.
 On the 4th inst., SOLOMON CONWAY, at the Coloured Settlement Liverpool, at the advanced age of 112. He had been a consistent member of the Wesleyan Society for upwards of thirty years. It appears that in the year 1759 during the East American War Solomon came to this country and was at that time about 21 years of age—his end was peace.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.
ARRIVED.
 FRIDAY, Jan. 10.—brig Skylark, Trimmingham, Annapolis Bay, Jan. 10, 27 days, to G. & A. Mitchell & schr. Odessa, Morris, New York, 6 days, to R. McLearn and others.
 SATURDAY, 11th.—Brigs Petrel, Endorf, New York, 6 days, to Cochran and Co.; Eleonora, Nickerson, Kingston, Jan. 19 days, to W. B. Hamilton; Vivid, Crockett, Boston, 3 days, to Fairbanks and Allison.
 SUNDAY, 12th.—Brig Acadian, Lockhart, Fredericburg, 21 days, to J. Isles.
 MONDAY, 13th.—R. M. steamships Falcon, Corbin, St. John's, N. F., 4 days, via Sydney, 30 hours, to S. Canard & Co.; Osprey, Hunter, Bermuda, 4 days, to do; barque Sovereign, Porritt, Hong Kong, 155 days, to Almon, Hare & McNeill; brig Belle, Laybold, Boston, 23 days, to B. Wier & Co.; brig Mary, Banks, Matanzas, 12 days, to G. H. Starr; schr. Jasper, Banks, Boston, via Barrington; Wasp, Salmon, Bermuda, 17 days.
 TUESDAY, 14th.—Schr. Sven, Boncher, Trinidad, to Hugh Lyle; Export, Day, Boston, 2 days.
 WEDNESDAY, 15th.—Brig Eagle, Hilliers, St. John's, N. F., to Conrad West & Sons; Schr. Indus, Day, Boston, via Ship Harbour; Lucy, O'Brien, Pictou; Actress, Curry, do; New Messenger, Siteman, from the eastward.
CLEARED.
 Jan. 9.—schooners Buskar, Raymond, Kingston, Jant Charles, Whipple, St. John, N. B.; Isabella, Hadley, Guysborough; Volant, Shelburne; Royal Miner, Arichat.
 Jan. 11.—brig Boston, Laybold, Boston—B. Wier & Co and others; schr. William, Goodwin, West Indies—J. Whitman.
 Jan. 15.—brig Belle, Laybold, Boston, by F. A. Hunt.
MEMORANDA.
 Bagged Islands, Jan. 1st—arr'd schr. Creole, Eldridge Mayaguez.
 Shelburne, 10th—arr'd schr. Atalanta, Acker, St. Lucia.
 Lunenburg, 14th—arr'd schr. Sophia, Solomon, St. Thomas, 20 days.
 Baltimore, 10th—arr'd, brig Chebucto, Wyman, from Salt Key.
 Philadelphia, 7th—arr'd brig Mary Sophia, Turkey Island, 18 days.
 Bermuda, 31st—arr'd brig Griffin, Webb, Baltimore.
 Demerara, 9th—schr. barque Element, Port Madway.
 Barbados, 14th—arr'd schr. A. M. Unacke, Young.
 Lunenburg, 25 days. 15th—Arr'd brig Standard.
 Boston, 23rd—schr. brig Huntress, Nassau; 4th—arr'd schr. Aronia, Cochran, Halifax; 5th—steamship Niagara, do; 8th—brig Nova Scotia, Bruce, do; 9th—schr. Export, Day, do.
 St. John, N. F., 23th—arr'd Howard Primrose, Cameron, Pictou, 6 days; Rippe, Rose, Sydney, 5 days; 26th—schr. Brouter, Halifax, 4 days; 27th—brig Eagle, Hilliers, Halifax; 30th—arr'd brig Chedabucto, Cole, Halifax.
SPOKEN.
 By the schr. Jasper, on the 3rd inst, schr. Frances, McKay, of Brier Island, 23 days from St. Martins for Boston, with loss of sails; put in to Tusket Island same day.

THE WESLEYAN.

Vol. II.—No. 28.] A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, ETC. [Whole No. 80.

Ten Shillings per Annum }
Half-Yearly in Advance. }

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1851.

Single Copies
Three Pence.

24th ult., Capt. J. A. Miss MALEDA, ed. of Broad Cove. ex. A. McNutt, Mr W. Rev Henry Pope, Mr. to Miss SARAH JANE. Mr SAMUEL BRISON to both of Newport. V. C. Beals, Mr. JONAS D., both of Malagash.

after a short but severe illness, in the 51st.

ETIT CALKIN, wife of the well, Albert County, in was a native of Horton, the late Mr. Zedekiah

th ult., THOMAS NISBET, Scotland, in the 74th year, three children to mourn long a highly respectable, by his upright course, and the respect and esteem

fr. S. W. BARKER, form year of his age. Oct. 1, in the 23rd year of Asher Black, Esq. a

News.

HALIFAX.

Ship Niagara, Leitell. Dunard & Co—40 passengers harbour 5 hours waiting

Sprott, Bollong, Boston.

sch E A Packurst, Devon, Laybold, Boston, 5 Keating, Canoe.

Hide, McLeod, Liverpool, Newfoundland, 17 days, to Boston, 8 days, to Salter & Tyrrel, Newfoundland, 15

ria Julia, Landry, Newington & Grassie and W

ynnan, Kingston, Jam.—Expert, Day, Boston—L. Boston—James A. Moren. spray, Hunter, Bermuda—Falcon, Corbin, St John's.

nter, Kingston, Jam.—G.

ignum, Leitell, Boston—S. McClarron, New York—right. Dobbie, Philadelphia—Fair, Creighton, Gibraltar and sic; Brig Otter, Wallace, light; schr Plato, Lawrence,

ick, Jamaica—G H Starr; Wier & Co. Porto Rico, by W Pror & k. by B Wier & Co; Veb-Salter & Twining.

or, Kemper, Batavia, by W lor, Falmouth, Jam, by J the E A Packurst, Dunisid, by Daniel Starr; Charr, sarks & Allison.

ANDA.

—Arr'd, barque Landrost S.

Arr'd, brig Tanny, Rudolf, 11 days; was fired into shells.

schr Favourite, from Liverpool, LaPelle, N F, with a was cast away near Pope's ec. Fish saved.

of keel, etc., and into safe

Ill-shore, County of Albert, he sale of the 23rd inst, and desired into Gulliver's Snt, an I became a wreck.

regards, Wilmot, N S, ale, and we are informed is

N S, loaded with coal from own away, and was driven ally injured.

Ill-shore, lost boat and deck, and got into Digby, on the

ve vessels were saved but zen.

REN. ton 30 W, brig Eliza Bell, nec.

ton 60 40, schr Mary Ellen, with loss of sails, short of dled them.

lished for the Proprietors OFFICE, Marchington's

Poetry.

For the Wesleyan.

LINES TO AN ABSENT SISTER, WHO REQUESTED ME TO THINK OF HER.

I think of thee, my Sister,—
I often think of thee;
And my spirit flies in fancy,
Across the deep blue sea.
I dream of thee, my Sister,
When wearied nature rests,
And sleep, its genial influence,
Sheds over human breasts.

I think of thee, my Sister,
At early morning's hour:
When dawning light awakes the earth,
And gladdens trees and flowers.
I think of thee, my Sister,
When social prayer is said—
Or when on the household altar,
The sacrifice is laid.

I think of thee, my Sister,
In the *closet's* calm retreat—
While prostrate in the dust I lie,
Before the Mercy-Seat.
I think of thee, my Sister,
When other friends are near,
And the wish is breath'd (how vainly!)
That thou, belov'd wert here.

I think of thee, my Sister,
In the solemn twilight hour—
When memories of the buried past,
Come o'er me in their power.
I think of thee, my Sister,
And of the happy Childhood's home—
Of voices that are hush'd in death,
And of ones who wildly roam.

I think of thee, my Sister,
Through every varied scene;
And thoughts of thee, are link'd with,
What *is*, and what *has been!*
Our path through life, my Sister,
Time's changes may divide;
But hearts by love united,
Time's changes still abide.

We may not meet again, Sister,
Till earthily toll hath ceased,
And from life's cares and sorrows,
Our spirits are released.
May be meet above, my Sister!
In yonder glorious home,
And join the blessed company,
That never more shall roam.

Our Parents wait us there, Sister,
They look'd on us now;
They wave the palm of Victory,
The wreath is on their brow.
We'll join them there, my Sister,
By faith we'll grasp the prize—
Once met—no more we'll sever,
But share one Home for ever,
Where are known no "Broken Ties!"
St. John, N. B. Falls. *****

Christian Miscellany.

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

The Bible a Perfect Guide.

It is so complete a system that nothing can be added to it or taken from it. It contains everything needful to be known or done. It gives instruction and counsel to a senate, authority and direction to a magistrate. It cautions a witness, requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes the judge with his sentence. It sets the husband as lord of the household, and the wife as mistress of the table; tells him how to rule, and her how to manage. It entails honour to parents, and enjoins obedience on children. It gives directions for weddings and for burials; regulates feasts and fasts; mourning; and rejoicings; and orders labour for the day and rest for the night. It promises food and raiment, and limits for the use of both. It points out a faithful and an eternal Guardian to the departing husband and father; tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children and in whom his widow is to trust. It teaches a man how to set his house in order, and how to make his will. It defends the rights of all; and re-

veals vengeance to every defrauder; over-reacher, or oppressor. It is the first book, the best book, and the oldest book in all the world. It contains the choicest matter, gives the best instruction, and affords the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that ever was revealed. It contains the best laws and profoundest mysteries that ever were penned. It brings the best of tidings, and affords the best of comforts to the inquiring and disconsolate. It exhibits life and immortality from everlasting, and shows the way to eternal glory. It is a brief recital of all that is past, and a certain prediction of all that is to come. It settles all matters in debate, resolves all doubts, and eases the mind and conscience of all their scruples. It reveals the only living and true God, and shows the way to him; it sets aside all other gods, and describes the vanity of them, and of all that trust in them. In short, it is a book of law, to show right and wrong; a book of wisdom, that condemns all folly, and makes the foolish wise; a book of truth, that detects all lies, and confutes all errors; and a book of life, that gives life, and shows the way from everlasting death. It is the most compendious book in all the world; the most ancient, authentic, and entertaining history that ever was published. It contains the most ancient antiquities, strange events, wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds, and unparalleled wars. It describes the celestial, terrestrial, and infernal worlds; and the origin of the angelic myriads, human tribes, and devilish legions. It will instruct the most accomplished mechanic, and the profoundest artist; it will teach the best rhetorician, and exercise every power of the most skilful arithmetician, puzzle the wisest anatomist, and exercise the nicest critic. It corrects the vain philosopher, and confutes the wise astronomer; it exposes the subtle sophist, and makes the diviners mad. It is a complete code of laws, a perfect body of divinity, an unequalled narrative, a book of lives, a book of travels, and a book of voyages. It is the best covenant that ever was agreed on, the best deed that ever was sealed, the best evidence that ever was produced, the best will that ever was made, the best testament that ever was signed. To understand it is to be wise indeed, to be ignorant of it is to be destitute of wisdom; and that which crowns all is, that the author is without partiality and without hypocrisy, 'in whom there is no variableness, or shadow of turning.'

Pastoral Utility.

In looking over the journal of Dr. Chalmers, so many of which are preserved in the memoir of him by Dr. Haana, it is impossible not to notice the great carefulness and earnestness with which he went to his pastoral duties, after he had really devoted himself to his work as a minister of Christ. Not satisfied at all with merely proclaiming the doctrines of the Gospel from the pulpit on the Sabbath, not satisfied even with putting into that presentation all the force and energy of his regal intellect, and the enthusiasm of his vast and affectionate heart, gathering about the truth all ornaments of scholarship, and impressing it by appeals most clear and pointed, as by arguments whose weight and pressure have rarely been surpassed—he laboured also to carry it familiarly from house to house, throughout the week. He interested himself personally and warmly in the families of his parish. He knew the children and the aged as well as the active of middle life. He knew the circumstances, characteristics, history of many of his people. And he was always ready with his word of counsel, his suggestive practical or doctrinal instruction, his vivid and free presentations of Christ, in his majesty and love, and his fitness to the soul. He aimed and desired to have his speech distil as the dew, in the constant day-to-day intercourse of life. He meant to speak to his people through his example as through his words. And whenever any case occurred of especial difficulty, needing peculiar tact and skill in its management, it is affecting to see with

what earnestness of thought and what fervour of prayer this noble and shining mind devoted itself to the work of enlightening the ignorant, or of cheering the downcast, or of impressing and awakening the long-impenitent.

It is the triumph of the steam-engine that it forges the anchor and sharpens the pin with the same ease, celerity and success; that it drives the trip-hammers which beat out masses of iron into boiler-plates, and yet so holds and poises them in their stroke, that with the same tremendous blow they crack an egg-shell without crushing it. It was a vastly greater triumph of Divine grace, and of determined and principled resolution in the mind of Chalmers, when the same splendid and majestic genius that soared through the heavens in the outreach of its thought, and that broke down oppressions with blows which smote like the flashes of lightning, bent itself humbly and patiently to the task of shedding light upon the darkened, and grace and hope upon the sinful, beneath the obscure cottages of the valley of Kilmaney. And the souls that went thence, converted and renewed through his instrumentality, are now the seals and the trophies of this work.

Have we not all too little of this faithful, intelligent and devoted labour, among our pastors at present? As we look into our hearts do we not find by far too little relish for it, and zeal in it? As we look over our ministerial life, do we not find that other labours attract to themselves proportionately quite too much of time and of thought? One need not go otherwise than socially and affectionately from house to house. He need not, he should not, go with anything of rigidity and theological "awfulness" in his manner and face. He should go confidently, affectionately, and with happiness in his heart. But he should go regularly, and frequently. And O, if he might go also, with a heart full of love and a mind full of truth, preparing himself for the work before he commences it, thinking what he shall say, and how he shall best meet the cases he will encounter, and then putting the very force and pressure of his soul into his counsels and words of cheer, into his prayers and his admonition,—it would be the beginning of a new growth of piety in his own heart; it would be the harbinger, we are sure, of a vast harvest of good among his people.—*Independent.*

Am I a Steward?

If I am a steward, then the property of which I have the control does not belong to me. It has been committed to me in trust, to be employed according to the will of its proper owner.—His providence has secured its accumulation. It is undoubtedly all his gift, or more properly loan. Has he ever yielded the ownership of it, or given me any warrant for regarding it as my own, to be used only as my own will and desires shall dictate?—N. ver.

If I am a steward of God, then my time, and talents, and talents, all belong to him. They are all to be exercised for his glory, for the promotion of the interests of his kingdom.

A steward! Why, then my relation to God is precisely that which a clerk holds to a merchant, or a servant to his employer. I have no more right than they to use property and time committed to my trust as though it were my own. Suppose the steward of a rich man were to appropriate the funds intrusted to him, or employ his time and abilities in securing his own selfish interests. I should have no hesitation in pronouncing him dishonest. Trustee-funds and responsibilities among men should be very sacredly regarded, and used according to the instructions of the rightful proprietor.

And I am a steward of God! He has promised me a support and liberal payment if I am faithful. He has required me to employ his time and money in relieving the wants of the poor, in instructing the ignorant, in reclaiming the wicked; in a word, in

spreading his Gospel, and in promoting the interests of this kingdom. How am I fulfilling this responsible trust? I am almost afraid to face this question boldly. I felt some reluctance to give to the last call of charity, and I gave grudgingly and sparingly. A short time ago I absolutely declined a contribution when I had some of the Lord's money in my purse; and I believe it would have pleased him to have given it. Am I really acting as if what he gave me were my own? as if I had a right to dispose of it at my own pleasure? If so, I am robbing God, I am an unfaithful steward. I must repent of this wickedness and fraud, confess it to God, and ask for pardon. And O let me never again forget that I am only a trustee—a steward—holding talents, and time, and money, in trust for others.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

Christian Example.

The disciples of the Saviour are living epistles, read of all men. Their confidence in God producing peace and joy—their love to God inclining to exercises of devotion and obedience—their love to another producing sympathy and kindness—their love to all men producing acts of benevolence, are recognized as evidences of discipleship to Christ.

Their humility, meekness and patience reprove the proud and haughty; their devotion to God and earnest attention to the things above, reprove the indifferent and thoughtless sinner; their exertion to spread the common salvation, to relieve suffering humanity, reprove the covetous, whom God abhorreth, and arrests the attention of the profane and obstinate.

In the family, in social intercourse, in public, in the place of business, his light shines, and his influence is felt. His religion is not one of sentiment merely, but a matter of daily experience and of constant practice.

Though in the world, he is not of it; he is passing through it to his heavenly home; his eye is fixed on an unfading crown of eternal life; his treasure is above; and he shows that his heart is there by his heavenly-mindedness. His conversation is in heaven; his are the immunities and privileges of a citizen of the New Jerusalem.

His life is a practical commentary on the good profession he has made before many witnesses; and when dead he still speaks in his remembered example. His prayers and exhortation, his counsel and affectionate persuasives to piety, though unheeded at the time, are often ineffectual when brought to remembrance; long, long it may be after he has been called to his reward.

Music by Night.

How sweetly doth this music sound in this dead season. In the day-time it would not, it could not so much affect the ear. All harmonious sounds are advanced by a silent darkness; thus it is with the glad tidings of salvation; the gospel never sounds so sweetly as in the night of persecution or of our own private affliction; yet it is ever the same; the difference is in our disposition to receive it.

The Cross.

If God has been the companion of our way, the cross our guiding star, the Word of Life our elixir, the promises of salvation our compass, the love of Christ our constraining impulse, we may well become resigned, should the haven "where we would be," open upon us a little before we expected it.

Opinion of Dr. Hawes.

No habitual reader of novels can love the Bible, or any other book that demands thought or inculcates the serious duties of life. He dwells in a region of imagination, where he is disgusted with the plainness and simplicity of truth—with the sober realities that demand his attention as a rational and immortal being, and an accountable subject of God's government.

Missionary Intelligence.

(From Wesleyan Notices Newspaper, Dec. 1850.)

Wesleyan Missions in Feejee.

FEEJEE.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Richard B. Lyth, dated Lakemba, Jan. 31st, 1850.

PROFESSION OF CHRISTIANITY BY THE KING OF LAKEMBA, &c.

I HOPE an opportunity is near for forwarding you some account of the work of God in this Circuit, and important passing events. It is with feelings of pleasure and thankfulness that I report the conversion of the King of Lakemba to Christianity, and with him of several of his influential friends and people, who had long stood out against the calls of the Gospel. It was about ten days after the "Wesley's" leaving Feejee in October last, that this joyful event took place. By this event, so long prayed for and earnestly desired, the whole island, and those dependent on it, have become wholly Christian, at least in profession, and are all placed under religious instruction. We have now the happiness of seeing Tuinayau and his people bowing together "before Jehovah's awful throne."

It will be gratifying to you to know that his conversion to the profession of the Christian religion was not the result of a suddenly-formed resolution, but of a conviction of its truth, long resisted, but yielded to at last and therefore gives promise of leading to the best effects. It has at once removed a powerful hinderance to the success of the truth in producing a good influence on the minds of the whole population, and in establishing Christianity on a firmer basis. Its good effects in the better government of the people, and the union of the Chiefs and people on better principles, are already apparent. By God's blessing on the labours of his servants, we have the prospect of seeing the word of God grow and prevail. The King regularly attends the preaching every Sabbath morning, has family prayer conducted by a Local Preacher, morning and evening, and has, moreover, manifested a strong desire to learn to read: We have given him a New Testament, which he values very much, and delights to hear it read.

On his embracing Christianity, one of his first measures was to establish the government of the land on a better foundation and to correct abuses. To accomplish these objects he called a public meeting, the result of which has been a decided improvement in the condition of the people.

A remarkable event in the history of Lakemba took place on the day following this meeting, which, but for the overruling providence of God, might have ended in very disastrous consequences. This was, the sudden appearance of a Bay Chief, closely connected with Lakemba, who, having taken umbrage, came with an army of three hundred fighting-men, with purposes of revenge. Six large canoes anchored at mid-day within musket-shot of the beach, filled with armed Heathens; and nothing but an interposition of Divine Providence prevented their landing, and at once commencing the work of destruction and murder. The hostile Chief, and one or two with him, were allowed to land without molestation, and to enter the town of Levuka. He gave orders that his army should presently follow him; but in this he was disappointed. As they were attempting to land, a Tonguese Chief stepped forward, and ordered them back to their canoes at the peril of their lives. This threat was sufficient, a fear from God fell upon them, and they did not make a second attempt, but remained in their canoes all night; the beach being strongly guarded, in the mean time, by armed parties of Tonguese and Feejians. At first fighting appeared inevitable. The Chief was very angry; but at length his eyes were opened to see his pitiful position, (separated as he was from his men,) he was glad to submit, and beg for his life, and his Heathen friends as glad to be allowed to depart in peace. After two days the Chief himself left the land, chagrined and disappointed. Since then three months have rolled over. Baffled and unable to gain assistance from Bau, he finds his only resort

now is, to submit to the evils he has brought upon himself. Whatever grievances he had to complain of, (and they were less than he had given just cause to expect,) he has certainly been dealt with throughout with great forbearance and kindness.

In all these events the hand of the Lord has evidently overruled, and the pacific disposition of Bau towards this place, when all looked for trouble and war, has tended greatly to confirm the King and his friends in the profession of faith in the true God. It is the "Lord's doing," and to him be the glory.

The seeing God's hand in these events, greatly confirms our own faith amidst the trials and difficulties we have to contend with. All these things make our path rough and our work difficult; but the consideration that the "Lord our God is with us to help us and to fight our battles," is very encouraging.

Since entering on the work of this Circuit, in October last, I have made two voyages to the neighbouring islands that occupied about a month.

We have divided the islands into Circuits, with our most experienced native Teachers for their Superintendents, who are to visit all the places under their pastoral care every quarter, in order to meet the classes, &c. This arrangement will tend greatly to strengthen the hands of our Teachers and people in places seldom visited. The most that we can hope to do in this extensive Circuit is, to visit each distant place once a year; and often then our stay must be necessarily short. We believe the plan adopted will prove a great blessing, and render our own occasional visits much more serviceable.

Our Institution for training young men is in active operation. We have an excellent house, in which they are met by myself and colleague three times a week, for instruction in reading, writing, and Christian theology. These young men, numbering between ten and twenty, are pious and devoted, ardent in their desire to be instructed and become useful,—the hope of our churches in Feejee.

General Miscellany.

The Gateway of the Oceans.

The forcing of the barrier which for three hundred years has defied and impeded the commerce of the world seems now an event at hand. One half of the contract for the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific, obtained from the State of Nicaragua last year by the promptitude of the Americans, is to be held at the option of English capitalists; and an understanding is at length announced, that if the contemplated ship canal can be constructed on conditions that shall leave no uncertainty as to the profitability of the enterprise, it is to be carried forward with the influence of our highest mercantile firms. The necessary surveys have been actually commenced and a temporary route is at the same time being opened, an amount of information is likely soon to be collected which will familiarise us with each point regarding the capabilities of the entire region. It is understood, moreover, that when the canal surveys shall be completed, they are to be submitted to the rigid scrutiny of Government engineers both in England and the United States; so that before the public can be called upon to consider the expediency of embarking in the undertaking, every doubt in connection with it, as far as practical minds are concerned, will have been removed.

The immediate steps now in course of adoption may be explained in a few words. At present the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, occupies four days, and its inconveniences and dangers are notorious. At Nicaragua, it is represented, the transit may possibly be effected in one day, and this by a continuous steam route with the exception of fifteen miles by mule or omnibus. The passage would be up the San Juan, across Lake Nicaragua to the town of that name, and thence to the port of San Juan del Sur on the Pacific. On arriving at this terminus, (which is considerably south of the one contemplated for the permanent canal, namely Realeja,) the passenger would find himself some six or seven hundred miles nearer to California than if he had crossed the Isthmus of Panama; and as the rate of speed of the American steamers on this service is upward of three hundred miles a day, his saving of three days in crossing, coupled with the saving in sea distance, would be equivalent to a total of fifteen hundred miles, measured in rela-

tion to what is accomplished by those vessels. A lower charge for the transit, and a comparatively healthy climate, are also additional inducements; and under these circumstances, anticipations are entertained that the great tide of traffic will be turned in the new direction. This tide, according to the last accounts from Panama, was kept up at the rate of 70,000 persons a year; and it was expected to increase.

The navigability of the San Juan, however, in its present state, remains yet to be tested. The American company who have obtained the privilege of the route have sent down two vessels of light draught, the Nicaragua and the Director, for the purpose of forthwith placing the matter beyond doubt. At the last date, the Director had safely crossed the bar at its mouth, and was preparing to ascend; the Nicaragua had previously gone up to the Colorado; a branch river, where, it is said, through the carelessness of her engineer, she had run aground upon a sand-bank, though without sustaining any damage. The next accounts will possess great interest. Whatever may be the real capabilities of the river, accidents and delays must be anticipated in the first trial of a new method of navigating it; even in our own river, the Thames, the first steamer could scarcely have been expected to make a trip from London Bridge to Richmond without some mishap. Should, therefore, the present experiment show any clear indications of success, there will be reasonable ground for congratulation; and it forms so important a chapter in the history of enterprise, that all must regard it with good wishes.

If the results of this temporary transit should realize the expectations it seems to warrant, there can be little doubt the completion of the canal will soon be commenced with ardor. Supposing the surveys should show a cost not exceeding the sum estimated in 1837 by Lieutenant Baily, the prospect of the returns would, there is reason to believe, be much larger than the public have at any time been accustomed to suppose. There is also the fact that the increase of these returns can know no limit so long as the commerce of the world shall increase; and indeed, already the idea of the gains to accrue appears to have struck some minds with such force as to lead them to question if the privileges which have been granted are not of a kind so extraordinarily favourable that they will sooner or later be repudiated by the State of Nicaragua. No such danger however exists; as the company are guaranteed in the safe possession of all their rights by the treaty of protection which has been ratified between Great Britain and the United States.

One most important sign in favour of the quick completion of the ship canal is now furnished in the circumstance that there are no rival routes. At Panama, a cheap wooden railway is to be constructed, which will prove serviceable for much of the passenger-traffic to Peru and Chili; but the project for a canal at that point has been entirely given up. The same is the case at Tehuantepec, where the difficulties are far greater than at Panama.

It is true, the question naturally arises, whether if an exploration were made of other parts of Central America or New Grenada, some route might not be discovered which might admit of the construction of a canal even at a less cost than will be necessary at Nicaragua. But in a matter which concerns the commerce of the whole world for ages, there are other points to be considered besides mere cheapness; and those who have studied the advantages of Nicaragua maintain that enough is known of the whole country both north and south of that State, to establish the fact that she possesses intrinsic capabilities essential to the perfectness of the entire work, which are not to be found in any other quarter, and for the absence of which no saving of any immediate sum would compensate. In the first place, it is nearer to California by several hundred miles than any other route that could be pointed out except Tehuantepec, while at the same time it is so central as duly to combine the interests both of the northern and southern countries of the Pacific; in the next place, it contains two magnificent natural docks, where all the vessels in the world might refresh and refit; thirdly it abounds in natural products of all kinds, and is besides comparatively well-peopled; fourthly, it possesses a temperature which is relatively mild, while it is in most parts undoubtedly healthy; and finally, it has a harbour on the Pacific, which, to use the words of Dunlop in his book on Central America, is as good as any port in the known world, and decidedly superior even to Portsmouth, Rio Janeiro, Port Jackson, Talcahuana, Callao, and Guayaquil. The proximity to California moreover settles the question as to American co-operation; which, it may be believed, would certainly not be afforded to any route farther south, and without which it would be idle to contemplate the undertaking.

At the same time, however, it must be admitted, that if any body of persons would adopt the example now set by the American company, and commence a survey of any new route at their own expense, they would be entitled to every consideration, and to rank as benefactors of the community, whatever might be the result of their endeavours. There are none who can help forward the enterprise, either directly or indirectly, upon whom it will not shed honour. That honour, too, will not be distant. The progress of the work will unite for the first time in a direct manner the two great nations upon whose mutual friendship the welfare of the world depends; and its completion will cause a revolution in commerce more extensive and beneficent than any that has yet occurred, and which may still be so rapid as to be witnessed by many who even now are old. —*Spectator*.

Duelling Discouraged.

The law of the land is better able to vindicate really outraged character and honour than may be imagined by many foolish hot-blooded persons, who give or accept "hostile messages." It is armed with ample powers of compensation and punishment, as may easily be ascertained by those who can satisfy it that they have been the victims of deliberate and wanton insult and injury. Little more than a year ago, one gentleman thought proper to write to some naval and military friends of another, most offensive imputations upon his honour. When apprised of this, he instantly wrote to demand that his traducer should either prove the truth of his assertions, or unequivocally retract and apologize for them. Both alternatives were very contemptuously refused, on which the injured party brought an action for libel against his traducer; who, unable to justify, and unwilling to apologize, allowed the case to go before a jury. On their learning the true nature of the affair, and being reminded that they were appealed to as a jury of twelve gentlemen, to vindicate the honour of an offending gentleman, they gave such heavy damages (£500) as soon brought his infuriate opponent to his senses, and elicited an unequivocal retraction, and as ample an apology as could have been desired. A few instances of this kind would soon satisfy the most sceptical of the potency of the law in cases too often deemed beyond its reach, and of the effective reality of its redress in cases of wounded honour. Who could lightly esteem being solemnly and publicly branded by its fiat as a liar and a slanderer—its blighting sentence remaining permanently on record? He who would regard such a circumstance with indifference surely is not worth shooting, or running the risk of being shot by, or of being hanged or transported for shooting or attempting to shoot! If a person of distinguished station or character receives an insult or an injury of such a nature, as not to admit of being treated with silent contempt, it becomes his duty to society to set an example of magnanimous reliance on the protection of the laws of his country, and pious reverence for the laws of God. —*Blackwood's Magazine*.

A Mother's Influence.

For myself I am sure that a different mother would have made me a different man. When a boy, I was too much like the self-willed, excitable Clarence; but the tenderness with which my mother always treated me, and the unimpassioned but earnest manner in which she reproved and corrected my faults, subdued my unruly temper. When I became restless or impatient, she always had a book to read to me, or a story to tell, or had some device to save me from myself. My father was neither harsh nor indulgent towards me; I cherish his memory with respect and love. But I have different feelings when I think of my mother. I often feel, even now, as if she were near me—as if her cheek were laid to mine. My father would place his hand upon my head, caressingly, but my mother would lay her cheek against mine. I did not expect my father to do more—I do not know that I would have loved him better had he done more; for him it was a natural expression of affection. But no act is too tender for a mother. Her kiss upon my cheek, her warm embrace, are all felt now, and the older I grow, the more holy seem the influences that surrounded me in childhood. —*The Mother*, by T. S. Arthur.

Temperance

Intemperance.

Intemperance is a barrier, not only to the progress of the Gospel, but every other movement for the substantial good of the masses, is retarded, or rendered void by its agency.

Missionary Intelligence.

(From Wesleyan Notices Newspaper, Dec. 1850.)

Wesleyan Missions in Feejee.

FEETEE.

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General Miscellany.

The Gateway of the Oceans.

The forcing of the barrier which for three hundred years has defied and impeded the commerce of the world seems now an event at hand. One half of the contract for the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific, obtained from the State of Nicaragua last year by the promptitude of the Americans, is to be held at the option of English capitalists; and an understanding is at length announced, that if the contemplated ship canal can be constructed on conditions that shall leave no uncertainty as to the profitableness of the enterprise, it is to be carried forward with the influence of our highest mercantile firms. The necessary surveys have been actually commenced and a temporary route is at the same time being opened, an amount of information is likely soon to be collected which will familiarise us with each point regarding the capabilities of the entire region. It is understood, moreover, that when the canal surveys shall be completed, they are to be submitted to the rigid scrutiny of Government engineers both in England and the United States; so that before the public can be called upon to consider the expediency of embarking in the undertaking, every doubt in connection with it, as far as practical winds are concerned, will have been removed.

The immediate steps now in course of adoption may be explained in a few words. At present the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, occupies four days, and its inconveniences and dangers are notorious. At Nicaragua, it is represented, the transit may possibly be effected in one day, and this by a continuous steam route with the exception of fifteen miles by mule or omnibus. The passage would be up the San Juan, across Lake Nicaragua to the town of that name, and thence to the port of San Juan del Sur on the Pacific. On arriving at this terminus, (which is considerably south of the one contemplated for the permanent canal, namely Realeja,) the passenger would find himself some six or seven hundred miles nearer to California than if he had crossed the Isthmus of Panama; and as the rate of speed of the American steamers on this service is upward of three hundred miles a day, his saving of three days in crossing, coupled with the saving in sea distance, would be equivalent to a total of fifteen hundred miles, measured in rela-

tion to what is accomplished by those vessels. A lower charge for the transit, and a comparatively healthy climate, are also additional inducements; and under these circumstances, anticipations are entertained that the great tide of traffic will be turned in the new direction. This tide, according to the last accounts from Panama, was kept up at the rate of 70,000 persons a year; and it was expected to increase.

The navigability of the San Juan, however, in its present state, remains yet to be tested. The American company who have obtained the privilege of the route have sent down two vessels of light draught, the Nicaragua and the Director, for the purpose of forthwith placing the matter beyond doubt. At the last date, the Director had safely crossed the bar at its mouth, and was preparing to ascend; the Nicaragua had previously gone up to the Colorado, a branch river, where, it is said, through the carelessness of her engineer, she had run aground upon a sand-bank, though without sustaining any damage. The next accounts will possess great interest. Whatever may be the real capabilities of the river, accidents and delays must be anticipated in the first trial of a new method of navigating it; even in our own river, the Thames, the first steamer could scarcely have been expected to make a trip from London Bridge to Richmond without some mishap. Should, therefore, the present experiment show any clear indications of success, there will be reasonable ground for congratulation; and it forms so important a chapter in the history of enterprise, that all must regard it with good wishes.

If the results of this temporary transit should realize the expectations it seems to warrant, there can be little doubt the completion of the canal will soon be commenced with ardor. Supposing the surveys should show a cost not exceeding the sum estimated in 1837 by Lieutenant Baily, the prospect of the returns would, there is reason to believe, be much larger than the public have at any time been accustomed to suppose. There is also the fact that the increase of these returns can know no limit so long as the commerce of the world shall increase; and indeed, already the idea of the gains to accrue appears to have struck some minds with such force as to lead them to question if the privileges which have been granted are not of a kind so extraordinarily favourable that they will sooner or later be repudiated by the State of Nicaragua. No such danger however exists; as the company are guaranteed in the safe possession of all their rights by the treaty of protection which has been ratified between Great Britain and the United States.

One most important sign in favour of the quick completion of the ship canal is now furnished in the circumstance that there are no rival routes. At Panama, a cheap wooden railway is to be constructed, which will prove serviceable for much of the passenger-traffic to Peru and Chili; but the project for a canal at that point has been entirely given up. The same is the case at Tehuantepec, where the difficulties are far greater than at Panama.

It is true, the question naturally arises, whether if an exploration were made of other parts of Central America or New Grenada, some route might not be discovered which might admit of the construction of a canal even at a less cost than will be necessary at Nicaragua. But in a matter which concerns the commerce of the whole world for ages, there are other points to be considered besides mere cheapness; and those who have studied the advantages of Nicaragua maintain that enough is known of the whole country both north and south of that State, to establish the fact that she possesses intrinsic capabilities essential to the perfectness of the entire work, which are not to be found in any other quarter, and for the absence of which no saving of any immediate sum would compensate. In the first place, it is nearer to California by several hundred miles than any other route that could be pointed out except Tehuantepec, while at the same time it is so central as duty to combine the interests both of the northern and southern countries of the Pacific; in the next place, it contains two magnificent natural docks, where all the vessels in the world might refresh and refit; thirdly it abounds in natural products of all kinds, and is besides comparatively well-peopled; fourthly, it possesses a temperature which is relatively mild, while it is in most parts undoubtedly healthy; and finally, it has a harbour on the Pacific, which, to use the words of Dunlop in his book on Central America, is as good as any port in the known world, and decidedly superior even to Portsmouth, Rio Janeiro, Port Jackson, Talcahuana, Callao, and Guayaquil. The proximity to California moreover settles the question as to American co-operation; which, it may be believed, would certainly not be afforded to any route farther south, and without which it would be idle to contemplate the undertaking.

At the same time, however, it must be admitted, that if any body of persons would adopt the example now set by the American company, and commence a survey of any new route at their own expense, they would be entitled to every consideration, and to rank as benefactors of the community, whatever might be the result of their endeavours. There are none who can help forward the enterprise, either directly or indirectly, upon whom it will not shed honour. That honour, too, will not be distant. The progress of the work will unite for the first time in a direct manner the two great nations upon whose mutual friendship the welfare of the world depends; and its completion will cause a revolution in commerce more extensive and beneficent than any that has yet occurred, and which may still be so rapid as to be witnessed by many who even now are old. — Spectator.

Duelling Discouraged.

The law of the land is better able to vindicate really outraged character and honour than may be imagined by many foolish hot-blooded persons, who give or accept "hostile messages." It is armed with ample powers of compensation and punishment, as may easily be ascertained by those who can satisfy it that they have been the victims of deliberate and wanton insult and injury. Little more than a year ago, one gentleman thought proper to write to some naval and military friends of another, most offensive imputations upon his honour. When apprised of this, he instantly wrote to demand that his traducer should either prove the truth of his assertions, or unequivocally retract and apologize for them. Both alternatives were very contemptuously refused, on which the injured party brought an action for libel against his traducer; who, unable to justify, and unwilling to apologize, allowed the case to go before a jury. On their learning the true nature of the affair, and being reminded that they were appealed to as a jury of twelve gentlemen, to vindicate the honour of an offending gentleman, they gave such heavy damages (£500) as soon brought his infuriate opponent to his senses, and elicited an unequivocal retraction, and as ample an apology as could have been desired. A few instances of this kind would soon satisfy the most sceptical of the potency of the law in cases too often deemed beyond its reach, and of the effective reality of its redress in cases of wounded honour. Who could lightly esteem being solemnly and publicly branded by its fiat as a liar and a slanderer—its blighting sentence remaining permanently on record? He who would regard such a circumstance with indifference rarely is not worth shooting, or running the risk of being shot by, or of being hanged or transported for shooting or attempting to shoot! If a person of distinguished station or character receive an insult or an injury of such a nature, as not to admit of being treated with silent contempt, it becomes his duty to society to set an example of magnanimous reliance on the protection of the laws of his country, and pious reverence for the laws of God. — Blackwood's Magazine.

A Mother's Influence.

For myself I am sure that a different mother would have made me a different man. When a boy, I was too much like the self-willed, excitable Clarence; but the tenderness with which my mother always treated me, and the unimpassioned but earnest manner in which she reproved and corrected my faults, subdued my unruly temper. When I became restless or impatient, she always had a book to read to me, or a story to tell, or had some device to save me from myself. My father was neither harsh nor indulgent towards me; I cherish his memory with respect and love. But I have different feelings when I think of my mother. I often feel, even now, as if she were near me—as if her cheek were laid to mine. My father would place his hand upon my head, careeringly, but my mother would lay her cheek against mine. I did not expect my father to do more—I do not know that I would have loved him better had he done more; for him it was a natural expression of affection. But no act is too tender for a mother. Her kiss upon my cheek, her warm embrace, are all felt now, and the older I grow, the more holy seem the influences that surrounded me in childhood. — "The Mother," by T. S. Arthur.

Temperance

Intemperance.

Intemperance is a barrier, not only to the progress of the Gospel, but every other movement for the substantial good of the masses, is retarded, or rendered void by its agency.

er, it must be admitted that the American company, and new route at their own risk to every consideration of the consequences of their endeavours to can help forward by or indirectly, upon us. That honour, too, progress of the work in a direct manner which mutual friend-ship depends; and its solution in commerce not than any that has yet still be so rapid as to even now are old.

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Influence. that a different mother different man. When a the self-willed, excite- ments with which my e, and the unimpassioned which she reproved and ded my unruly temper, or impatient, she always e, or a story to tell, or me from myself. My nor indulgent towards ings with respect and love- ings when I think of my ren now, as if she were k were laid to mine. My and upon my head, care- ould lay her cheek against my father to do more—I did have loved him better him it was a natural ex- but no act is too tender ss upon my cheek, her felt now, and the older I on the influences that sur- d.—"The Mother," by T.

perance barrier, not only to Gospel, but every other substantial good of its or rendered void by its

Charity may go on gathering strength till it runs like a mighty river, but it is painfully evident that it is not in its power to remove the physical and moral degradation of the masses so long as the use of ardent spirits continues to be interwoven with the customs of society. Nothing so much as total abstinence from all alcoholic drinks would raise them from their present degradation, and fit them for their true position in society. Charitable institutions fall far short of accomplishing the desired end. They are but attempting to patch the rags of poverty; total abstinence aims at the removal of the cause of nine-tenths of the poverty in our land. They are throwing some pure water into a polluted stream; the temperance movement goes to the fountain to prevent the stream's pollution. Think not that we are claiming too much for our cause, or arrogating for it the position which the Gospel ought to hold, but we are grieved to see the floods of misery that are continually flowing from that fountain of moral pollution—intemperance.

It stands like a mighty barrier in the way of the Gospel. Like a besom of destruction it is sweeping the flock from the influence of the Christian Pastor. Our home missionaries know something of its ravages; its baneful effects render their labours almost hopeless. It follows in the wake of the missionary to foreign lands, and, with its pestiferous breath, blasts the fruits of his labours, and nips in the bud his fairest hopes. Is it not a painful fact, that many, once bright and shining ornaments in the church, have, in conforming to the drinking usages, been tampering with an enemy who has overthrown and sunk them to the lowest depths of wretchedness? And there are many thousands, whose ears the sweet and sanctifying sound of the Gospel never enters, excluded by the unremitted worship of Bacchus. He who spends his Saturday evenings in the ale-house is unfit to spend his Sabbath in the house of prayer. His family, too often, have no decent clothing in which they can appear along with the assembly who meet to worship God; they are glad to hide their rage, in their miserable abodes, from the light of Sabbath sun and the sight of their fellow men.

With glaring inconsistency, those who recklessly waste their means on drink will discuss and insist upon political economy and financial reform; while the sweet sound of liberty is heard from many who sit contentedly beneath a system of slavery that warps its chains around both body and soul, deteriorating the intellect, and morals, and consequently their social condition. Let the working classes be consistent and true to themselves, and no power could or would hurt their interests.

A recent official inquiry in Edinburgh, showed that 530 men and women had been drawn by this remedy from the lowest depths of intemperance, almost at the conclusion of their career; not to speak of others who had been checked at an earlier and easier stage, and we have no doubt that other societies could tell of a proportionate amount of good done by their means. Try to estimate the benefit which even one erring creature who has been rescued from the abyss of intemperance, receives from our instrument. It has been to him an angel of hope, inspiring him with new life—a rainbow of promise on his hitherto dark horizon; brightly the future was unmitigated gloom, but now the day is breaking into anticipated brightness. Who can tell the extent, and influence, and soul-sustaining energy of this hope? Who can define the joy which is now diffused over that circle of which the reformed drunkard is the centre? It bore his shame—it partakes of his happiness.—From "Why ought the Working Classes to support the Temperance Movement?"—A Prize Essay.

Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan.
Died at Cornwallis, December 31, 1850, in the 50th year of her age, Rebecca RAND, the beloved wife of Elias B. RAND, Esq., of Cornwallis, Co., Va. She had been a member of the Methodist Church about eleven years; and during that space of time, had generally, it

is believed, walked in the light of the divine countenance. Her retiring disposition, and mild temper, prevented her from being so fully known and marked among the prominent members of the Church, as with a different temperament she might have been. They, however, who knew our lamented sister best will long cherish a respectful remembrance of her quiet household virtues and christian cheerfulness.

After a distressingly painful illness of three weeks duration, which she bore with pious resignation, she fell asleep in Jesus. All that skill could perform, and all that affection could procure availed not to keep her "back from home." Her warfare was accomplished. The master had need of her. And now she waiteth in His presence to "have part in the first resurrection."

Departed this life at Cornwallis, December 7th, 1850, in the 30th year of her age, REBECCA RAND, relict of the late William Tapper of that Township. Our widowed sister having previously passed through many afflictions, was brought to the close of her earthly pilgrimage by functional derangement of the heart, which inflicted on her frail organization, acute and protracted suffering. She had been in communion with the Methodist Church during thirteen years; and, as she dwelt in a part of the Circuit where the people of her choice were few in number, and, for a time, had "the word preached" in her own habitation, she was prominently known and identified with the cause of God, which was very dear to her.—Her religion was of a peculiarly humble, self-distrustful, and gentle character, and, being engrained on a naturally amiable spirit, it secured for her, in a high degree, the affection of her fellow-religionists and the esteem of the community at large. Throughout the course of her lengthened illness she was graciously sustained by "the consolations of God." A few hours immediately preceding her decease she felt that she was dying, and so apprised her sorrowing family. But having seen her pass through severe paroxysms, they hoped she might be mistaken. He, however, that unsealed the prophet's eye to gaze upon the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof, had spoken to the dying saint, and she responded:

Surely he will not long delay:
I have no sin, and I am free,
"Abandon my body to be given"
For his dear name, and so.

And leaving her last charge, and blessing to the children soon to be parentless, she glided on through the dark valley—and she was not; for God took her.—Communicated.

For the Wesleyan.

Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG, the subject of the following brief memoir, was born in Downy More, near Mount Kith, Queen's County, Ireland, and emigrated to the County of Rostignon, New Brunswick, in eighteen hundred and forty one. Mr. Young was not converted to God until he was about forty-seven years of age, but then the change wrought in him and the work done for him was so great that he never for one moment had any doubt of his being a child of God; and to the close of his earthly career, sustained the character of a devoted christian, a good neighbor, an affectionate husband, and a tender-hearted father.

He was seized with the illness of which he died, on Friday, the first day of November last, and such was the malignant nature of the disease, that he sunk under its effects after an illness of only six days.

During his sickness he manifested no anxiety about worldly concerns, made no enquiry about any domestic affairs, but seemed to have his whole mind and heart engaged with spiritual things, and to be receiving every day and hour for his heavenly and eternal reward.

Never for one moment was his mind harassed with fears and doubts as to his final acceptance. He knew well in whom he had believed, and could in the strength of that faith, and in the power of his Saviour's might, bid a holy defiance to the greatest and strongest of his spiritual adversaries. "How sweet and full of love"ness before him the heavenly world, and I longed to enter and take possession." These words were frequently on his dying lips.

"Forever here my rest shall be,
Close to my Father's throne;
Thou art my home, and all my plea,
For me the Saviour died."

He also delighted much in reading "THE LANCET," by Rev. Mr. M. M. M. and recently published in *The Wesleyan*. A few moments before he died, he exclaimed in a manner and tone never to be forgotten, by his friends who stood around him.—"I shall soon be walking the golden streets of the New Jerusalem! Open, ye everlasting gates, and let the heir of glory enter, Hallelujah, Hallelujah, Hallelujah!" Mr. Young has left a sorrowing widow and nine children to lament their loss, but he has left upon the consolation and hope, that his happy soul is now at rest with his Saviour and God.

He died Nov. 6th, 1850, in the seventy-third year of his age.

JOHN PRINCE.

Edwards, N. B., Jan'y. 9th, 1851.

Weslegana.

Home Wesleyanite, or Thoughts on Methodism. No. II.

One of the most remarkable features of Methodism, is the joyous spirit that breathes through its description of religious experience. It is all light in the Lord. It dwells with great emphasis upon the happiness, the peace and joy which are promised to the christian believer in this life. Some creeds give very melancholy representations of the probationary state. One class regards it as prolonged suffering, a protracted dying, with scarcely an interval of ease. Another views it as a terrible conflict between flesh and spirit. To some it appears a toilsome and fearful journey, alternating between the Slough of Despond and the Hill of Difficulty—though yielding an occasional fine prospect from the mountain top. But Methodism says to the pilgrim stranger, "Rejoice in the Lord, and, again, I say rejoice." It declares, in the language of Christ, "Ye may know that the Son of Man hath power upon earth to forgive sin." It saith, with the Apostle, "Being justified by faith we have peace with God," and "we joy in God through our Lord Jesus Christ by whom we have received the atonement." Methodism asserts that the children of Zion should be joyful in their King; that they should take down their harps from the tear-dropping willow, and return to the city which hath foundations, "with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads." It disowns the belief that the Father of Spirits, whose thoughts are not as our thoughts, arbitrarily withheld the consolations of his grace to try our strength or test our attachment. Upon the contrary, Methodism says to the cold hearted, complaining professor, manning over the loss of accustomed favours, "Your sins have separated you from God." It fully believes, and clearly proclaims that "the just shall live by faith," and that his path "shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

Another most marked characteristic of the Wesleyan creed is its exalted views of the Christian's privilege in reference to Holiness. It is a part of that creed that "the blood of Christ cleanses from all sin"; that what Christ died to procure for man in this life, ought by man to be sought, and may be by him obtained; that the work which God has promised to do in the human heart, and which the Apostle prayed might be effected in the experience of the Thessalonians, God can, will, and does accomplish for them that ask Him; and that, therefore, it is alike the believer's privilege and duty to be sanctified wholly, to love the Lord God with all his heart and mind and soul and strength, and to have no other Gods but Him. (No doctrine of the Methodist Church has been more the subject of opposition, ridicule and misrepresentation than this—for no other doctrine is there more clear and conclusive proof. Its influence upon the zeal and character of the Wesleyan society has been transcendently great and good.

Methodism has, also, from the beginning, been highly distinguished for its fraternal aspect. It has gone forth industriously doing good, and as lovingly in search of good. It has pronounced no anathemas against the persons of those differing from itself in matters of faith. Its great contests with other forms of religious doctrine have been signalized by the almost total absence of the *odium Theologicum*. Belligerent parties—Episcopalian and Independent, Presbyterian and Quakers—have found neutral ground upon its platforms and in its pulpits. And a singular fact has nearly invariably attended its progress; in proportion as it has grown powerful or influential in a community, bigotry has declined, religious controversies have become less bitter, and christian charity has spread its ample folds over every brethren. There is little ground for doubt that this disposition to love, and to be loved—this willingness to grasp every friendly hand proffered, has vastly increased its power for good, and added to its success.

This pleasing feature of Methodism is largely the result of the purpose which Wesley had in view when entering upon his unrivalled labours. That purpose was unique for its singleness. The founders of other religious bodies had various objects in contemplation. The efforts of the great men of the Reformation were as much proteged against the errors of existing christian sects as direct attempts for the conversion of men. Thus Luther and Calvin and Knox protested against Popery; thus the Independents protested against Popery and Presbytery; and the Quakers against Popery, Presby, and Independency. But Wesley protested against none. It was not his work. His was not a vocation to destroy, but to construct. It was not the errors of Christian Churches, but the misery and danger of men perishing out of Christ which moved his heart to pity, and awakened a zeal never to rest but in the grave. And though he had decided and peculiar views of the Christian's Duty, and was subsequently compelled to defend them, he never lost sight of his grand purpose; which was to overthrow neither Episcopalianism nor Presbyterianism nor Independency, but to persuade men to "lay down the wrath to come." Hence, because he found the harvest to be great, and the labourers

to be few, he rejoiced whosoever might thrust in the sickle, though the reaping might be somewhat unskillfully done. With all who wrought in the vineyard, whether at the ninth or eleventh hour, he could gladly fraternize—he loved them "for their work's sake."

And, when he looked around in search of examples of christian excellence, he seized upon them wherever he could find them; Baxter from the Presbyterians, Howe from the Independents, and Thomas A Kempis and De Benty from the Romanists—and he glorified God in them!

His own character was moreover, of the most exquisite mould and finish. It may be questioned whether any man since the days of the Apostle Paul, moving in the public eye, transacting the weightiest affairs, and having his very heart laid bare to the gaze of his fellow men, has so fully as Wesley, baffled the malice of the slanderer, and satisfied the judgments of candid men by a wise and holy life. And never did man more completely transfuse his spirit into his disciples than did Wesley. Every part of the Methodist system bears the impress of the genius and character of its constructor; its faith, its spirit, its activity, its success—all are Wesleyan. The singleness of purpose which ruled its early efforts, sways its energies still. It is not now a protesting church; it is a working, a converting church. It has ever most clearly discriminated between the essential truths which conduct the soul to God, and the lesser errors, which, like dust upon the mirror, slightly obscures the brightness of the surface, but does not prevent the reflection of the image.

By these qualities, Methodism has often compelled its enemies to be at peace with it. Let those who marvel at its wide-spread influence, study its creed, its spirit and its purpose, and their astonishment will cease.

ERASMUS.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—We have held during last week a series of Meetings for spiritual improvement, at Maccan in this Circuit, which have been attended with a considerable measure of good. The work of God was not only in a low state at that place, but the enemy had down his tares among the wheat with an unsparring profusion, and they had indeed sprung up amongst the wheat to the great discouragement of the Lord's servants. We have reason to believe that many of these tares of strife and contention have been effectually rooted up, and the growth of others is so happily checked, that they may not again impede the advancement of the cause of God in that place. We have had the happiness to witness a few sound conversions to God—Three backsliders profess to be restored to the divine favour; and several appear to be seeking the Lord with sincere penitence of heart. Deslightful as these events are, we rejoice still more that the people of God have been greatly revived, and we trust that many stumbling blocks have been effectually removed which had hindered the cause of God from advancing in that place. To God be all the glory! Yours truly,

WILLIAM GROGONER.

Anders, Jan'y. 7th, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

Excitement.

Not without great grief of mind did I read an article in the *Church Times* of the 10th Inst, bearing the signature of "Index," and having for its motto—"Excitement not the Bible method of bringing sinners to God, and therefore, not a really safe method to adopt."—It is nothing less than a wholesale attack on Revivals of Religion, and on those who promote them; and as such, although it may foster and increase prejudice against Bible religion on the minds of those whose piety consists principally if not entirely in external observances, and so do harm to the cause of God, by keeping such in their ignorance, it will not disturb the equanimity of those who are well instructed in the things pertaining to the Kingdom of God and understand well the scriptural method of "bringing sinners to God," nor weaken their confidence in the (age of the well-tried means to promote the welfare of sinners, though they may be grieved to the heart that such perverted sentiments should be circulated in professedly christian communities. I have not time at present to expose the weakness and fallacy of that writer's arguments; I must leave this work to those who have more leisure. Yet I thought it right not to allow the article to go altogether unnoticed; and in conclusion would say, that if the opinions of that man as the subject of revivals of religion be a true "index" of those held by the community to which he belongs, then I fear that a long time must elapse, ere he or those who think with him, will witness a revival of pure religion. Will he explain the nature of the excitement mentioned in the second chapter of the Acts of the Apostles for the edification of his readers?

January, 1850.

VERITAS.

Poetry.

For the Wesleyan.

GIFTS FOR THE ABSENT.

What would we give to our Beloved? A hero's heart to be unmoved? A Poet's star-tuned harp to weep...

Gifts for the absent ones, The loved and dear, Who bow no more with us, At household prayer;

What shall we ask for these, Gold, dimmed by care, Of fame whose burnished leaves, Conceal the tear?

Alas, how often has Each foolish heart, Sought for its treasured ones No better part.

Adoringly we bow, And ask of Heaven, That unto them rich stores Of grace be given,

Peace their companion be, Where paths are steep, And joy that singing goes, When worldlings weep;

Thy presence be their guide, In darkest way, Pillar of fire by night, And cloud by day;

M. R. H.

For the Wesleyan.

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS OF A MOTHER'S TEARS.

A Child went forth with its Mother dear, To the place of social prayer— And she ask'd as she gazed on that Mother's face,

The Mother spoke of a Saviour's Love, Of the Love which He bore to her, She told of her hopes laid up above,

That Mother has slept in her dusty bed, Through many revolving years; And that Child now fills a Mother's place,

She too has bowed at the Sacred Cross, And her heart has been given to Him Whose love made her Mother's heart rejoice,

She asks no more why that Mother's cheek, With the tear-drop's stain was wet; But the childish thoughts of those hallow'd hours

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, January 18, 1851.

EDUCATION.

If we have not recently directed attention to the subject of EDUCATION, it is not because we have not deemed the matter of sufficient importance to engage our thoughts or occupy our pen...

exclusively to this purpose is neither wise nor safe. So think and so reason vast numbers of our fellows, who are distinguished alike by experience, piety and talent; by large and comprehensive views and a just regard for the real well-being of the individual and the State; and who are influenced in their judgments of what is right and fitting by the unerring dicta of inspired TRUTH...

Legal sanction exclusively given to the secular scheme of education would be a hazardous experiment. It would outrage the feelings and violate the consciences of multitudes of honest, industrious, and pious individuals, who aid the productiveness of the State, and who may be justly considered as constituting in no small degree the stamina of the country's welfare.

The supremacy of divine truth in all departments of action is a principle ingrained in the hearts of thousands of good and loyal subjects; it is part and parcel of their new nature, permanently associated with all their mental habits...

We have not been inattentive to the movements of some in our father-land to superinduce the secular scheme of education. Reports of their proceedings have reached us, and we have read the comments, by no means profound, which have been volunteered in their favour.

An excellent article appears on our first page showing the true character of THE BIBLE, and the obligations of civil and domestic society, for whatever is really virtuous and valuable in their respective departments, to that sacred book.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS, ST. JOHN N. B. Sermons in behalf of the Wesleyan Methodist Missions were delivered on Sabbath last at St.

John N. B. in the Germain Street, Centenary, Portland and Carleton Churches. Revs. Messrs. Sutchife, Smithson, Allison, Smith and Cooney, officiated. The anniversaries of the various Branch Missionary Societies in connection with the said Churches were held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings following.

NEW MAGAZINE.

A Prospectus of a New Monthly Magazine, to be called "THE ARBUTUS, OR THE LADIES' ACADIAN MAGAZINE," has been handed to us. It is to be edited by Miss Herbert, a talented young lady of this city, and devoted to "Literature, Scientific and Domestic Information."

RICHMOND NURSERY.

We call attention to Mr. Harris's advertisement in this day's paper. Mr. H. deserves the patronage of all lovers of flowers and of horticulture generally. He has spared neither pains nor expense in preparing his new grounds, and introducing into his nursery rare, beautiful, and valuable plants.

AN AGED MINISTER GONE TO REST.

The Rev. EDWARD MANNING, a native of Ireland, but long a resident in this Province, and deservedly well known as a zealous Baptist Minister, departed this life at Cornwallis, on the evening of Sunday, the 12th inst., in the faith of the Gospel, and in the hope of a glorious immortality.

SOME OF THE ARTICLES INTENDED FOR THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

- 6 cases Birds, comprising—Partridge and brood, Loon, Woodcock, Hawk, Crow, Red Stork, Humming Bird and nest, with young, and a variety of others, (most perfectly and beautifully preserved.) 3 cases Insects, very much admired. Moose's head, animal shot by Capt. Chearnley, prepared by Downes. By Mr. John Robinson, Hatter of this city.—Black, Silver Grey, and Red Fox, Cat, Otter, Mink, and Wolf skins. (A fine collection and very valuable.) Cheese (Annapolis). Bird's-eye Maple, polished. A portion of the flattened stem of a Lepidodendron, from Sydney Mines, (interesting.) Bonnets and Hats from Truro and Stewiacke, (of exquisite texture and finish.) Cloths from Pictou, (good, but coarse.) Yellow Ochre, from the farm of Mr. Fenton, Rawdon, (pure.) Brown Iron Ore, Londonderry Mines. Magnetic Iron Ore, do. do. Oats, Colchester, 48 lbs to the bushel. Wheat, 65 lbs to the bushel. Barley, 54 lbs do. do. 200 Specimens Wild Flowers of Nova Scotia, preserved with great care.—(Miss Gilpin.) A large collection of very beautiful Minerals, Hearth Rugs, Truro.—Communicated to Sun.

The Legislature of this Province will meet on Thursday next for the despatch of business. It will be a Session of great importance to the interests of the Colony. We hope the members of the respective Branches may have in abundance that "wisdom which is profitable to direct."

The vessel containing the apparatus intended for the New Light House has been lost—all saved providentially saved.

On Monday last a fine barge of about 200 tons called the "Carion" was launched from the ship-yard of Mr. Chappell, Dartmouth, for Messrs. Fairbanks & Allison, Merchants of this City.

Mr. Wm. M-Phee, of Douglas, Hants, was unfortunately killed on Wednesday morning last, near the Four Mile House, by falling from his sled loaded with hay, which passed over his body, causing immediate death.

The Sons of Temperance of this City have presented the sum of £1840s. 10s. to the Mayor towards the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire contiguous to the Barracks.

The dwelling house of Mr. Comford, in Falkland Street, was entirely consumed by fire early on the morning of Thursday last.

By the last Gazette, we perceive that the Royal Assent has been given to the Postal Bill passed by our Legislature, and we may hope soon to have a reduced and uniform rate of postage within the precincts of our own Province and between the British North American Colonies generally. Hasten the day!

A forged check, purporting to be drawn by a respectable firm in this city, was attempted to be passed at one of our Banks on Wednesday last. The cheat was discovered, and the guilty party was arrested. "Honesty is the best policy."

The Revenue of this province for 1850, it is stated, shows an increase of £11,000 on that of the preceding year.

At a meeting of the City Council, on Friday the 10th inst., Mr. Robert Malcolm's tender for the stone work of the new market, at £6,000, was accepted by the board. It is estimated that the building will cost £20,000, one half of which it is expected the Legislature will provide. The edifice is to be constructed of granite, in the ornamental style, and to be erected on the site of the present market.—Colonist.

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL, WOODSTOCK, N.B.—The Annual examination of the Wesleyan Sabbath School Scholars took place in Council's Hall on New Year's day, and was highly interesting and satisfactory to all who witnessed it. About 120 scholars were present on the occasion. After the examination the children were regaled with a plentiful supply of right good Christmas cheer which had been provided for them by their teachers and friends. A number of valuable prizes, we understand, have been awarded, and are to be presented in a few days.—Woodstock Sentinel.

Speaking of THE PAPAL AGGRESSION in England, the St. John's, Newfoundland, Ledger says:—

"We think that the people of England, taking them en masse, so understand their moral obligations, are so enlightened, as to the one great object of faith, that they are not easily to be misled. Anyhow, that they abominate the Italian papacy is clear enough; and they are right, for the reason that it is contrary to the free exercise of human judgment, and that it controls by pains and penalties the consciences of men."

JESUITS' ESTIMES, CANADA.—The information comes to us from various quarters that there is a determination on the part of the Priest's party to drive through a measure, next Session, for the restoration of the Jesuits' Estates to the Church of Rome. Will the Public not move in this matter till it be too late? Where are our public Meetings to protest against such a use of the public property? Where is the united voice of the Press against it? In conversation all deplore such a result, even Roman Catholics, but where is the public paper against this master stroke of Papal policy? We say Papal, for we gather by Cardinal Wiseman's manifesto, that all these things are watched over and regulated at Rome.—Montreal Herald.

The Annual Service of the Wesleyan Sabbath Schools in Montreal was held in the basement story of Great St. James Street Church on the evening of the 2nd inst. Rev. Mr. Coughley and other Ministers addressed the Meeting.

The Montreal Religious Anniversaries are to commence on the 26th inst., and to continue through the week.

Province will meet on... of business. It... We hope the members... which is profitable to

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Papal Aggression in... Newfoundland, Ledger

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CANADA.—The informa... various quarters that... a part of the Priest... measure, next Session... the Jesuit's Estates to the... Will the Public not move... too late? Where are our... against such a use of... Where is the united voice... In conversation all... Roman Catholics, but... against this master... We say Papal, for we... the Jesuit's estates, that all... and regulated at

of the Wesleyan Sabbath... held in the basement... Street Church on the... Rev. Mr. Coughley and... the Meeting.

Religious Anniversaries are to... 20th inst, and to continue

A Circular has been issued by the Kingston Sabbath Reformation Society, addressed to Christian Ministers throughout Canada, earnestly requesting them to agitate this question, with a view of getting up petitions to the approaching session of Parliament. We wish success may attend the effort.

During the year 1850 eighty-nine foreign vessels were entered at the Port of St. John's, Newfoundland, whose tonnage was 11,950, number of men 855. Exported same year in foreign bottoms from said port, 170,997 quintals Coal-Fish; 577 tons Oil, and 6480 Seal Skins.

Whilst some persons were playing at foot-ball lately in St. John's N. F., the ball was kicked through a window by one of the party, and destroyed the eye of a child whom it unfortunately struck.

The influx of gold into New York, it is said, is rendering silver very scarce.

A great anxiety, it is said, is felt by Frenchmen generally to marry English wives, because females in France were so much under the influence of the Roman Catholic priesthood.

Prince Paskewitch, the Russian governor of Warsaw, has published a circular, addressed to all Roman Catholic Bishops in Poland, requiring them to make it imperative upon the inferior orders of the clergy that the latter shall divulge all political secrets entrusted to them in confession. The effect of this order is to convert the priesthood into a body of spies upon the community to which they minister. It is affirmed that the Court of Rome is a party to this nefarious arrangement.

The R. M. Steamer Niagara had been seized at Boston for having landed smuggled goods, principally silks, to the amount of \$5,000. No blame can be attached to the Captain or other officers on board. She arrived here yesterday morning.

It is stated that a line of steamers is about being established to run between San Francisco and China, touching at the Sandwich Islands on the way.

The total amount of Revenue of the sister Province of New Brunswick for the year 1850, is £191,639 9s. 6d., showing an increase of £3,717 2s. 1d. compared with that of 1849.

The Winnetago tribe of Indians has been entirely removed from the State of Wisconsin. Military force had to be resorted to in order to effect the removal. Poor Red-men of the forest, what will justice or mercy receive from your civilized white brethren!

Over twenty thousand dollars bounty money is to be paid to the crews of Cod-fishermen belonging to Provincetown, during the present week. Think of that!

In the U. S. Senate, Henry Clay has proposed by bill to establish a line of Steamers for transporting negroes to the coast of Africa.

German Missions of the M. E. Church in the Illinois Conference.

Our German missions have gone on steadily increasing in numbers and importance from their commencement. At the Springfield Conference, in 1845, when they first became connected with the Illinois Conference, there were only 646 members reported; 16 preachers received appointments that year, and 4 charges were left to be supplied. There were then but two districts, St. Louis and Quincy. The next year (1846) 1172 members were reported and 9 local preachers; 22 travelling preachers were appointed, and 3 missions left to be supplied. In 1847 they had increased to 1436 members and 44 local preachers; 30 preachers received appointments and 4 charges were left to be supplied. In 1848 there were 2191 members, including probationers, 20 local preachers, 45 travelling preachers, and 4 appointments to be supplied. This year two new districts were formed, Missouri and Wisconsin. In 1849 there were 2561 members, 27 local preachers, 35 travelling preachers and 11 places to be supplied. In 1850, one new district, Iowa was formed, 2892 members were reported; 39 local preachers, (not exhorters—Ages are reported as private members,) and as stated above, 49 travelling preachers and 16 missions left to be supplied. This is an astonishing gain. In five years they have increased more than 10 fold. What other department of our work is affording such an abundant harvest? Nor is this advancement confined to numbers. In supporting the various benevolent enterprises of the church they are making equal, if not more rapid progress. The number of Sunday Schools, as increased among them from 9 in 1845 to 15 in 1850; and the number of scholars from 45 in the former year to 1839 in the latter. In 147 they contributed \$102.40 missionary money, as in 1850, \$377.85. In 1847 their collections for McKendree College were \$12.55, and 1850, \$66. The fifth collection from them in 1847 was \$7.57, and in 1850, \$75.58. And so it has been in all the categories of the church.—Illinois Advocate.

Sacramento City.

Sacramento City, at which we arrived at noon of the 22th, is situated on the banks of the river, about one hundred and fifty miles from San Francisco. It is built on a broad, level plain; in a much less substantial manner than San Francisco. The frequent fires at the latter place have swept away the slight tenements at first erected, and instead have been built fine, brick buildings. At Sacramento, affairs wear more the appearance of a fair or camp, than of a city. The great overflow of last spring abated much of the confidence felt in the value of property in the city. This flood, occasioned by the rise of the river, covered the country for miles, and was so sudden that many persons were drowned in their beds. In one night the water rose to the height of six or eight feet in the principal street. Buildings were swept away, and immense quantities of goods destroyed. This year a levee is being built, some eight or ten miles long, up and down the banks of the river, but it is very tardily proceeded with, and in my opinion, too slightly built to resist the pressure of a heavy body of water.—Zion's Herald.

Site of Paradise, Defined.

Col. Chesney, who commanded an expedition, sent a few years back, by the British Government, to explore the Euphrates, has introduced into his narrative recently published, speculations on the probable site of Paradise, which he believes he has satisfactorily ascertained to be Central Armenia; and "the Land of Eden" is there actually laid down on the index map. He identifies the Halys and Araxes, whose sources exist within a short distance of the Euphrates and Tigris, with the Pison and Gihon of Scripture, while he considers the country within the Halys, as the land of Havilah, and that which borders on the Araxes as the remarkable and much disputed territory of Cush.—Ib.

Selections for Newspapers.

Most persons think the selection of suitable matter for a newspaper the easiest part of the business. How great an error! It is by all means the most difficult. To look over and over hundreds of exchange papers every day, from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is not what shall, but what shall not be selected, is indeed "no easy task." If every person who reads a newspaper, could have edited it, we should hear less complaints. Not infrequently it is the case that an editor looks over all his exchanges for something interesting, and can absolutely find nothing. Every paper is dryer than a contribution box; and yet something must be had—his paper must have something in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has the least care about what he selects, the writing is the easiest part of his labour. A paper when completed should be one the editor should be willing to read to his wife, his mother, or his daughter; and if he do that, if he gets such a paper, he will find his labour a most difficult one.

Every subscriber thinks the paper is printed for his especial benefit, and if the e is nothing in it that suits him it must be stopped, it is good for nothing. Some people look over the deaths and marriages, and actually complain of the editors, if but few people in the vicinity have been so unfortunate as to die, or so fortunate as to get married the previous week. An editor should have such things in his paper whether they occur or not. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have, just so many tastes has he to consult. One wants stories and poetry; another abhors all this. The politician wants nothing but politics. One must have something sound. One likes anecdotes, fun and frolic, and a next door neighbour wonders that a man of sense will put such stuff in his paper. Something spicy comes out and the editor is a blackguard. Next comes something argumentative, and the editor is a dull fool. And so between them all, you see the poor fellow gets roughly handled. And yet, to ninety-nine out of a hundred, these things never occur. They never reflect that what does not please them, may please the next man, but they insist that if the paper does not suit them, it is good for nothing.

British in India.

The history of the world furnishes no parallel to the conquest by British arms of that immense region, now forming but a province of our empire. A few English merchants landed on its shore for purposes of commerce, with balance-rod in hand; soon that balance-rod was changed into a sword; speedily that sword was converted into a sceptre; and that sceptre is now the mightiest in Asia. In all this the finger of the God of providence is visible, pointing out our path and his designs. For what purpose have we been permitted to achieve our conquests there? Not merely to increase our national wealth, not to feed our national pride, not to furnish materials for the looms and engines of our factories. As Christians, we instinctively divine the end for which our conquests have been permitted, when we remember the injunction of the Lord, obligatory on his followers in every age and clime,

"Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." For this the opportunities are now more favourable than at any former period. The British Government in India no longer lends its sanction to idolatry. British functionaries no longer, as formerly, furnish the appliances for idol worship; and in a few more months the last shred and vestige of our former connection with idolatry will have disappeared for ever. Edmund Burke once remarked that we had dug no canals in India, established no schools, built no bridges, erected no churches and no hospitals; that all other conquerors had left traces of their occupancy in the territories which they conquered, but were we to leave India to-morrow, it would be impossible to discover whether the country had not been occupied solely by ourang-outangs and tigers. All this is now reversed. India has her churches, schools, canals, roads, bridges; for many of which, especially for her school system, she is chiefly indebted to one whose name will be ever dear to her inhabitants, Lord William Bentinck. The atrocious law of inheritance which so long prevailed, by which any native embracing Christianity forfeited all claim to his parental property, has this very year been abrogated; and now, the statute which regulates the descent of property for a hundred and fifty millions of people, extending from Cape Comorin in the south, to the awful defiles of Afghanistan in the north, may be found, not in a score of folio volumes, but inscribed in a single sentence, and capable of being comprised in half a nutshell. We are in danger of going to one or other of two extremes; of making either too much or too little of what has been done for India. As Christians, we are in danger of over-estimating, in our enthusiasm, the amount of good that has been effected. There are in India 150 Missionaries—or a Missionary to every million of its inhabitants; about the proportion of two to all the inhabitants of this metropolis. We might as soon expect to illuminate all London with the lamps in Exeter-hall, as expect to evangelise India with such an instrumentality. On the other hand, it must not be conceded that much good has not been effected. A correspondent of a daily journal lately stated, that during a long residence in India, he had never known a single creditable convert to Christianity. Putting testimony against testimony, he (Dr. Duff) would venture to assert that there was no English Protestant Missionary in India who could not exhibit some sound converts to the Christian faith, and many could point to thousands. The Rev. Doctor concluded with an eloquent and powerful appeal to the young men of England, to improve the sacred deposit which has been committed to their care, by employing their influence to promote the evangelisation of our Indian Empire.—Dr. Duff at the Young Men's Christian Association, London.

A Crocodile Story.

We had some talk the other day with one of the very few survivors of the Egyptian expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby, who has lived to obtain the Egyptian medal 59 years after it was earned. When the brigade under Sir David Baird was marching up the eastern bank of the Nile, towards Cairo, a number of stragglers fell behind, unable from fatigue to keep up with the main body. A rear-guard was consequently detached to protect the stragglers and keep them together. One of them, a Highlander, however, became so exhausted that his comrades were obliged to leave him to his fate. He had not been long alone when he saw a large crocodile waddling towards him, with a very portentous aspect. Poor Donald eyed the monster as it approached him with feelings of intense alarm; and although almost unable to walk, he mustered up his little remaining strength, and abided the onslaught of the enemy. As the unyielding brute was slewing himself around to seize him, Donald dexterously got astride on its back, and kept his seat. He at once drew his bayonet, (for he had parted with his musketry) and every time the animal turned round its head to bite him he pricked it severely behind its fore leg, or wherever he could make the steel penetrate.—How long the contest continued Donald could not well tell, but he thought it an age. When the rear-guard reached head quarters, the general, on being informed that Donald had been left behind, immediately dispatched a corporal's guard to bring him in. On coming up to Donald, there he was still astride of his Bucephalus, which was by this time nearly exhausted with the wounds inflicted by the bayonet. The musket soon accomplished what the bayonet had begun, and Donald was brought into the camp little the worse for his extraordinary encounter, and was ever after known in the regiment as the Crocodile Dragon.—North British Mail.

Meteorolite.

A correspondent of the Illustrated London News, describes the following phenomenon; observed by him on the 27th ult, at Painswick, Gloucestershire:—"An electric cloud, driving before the wind, and from which several flashes of light had proceeded, on passing over the spire of the church was suddenly and vividly illuminated, and immediately discharged a brilliant meteorolite of considerable size,

emitting a delicately rosy purple light, descending from the cloud to the point of the spire with a noise like the rushing of a rocket on leaving the earth, and which was distinctly heard at a considerable distance above the crashing thunder which accompanied the discharge. On reaching the spire the ball exploded, scattering its fragments in an arborescent form, which gradually became extinguished as they descended towards the earth. Shortly after this the storm ceased, and in less than half an hour it had become calm, the sky clear of clouds, and a fine aurora borealis appeared in the north-west.—These electrical phenomena, known commonly by the name of "Fire Balls," are not of unfrequent occurrence. The instance we have just given is only remarkable from the gradual manner in which the storm appears to have subsided when the electric equilibrium was restored.

A couple of extraordinary human curiosities are now on exhibition at Boston, U. S. They consist of a boy and girl of an almost extinct race of Central America. The boy is 32 inches in height, and weighs 16 lbs., and in the opinion of eminent medical authority is about 10 years old. The girl is 28 inches in height, weighs 14 lbs., and is believed to be about 8 years of age. Their heads are not larger than a new-born infant's. They are said to belong to the surviving remnants of an ancient order of priesthood, called "Kaanaa," which by constant intermarriage within their own caste, has dwindled down to a few individuals, diminutive in stature and imbecile in intellect.

Summary of News.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Duke of Wellington, it is said, refuses further to guarantee the safety of Great Britain from invasion, unless an additional force of fifty thousand men be added to our present military establishment; a partial enrolment of the militia being one of the sources of the increase which his Grace proposes, and a strong reinforcement of the troops quartered in the sister kingdom being one of the immediate objects contemplated.

Baron Rolfe.—The Queen has directed letters patent to be issued, conferring upon the Right Hon. Sir R. M. Rolfe the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Cranworth of Cranworth, in the county of Norfolk.

New Steam Marine Bill.—Captain Denham, R. N., F. R. S., is engaged with the legal authorities in drawing up a bill, to be brought before Parliament next session, for the better regulation of the steam marine navy.

The Hudson's Bay Company have issued a prospectus for the Colonization of Vancouver's Island. They propose to make grants of land, in portions of not less than twenty acres each, at £1 per acre. They say the climate of the island resembles that of England, but is milder, and the soil, as far as cultivation has extended, has been proved to be well adapted to the production of wheat and other crops grown in this country.

Reviser of the Prayer Book.—A report has gained currency in respectable and well-informed quarters, that a revision of the Book of Common Prayer by non-ecclesiastical hands is in progress. Besides the Premier, another name is mentioned in connection with the project.—John Bull.

The replies from the throne plainly manifest a cordial sympathy on the part, both of the Sovereign and her advisers, with the spirit of the legal addresses which had been carried to the foot of the throne, and distinctly announce Her Majesty's attachment to the Protestant faith, and to the Protestant constitution, as such, and her reliance on the devotion of her faithful Protestant subjects to assist her to preserve both the one in its purity, and the other in its integrity.

Arrangements have been made for Cape of Good Hope mail screw steamers, which are to leave Plymouth on the 15th of every month, to call at Madeira and Sierra Leone on their passage to the Cape, and they will doubtless take mail for those immediate ports of call.

The Maharajah Goolab Singh has sent articles to Lahore to the value of £10,000, as a gift to the Great Exhibition of 1851, and many of the petty Indian chiefs around have followed his example.

Orders have been received by the Pope's Nuncio, not to countersign the passports of any Italians coming from England.

The Belgian Minister of Finance has presented a bill to the Chambers for authorising the Government to withdraw from circulation the gold coins of ten and twenty-five francs value, and to enact that all foreign gold shall cease to be a legal tender in Belgium.

An apprehended depreciation in the value of gold has induced the French ministry to propose to the assembly the making of a law that shall enact that silver only, and not gold equally with silver, shall constitute a legal tender. This is a proof that the produce of gold from California is beginning to flow into Europe, and that against its anticipated consequences the French are determined to be prepared. In the face of this undoubted fact, however, prices have not risen, as prophesied. A sovereign or a twenty-five franc piece will buy more now than it would ten years ago, before California gold dust was thought of. There is no question that our immensely increased population requires an increased supply of gold for endless uses.