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Poetry.

DREAMS OF THE DEPARTED.

BY H. P. WASON.

Sad, but sweet is music's cadence,
Wasted low the waters o'er,
Swelling through the mellow twilight
From some far off, lonely shore.

Such the almost hallowed feeling,
Which around our dreams is shed,
When a dim and shadowy vision
Brings to us the buried dead.

Then those eyes so deep and earnest,
Rest again in that loved gaze,
Which on us so full and fondly,
Gently beamed in other days.

And those voices mild and melting,
Which long since were hushed and still,
Tenderly again are speaking,
With a spirit's power to thrill.

Thus, within their holy presence,
Many years forgotten lay,
Since we mourned their long departure,
Since their souls were borne away.

Life may have its many pleasures,
Rich its joys, and deep its love,
But how sweet are those communion's
With our spirit friends above.

—Zion's Herald.

POETIC GEM.

Dream not in sadness
O'er joys that are flown;
Memory is madness

When fond Hope is gone,
Dark though the day be,
The clouds rolling past,
In splendour it may be,
Will vanish at last!

The glories of morning
Must follow the night,—
Its empire adorning
With warm life and light;
The shadows are breaking
That hung o'er thy fate,
The day-dawn is waking—
Despair not! Still wait!

Then when the day-beams
Sparkle and glow,
Blest in their ray, streams
Of pleasure shall flow;
Life shall be gladness—
Love shall be truth—
Forgotten be sadness,
And life-long be youth!

Onward, then, heading
The voice of the past—
Though thy heart's bleeding,
Hope till the last!
Time as he's fleeing
With a fate-laden wing,
Shall give thee a greeting
Like sweet birds in Spring!

Christian Miscellany.

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

Blind Meggie.

BY REV. GEORGE SCOTT.

A highly venerated Minister of the Wesleyan Church is reported to have said, in reply to some remarks intended to depreciate the estimate of the influence of Methodism in Scotland: "I can point you to a fishing village there, where the Methodists are living in entire sanctification, while we are only talking about it."

The village referred to was, doubtless, Newburgh, near Aberdeen, of which place Mr. Wesley says: "The flame begins to kindle even at poor dull Keith; but much more at a little town near Fraserburgh; and most of all at Newburgh, a small fishing-town fifteen miles from Aberdeen; where the society swiftly increases, and not only men and women, but a considerable number of children, are either rejoicing in God or panting after him." And again: "I went to Newburgh, a small fishing-town, fifteen miles north of Aberdeen. Here is, at present, according to its bigness, the liveliest society in the kingdom."—*Wesley's Journal*.

For a considerable time only six females were united together as a class, and they were subjected to no small measure of per-

secution. Among other things, the parish minister refused them tokens of admission to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, unless they would cease receiving the Methodist Preacher. They waited upon him at his home to remonstrate respectfully with him, not having merited excommunication; and when they found him firm, they, in their simplicity, said, "Well, sir, as you will not admit us to the Lord's table, we must just ask the Methodist Preacher next time he comes to administer the sacrament to us himself." This wrought an instantaneous change, and the tokens were given forth at once. More distressing to the pious sisterhood was the intimation from the preacher that he would be obliged to discontinue his visits, and bestow his labour where a larger population might afford greater prospect of success. Long they remained stationary, and feared they would have to part with the preacher, when, as one of the number observed, "It pleased the Lord to convert and add to us three shipmasters at once; and O, how we did pray then that he would keep us humble!" The society, though excellent in its kind, was never large, and by deaths, removals, and injudicious and unsought-for chapel-building, became so reduced that scarcely any were left, and the preaching was ultimately discontinued.

One of the original members, who has been more than seventy-five years a Methodist, and "lived" entire sanctification three-score years and ten, now resides in Aberdeen, happy in God, and thankful that two of her grandsons are in the Methodist ministry. Another, familiarly known by the name at the head of this article, after having "lived" entire sanctification for half a century, was admitted to see God face to face on the 25th of June last, and her "earthly house of this tabernacle" was deposited in Mr. Topping's family-grave at Peterhead, beside the remains of one of the worthies who heard and profited by Mr. Wesley's labours in Scotland, Mr. J. Taylor, of Wardend, near Banff, whose house was a welcome home to the preachers, and who closed his pilgrimage under the roof of his son-in-law at Peterhead.

Margaret Henderson, called "Blind Meggie," from the painful circumstance that in her youth she saw very imperfectly, (she had for many years past been entirely blind,) was awakened to concern about her soul, and joined the Methodist Society, when seventeen years of age. A sermon upon the impressive words, "The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved," was blessed of God to this end, and after eight days of sore tribulation, during which she feared losing her reason, while she literally roared because of the disquietness of her heart, the load was removed, and her sorrow turned into joy, by a gracious application of the words, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." She saw the suitability and sufficiency of the salvation provided and proffered; she was enabled by faith to receive and rest upon Christ Jesus for personal and present acceptance with God; and she received "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise, for the spirit of heaviness." The change effected by the Holy Spirit in her relation to God and inward experience was manifested by a holy life and conversation, though she was frequently the subject of violent assaults from the powers of darkness. On one occasion she was strongly tempted to drown herself, and was thrown into great mental anguish; but she dropped upon her knees, poured out her complaint to God, and to use her own words, "the foul spirit departed, and Meggie went on her way rejoicing." Her little cottage became the resort of a few pious Methodists in Newburgh, who gathered together there in the name of Jesus for prayer and holy fellowship; and the name of the place on such occasions was, "The Lord is there."

The immediate neighbourhood was noto-

riously for wickedness; and Meggie and her companions had to endure, like the Master, the contradiction of sinners. Stones were often thrown at them, and torrents of abuse, obscenity and profanity poured forth by reckless young men; but all were borne with a meekness and gentleness that confounded the persecutors. One of the most bold entered her house on one occasion to ridicule in no measured terms that religion which was Meggie's joy and stay; but she was enabled calmly, but most solemnly and kindly, to address him on the danger in which he was, and exhort and beseech him to turn to the Lord; enforcing her words by the tears flowing plentifully from her almost sightless eyes. The appeal was not made in vain: the young man melted, acknowledged that what she said was truth, that the devil had tempted him to act as he had done. Ever after he appeared truly serious, attended the formerly despised prayer-meetings, and is now a deacon of the Free Church. She was wont to ring a large hand-bell to call the people to worship at the Methodist chapel; and when the congregation was assembled, she then took her seat beside the pulpit to lead the singing; and one day, while vigorously sounding her bell, an ungodly woman threw her down; but, as she said, "I soon got up again, resumed my ringing, and rejoiced that I was counted worthy to suffer for so good a Master."

Meggie cherished ardent desires for the glory of God, and her soul yearned in tenderest pity over her ungodly neighbours, prompting her to earnest endeavours to save some of them. She went from house to house wherever she had access, warning the inmates of their danger, and beseeching them to be reconciled to God; and these visits were made a blessing to many. During the early days of her connexion with Methodism, she enjoyed repeated opportunities of hearing Mr. Wesley; and, to her latest hour, delighted to refer, in her characteristic manner, to the impression produced upon her mind when she first listened to that eminent servant of God: "I said, 'That's nae a man, he's just an angel; and ye ken I was nae sae far wrong, for was nae he an angel of the churches?'"

Great was her distress when the Methodist ministry was withdrawn from Newburgh: it seemed as if the place of her nativity had no longer any attractions for her, when she could not enjoy her much-loved ordinances, and communion with the people who were emphatically her people. She was anxious to remove where such ordinances and communion could be obtained; but her destitute circumstances rendered a removal unlikely. By the kindness, however, of a pious leader at Peterhead, (Mr. Topping,) in conjunction with others, a residence in that town was arranged for her during the remainder of her pilgrimage. When it became known that Meggie was about to depart from Newburgh, the people flocked around her, urging her to stay, all expressing regret at the prospect of her leaving. Such was the respect her holy consistent character had secured for her, even among the unconverted.

Her latter years in Peterhead were years of much bodily weakness and suffering: but literally she could sing,

"Not a cloud doth arise to darken the skies,
Or hide for one moment my Lord from my eyes;"

for whatever might be the nature or amount of her afflictions, she was always cheerful, and every feature of her countenance was radiant with the outbeamings of inward abounding consolation. Many a time has the minister or pious friend ascended her stairs with a heart big with sympathy on account of her known distresses, and anxiously considering how to address most effectually words of comfort to the sufferer; but, seated by her side, the outflowings of her joy in the Holy Ghost, springing up from the "well of water" within her, have at once charmed away every feeling of sadness,

and he who came to weep with her sorrows, has had, instead, to rejoice in her rejoicings. She was assisted to her class only a few days before her departure; and that night she was very happy, quite on the verge of heaven. In great ecstasy she said, "I shall be home before any of you; O follow; follow!" and then, in a manner never to be forgotten, burst out into a song of praise to God. She seemed to feel as if it would be the last time of her meeting with the people of God on earth, and with deep feeling, quoted the verse,

"And if our fellowship below
In Jesus be so sweet,
What heights of rapture shall we know
When round his throne we meet!"

Meggie seemed as though she could not tear herself away from her beloved classmates; standing at the door of the room, she took hold of a young sister's hand, saying, "O sweet lamb, is not this good?" and then broke forth again in singing a few lines descriptive of her present happiness in Christ, and bright and near prospect of glory in his unveiled presence. She then went home rejoicing, and was the same night taken seriously ill. After suffering much bodily pain for a week, in the midst of which she joyed in God, and assured those who visited her of her undiminished consolation in Christ, she passed through death triumphant home, on the 25th of June, 1846, aged nearly eighty years. "The poor have the gospel preached to them," and "the common people heard him gladly."—*Christian Miscellany*.

Questions for Somebody.

1. The building in which the church worships, of which you are a member, cost a large sum of money before it was fitted to accommodate a congregation. When would that church edifice have been built, if the other members of the church had taken no more interest in the matter than you have ever taken, or had left the contributions necessary to meet the expense just where you left them?

2. In order to maintain public worship, and secure the observance of the ordinances of the gospel, the church pledged themselves to support their pastor. If all the members of the church according to their means, had paid into the treasury as you have paid, according to your means, what kind of support would the pastor have received?

3. In carrying on the public worship of God certain incidental expenses must necessarily be incurred, such as lighting, warming, and cleaning, sometimes repairing. If all the church had acted as you have in these respects, how would the church have been lighted, warmed, cleaned, or repaired?

4. To keep up a high degree of spirituality, and promote brotherly love, the church of which you are a member appointed a weekly prayer-meeting. If all the members had attended as you have attended, how long would that prayer-meeting have been kept up?

5. The denomination of Christians to which you belong, including the church of which you are a member, are engaged in an active struggle with the powers of darkness, at home and in foreign lands; and to wage this war with any reasonable prospect of success, prayer must be offered, money contributed, men raised up and sent into the field of conflict. If all professing Christians were to pray for and contribute to this object, as you pray for and contribute to it—if the world is to be converted by human agency, when would it be converted?

The Best Choice.

Lady Jane Grey was once asked by a friend in a tone of surprise, how she could consent to forgo the pleasures of the chase, which her parents were enjoying, and prefer sitting at home, reading her Bible. She smilingly replied, "All amusements of that description are but a shadow of the pleasure which I enjoy in reading this book."

Family Circle.

A Chapter from the Life of a Portland Dram Drinker.

BY MRS. M. A. DENISON.

"It's almost time," said little Elsie, fixing her troubled eyes on the old clock opposite the window where she sat, and then she turned her sharp but sickly glance upon the pale-faced mother.

"Yes, Elsie, but don't be alarmed if he should not be himself," replied the worn looking woman with a heavy sigh; "the fright you took lately has injured you more than a thousand colds. No one shall harm you, dear; I will defend you to my death;" she added with determination, and as if half speaking to herself.

"I don't care for me, mother, a bit; but when he tries to strike you, oh! how I shiver, and how I almost hate him; I can't help it, mother, indeed I can't," she quickly continued, as her mother looked up reprovingly; "just think of that sweet, patient little sufferer, a cripple, perhaps for life; how pale and helpless he lies there, my dear, darling brother."

The mother turned her head slowly, until her two dim blue eyes rested full upon an emaciated child, sleeping uneasily in a broken cradle.

"Your father was good and kind once," she murmured, even while a frown gathered on her brow at the sight, "and now, when he makes one of his resolves, which, alas! is of but short duration, his old nature comes out like sunshine. Poor little Henry, that was a cruel blow given by a father's hand; but who is responsible?" she exclaimed, suddenly starting from her seat, while her temples and cheeks were crimsoned; "oh! had I the power, not a rum shop should stand in this city by nightfall."

"Mother, don't look so angry," said little Elsie, with a quivering lip.

"God forgive me," replied the woman, stooping and kissing the blueish forehead of her child, "but when I think of what he has been, what he might have been—"

The door was pushed violently open, and a girl of some fifteen summers burst into the room. Her fine face was lighted up, and her eyes shone like two brilliants, as she exclaimed with vehemence, "Oh! mother, mother, can you imagine what news I have for you? it is so good, so glorious; the new liquor law has passed, and they say that within one week not a glass of intoxicating spirits can be had for love or money. I felt so delighted when I heard it," she continued, as the tears struggled with her smiles, "that I left our shop on the instant and hurried home to tell you; now I must be back again; it is worth a thousand dollars to see that smile on your face," and more to repress the quick sobs that were almost choking her, with the strange joy she felt, than fear that her presence might be missed at the work shop, she hurried again from the room.

The drunkard's wife sat down dreamily. She could hardly bring her mind to realize the truth of what she had heard; presently that consumptive child at her side, pressed the trembling hand of her mother, and in sweet but faltering tones, uttered the simple sentence, "God is good, mother."

Instantly rising, the poor woman laid aside her work, and hurrying to a narrow room adjoining, she fell upon her knees, completely overpowered by her emotion. An hour passed before she rejoined her sick children; that hour had been spent in prayer and tears; prayers of thanksgiving and tears of joy.

With a more cheerful heart than she had known for years, she hurried about her work. It was impossible to make the room neater, for the most battered furniture shone with cleanliness; but she went out herself, and purchased some little luxuries, such as none but Elsie had enjoyed for many a day, and drawing the table to the middle of the floor, she sat it out with all the ware that her closet contained. Elsie looked on, pleased and happy, only asking her mother if she thought that her father would be home to supper.

"I know he will," was the firm reply.

When the two little boys came home from school, towards evening, they crept around

the table, peeping at the pie, and asking all sorts of questions; whether that really was tea that stood on the old stove, and if they might have butter on their bread? and when they were assured that they might, they moved round the room on tiptoe for fear of disturbing their sick brother, talking to each other with the delighted glances of their intelligent faces.

At dark, the eldest daughter returned, and with a beautiful smile she said, "Mother, I saw father at the corner of the street, and what do you think? he had a lobster in his hand for supper. And he was as sober as he could be. He didn't notice me, but I heard him say with a laugh, that if he couldn't get liquor in Portland, he was sure he shouldn't go out of his way for it, and the man he was talking with, mother, to crown the whole, was Mr. L., president of the Temperance Society. Oh! it does seem as if we should be happy once more. And how nice everything looks—not nicer than usual," she added, "but we see through different eyes to-night, I suppose."

The mother was still silent, but how high was her poor heart beating with new and joyful hope. It seemed as if that heart would, at times, leap from its enclosure; and when the husband and father neared the house, she sank, pale and trembling, upon a seat.

Eddy and Willy, the oldest boys, stood in the doorway; their father caught Eddy and swung him up with a "hi-yah, sonny," and breaking off claw after claw from the huge lobster, he filled their hands. He entered the room carelessly, and, glancing at the table, deposited his burden upon it, took off his hat, and for the first time for five months, sat down by the window beside his sick child. Her little folded hands were instantly held forth to be clasped in his, and as he took them a tear trembled on his eyelids.

"Have you no brighter light than that?" he asked, pointing to the dying flame, that shed a feeble ray over the tidy table. "Send and get some better oil, mother."

"I have no money, Edward," said his wife, timidly.

"No money, hey? Well, I reckon I can let you have a little," and bending forward, he threw nearly two dollars in change upon her lap. The glance which she gave him thrilled his whole being. A moan from the little fellow in the cradle startled him. He went and stood uneasily at the child's side, and gazed down into the wan face that looked so suffering and ghastly.

"Mother," he exclaimed, turning abruptly away, and walking the floor hurriedly, "if I have prayed once to-day that this new law might go into operation, I have twenty times since yesterday morning, when old Hart told me that he didn't dare sell me a single glass, I have been thinking what a curse I've been to you all, even to that innocent babe;" his voice faltered, while his eldest daughter wiped away the tears that were streaming over her cheeks, as she sat silent in the darkest corner of the room.

"And, mother," he continued, "I've made a solemn vow to God, that I would never touch rum again; and just think how much it will assist me to know that I can go to this corner and that, without being tempted with the sight of the miserable poison."

"God be thankful," said the glad wife, bowing her head upon the mantle to hide her streaming eyes: "for there never was a better husband than you Edward, when you are yourself. As for dear little Henry, I trust he will get well again soon; do not think of the past, but resolve for the future."

"I will!" exclaimed the husband, in deep, solemn tones.

Even Elsie was wheeled up to the supper table, and joy beamed on every face as they sat together.

"In less than a month, mother," said the repentant man, "I mean to put you into a better house; and, as soon as I can, I'll hoist all this old trash out of doors, and we will get as nice furniture as any body need have in our circumstances. I declare 'tis comfort though, to see you all eating so heartily, and looking so happy. Even Elsie's cheeks are as red as roses."

The child smiled merrily, but the mother kept down a sigh that was swelling in her bosom; she knew that her fair girl would

soon be in a happier home than earth can afford; but oh! it was a rich consolation to feel that a sober father would stand beside the dying bed of the little one.

"Father," said roguish Eddy, "I like our Mayor, though, don't you?"

"Like him? That man will have no thorns in his dying pillow; I believe that a thousand lips, at least, are invoking blessings on him to-night."

"God bless him," said the wife and mother, softly—and oh! there was such joy in her heart.—*Olive Branch.*

General Miscellany.

Gas Meters.

This exceedingly ingenious little instrument is in almost universal use, wherever gas is used for light. Those used in this city, and, we believe, in the principal cities of the United States, are made by Colton and Code, of Philadelphia. The experience of many years has proved the regularity and accuracy of this beautiful invention, and a little attention only will be necessary to enable every consumer to read his own meter, and to keep it in working order.—The word meter means measure, and the instrument is used solely for the purpose of knowing the quantity of gas consumed.—The circular part contains a drum wheel divided into sections of a perfectly ascertained capacity, the lower half of which is immersed in water.

The mode in which the gas enters and leaves this drum, gives a rotary motion to the wheel, and every revolution of the wheel passes a quantity of gas, of course just equal to the capacity of the sections of the wheel, or as much as the sections of the wheel will hold. The axle of this wheel is connected with other wheels, some of which can be seen in the meter, by which the pointers are moved over the dials in front of the meter, and the revolutions of the wheel are marked, in square feet of gas. The right hand dial numbers the hundreds, and one revolution of the pointer denotes 1000 feet. The pointer on the middle dial moves to the left, and marks thousands so that when the pointer on the right hand dial makes one revolution, the pointer on the middle dial moves to the left to the figure 1. So while the pointer on the centre dial is going round once, the pointer on the left dial moves from 10 to the figure 1, and thus marks 10,000 feet.

To read a meter, therefore, commence with the left hand dial, and set down with a pencil the numbers last passed over by the pointer on each dial, and add two ciphers, and you have the amount registered. It will be observed that the pointers or dial cannot be altered, either by the consumer or the agent of the company, without violence to the meter. Sometimes the lights in a house all go out suddenly. This may be caused by too much or too little water in the meter. In such a case, take out the screw tap at the bottom of the square part of the meter—or the dry well screw, as it is called—and let out all the water that will run out. A very little water there will stop the flow of gas, and put out all the lights. When the water has run out, there will be a gentle whistling noise, showing a flow of gas after it, put in the screw, and the lights will burn at once.

If, when the dry well screw is removed, neither water nor gas flows, it is probable that more water is wanted in the meter, and pour in water until the lights will burn. If too much be put in, it can be drawn off at the dry well. A quart or two will usually be enough—sometimes a tumbler full will do. Care should be taken not to bring a light within six feet of the meter when the dry well screw or screw tap at the bottom of the meter is out, and to replace the screw taps carefully when the water in the meter is regulated.—*New Haven Jour. & Courier.*

No one who does not understand the subject thoroughly, should ever attempt to meddle with the meter.

Many persons work with the meter without first stopping the flow of the gas. They loosen the screws of the meter without first stopping the pressure of the gas, and by this carelessness or ignorance, create great dan-

ger. No one ought to attempt to meddle with a meter until the street main pipe is stopped off.

Fortunes made by Advertising.

From a small pamphlet entitled "The Art of making Money," an extract has been taken, and is going the round of the provincial press pointing out the faculty of making immense sums by the simple process of continuous advertising. Doubtless large sums have been, are and will be made by such a system by certain persons of ability, who no doubt would make their way in the world if called upon to play different parts on the great stage of life; but to suppose that men in general must, as a matter of course, acquire wealth by such means, is as absurd as to imagine that all the penniless and shoeless of London are capable of rising to the dignity and wealth of an alderman or the lord mayor of London simply by reading the "Young Man's Best Companion." Money is not so easily made as the writer of the article referred to would lead people to suppose; if it be so, few need be poor. But to our text; fortunes made by advertising. Undoubtedly the greatest man of the day as an advertiser is Holloway, who expends the enormous sum of twenty thousand pounds annually in advertisements alone; his name is not only to be seen in nearly every paper and periodical published in the British Isles, but as if this country was too small for this individual's exploits, he stretches over the whole of India, having agents in all the different parts of the upper, central, and lower provinces of that immense country publishing his medicaments in the Hindoo, Oordoo, Goozatee, and other native languages, so that the Indian public can take the Pills and use his Ointment according to general directions as a Cockney would do within the sound of Bow Bells. We find him again at Hong Kong and Canton, making his medicines known to the Celestials by means of a Chinese translation.—We trace him from thence to the Philippine Islands, where he is circulating his preparations in the native languages. At Singapore he has a large depot; his agents there supply all the Islands in the Indian Sea. His advertisements are published in most of the papers at Sydney, Hobart Town, Launceston, Adelaide, Port-Philip, and indeed in almost every town of that vast portion of the British empire. Returning homewards, we find his Pills and Ointment selling at Valparaiso, Lima, Callao, and other ports in the Pacific. Doubling the Horn, we track him in the Atlantic—Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco; he is advertising in those parts in Spanish and Portuguese. In all the British West India Islands, as also in the Upper and Lower Canada, and the neighbouring provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, his medicines are as familiarly known, and sold by every druggist, as they are at home. In the Mediterranean we find them selling at Malta, Corfu, Athens, and Alexandria, besides at Tunis and other portions of the Barbary States. Any one taking the trouble to look at the "Journal" and "Courier" of Constantinople, may find in these, as well as other papers, that Holloway's medicines are regularly advertised and selling throughout the Turkish empire; and even in Russia, where an almost insurmountable barrier exists, the laws there prohibiting the export of patent medicines, Holloway's ingenuity has been at work, and obviates this difficulty by forwarding supplies to his Agent at Odessa, a port situated on the Black Sea, where they filter themselves surreptitiously by various channels, into the very heart of the empire. Africa has not been forgotten by this indefatigable man, who has an agent on the River Gambia; also at Sierra Leone, the plague spot of the world, the inhabitants readily avail themselves of the Ointment and Pills; thus we can show our readers that Holloway has made the complete circuit of the globe, commencing with India and ending, as we do, with the Cape of Good Hope, where his medicines are published in the Dutch and English languages; and while speaking of Dutch, we have heard that he has made large shipments to Holland, and is about advertising in every

paper or periodical published in that kingdom; we might add that he has also started his medicine in some parts of France; in some portions of Germany; as also in some of the Italian states. We have been at some little trouble to collect all these facts, because we fear that the article before alluded to, "the Art of making Money," is calculated to lead people to spend their means in the hope (as the author states) of making a hundred thousand pounds in six years for their pains, by holding up as an easy example to follow such a man as Holloway, who is really a Napoleon in his way. Many may have the means, but have they the knowledge, ability, energy, judgment, and prudence necessary? Failing in any one of these requisites, a total loss is certain.—Holloway is a man calculated to undertake any enterprise requiring immense energies of body and mind. No doubt he has been well repaid for all his labours; and is we should suppose, in a fair way of making a large fortune. Of course it is not to our interest to deter the public from advertising; but, as guardians of their interest, we think it our incumbent duty to place a lighthouse upon what we consider a dangerous shoal, which may perhaps sooner or later prevent shipwreck and ruin to the sanguine and inexperienced about to navigate in such waters.

The Editor of the "Edinburgh Review," in a number published about three years ago, stated, that he considered he was making a desirable bequest to posterity, by handing down to them the amount of talent and ability required by the present class of large advertisers. At that period Holloway's mode of advertising was most prominently set forth; and if these remarks, conjointly with his, should descend to a generation to come, it will be known to what extent the subject of this article was able to carry out his views, together with the consequent expenditure in making known the merits of his preparations to nearly the whole world.—London Weekly Paper.

Take Care of your Feet.

Of all other parts of the body, says Dr. Robertson, there is not one which ought to be so carefully attended as the feet. Every person knows from experience that colds and many other diseases proceed from the "wheel of the system," and that the circulation of the blood may be very easily checked there.

Yet, for all this, although every person of common sense should be aware of the truth of what we have stated, there is no part of the human body so much trifled with as the feet. The young and would be genteel footed, cram their feet into thin-soled, pinching boots and shoes, in order to display their feet, in the fashionable sense of the term.

There is one great evil against which every person should be on his guard, and it is one which is not often guarded against. We mean the change of warm for cold boots or shoes—a change from thick to thin soled shoes, without reflecting on the consequences that might ensue. In cold weather, boots and shoes made of good thick leather, both in soles and uppers, should be worn by all. Water-tights are not good, if they are not air-tights also. India rubber over shoes should never be worn except in wet splashy weather, and then not very long at once. It is hurtful to the feet to wear any covering that is air-tight over them, and for this reason India rubber should be worn as seldom as possible. No part of the body should be allowed to have a covering that entirely obstructs the passages of the carbonic gas from the pores of the skin outward, and a moderate passage of air inward to the skin. Life can be destroyed in a very short time, by entirely closing the pores of the skin. Good warm stockings and thick-soled boots and shoes, are conservative of health, and consequently of human happiness.

For Farmers.

Good Dairy Farms.

The best farms for making butter are those that lie fair to the sun, where the feed is sweet and of the best quality. Butter

made from good sweet feed, will be of good colour and of superior quality to that made from feed from pasturing that lies on the north side of the hill, where the sun shines but very little. The land is cold and wet and the feed is sour and of poor quality, and the butter made from it will be light coloured and of inferior quality to that made from good rich sweet feed. Dairy-men should have plenty of good clear water, where the cows can have free access to it at all times. When cows are obliged to wade in the mud for water, and drink when there is a scanty supply, and drop their excrements in it, they are obliged to drink an impure mixture, that greatly affects the butter.

Cows should not be allowed to lie in close yards, in very warm weather; they should be returned to the pasture, or some convenient place where they have a good clean place to lie and fresh air. When cows lie in wet and muddy yards, there will be more or less dirt fall from the cows into the milk, while milking, which gives the butter a very unpleasant flavour. All kinds of feed that are of a strong nature, such as turnips and onion tops, or any vegetable that has a strong flavour, ought to be avoided, for it is injurious to the flavour of the butter. In the spring every dairyman should feed his cows with a little Indian meal and water every day for two or three weeks before they come into milking, and from that time until they can get a good supply of grass. This not only improves the condition of the cows but greatly increases the quantity of the butter, and improves its quality.

To have good cows and plenty of good feed, pure water, comfortable barns in winter, where they can be kept dry and warm, and good clean places for them in summer, is the first step toward carrying on the dairy business successfully.

Beautiful Extract.

The following beautiful extract, says the Western Recorder, we copy from an Agricultural Address, recently delivered before the Lewis County (N. Y.) Agricultural Society, by Caleb Lyon the poet:

"Permit me," said the speaker, "to call your attention to a subject intimately connected with the comfort of your own home. I would ask in what manner, an acre of ground in the common course of cultivation, can so well be employed as in a garden, or who deserves to have life's path strewn with fruits and flowers more than the farmer? All our vegetables were originally acclimated here, and Homer who composed his great poem, the Iliad, five hundred years before Cadmus brought letters into Greece, makes Laertes describe, in glowing colours, the bright associations that are clustered about this trusty cradle of agriculture. Here it was that Plato discussed, Eve sinned, Jesus prayed. The Chinese have floating gardens, the Persians hanging gardens, the Arabian fountain gardens, but ours are household gardens—and often life's happiest moments may be in the memory of the flower plucked from thence to adorn a bridal, or to grace a bier."

"Adam was a farmer while yet in paradise, and after his fall was commanded to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.—Job, the honest, upright and patient, was a farmer, and his stern education has passed into a proverb. Socrates was a farmer, and he wedded to his eiding the glory of his immortal philosophy. St. Luke was a farmer, and divides with Prometheus the honour of subjecting the ox for the use of man.—Cincinnatus was a farmer, and the noblest Roman of them all. Burns was a farmer, and the muse found him at his plow and filled his soul with poetry. Washington was a farmer, and retired from the highest earthly station to enjoy the quiet of rural life, and present to the world its sublime spectacle of human greatness. To those names may be added a host of others who sought peace and repose in the cultivation of their mother earth. The enthusiastic Lafayette, the steadfast Pickering, the scholastic Jefferson, the fiery Randolph—all found an Eldorado of consolation from life's cares and troubles in the green fields and verdant lawns that surrounded their homestead."

Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan.

Mr. David Manroe, of Nashua, N. B.

Died, at Nashua, St. Mary's, County of York, N. B., Feb. 4th, DAVID MUNROE, in the 29th year of his age, leaving a wife and one child to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. The deceased left New Brunswick on the 12th of July, 1849, for the United States, in good health, and to all human appearance, with the prospects of long life; as much so, as falls to the lot of the generality of men. But the Lord seeth not as man seeth. About twelve months ago he took a cough, and symptoms of that dreadful disease, consumption, soon began to make their appearance. He sought medical assistance; but the rapid progress of his complaint baffled all the means resorted to for his recovery. By the advice of his physician, he at length proposed returning to his native climate, he did so in August last. Every possible means was used for his recovery, but all without success. Death had marked him for his victim. The concerns of his immortal soul soon became deeply impressed on his mind; for the deceased, like thousands of our fallen race, had been a neglecter of the great salvation. Many prayers, no doubt, had been offered for him by his friends, and pious neighbours that the Lord would grant him true repentance, and his Holy Spirit. He at length became a true penitent at the feet of Jesus, inquiring the way to Zion with his face thitherward, and with the awakened Jailer of Philippi, saying—sirs, what must I do to be saved? The Lord was pleased to burst asunder the bar of unbelief which had prevented his captive soul from laying hold of the promises set before him in the Gospel; and, venturing by faith on Christ, the evidence of his acceptance with God increased, and the fear of death was removed. While his wife was weeping at his bed-side, he said "weep not for me for I am happy; put your trust in the Lord—he will provide for you." A few moments before he breathed his last, he wished to be turned with his face to the wall, and as it were turning his back to the world, he gently expired. And now we are not left to sorrow as those without hope in the case of our departed brother. "For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus, will God bring with him."

WILLIAM MUNROE.

Nashua, York Co., N. B., Feb. 21, 1852.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

Rev. Mr. Knight's Letter.

DEAR DOCTOR.—Patience ranks high among the Christian graces, and of it, I am sure, you have much need, in connection with this letter of mine, which has been drawing its tedious length through, I cannot with certainty say, just now, how many of the numbers of your interesting periodical. I shall not, however, draw on the resources of your forbearance much longer; this you will say is somewhat cheering. My last communication, I think, was closed by telling you that the Missionary Meeting at New Bandon passed off well, especially so as respects the liberality of the people. In the whole machinery of Methodism, there is more than ordinary vitality; and as it is essentially missionary in its character, its *animus* is never more manifest than when a delegation is set in motion for the purpose of holding what we very significantly call Missionary Meetings. On the Sabbath, sermons suited to the subject are preached in the principal places. In places of lesser note, discourses precede the more formal business of the occasion. During the whole week, no day "lingers unemployed, or unimproved below." Saturday had now arrived, and such was the arrangement, that a meeting was to be held at Salmon Beach, a settlement about midway between the scene of the last night's labour and Bathurst. The attendance here was small. This did not arise, however, from the want of interest on the part of the people in the cause of Christian missions. The providence of God had "reserved unto them the appointed weeks of the harvest." The wheat fields were quite ready to yield up their yellow golden treasures to the lap of their owners. To retain these treasures, uninjured, longer on the fields, the boisterous wind, now raging across the adjacent bay, rendered impossible. In my last, I adverted to the indiscreet policy of cutting down the primitive forest close to the sea; a consequence of which is, that the precious grain becomes, by the violence of the wind, unchested, and scattered upon the ground. To prevent this, as far as was practicable, the farmers had to tax their time and energy, in cutting down, and gathering up, the produce of their fields. All, however, that could be exempted from this necessary labour, repaired to the place of meeting, where a sermon suited to the occasion was delivered, and a collection made to sustain the mission fund, which, though small was as much as could be reasonably expected. The meeting ended, and a conveyance being at hand to take

me on to Bathurst, I proceeded on my journey, leaving Br. Lockhart behind to preach to the people of the settlement, on the morrow, the "unsearchable riches of Christ."

The scenery presented to view from the elevated table land, lying between New Bandon and Bathurst, is both graphic and spacious. The Bay of Chaleur is some twenty miles across, bounded on the north by the Canadian coast. The little town of Carleton Place, far down towards the entrance of this large inlet, makes an imposing appearance. The coast is settled, (at least, partially,) the whole distance to the head of the Bay, while a little way in the interior, Tracadigache roars its mountain-summit to an unusual height. The country in the vicinity of the Restigouche, I was informed, is exceedingly mountainous—so much so, that from some of its eminences, the traveller sees the lightning flash, and hears the thunder's peal, from the bursting clouds which hang around the sides of the lofty peak to which he has ascended.

On reaching the ferry, we found that the rude wind had so troubled the waters, as to make it a matter of question, whether we should be able to *hewer* our way across. This, however, by the indomitable perseverance of our ferrymen, we eventually effected. The next day was the Sabbath. The sphere of my duty was Bathurst.—Here we have a commodious little Chapel, but, like our Chatham premises, unfortunately encumbered with debt. It has, however, been lessened considerably during the past year, and hope points her finger forward to entire liquidation. The hasty and inconsiderate erection of places of worship, leaving, as is necessarily the case, a heavy debt, tends to much subsequent discouragement, and cramps the energies of the cause for years. In this matter, when shall we be wise?—Not until we resolve to conform to the laws of the British Conference in such cases provided.—That is, not to proceed with the erection of the building until two thirds of the means, at least, be first secured.—It has but seldom been my lot, to engage in religious services more replete with interest, than on the occasion of which I am now speaking. The attendance was good, and more than ordinary attention and solemnity characterized the audience. Manifestly did it appear that to hear the words of eternal life was deemed by them a privilege. The congregation in the evening, though both large and respectable, would have been still more numerous, but for the extremely high wind, by which the ferrying across the river was rendered impracticable. The wind too, coming from the north produced a positively chilling effect. In Chatham on the last Sabbath, the thermometer stood at one hundred and two in the shade; but on this occasion fire had to be put in the Chapel stove.

On Monday, we proceeded to Tatagouche, a thriving little settlement about eight miles distant from Bathurst, a little distance off the main road leading to Restigouche. Methodism here finds a congenial soil. The fields here, both literally and spiritually, were "ripe unto the harvest." There being as yet no Chapel in this settlement, the service was held in the largest house of the place, which was crowded in all the rooms. A sermon was preached on the occasion. The text selected was the parable of the seed cast into the ground, bringing forth first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear, and the cutting down, and gathering in of the harvest. The subject being at once suited to the object of our mission and the occupation of the people, the whole scene was peculiarly impressive. The house seemed to be filled with an influence manifestly sacred. Beaming joy radiated many a countenance, forming it into what may be called, in truth, "the human face divine." The stream of liberality flowed with freedom,—all were delighted, and the services of the occasion, constituted a season not soon to be forgotten. Much of this was owing, doubtless, to the prepared state of mind with which the people came together, induced by the pleasing fact that the Lord had previously blessed the labours of Mr. Prince, as the instrument of a revival, which had here recently taken place. Opposition to this gracious work was made from a quarter, whence in all that is reasonable and religious it might have been the least expected. But, as in all such cases the policy of the opponents soon proved itself to be unsound, and calculated, though not so intended, rather to promote than to prevent the cause of vital religion. Already have the people provided the frame, for a place of worship, and no doubt repaired but that the building will be soon completed. The soil here is of excellent quality. The settlers are evidently of the right stamp. Their best buildings are their barns; an infallible proof that the starting point of Agricultural prosperity, has been correctly set down. Spacious and substantial barns, well stored with the annual teeming produce of the field, as inevitably lead to comfortable domiciles as causes lead to corresponding effects. On the evening of this day we held a most interesting missionary meeting at Bathurst.—The last, but not the least, included in my missionary tour. My last official duty in this pleasantly situated village was performed at the Mission House, by the baptism of the lovely twin daughters, of our beloved brother and sister Prince. May they live to be ornaments in the church of Christ.

R. KNIGHT.

St. John, N. B., January, 1852.

For the Wesleyan.

Wallace Circuit.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—It is with gratitude and feelings of the deepest interest, that I inform you, that God hath visited the Wesleyan church at Wentworth, during a series of meetings recently held, with an extraordinary measure of divine influence, in the salvation of sinners, reclaiming the backslider, and building up his people on their most holy faith; which circumstance cannot fail to cheer the hearts of believers of whatever name, who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity and truth. One of the pleasing features in the conducting of this series of meetings was, the urbanity, affection, and the deep solicitude manifested by your esteemed brother, the Rev. R. Smith, the Superintendent of the Wallace Circuit, that others of the different denominations would take a part, and feel at liberty to act with him. The invitation was accepted; the Baptist brethren took part in prayer, spoke during the time allotted for that purpose, and they all—yes, all—felt it was good to be there. The services commenced on Friday evening, Feb. 6th, and continued, with suitable intermissions, for ten days. They were days of gracious power, in which God greatly glorified himself. In the earlier part of the services the Rev. Mr. Black, of Truro, was present, and assisted; his labours were not "in vain in the Lord." I need not minutely describe the results of each day's efforts; it may suffice generally to state, that the interest continued to increase, and the effects were blessed.

After the close of the morning service, on Saturday, 14th, the Rev. Mr. Smith announced from the desk, that on the Sabbath he would dispense the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; at the same time, giving an invitation to the brethren of the Baptist and Presbyterian churches, to unite with the Wesleyans on an occasion so highly interesting. I saw at once a difficulty, and I was afraid that after all the love manifested, circumstances might keep the brethren of the Baptist church aloof.

On Sunday morning, Mr. Smith's sermon was one of deep interest, and a happy influence seemed to pervade the minds of the people.—Immediately after sermon, by the request of Mr. Smith, the Rev. H. Hull prayed, and Mr. Smith kindly invited Mr. Hull to preach in the evening—to which invitation the Rev. Mr. Hull (Baptist) acceded. But, Sir, the climax was witnessed in the dispensing of the emblems of the passion of our dying Lord. Believers of different usages and views—Presbyterian and Baptist—laying aside their minor differences, united in this commemorative ordinance, and proved the bond of their common faith, that "God is Love." Near the close of the ordinance, the Baptist brethren of the River and Wallace Road Churches, the Deacons, and private members, came forward to their "Master's table." Oh, it was a lovely sight; and thrilling was the effect! Just as they were approaching the table, the Church simultaneously sang:

"Sons of God your Saviour praise,
His door hath opened wide, &c."

Wentworth, on that day, witnessed a sight, which I believe the God of Heaven made glorious by his presence, and power to save. As Mr. Smith said, "This—yes, this looks like primitive Christianity; I would we had more of it!"

On the following morning, Mr. Smith met the people of his charge, and those who had been brought to God. I am not aware of the number added to the Wesleyan Church, but many, I believe united with them; while others will join the Baptist brethren or Presbyterian. Every Christian man and woman could not fail to admire Mr. Smith's candour, as it respects their connection with his own Church, or any other Society. He wished all to act according to the dictates of their own consciences, in a step of such vital importance to themselves, and those connected with them.

I suppose there has not been less than forty persons professedly brought to God during this revival. Still the Church has reason to breathe the prayer of the Prophet, "O Lord, revive thy work."

In the evening, Mr. Smith concluded the meetings by preaching from "On the last day, the great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried if any man thirst, &c." The brethren departed to their homes, refreshed in spirit, believing the work to be of God, and that He that sitteth in the Heavens, and whose chariot of wrath the dark thunder clouds form, will work, and none can hinder, till it shall be said, "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ."

ONE OF THE NUMBER.

Wallace River, Feb. 20, 1852.

The vote of a Romish priest, given at a late election in Boston, has been challenged and protested against, so it is said, on the ground, that the party cannot become a citizen of the United States, as he has sworn allegiance, temporal and spiritual, to a foreign potentate. The case is to be tried by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. The result will be looked for with interest.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, March 6, 1852.

GUYSBORO' CIRCUIT.

The Rev. W. McCARTY, under date of Feb. 28, writes:—"The blessed revival of God's Cause on this Circuit is delightfully progressing; over one hundred souls have professed to have been brought to the Lord. The gracious influence is extending over a wide extent of country; and in conversation with some of the older people, they say they have never known in their recollection a more extensive revival of religion in this County. The divine influence is powerfully felt in Guysboro', Manchester, on both sides of the Manchester River, as far up as the Intervale, and in the other direction to Clam Harbour, and through towards the Gut of Cano. This revival which, under God's blessing, originated among the Wesleyans, has also extended to the Baptist Church; they are now holding their special services, and are participating in the gracious influence.

Although the meetings have continued since the 15th Dec., yet the attendance is now larger than ever. The spirit of prayer is resting upon every member of the church, and, in several instances, aged parents, who have attained to three score years, are standing up, and their families with them, praising the Lord for pardoning mercy extended to them."

A friend at Guysboro' writes to a gentleman in this city:—"The revival has been going on for two months, and seems now to be only at its beginning, as people are coming from far and near, to hear the word, and old and young are being converted to God. I doubt if ever such a revival took place in any part of Nova Scotia in so short a time."

Another friend writes us from Guysboro', that a number of youths, as the result of the recently held protracted meeting in that place, are making choice of Christ and things Divine, whilst others are penitently inquiring "the way to Zion with their faces thitherward."

Newfoundland—Black Island.

(From Wesleyan Notices, Feb'y, 1852.)

Early in the fall of last year, a fisherman engaged Robert R., a zealous member of our Society, residing in Twillingate, to mend his herring-nets. In the bargain Robert agreed to be allowed to read the word of God in the family, and to pray morning and evening, during his stay. Being acquainted with Mr. Wesley's Works, and having a well-tryed experience in vital godliness, Robert's exposition of the Scriptures and prayer were with power. A few of the neighbours expressed a wish to be permitted to come in at the hour of evening prayer; and on one occasion the oldest daughter of Robert's employer cried aloud for mercy. Her distress of soul was so great that she feared to retire to rest lest she should awake in hell. The parents, especially the mother, were displeased with Robert for this disturbance of the family peace. This led him to reason more closely on the nature and necessity of repentance and the forgiveness of sins. The next night another sister and the father joined in strong cries for mercy; nor did they cry long before the two sisters rejoiced in the knowledge of the remission of sins through faith in the blood of Christ. This "new thing" caused much talk among the islanders, and employed Robert night and day in discussing and defending. But at first he was alone. At length "tidings of these things" reached the ears of a family residing on the opposite side of the island. The father and mother of this family were, to a certain extent, backsliders. They were the children of pious parents, once resident in Harbour-Grace. They had been educated in our Sabbath-school in that place, and brought to the knowledge of the truth by our Missionaries. Twenty years ago the necessity of the times had compelled them to leave their father's family altar, and seek a living so far north as Green-Bay. Here, for many years, they endeavoured to hold forth the light of truth; but it at length went out, and dark was the night that settled around them. Still they never wholly forgot the Lord; but often wept in sorrow at the remembrance of the Divine manifestations at the Bethel they had left behind; when, lo! a day of mercy once more dawned upon them. Salvation is brought to their shores. They heard of the work of the Lord in the fisherman's family. They prepared to cross the island, and were quickly at the house where Robert and his young converts were mending their nets, and singing at their work. For a time strong emotion prevented utterance; they then gave expression to their feelings of joy on the occasion, testifying that Robert's labours were of the Lord. A general inquiry was now made

throughout the Island after eternal things, and the work of the Lord prospered. Robert returned home, and informed me of the facts which had occurred. I made no delay in visiting the island, to confirm the souls of the disciples; and truly, when I saw the grace of God, I was glad. I formed a class, and appointed the most judicious person among them as a Leader. And as none of the children of the island families could read, and the parents promised to pay the expense of a Schoolmaster, on my return home I laid their case before several of our zealous young men. A pious man, and his wife, having no family, cheerfully offered their services to teach the children in the week, and conduct Divine service on the Sabbath. Accordingly, a log house was built in the most central part of the island, whither the children went regularly to school, and the inhabitants to worship. I visited them again in the winter, and rejoiced in their steadfastness. My third visit, in August, was one of special grace to my own soul, and I trust to theirs also.—Rev. J. Brewster, October, 1851.

Methodism in Canada West.

A Correspondent of the Toronto Christian Guardian says, that without any special means of grace, upwards of seventy persons, including those who had removed there from other Circuits, have been admitted into the Methodist Church, on the London Town Circuit, Canada West. The trustees have decided to erect a new Church in the spring, to seat not fewer than 1500 people. Wesleyanism is gaining in that town an unprecedented influence.

Another Correspondent says:—"The prospects of Wesleyan Methodism were never fairer in Canada West than now, if preachers and people are but faithful."

The Upper Canadian Missionary Meetings, judging from the accounts published in the Christian Guardian, have been more than ordinarily interesting and productive. The advocacy of Peter Jacobs, a converted Indian, has been attended with the most pleasing results. We wish our Canadian brethren still more abundant success in their evangelical labours.

A Word for "The Wesleyan," from some of its Friends.

A brother who lately sent us the names of new subscribers, says:—"These new subscribers, with those previously announced, have been secured in consequence of a regular canvass on my recent visits, and I am more and more convinced, that a general effort on the part of the Brethren would secure a very large addition to the number of your subscribers. I fear our Brethren do not feel the amount of responsibility resting on them in these stirring times in the use of the Press. Some of them, however, are doing what they can doubtless, and we may hope that all will join, and send, ere long, a host of five shilling notes." Thank you, brother, your counsel is good.

Another brother writes:—"I have much pleasure in forwarding the names of—subscribers for The Wesleyan, and also feel pleased to state that The Wesleyan is fast gaining friends on my Circuit. What shall we do to provoke the Brethren to write more for its columns? Cannot you inform them, that old friends are anxious to hear from them?"

We are pleased to see the brethren taking up the subject of our circulation, and identifying themselves more fully with our Official Organ. Never did we, as a body, more require the aid of the Press than in the present "stirring times," when activity pervades every section of the Christian Church; and when, if we do not aim, and make a vigorous effort, to place The Wesleyan in the hands of every Wesleyan family throughout our field of labour, others may succeed in gaining that access for their own denominational periodicals, which we, from lukewarmness, or timidity, may fail to secure for our own. Nor are they to be blamed for endeavouring to obtain as many subscribers as possible from any and every quarter. To Wesleyans, our advice is—first,—Take your own Methodist paper,—and then, if you can afford it, and wish to extend your range of religious newspaper reading, take the paper of any other body, which is conducted on sound evangelical principles.

Mr. T. B. Rapp of Philadelphia is manufacturing glass coffins, of sufficient strength to prevent bulging. They are air-tight, and decomposition of the remains, in consequence, goes on very slowly.

Protracted Meetings.

The Canada Christian Advocate has an excellent article on "Means for Promoting Revivals," in which particular commendation is given to Protracted Meetings as a most efficient instrumentality. We append the following suitable remarks:—

"One important advantage of Protracted Meetings is, the impressions made upon the minds of the people by the preached word, instead of being dissipated by the pleasures of the world, or the cares of business, are followed up and increased from day to day; until strong convictions fasten on the mind, and the sharp arrows of truth sink deep into the heart."

"When a Protracted Meeting is commenced, it is well known that a direct effort is to be made for a revival of religion. Thus a definite object is placed before the people, and every effort is made with direct reference to that object. A revival is intended. The preacher intends it in every sermon he preaches, in every prayer he offers, in every exhortation he delivers; and even the very hymns are selected with reference to this object. All who are engaged in the meeting intend it; they labour for it; it is their sole object; every thing is adapted to this end, and no effort is spared to secure success. Now, when such a general expectation of a revival is raised in the minds of the people; when this is the only object; when the people labour in faith, and when every effort is directed to this end, how is it possible to fail? Nothing but the most determined and obstinate resistance on the part of the unconverted could prevent success; and even this, we believe, might be overcome by persevering faith and prayer."

Methodism in France.

A Correspondent of Evangelical Christendom says:—"The Wesleyans possess, in France, churches in eight departments; viz. Seine, Pas de Calais, Calvados, Herault, Garde, Hautes Alpes, Drome, Meuse. The principal Stations are Paris, Calais, Boulogne, Caen, l'Isle, Bois le Duc, Joinville, Nismes, Anduze, Alais, le Vigan, Garges, Nyons, Bordeaux, la Vallee de Trassinere, and that of Onagoas with Guillestre. Including two posts in French Switzerland, at Aigle and Lausanne, there are nineteen pastors, one evangelist, one paid Catechist, thirty-two unpaid evangelists, one hundred and sixty-two male and female teachers in Sunday Schools, eighteen principal stations, as above, twenty-seven chapels, seventy-four other places for meetings, eight hundred and sixty-five members, fifty or sixty candidates, six thousand hearers, and one thousand children in the Sunday Schools.

The position of the Wesleyan Methodists in France, says the Rev. J. A. Bost, of Rheims, is a beautiful one. Constituted as a free Church for more than forty years, during which their missionaries have laboured in France, they can appeal to their past life, which testifies that they have striven to do good themselves, without impeding what others might seek to do; and especially have they laboured to enlighten, awaken, and encourage the pastors of the National Church; and they can, as the fruit of their endeavours, count some of the most distinguished and useful among them. In more than one locality have they extended the limits of Protestantism. In the north and south, through their preaching, stations for pastors have been erected, in situations where the worship of the Reformed church had ceased to exist ever since the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Their presence is recognized in the revival in France, as it was also felt in that in England, by the combat they maintained with Antinomianism.

Progress of Evangelism in 1851.

In reviewing the events of 1851, the Editors of Evangelical Christendom say:—"In Africa, the Church Missionaries of the East and West Coast, and the London Missionaries from the South, are pushing their discoveries and their labours towards the heart of that vast continent, and rapidly converging towards each other. Lake Tchad has been reached, and its islands visited by adventurous travellers, and the British flag hoisted on its waters. A lake, fed by northern streams, has been discovered in the south; and in the east, the two snow mountains, Kenia and Kilimanjaro, give promise of a temperate climate for European missionaries; while the repulse of the Dahomans from Abbeokuta is an augury of hope for the progress of the gospel on that side, and a new station, far inland, has been lately occupied. In India, the Protestant Missionaries, of every name, give the same cheering

report, that the fabric of Hindooism is tottering to its fall, and that fresh labours of itinerating missionaries would probably be attended with immense results, from the spirit of enquiry that has been awakened. In Burmah, in China, in Polynesia, and New Zealand, the work of God continues to advance, with daily tokens of His blessing; and Japan and Thibet are almost the only countries which continue still beyond the reach of Christian Missionaries. Yet, even here, a lodgment has been effected at their very border, in Loo Choo, and at the foot of the Hama-taya mountains.

Scottish Missionaries Expelled from Austria.

The Scottish Missions to the Jews in Hungary and Galicia, have been annihilated by a single act of the Jesuit-ridden Emperor of AUSTRIA, and with every circumstance of contempt and cruelty, by virtue of a mere verbal order from Vienna. From Pesth, the Rev. Messrs. WINGATE and SMITH, the expelled Missionaries, have returned to tell their tale, and introduced by deputations from their church, and from the Protestant Alliance, have laid their appeal before Her MAJESTY'S Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. They tell his lordship that they began their Mission in 1811 with the knowledge and approbation of the Viceroy of Hungary; that they abstained from all political affairs, and that, during the unsuccessful revolution of 1848, they guarded against the least suspicion of being complicated in the Hungarian movement by suspending their operations, and quietly retiring from the country until the war was over. They fearlessly say, that in spite of the jealousy and capricious absolutism of Austrian authorities, they have never been subjected to any accusation of misconduct of any kind; that they became legally entitled after "ten years' peaceable residence," to be treated as citizens, and it was clear their residence had been peaceable and inoffensive, inasmuch as servants of the government, employed from time to time to play inquisition on them by arbitrary and causeless examinations, knew their most trifling affairs, and could find no ground of blame. Without reason, then, and it would seem even without pretext—although a pretext will of course, be invented as soon as reason is demanded—they have been expelled on six days' notice, and that in the depth of winter, and in spite of medical certificates that their wives and young children were not in a state of health as to endure removal over so great a breadth of country. But this expulsion must have been subservient to a remoter object, as it followed immediately on the publication of an Imperial decree for the removal of the remaining barriers to absolutism in those provinces.

By the banishment of these gentlemen, not only are 300 Jewish, and 50 Protestant children dispersed from the schools in Pesth, where the caution that marked the Missionaries' proceedings was exemplified in the fact that in every instance they had refused admission to children of Romanists, but a congregation of British residents, that had numbered 400 in peaceful times, the only English congregation in Hungary, ceases to exist. And by their expulsion the Jesuits are, no doubt, satisfied that they have gained the chief end contemplated, the extinction of Protestant worship in the English language in Hungary, and the suppression of Protestantism among the Hungarians themselves.

From Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, the Rev. Mr. EDWARDS has also been driven with yet more aggravated cruelty, as his friends declare, and, like his brethren, is not only compelled to leave the scene of his labours for the conversion of the Jews, but to quit all the Austrian dominions. Mr. EDWARDS, it is reported, had already prayed for redress at the Home-office, but without success. They were British Protestants, and, therefore, the Jesuits resolved that they were not to settle anywhere under the Imperial Government. Thus absolute is the proscription. And in the same proscription, by a subsequent decree, English Bibles are included, these being no more admissible into Austria.

It is pleasing that Earl GRANVILLE, had anticipated the official application by communicating with the Earl of WESTMORELAND concerning the expelled Missionaries, and it is also gratifying to hear that his Lordship

has pursued a similar course with regard to an English gentleman who was assaulted by Austrian officers in the streets of Florence, and who is justly thought by Lord JOHN RUSSELL to be entitled to reparation. But it is to be hoped that while reparation may be insisted on in a case of personal assault on one man, who was said to have interrupted those officers in their duty; this cruel attack on the feeble women and children of two Christian families, none of whom had ever committed a shadow of offence, but who have been hated and chased away because they are Protestants, and this deprivation of British residents in Hungary of their inalienable and legally acknowledged right of public worship, will not be passed over without remedy. Lord GRANVILLE, indeed, appears to think that if the Austrian Government sees good to expel the "German Catholics," who, by the way, are a notoriously political sect, they may, therefore, in the plenitude of their power, also expel our brethren, who are not only unoffending, but have rendered a spiritual service to their countrymen. But if the right of a Sovereign to expel from his dominions foreigners whom he may know to be violating his laws, is to be enlarged into an absolute prerogative for sweeping away any whom a Confessor may denounce, and to do it in the very teeth of those laws, international law is but a name, empty as abolished constitutions. If sovereign prerogative in Europe is to be made, so shamelessly, an instrument of Popish persecution, Englishmen had better anticipate their doom by coming home at once, and saving Ambassadors and Secretaries of State the trouble of hearing complaints that are sure to be dismissed. But these persons are British subjects. They have been unjustly and contemptuously expelled, and it is most fervently to be hoped that neither Earl GRANVILLE nor any one else will admit that the circumstance of a man being a Protestant minister is to exclude him from the benefit of that protection by his country. If it comes to that, the opponents of Papal aggression upon England will be driven beyond their first intention, and be compelled to ask for severer measures to be enforced at home, than would be otherwise agreeable either to their principles or their inclination. Equal dealing we must have in spite of ANTONELLI and ROTHAM.—*London Watchman.*

We have withheld some editorial matter to make room for the interesting intelligence spread over this and the previous page.

Nothing of consequence has been doing the last week in the House of Assembly.—The business has been principally confined to the mere presentation of petitions.

A writer in the *Calcutta Review* states that in India, the Protestant Churches have now 108,000 professing native Christians, 17,000 communicants, 500 native preachers, 113,000 scholars, and that £33,000 annually are raised in the country for the spread of the Gospel.

Within the last four years, it is probable, there have been thirty or forty thousand converts from Romanism to Protestantism, in Ireland.

Nearly one thousand persons of St. Michel, in the department of *les Basses Alpes*, France, have recently announced their intention of embracing Protestantism.

The new converts of *Sainte Opportune* (department of *V. Eure*), continue in the faith they have embraced. The Romanist church of their village is closed, because the great majority of the inhabitants have renounced the mass.

At *Estissac* (department of *V. Aube*.) of a population of 1,500, more than 700 have made a formal adhesion to the evangelical faith. Many neighbouring villages share in this revival.

The converted negroes of Sierra Leone call the marginal references which they find in their Bibles, "*Talk by the Wayside.*"

Sir John Herschel believes that Encke's Comet will ultimately fall into the sun, provided it is not dissipated before that time.

The Treasurers of the Wesleyan Superannuaries' and Ministers' Widows' Fund gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sum:—
Amherst and Meccan Circuit, £2 0 0

Father Achilli states, that in Venice, five priests are locked up in dungeons of the State, for having been converted to the principles of the Reformation; in Naples, more than three hundred ecclesiastics have been sent to the galleys, for having dared to oppose themselves to the supremacy of the Pope; and in Tuscany several priests have been imprisoned, and more are condemned to perpetual banishment. Striking illustrations of the tolerant spirit of Romanism at the present day!

The town of Laurel, Indiana, has a population of about one thousand, and, it is said, nearly every person of proper age is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The following choice specimen of blasphemy is uttered by the Editor of the *True Witness*, a Roman Catholic paper published in Montreal, whilst commenting on the recent Anniversary Meetings held in that city. It requires no comment:—

"As far as we could understand the Rev. declaimers, it appears—that a certain book, published by authority of the Queen's most excellent Majesty, and sold by all the booksellers in the United Kingdom, is the word of God—that is the Postulate, for we have never seen or heard of a single attempt to prove that it is so; next, it seems, that every man, woman, and child in the country is to get hold of a copy of this book, and, from a perusal of its contents, is to rise up a complete Doctor of Divinity; in fact to hear our friends talk, this book reminds us of a work published some years ago, entitled, '*The Cattle Doctor—or Every Man his own Farrier*' and might be called—'*Every Man his own Parson.*'"

The Presbytery of Montreal, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Canada, has resolved to overture the Synod, to petition the Canadian Parliament against the formal recognition by the Legislature of certain Holydays of the Church of Rome, thereby rendering them binding on the general community of Lower Canada.

"There is no religious influence, aside from the pulpit, so useful, so cheap, or so easily attainable, as that of the religious paper; and if pastors were generally accustomed to reflect upon the subject, and to act upon their reflections, there would be no problem as to the efficiency or success of this mode of doing good."

The controversy respecting the Holy Sepulchre is at length settled on the basis of the treaty of 1760. The Fathers of the Holy Land are to retain the holy grotto. The Latin Monks are to have the keys of the Church of Bethlehem, and to perform their ceremonies in the Church of the Virgin, but not at the tomb of the Nativity.

A letter from Rome, in the Newark Daily Advertiser, states that there are twenty-two American visitors, of whom five (two families) are from New Jersey. The American Chapel is pretty well attended. Mr. Hastings is the pastor. The weather is unusually cold, but is otherwise pleasant.—Travellers from Naples relate that it is quite cold there; and that frequent shocks of earthquake keep the country in a constant state of anxiety.

The *Christian Advocate and Journal*, in an extended notice of Isaac Taylor's recent work, entitled "*Wesley and Methodism*," thus winds up:—"The style of the book is generally clear and cogent, but at times inexcusably perplexed. The author has one lesson yet to learn of John Wesley. We never regretted the publication of Southey's book; we shall less regret this. It will be useful in circles where Methodism never finds a hearing. Still we differ from the author *toto celo* as to the despotism of 'Wesley's institute,' and in placing it alongside of Romanism, he does the Methodist ecclesiastical economy a stupendous wrong."

The *New York Tribune* says that a revival in the Methodist Church in Chelsea, Vt., has resulted in the conversion of one hundred persons, and the work still continues.

The second division of the third volume of Alexander Von Humboldt's *Kosmos* has just issued from the German press. The new chapters treat of the circuits of the sun, planets and comets, of the zodiacal lights, meteors, and meteoric stones. The uranological portion of the physical description of the universe is now completed. The veteran philosopher, it is said, has already made good way into the fourth volume of his great work.

A whole family, by the name of Saubier, died at St. Louis, recently, from inhaling coal gas while asleep. Everybody knows, says the *Scientific American*, the danger attendant on the inhaling of carbonic acid gas, and yet there is not a week but we hear of deaths occasioned by this gas. When will people be as careful of the air they breathe as the water they drink? Let people beware of leakages from gas pipes.

The *Panama Star* states that a man while hunting on the Gorgona Road, grew tired and lay down to sleep under a tree. On waking he found his limbs and body swelling, and death soon ensued. The *Star* says that a tree grows on the Isthmus, under which cattle avoid eating or ruminating.

Eight hundred thousand tons of salt are manufactured annually at ninety-seven establishments in England, mostly in Cheshire and Worcestershire.

The water of Harlaom Lake, Holland, is nearly pumped out. About thirty thousand acres of land will be made by the operation.

Hog's lard mixed with dough is said to be an excellent thing to make hens lay, especially in winter.

A HINT TO BLACKSMITHS—The cutting of bars of iron or pipes with the chisel, is a laborious and tardy process. By the following mode the same end is attained more speedily, easily, and neatly. Bring to a white heat, and then fixing it in a vice, apply the common saw, which, without being turned in the edge, or injured in any respect, will divide it as easily as if it were a carrot.

SMALL POX.—Dr. Field, of Wilmington, Del., says that one table-spoonful of good brewer's yeast, mixed with two table-spoonfuls of cold water, and given from three to four times a day to an adult, and in less quantities to children, is a cure for the small-pox. This disease is very prevalent at the present time. The remedy above stated may be of use to persons affected with it who have not consulted a physician.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have advertised for proposals from parties willing to contract for a monthly mail-packet service between the Cape of Good Hope and Calcutta, touching at Mauritius and Ceylon. This proposed mail service, if carried into effect, will provide a regular communication between the British South African possessions and the Mauritius, as well as with our Eastern Empire via Calcutta. It will also connect Mauritius with India, and establish the long desired monthly mail to and from England and the Isle of France.

A TRAVELLER'S STORY.—An Englishman had hired a small travelling servant, and, on arriving at his inn at evening, knowing well the stringency of police regulations in Austria, where he was, he called for the usual register of travellers, that he might duly inscribe himself therein. His servant replied that he had anticipated his wishes, and had registered him in full form as a "*Rentier Anglais*." "But how have you put down my name? I have not told it you." "I can't exactly pronounce it, but I copied it faithfully from Milor's pomantenu." "But it is not there. Bring me the book." What was his amazement at finding instead of a very plain English name of two syllables, the following portentous entry of himself:—

"*Monsieur Warrantedsoilfather, Anglais, Rentier.*" Such is the compliment of warranted sobriety which we would gladly have paid to us all over the world.—*Dublin Review.*

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

Shipping of St. John for 1851.—The total amount of shipping owned at this port on the 31st December last, was 518 vessels, 94,810 tons.

There were 60 new vessels registered during the year, amounting to 22,628 tons, of which 21, measuring 11,348 tons, were transferred to other ports during the year.

Reed's Point.—It will be highly gratifying to our Citizens to learn that the long contemplated improvements at Reed's Point are now in a fair way of being accomplished.

The Act authorizing the City to raise £7,500 on Debentures, for the purpose of building a public Steamboat Landing at Reed's Point, has already received His Excellency's assent, and is therefore the law of the land.

The New Brunswick House of Assembly has granted £500 annually for three years in aid of Steamboats navigating the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

An address from the Citizens of St. John, signed by upwards of 400 of the most respectable citizens, "setting forth," says the New Brunswick, "the general approval of the Railway scheme propounded by Mr. Chandler, and agreed to by the Government of Canada and Nova Scotia—also concurring in the relative proportions of the cost of the proposed railway, as regards each Province—deprecating any attempt to defeat or impair the scheme now proposed, either by amendment or otherwise—and urging the representatives of this City and County to support the whole scheme now finally offered."

Mr. Scoullar, Chairman of the Road Committee, reported. The report recommends the sum of £15,120 for Bye Roads, £13,765 for Great Roads, and £5,000 for special grants; total £33,884.

Canada.

The Canadian Parliament stands prorogued to 9th March, without being summoned for the despatch of business.

The number of vessels passed through the Welland Canal, in Canada, last year, amounted to 1752 downwards, and 1748 upwards—total 3500; being 995 more than the total in the year 1850.

The Cobourg Reformer says there is an Indian in Alnwick, called Capt. Jim, who is 120 years of age.

George Buckland Esq., Editor of the Canadian Agriculturist, has been appointed Professor of Agriculture in the University of Toronto.

The Bowmanville Messenger says that there is a coloured woman in Toronto, who is 120 years of age.

Another Call.—We again have to record another death arising from intoxication, which took place lately in the township of Eldon. During the night of the 16th ult., a man and his wife, both in a state of intoxication, were so severely burned in their bed, that the woman survived but two hours, and the man was dreadfully injured.

Temperance in Toronto.—We are pleased to observe that the friends of the temperance movement in this City are beginning to stir themselves by holding Ward Meetings.

The Counties' Council, still in session, in this city, have passed a By-law, for the payment of Jurors, attending the Courts—the rate of mileage to be paid in proportion to the distance travelled, and Jurors within 15 miles of the city, to be paid no mileage.

Dr. Jewett's lectures last week have, we trust, given quite an impetus to the Temperance Cause in this city. His style is altogether unlike that of any other lecturer we have heard, whilst his illustrations are most graphic, and his arguments in our opinion unanswerable.

Quebec.—The Parliament Building, now that the new wing has been added, presents a very handsome appearance;—it is very pleasantly situated near the Grand Battery, and commands a magnificent view of the Bay and Port of Quebec, Point Levi, Island of Orleans, Montmorency, and the Grand mountain scenery on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence.

Government is about to build for the parishes above and below Quebec, wharves at various places along the coast, whereby both business and a knowledge of this fine country, with a frontage of some 200 miles in extent, will be greatly facilitated.—Quebec Cor. B.

AMERICA.

United States.

Dr. A. H. Wilder, of Springfield, Mass., failed some time since and went to California, leaving his wife and family to earn their daily bread for the time. A few days since the several creditors of the bankrupt met at the residence of the debtor's wife, in compliance with her invitation, when each found under his plate the amount of his claim.

Indictments.—We were informed this morning, by Mr. Gwinn, the prosecuting attorney in our Criminal Court, that one hundred and seventy indictments had been found by the Grand Jury during its recent sitting; and there were nearly two hundred remaining untried, found by them at their prior session.—B.

Treaty with Persia.—A despatch from Washington says that our Minister at Constantinople has concluded and sent home a treaty with Persia, which places the United States on a footing with the most favoured nations.

Effects of Intemperance.—The Washington Telegraph learns that a Mrs. Hodge, residing between that city and Marlboro', Maryland, on Sunday, received a severe kick from a horse, and that her husband immediately started for a physician, but got drunk before he had performed his errand, and so his poor wife died of her injury without receiving any surgical aid.

A rumour was current in Panama, that the trunks of the Quartermaster of U. S. troops crossing the Isthmus to take the steamer for California, had been rifled of Government funds to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars.

A party of fifty Cornish miners had arrived at Panama, direct from Southampton, by way of Chagres. This detachment was sent out by the Agua Fria Mining Company, the share of which we have heretofore noticed as being in the London market, to work their quartz mines in the Mariposa district.

A Health Department has been established at San Francisco, the first section of which levies a tax of one dollar on every passenger arriving in that port.

Bequests.—The late Michael Allen, of Pittsburg, Pa., has left the following bequests:—Presbyterian board of Foreign Missions, \$10,000; do. do. Domestic Missions, \$5,000; do. do. Education, \$3,000; do. do. Publication, \$3,000; do. Church Extension Fund, \$4,000. Total \$25,000.

In the United States Senate, on the 18th inst., Mr. Fish presented a memorial from Henry Grinnell, tendering to the Government his two vessels, the Advance and the Rescue, recently returned from the Arctic ocean, to be fitted out and sent with others, including a steam propeller, in the spring, in search of Sir John Franklin.

A memorial to Congress from certain Californians, requests the donations of land for educational purposes. The survey of the agricultural lands, and the extension to settlers of the benefits of the land laws; also the grant of a right of way, and aid for a railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific. The agricultural accounts are very flattering. The memorial estimates the yield of gold for the next ensuing three years at \$150,000,000.

The ship fever is at present prevailing to a considerable extent among persons attached to the emigration department at New York. A number of the officers have died of it, and others are dangerously ill. Many of the policemen are also ill of the same disease.

A dreadful conflagration broke out in Pittsburg on Saturday last, destroying property to the amount of \$70,000.

A bill to prevent Gambling has been introduced into the House of Representatives, in the State of Maine.

Mexico.

Dates from the city of Mexico to the 24th January have been received at New Orleans.

The Mexican Congress commenced its session on the 1st of January. The President's Message is of considerable length. He refers to the difficulties, political and pecuniary, in which the country is involved; to the revolutionary movements which have occurred; to the insurrection in the State of Tamaulipas; and congratulates the country on its suppression.

The President alludes to the United States in terms of respect, but declares that, as the adventurers on the Rio Grande were of that nation, Mexico is entitled and will claim indemnity for the injury she has sustained. She further complains that the United States have failed to comply with that article of the treaty of Guadalupe which guarantees the protection of the Mexican frontiers from the incursions of savage hordes.

The finances of the Government exceed its income, and of the latter a large proportion has

not been collected. The President asks for an augmentation of the army, the military force of the country not being sufficient for its protection.

There has been a severe commercial crisis in Mexico, and many of the largest houses have failed. At the last accounts confidence was somewhat restored, and business was reviving.

The loss caused by the late hurricane at Vera Cruz has not been accurately ascertained, but it is believed to amount to upwards of a million of dollars, and the Custom House at Vera Cruz lost upwards of \$700,000 of duties, which would have been paid upon the goods destroyed. One person was lost from the Robert Spedden, and four from the Judio Errante. The total number of lives lost was twelve. On shore no damage was done. The Helen Mar was wrecked, and lost her whole crew, consisting of four men.

During the year 1851 the exports of specie through Vera Cruz were \$7,180,461 in silver, and \$47,537 in gold.

Colonel Albert Ramsay is pursuing with energy the execution of his project of communication between the two oceans, by the way of Vera Cruz and Acapulco.—Baltimore Patriot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Missouri Iron Mountain.—In Madison county, Missouri, forty-five miles from St. Genevieve, is a mountain called "Pilot Knob," which is about seven hundred feet high. From the elevation of five hundred feet to the summit it is a naked mass of iron ore free from earth or rock, and so interlocked with crevices as to make the working of it extremely facile. The quarry is owned by a stock company, who own in the vicinity fifteen thousand acres of land, upon which are all the materials necessary for the manufacture of iron. The quality of the metal produced is said to be superior to the British or Swedish iron for the manufacture of steel, and not surpassed by the celebrated hoop L. for such purposes.

The Bite of a Drunkenard.—Mr. Hiram Wilcox, of Dayton, Ohio, in assisting, about two weeks ago, to take a drunken lafter to jail, was bit by him on one of his fingers. He paid but little attention to it, until a few days subsequent it became swollen and painful, with every appearance of erysipelas. The ordinary remedies in such cases were applied, but the inflammation spread rapidly from the hand to the arm, and finally to the body—growing worse and worse till mortification put an end to his life.

Advertisements.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL.

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

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

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

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

Boston, January 6, 1852. 131.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

Bell & Black, HERRERY offer a choice stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and coming seasons, comprising Welsh and Lancashire FLANNELS, Blue, Black and Fancy Wines and Beavers, Black and Fancy Casimeres and Douklins, A large assortment of COBURGS, Delaines, and other stuff Goods, White, Printed and Grey COTTONS, Various kinds of American Cotton and Woolen Manufactures, White and Blue Cotton Warp and Cotton BATTING, Long and square SHAWLS in great variety, BLANKETS, Gilt Plaids, Hosiery, Ladies' Muslin and Crap Collars, &c. &c. Gents' Long Cloth and Lambs Wool Shirts, &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Oct 18. Wes., C. Mes., & Guard.

Ex Steamer Canada from Paris, via Liverpool.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large assortment of Paper Weights, Almanacs, Ornaments, Sewing Bottles, Paste Monies, Tooth and Nail Brushes, &c. Also—Oleophane, Almond Cream and Bardsoline, at No. 159 Granville Street. January 3. ROBERT G. FRASER.

PICKED UP. A MACKEREL NET, marked "H. K." The owner can have it by applying to Feb'y 7. JAMES SMITH, Sambre, Coat Cox.

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

TO THE PUBLIC. An Effectual and Never-failing Cure for Erysipelas.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medicine for the cure of Erysipelas, and ERYSIPELAS OF THE SKIN, which has not only immediately relieved all who have used it, but effectually cured them. He is desirous that those who are afflicted with what is known as that disease be considered as fortunate, and that all who are suffering from its attack, may have the benefit of the wonderful power of healing of this medicine, and removing all diseases of ERYSIPELAS OF THE SKIN, and removing all diseases of ERYSIPELAS OF THE SKIN, and removing all diseases of ERYSIPELAS OF THE SKIN.

It may be procured from any of the following AGENTS: John Naylor, Esq., Halifax. Andrew Henderson, Esq., Annapolis. Daniel Moore, Esq., Kentville. William H. Troop, Esq., Wolfville. Elder Samuel McKown, Harrington. T. R. Pottle, Esq., Liverpool. B. Fleet, Yarmouth.

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

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

ANN S. WHELOCK, Nictaux, August 5, 1847.

The following testimonial in favour of the efficacy of this remedy has been received from William Caldwell Esq., Mayor of the City of Halifax, and is published for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted. Halifax May 3rd, 1851.

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

In March last, my wife was attacked with that dreadful disease Erysipelas of the face. I immediately resorted to an alarming size, cutting her hair to the skin, and was fast advancing upwards. Her eyes were so painful to look upon. Having read in a newspaper of the beneficial results of Mrs. BERTHAUX'S remedy, I induced her to procure a bottle from you, which she did, and the effect was miraculous. In the short space of four hours, she was so far relieved that we were both quite astonished. She continued to recover gradually, and in a few days was quite free. (God bless and hope to every from that day to this.) W. CALDWELL.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to the public a sure and certain remedy for all kinds of RHEUMATISM, viz. Acute, Chronic, Inflammatory, &c. &c. also for Head-ache, and Chronic pain in general. Mrs. C. BERTHAUX, Nictaux.

CERTIFICATE.

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

SAMUEL MCCONNELL, Nictaux, 22nd August, 1849. Before me this 28th Sept., 1851. D. G. LANDERS, J. P. Jan 3. Wes. 130, Ath. 53.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregations in Halifax beg leave to apprise their friends that they are making preparations for holding a Bazaar early in the ensuing spring, to raise funds in aid of the New Wesleyan Chapel now in course of erection in Grafton Street. Contributions in money, or materials, or articles for sale are respectfully solicited, and will be thankfully received. For particular information, reference can be had to any of the following Ladies, who will act as a Committee of Management:—Mrs. Evans, Mrs. McMurray, Mrs. Nordbeck, Mrs. Troop, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. E. Jost, Mrs. Mienowitz, Mrs. S. F. Barse, Mrs. Frost, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Daniel Starr, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Northup and Mrs. Jones. Miss CRANE, Sec'y.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Dr. Morse's Lotion from London, the subscriber has completed his Fall supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Soaps and perfumery. Also on hand, a large assortment of Tooth, Nail, Cloth, and Hair Brushes, for sale very low at No. 159, & Granville Street. Also on hand—A large supply of very superior MEDICINE COB-LIVER OIL, wholesale or retail. Oct. 24. ROBERT G. FRASER.

NUGENT'S PEOPLE'S,

ALMANACK.—Is now ready for delivery. The annual Almanack contains much useful and interesting information in addition to Astronomical Calculations, Tide Tables, &c. &c. and will be found an examination, well worth the patronage of those for whose use it has been compiled. R. NUGENT, Publisher, Sun Office. P. 15.

Just Received per Steamer.

BLACK and Coloured Velvet Braçets, Crotchett Wool Duffs and Sleeves; Pink Saracen Ribbon, Floss Silks, Best Brown Knitting Cotton, and other Goods. ALSO—British Manufactured India Rubber Coats and Leggings, of superior quality. BELL ANDERSON & CO. Jan'y 10. Wes & Ath.

REMOVAL!!!

CLEVERDON & CO. BEG to inform their friends and the Public in general, that they have removed to the Granite Building, known as Acadia Corner, nearly opposite Her Majesty's Ordnance Office, where they are opening an extensive assortment of EARTHENWARE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, suitable for City and Country Trade, which they will dispose of at their usual low prices. Oct. 28.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY:

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

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

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

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gun Ovens, of Kew, Middlesex, near Huddersfield, dated May 21st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir, - I suffered for periods of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gun Works, accompanied by rheumatic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS. The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penketh, Kent, dated December 15th, 1849.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir, - My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before heard an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was, I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is easily ascertaining. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends. (Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

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

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

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir, - For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, until the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases: -

- Bad Legs, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Erysipelas, Itch, Glandular swellings, Chigo-foot, Chubbains, Chigger-hands, Corns (Soft), Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throats, Skin Diseases, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot or box. Sub Agents in Nova Scotia - Dr. Harding, Windsor Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg. T. R. Pattis, Liverpool. N. Tupper, Cornwallis. Tucker & Smith, Truro. J. & C. Jost, Guysborough. R. Cochran & Co., Newburg. H. N. Fairbr, Horton. R. Legee, Mahone Bay. S. Fulton & Co., Wallace. J. F. Mose, Galedonia. T. J. Jost, Sydney. J. Matheson, Bras d'Or. P. Smith, Port Hood. Mrs. Johnson, Pictou. E. Sterna, Yarmouth.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Price in Nova Scotia is 1s. 3d., 4s., 6s., 8s., 10s., 20s., 30s., 40s., and 50s., each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

CHEBUCTO HOUSE. NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

Opposite Messrs. Creighton & Grassie's Wharf. R. HALL'S respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, in Town and Country, that he has opened the above Establishment, on 14th Nov. 1851, where he will constantly have on hand articles of household furniture, connected with the GENERAL GROCERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS, which will be supplied at the lowest remunerative profit.

Family and Ship Stores.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, which will be supplied without advance on the usual retail price. Articles from the Country received on consignment which will be disposed of (at a small per centage) to the best advantage and the proceeds duly forwarded. April 19. (33) Wes. & Ath. 12 mos. (17)

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF



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

DO NOT NEGLECT IT. CONSUMPTION

Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT, and as a remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly CURE CONSUMPTION.

The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated, and the case so utterly hopeless, as to have been pronounced by Physicians and friends, to be past all possibility of recovery, have been cured by this wonderful remedy, and are now, as well and hearty as ever. It is a compound of medicaments which are peculiarly adapted to and essentially necessary for the cure of COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.

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

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be infallible cures, but which have only proved palliatives, but this medicine is an infallible and a cure for ulcerated lungs. It contains no deleterious drugs, and one trial will prove its astonishing efficacy better than any assertions or certificates in curing consumption and all diseases of the Lungs, such as Spitting of blood, coughs, pain in the side, night sweats, &c. &c.

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

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

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE. Colors the Hair, and not the Skin.

This dye may be applied to the hair over night, turning the lightest RED or GREY HAIR to a dark brown, and by repeating a second night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, without the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or perfect black; with a positive assurance that the dye, if applied to the skin, will colour it. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair. Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as one can easily test.

These facts are warranted by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated Chemist, Dr. COMSTOCK, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and other works, and School Books, well known and widely celebrated by the public.

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

CARLETON Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle.

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

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

Caution to be carefully read and remembered. A counterfeit of this celebrated Juno Cordial has lately been issued, having the name of LEVI JUDSON on the wrapper. Remember that the counterfeit has the name of Levi Judson on the wrapper, and the genuine has NOT his name on the wrapper. JUDSON & CO., No. 9, John St., N. York. Agents in America. Established in 1844.

CARLTON'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES, &c.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and in the private practice in our country by an immense number of individuals and families, first and most certainly for the cure of the PILES, and also extensively and effectually as to bulimic eruptions unless where its effects are witnessed, Externally in the following complaints: For Dropsy - Treating extraordinary absorption at once. Smellings - Reducing them in a few hours. Rheumatism - Acute or Chronic, giving immediate ease. Sore Throat - By Cancers, Ulcers, or Colds. Group and Whooping Cough - Externally and over the chest.

All Sprains, Sprains and Burns, Curing in a few hours. Sores and Ulcers - Whether fresh or of long standing, and never sore.

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

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

CAUTION - All the above named articles are sold only in New York, by Comstock & Brother, No. 9 John St. Sold wholesale for the Proprietor in Nova Scotia at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Halifax; in Windsor by Mrs. Wiley, in Dartmouth by D. Farrell, and by one agent in every town in N. S. and N. B. Enquire for Comstock's Almanac for 1852 which is given to all gratis. 105 July 13.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

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

EDDY OR SANDPOINT LIGHT, A Beacon Light on Eddy or Sandpoint on the West side of the South entrance to the Strait of Canso, and is distinguished by Two White Lights horizontally placed 25 feet above sea level, the East and West Lights being 15 feet square painted White with a Black diamond on the Seaward side. The point is Shoal - Eastwardly of the Light nearly 200 fathoms, but the Northwest of it is bold water, and good anchorage. The Tides are irregular and very rapid round the point.

The following Bearings by Compass may assist vessels passing through the Strait: From the Light to Cape Hogan, S 80° W. " " to Western head land which intercepts the Light, S 10° E. " " to Bear Island, N 32° W. " " to Pirate Cove, N 34° W. " " to Mill Creek, N 39° W.

Latitude 45° 31' North Longitude East (11° 15' West. Var. 14° 30' W.

ARICHAET BEACON. A Beacon Light on Point Arichat on the East side of the Southern entrance to Arichat Harbour. The Building is square, painted White and shows a White Light 34 feet above sea level, rise and fall 6 feet. The point is bold to and the following are the bearings of the principal Head Lands: From the Light to Cranberry Island, Light over Winging Point, S 83° E. " " to Winging Point, S 55° W. " " to Ragged Head North shore, Chebucto Bay, N 79° W. " " to Manning Island, East side of Entrance to Strait of Canso in one with Jersey Island Reef, N 48° W. " " Little Arichat Head, N 40° W.

Latitude 45° 29' N. Lon. 61° 2' West - Variation 1° 30' W.

HORTON BLUFF LIGHT. A Beacon Light on Horton Bluff in the Basin of Mines 95 feet above sea level high water, (rise and fall 40 to 45 feet.)

The Building is square painted White stands 60 feet from the Bluff and shows a White Light which may be seen in clear weather over the greatest part of the Basin of Mines; after passing Cape Blomidon and above the Five Islands and up Windsor River until intercepted by the continuation of the Bluff to the Southward of it.

Course to Boat Island, entrance of Cornwallis River, N 14° W. " " Cape Blomidon, N 2° W. " " Partridge Isd (Parishero), N 2° E. " " Largest of Group of Five Islands, N 38° E. " " West side of River or continuation of Bluff, S 25° E.

Halifax, Dec. 1851. Signed S. CUNARD, J. P. MILLER, J. McNAB.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. THE Commissioners of Light Houses give Notice that a Beacon or Harbour Light has been erected on Admiralty Head on the West side of the Entrance of Port Medway, and is now in operation. The Building is square painted White with Black Square in the Centre of the Seaward side, and shows a plain white Light forty-four feet above the sea level (rise and fall 6 feet) and will be visible in clear weather from Cape L'Anse-au-Loup and Palmerston Bay Eastwardly, and seaward, north shut in by the main land westwardly. It stands within thirty fathoms of the shore which is bold to.

The following bearings by Compass are given to assist vessels making the Harbour: From the Light to the Outermost headland, Westwardly, S 25° W. " " to Long Cove Breakers, S 17° W. " " to North West Breaker, S 22° E. " " to South East Fryng pag, S 60° E. Island & S.E. Breaker in one, S 90° E.

The Islands and Ledges on the East side of Entrance are on line of these courses: From Light to LaHave Rock, N 72° E. " " to point of Indian Island, N 77° E. " " to Cape LaHave over the point of Indian Island, N 76° E.

Lat. 44° 5' N - Lon. 64° 34' W. Variation 14° 45' W. Portmedway, Nov. 1, 1851. S. CUNARD, J. P. MILLER, J. McNAB, Commissioners of Light Houses.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. NOW opening at the STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE, a variety of FANCY GOODS, viz: - Toy Tea Sets, Dessert de Chimney Ornaments, Toilette Bottles, Figures in endless variety. Named and Exhibition Brugs, Crystal Stands, Glass Dishes and Cake Stands, &c., suitable for Christmas Presents. CLEVERDON & Co., 152 GRANVILLE STREET. Store near the Ordnance Gate. December 20. Wes. & Ath. 4w.

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

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Founded 1843, Capital £100,000 Stg.

Chief Office, 48 Moorgate Street, Bank, London.

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

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

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

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

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

6th. No assurance money, or fees of any kind, nor any charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the Stamp.

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

The attention of the Public is requested to the above liberal terms of the "STAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION," the business of which is fast increasing. Pamphlets and all Books supplied, and every information given on application to the Agent or Med. Examiner. R. S. BLACK, M.D., DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner. Jan. 17th, 1851. Agent.

NEW YEAR - 1852. Extensive Sale of Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, &c. AT THE HALIFAX CLOTHING STORE, No. 4, ORDNANCE ROW, BY CHARLES S. NAYLOR, COMMENCING this morning, and continuing daily until the whole of the large Stock now on hand may be disposed of - comprising upwards of 300 Felt, Beaver, Whittier, Cloth, Desklin, Felt and other Sack, Cheviot, Paletot, Hunting and Frock COATS, KEELING JACKETS, TROUSERS and VESTS by the hundred, Shirts, Drawers, Braces, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, in fact every article necessary for Men's wear, together with a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Paletots, Baysas, Waistcoats, &c.

ALSO - A Full Assortment of TAILORS' TRIMMING. The whole of the above Stock is now offered for sale, either wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices for Cash, in order to make room for a new stock for the spring, and as economy is the order of the day, persons in want of any of the above articles would do well to call, and examine for themselves. Clothing of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in good style. January 3. Wes. & Ath. 11s.

EX STEAMER EUROPA. Fresh supply of Soaps and Perfumery. Patey's Windsor and Honey Soaps, Hendri's genuine Brown Windsor, Patey's fancy soaps in great variety, Burton's and Patey's Sand Balls.

FOR SHAVING. Patey's Naval and Military, Patey's Almond Cream Translucent Tablets and sticks, Oclephane, assorted sizes. PERFUMERY. Bayley's Ess. Roguet; Hendri's Mondetia and Yobena; Atkinson's Jockey Club.

ALSO - Bandoline; Perry's Balm; (Glossian Cream); Vegetin ble Cream; Tortois Dressing Combs; Ivory and India Rubber Rings for children; Violet Powder; Cachou Aromaticque; Godfrey's Extract; Proust's and Butler's Court Plaster. ROBT. G. FIAHER, Nov. 1. 133, Granville street.

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital \$150,000 Safely Invested.

INSURES on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, &c., at the lowest rates of premium compatible with safety; and on all insurable lives at rates of premium far below that of any English or Scotch Company, and all Policy holders participate in the profits of the Company, which have hitherto amounted to 45 to 50 per cent. on the amount paid in, and divided annually.

Blank, complete and every information furnished by R. S. BLACK, Esq., M.D., DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner. 133, Granville street.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. The Subscriber informs the Public, that he is Agent or the sale of the above excellent Compound, in this Province, and invites those desiring 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 agents of their rival in the United States are publishing from time to time.

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

1852. Staffordshire House. 1852. 500 Crates Earthenware. THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their friends and the public in general to their extensive stock of FARTHERWARE, CHINA & GLASSWARE, which during the winter months they will dispose of at unprecedented low prices, to make room for their spring goods. Country Merchants who are in the habit of getting their Goods in weighing time, would do well to give us a call. Our stock is replenish with every useful article for House keeping. No charge for Package or Packing. Jan. 17. CLEVERDON & Co.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. BY recent arrivals from England, Scotland, and the United States, the Subscriber has completed his full importations of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SPECIES, DRUGS, GLASSWARE, and all such articles as are usually kept in similar establishments, which he offers for sale at the lowest market price. Nov. 22. JOHN NAYLOR, 152 Granville Street.

Fire Proof Building To Let. THE North Store in Acadia corner, adjoining the Subscriber's EARthenware Warehouse, is being a first rate stand for business - rent moderate. Also the new Brick Building in Washington's Lane, suitable for a Grocery or a Warehouse for storing Goods. For further information inquire of CLEVERDON & Co. Jan. 17.

BOARD AND LODGING. A FEW respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated on reasonable terms, at the residence of the Subscriber, Brunswick Terrace, opposite the Universal Church. Feb. 11. JOHN McALLISTER.

FOR SALE!!!
 THE SUBSCRIBER is authorized to sell by private contract the "Business Stand" in Kentville, at present occupied by himself.
 It consists of about one-third of an acre of land, on which there is a good and new dwelling house, store, and out building; also, a well of excellent water.
 Should the above not be disposed of before Thursday, April 1st, it will be let by public auction on that day, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the term of one year.
 EDWARD A. TUPPEL
 Kentville, Feb. 23rd, 1852. Wes. 41., p4.

AMERICAN
Temperance Life Insurance Company,
 Capital \$100,000.
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
MUTUAL COMPANY.
 Incorporated by the State of Connecticut, and officially approved by the Comptroller of Public Accounts.
J. Burton, Agent for Nova Scotia.

THE friends of Temperance in the above State have recently procured a Charter for a Life Insurance Company, with a view to insure the lives of Temperance men, by themselves, that they may secure the advantages of their temperance principles, without being subject to pay losses incurred by intemperance.
 It is a well settled fact in the history of Life Insurance Companies that full twenty-five per cent. of their losses are traceable to the remote or direct influence of alcoholic stimulants upon the human system. Total abstinence men, if insured in common with men who habitually use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, of course are compelled to share in paying losses incurred by this practice. They do not insure them upon an equality with other men.
 It is the design of our Company to insure none but temperance men, and to give them the full benefits of their temperance principles, both in the reduced rates of insurance and the full earnings of the Company, after deducting expenses. We have herewith appended our table of rates. It will be seen that they are twenty-five per cent. lower than the rates of most mutual Companies. Our premiums are to be paid in cash, but if upon our present rates, it shall be found that abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, shall make a greater difference in the value of life, than we have estimated, the insured receive the full benefit, for we propose paying all profits in cash annually, after the usual fund of \$200,000 has accumulated.
 In this Company those who are insured for life, and thus propose to share the profits of the business, not only have the same security furnished by the best conducted Mutual Companies, but they have the entire earnings of the Company on the low rates, after deducting expenses; and in addition they receive every dollar of the capital (\$100,000) is liable for the payment of losses. This, we believe, affords abundant security to the public, and presents decided advantages over any other Company in the country, for there is none to our knowledge, organized upon this plan.

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MEMBER REFERRED FOR HALIFAX, N. S.
ALEX. F. SAWYERS, M. D.
 The Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above valuable and popular Institution, for Nova Scotia, is now prepared to receive proposals for insurance from any part of the Province, at his Office, No. 40 Bedford Row, Halifax, where Prospectuses, Blanks, and any further information can be obtained.
J. BURTON, Agent.
 Halifax, N. S., January 1, 1852.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.
 The R. M. Steamer *America* from Liverpool arrived on Wednesday night last at this port.—The following are the principal items of intelligence:—
 The resignation of the Russell Cabinet is announced, in consequence of being defeated by Lord Palmerston's amendment to the Premier's Militia Bill, 136 to 125.
 Lord John Russell's new Reform Bill is unpopular with all parties.
 Lord Cowley succeeds Lord Normanby as Ambassador to the French Republic.
 The feeling of uneasiness in the public mind, respecting the national defences, has found a loud echo in the House of Commons. The provisions of the new Militia Bill, in one of the details of which the Ministry has suffered defeat, stipulates that the first year the force will amount to 80,000, in the second year to 100,000, in the third year to 120,000, and in the subsequent years it is not intended to be enlarged, unless some special emergency should arise. A fifth of the number ballotted for will be enrolled. The period of service is to be four years, with an extension to five years in case of necessity. During each year the drilling will extend from fourteen to twenty-eight days.

Provision is also made to enable persons to volunteer, and for the number thus drafted into the regular army the district will be called upon to raise the deficiency for the militia. Instead of the officers of the new force being appointed as in former times, by the Lord-Lieutenants of Counties, the crown, under the new arrangement, will nominate a third and the Lord-Lieutenants two-thirds of the officers. The object is to secure the services of many half-pay officers.
 The new expedition in search of Sir John Franklin will leave England about the middle of April.
 Mr. Layard, well known by his discoveries at Nineveh, has been appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Rev. Mr. Birch, late tutor to the Prince of Wales, has been presented by His Royal Highness with £5,000, out of the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall.
 The Right Hon. Edward Lord Stanley, of Alderley, has been appointed, by Her Majesty, Vice President of the Committee of Council for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations.
 Mr. Charles Barry has had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by Her Majesty.

The people of Skye are said to be in the greatest state of excitement, a gold mine having been discovered on the banks of the River Stenschol, in Waterish.
 A travelling tinker of the name of Stewart has converted some of the gold into rings! It is added that samples of the metal have been sent to Edinburgh.

The *United Service Gazette* understands that Mr. Charles More, the eminent ship-builder of Blackwall, has challenged the Americans to run a vessel against any they can produce, for a thousand guineas. The tonnage of the ships to be from 50 to 300 tons.
 Upwards of 55,000 of the male inhabitants of Glasgow have already signed the Anti-Maynooth petition.

It is stated that the Government have resolved to organize a special department at the Board of Trade, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the existing schools of design and aiding art education generally as applied to manufactures.
 Nearly £2,000 have been subscribed at a meeting in Leeds for the Holmfirth sufferers. Her Majesty has also given £150; and about £1000 have been subscribed at a meeting held at the London Tavern, for the same purpose.

The Paris correspondents of the London Journals write that the 22nd ult. was to be a "great day in the history of France." The general belief was that on that day a fresh coup d'état was to take place at Lyons, under the auspices of Gen. Castellan. Every body believed that on that day Louis Napoleon would declare himself Emperor. The *Times* states that the Emperor of Russia, hitherto deemed favourable to the Prince President's imperial and despotic designs, has intimated his displeasure at several of the decrees that have recently been issued.

The authorities in Paris have resolved upon severe measures for suppressing nocturnal attacks on soldiers, which have become frequent.
 France has entered in confidential negotiations with several States of Italy for forming a confederation of those States under the protectorate of the Republic.
 The Belgian Government has ordered an increase of 5000 men to the army; and the Chamber is about to apply for a credit of six millions of francs for the formation of an entrenched camp in the environs of Antwerp, and to put into defence the *Tete de Flandres*.

The Holy Congregation of the Rites was investigating the titles to sanctity, previous to their canonisation of the Venerable Gerard Majella, the Venerable Stephen Bellesino, and the Venerable Sister Maria Crocifissa.
 A serious affair has taken place on the coast of Africa, at the port Lagos, in the centre of the Bight of Benin. In consequence, however, of one of our steamers taken the ground, the batteries fired upon her, and in the fight which ensued, the British loss amounted to 15 killed and 75 others more or less dangerously wounded.

By the news from India up to the 17th ult., from Bombay, and from Hong Kong to the 30th of Dec., we learn that disputes with the Burmese have ended by the Governor-General having obtained complete redress and satisfaction. From the statements made in the House of Lords which the Indian papers did not give, we learn that the origin of our claim was to obtain indemnity for insults and injuries to which British merchants had been subjected at the hands of the Governor of Rangoon.
 Nearly five hundred houses have been destroyed by fire at Hong Kong, China. Col. Tompkins and Lieut. Sagg of the Royal Artillery came to their death, by blowing up a house with gunpowder, which exploded before it was expected so to do.
 The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have authorised the admission of Colt's fire arms, intended for the instruction of workmen in England, and for sale to officers in Her Majesty's service.
 It is calculated that there is every year expended in Ireland from £900,000 to £1,000,000 in wages for sewed muslin, and from £300,000 to £400,000 annually in wages for plain muslin, and that employment is given by both branches to about 400,000 individuals.

Items.
 The latest accounts of the state of affairs at the Cape of Good Hope are discouraging.
 The powder magazine at Lowdon, Sweden, containing 2800 kegs of powder, exploded on the 24th January.
 The criminal who attempted the life of the Queen of Spain was executed on 7th February.
 The Bank of England has reduced the rate of gold to standard.
 Accounts from the Australian gold regions continue to be very flattering. Supplies were shortly expected in England from that quarter.
 Two hundred French Officers, it is said, are to be put on half pay on account of their Orleansian leanings.

The confiscation decree of Louis Napoleon is very offensive to the army.
 There are rumours of a secret understanding between the French and Austrian governments.
 £240,000 per annum is talked of as the civil list which the Senate is asked to vote for the French President.
 King Kamehameha of the Sandwich Islands has been elected President of the South Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

According to the census of 1850, there were 3,650,900 coloured people in the United States; of these 3,180,000 are slaves.
 The length of the Mississippi River, including all its branches, is said to be 51,000 miles; and it admits of more than 20,000 miles of navigation.
 The *Maine Cultivator* says—A gentleman who has for years been afflicted with a cancer in his face, informs us that he has been effectually cured by simply bathing it three or four times a day with brandy and salt.

Fifty-nine thousand and two hundred persons left the ports of the United Kingdom in the last ninety-two days of 1851.
 In Ancona, Rome, the guillotine is in preparation, so that the inhabitants apprehend they will soon have to witness some sanguinary work.
 The *North American* states that Ledru Rollin, and other French refugees of his party now in London, are about to remove to Canada.

CHILE.—Letters have been received at Boston from Copiapo, Chili, dated Dec. 30; which states that on the Friday previous an attack was made on that city by the rebel troops, who succeeded in overturning the existing Government. The new Railroad from Cadeira to Copiapo has been seized by the rebels. Coquimbo was still in the hands of the insurgents. At Ovala, a few citizens, to the number of twenty, defended themselves with great bravery from the attack of two hundred miners, who entered the city for the purpose of robbery and murder. A few were put to death, and the remainder made their escape.
 In the South, Traza has been restored, as before stated. Six hundred insurgents were drowned in the River.

JAMAICA.—The Island was generally healthy and trade good. Holders of Flour were asking 32s.; Pork 60 a 94.
MARKETS. NEW YORK, March 1.—Flour dull and drooping; sales 3500 brls at \$1.75 a 4 3/4 for State, and \$1.94 for Ohio; Southern Flour is lower.

ENTERPRISE.—A fine large steam machinery has recently been erected at Windsor by Messrs. Curry, DeWolfe & Co. By the help of lathes, circular saws, saws for crooked work, planing machine, spoke machine, and a variety of other labour-saving machinery, the owners of the establishment can make at short notice and low rates, all the furniture and agricultural implements that we are now importing from the United States. This is a great improvement, and we trust that the projectors of the enterprise may be amply rewarded.—*Colonist*.

To Correspondents.
 We inform a New Brunswick Correspondent, that the next *Nova Scotia District Meeting* will be held in Halifax, to commence on the first Thursday in June.
 The article referred to by a Correspondent at Sackville, N. B., will appear, if possible, in our next number.
 No. 2 of "Religious Training of the Young" in our next.
 Articles by the last mail too late for this number.
Letters and Monies Received.
 (See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)
 Rev. G. W. Tuttle, (2 new subs.), Rev. W. C. Beals, (new sub.), Rev. W. McCarty, (new sub.), Rev. R. Smith, (3 new subs.), Mr. George Henderson, Digby, (new sub.), Rev. H. Hoop, Senr. (2 new subs.), Rev. W. C. Beals, (40s.), Rev. T. F. Gaetz, (40s.)

Marriages.
 At Manchester, County Guysborough, 17th inst. by Rev William McCarty, Mr JESSE NICKERSON, of New Harbour, to Mrs RUTH COCHRAN, of the former place.
 At Amherst, on the 28th February, by the Rev W C Beals, Mr JOHN CALVIN LUSBY, to Miss MARY EMERSON, daughter of Gilbert Parody, Esq., all of the above named place.
 On the 7th of February, at Westport, by Rev Peter Murray, Capt. CHARLES BEVLEY, to Miss JANE RICH, at Locke's Island, on the 8th ult., by the Rev James Parker, BRYAN SPENCER, Esq., of Wilnot, to ANNE, daughter of the late Samuel Locke, Esq.

Deaths.
 On Monday, 1st inst. in the 65th year of her age, Mrs Hannah HICKLET, widow of the late Capt John Hicklet of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment.
 At Maccan Mountain, on the 23rd inst. Lavinia, daughter of Mr Wm Lodge, aged 7 years.
 On Thursday, 26th ult. aged 80 years, Mrs. AGNES LARDEAW, daughter of the late Rev James Scott, of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland, and widow of the late Rev John Baillie, of Macquidobbit.
 At Windsor, Feb 10, Adelaide N. O'BRIEN, after a long illness, which she bore with patient resignation to the divine will, aged 26 years.
 At Windsor, Feb 23, Eunice JENKINS, aged 20 yrs.
 At Kingston, Aylesford, Jan 23, ESTELLA, infant daughter of Mr F C Wheelock, aged 18 months.
 At the Poor's Asylum, March 7, John CARTER, (coloured) a native of the United States.

Shipping News.
PORT OF HALIFAX.
ARRIVED.
 FRIDAY, 27th.—Brigt Adm, Lybald, Boston, 40 hrs to B Wier & Co, and others; brig Nova Scotia, Hawkins, Matanzas, 16 days, to Sailer & Twining; brig Plato, Lawrence, St Johns, P.R., 16 days, to J Strachan Hector, Rogers, Port au Basque, 13 days—La Polle, 9 days, to B Wier & Co; Jasper, Banks, Barrington, 17 hrs.
 SATURDAY, 28th.—Brigt Vield, Kendrick, Matanzas, 11 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; Garthud, McKay, Boston, 24 days, to C. D. Hunter.
 MONDAY, March 1.—Packet schr Sarah Ann, Acker, from Lunenburg, to order; Pkt brig Halifax, Meagher, returned from sea.
 TUESDAY, 2nd.—schr Susan Stofis, Nixon, Odessa, N.Y., 10 days, via Jedre, to J & M Tobin—put into Jedre yesterday morning—left yesterday.
 WEDNESDAY, 3rd.—Brigt Starr, Meagher, Matanzas, via Shoal Bay, to John Whitman; schr Victoria, Holt, St Johns, P.R., 17 days, to T Bolton (2 days off the harbour); brig Dandy Jim, bound to Boston, returned from sea.
 THURSDAY, 4th.—R M Steamship Ospray, Corbin, St Johns, N.F., 31 days, to S Cunard & Co; brig Violet, Crowl, Matanzas, 16 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; R M S Cambria, Boston.

CLEARED.
 February 28.—Dandy Jim, Vignoon, Boston, by Fairbanks & Allison; John C. Archibald, Martell, Boston, by J & M Tobin; Antonette, Dolby, Kingston, Jan, by Thos Bolton.
 March 1.—Mary Jane, Gallant, Boston, by J & M Tobin.
 March 2.—brig Loyalist, Pugh, Jamaica—G & A Mitchell; brig Pomona, McKay, New York—B Wier & Co and others.
 March 3.—Adah, Wright, Boston—B Wier & Co.
MEMORANDA.
 Liverpool, N.S., 25th ult, brig Sprax, Dumstick, from St Johns, N.F., to Boston, put in with loss of mate.
 New York, 23rd inst, arrived, Hibernia, McFarlane, Halifax. Brig Savannah to leave for Halifax 26th.
 St John, N.B., 18th ult, arr brig Walton, Davison, 80 Thomas, 21 days.
 Brig Ranger reports, at Cienfuegos, barque Appoline, Stanton, for London; brig Selbin, Duque, to sail in 3 days; and brig Velocity, Burke, to sail in 5 or 6 days, both for Halifax; brig Voyager, Duque, to sail in 10 days for Baltimore; brig L'Empereur, for N York, and brig Maude, Jones, to sail in 5 days.
 Boston, 23rd ult, arr schr Coleraine, Moore, Cornwallis via Newport; John Clement, Moore, Cornwallis; 24th, James McNab, Cape Havien, St Domingo.
 Holmes Hole, 22nd ult, sd schr Anna B, having in tow Br schr En Avant, for Edgartown, to go on the Railway for repairs.
 Philadelphia, Feb 2d.—Br Indus, Davy, hence; Margaret, Sterling, do—sold cargoes, No 2 macanai at \$5 a 3—per telegraph.
 At Tobasa, 29th ult.—Dr. brig Mountstainer, Hall, loading for New York.
 British schr which went ashore at Cattybank 16th ult, has been got off and towed to New Bedford—100 bbls flour have been saved—went ashore 29th. (Some vessel reported ashore near Cape Cod—supposed to be the Envyat.)
 Boston (per tel) March 2.—arr'd, John Eason, Curry, Halifax.
 Kingston, Jan., Feb 28.—arr'd, Mass, Halifax; s'dg Fulton, Eaba; Lycin, New York.—Markets as last quoted—but dry fish and herrings becoming scarce.
 St Johns, N.F., 21st ult—arr brig Nisibis, Costello, Halifax, 31 days; 2nd inst, schr Zebina, Burke, Boston, 10 days.
 Barbadoes, 2d ult—arr, brig Lady Maxwell, Campbell, Halifax, 23 days—to sail for Demerara for a market. Codfish retailing at \$2.00.
 St John's P. R., Jan. 25th.—arr'd brig Lilly, Owen, Wilmington—sailed for St. Jago de Cuba.
 Pernambuco, Jan. 21st.—brig Charlotte, Thomas, to sail 5th for New York.
 At Mauritius, Dec. 15th—barque Otter, Fox, hence, 87 days.
 Malta, 5th ult.—arr'd brig Saguna, Boston.
 Antigua, about 23th Jan.—Crd \$3, Mackerel \$5.50; Demerara, Jan.—Codfish \$24, Mackerel, \$7.
 Steamship Ospray, reports—arr'd hence at St John's 25th ult., 31 days.
 Schr. Victoria, reports—brig Phoenix, had just arr'd at Mayaguez from St Thomas—(probably Petrel, Crockett, hence.)