

COTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

(From the London Watchman.)

Decline of Popery in Tahiti.

Between Romish conversion and the instrument whereby this conversion is accomplished, there is an admirable and most complete agreement. One of the most recent illustrations of this agreement is furnished from the Sandwich Islands. The workmen are missionaries and slaves. The implements are brandy and cannon. The work is drunkenness, mortality, and dissent. Gunpowder is indeed a mighty agent. By its explosions insurrection was put down last year in Paris, liberty in Rome, and Roman assistance at Honolulu; but all appearances foretell the revival of insurrection in France, liberty in the Roman States, and native independence in Tahiti. To that island we invite attention.

The cowardly proceedings of the ex-King of the French towards Queen Pomare are so indelibly written in the memory of England, that a single reference to it is enough. The grand object to be attained was to establish in Polynesia, the first and fairest field of modern Missionary enterprise, a power antagonist to Protestantism, and to cherish a spirit of crusade, satisfy a national propensity, and conciliate the priestly party. The point seemed to be compassed. A hybridous association, half mercantile, half priestly, calling itself the *Societe de l'Océanie*, undertook to keep up a trading connection between France and Oceania, on such a safe principle as might not endanger any ecclesiastical fund; a precaution suggested by the former failure of a vast commercial establishment of Jesuits in Martinique, some years ago, when the Parliament compelled the society of Jesus to pay the debts of the insolvent firm of father Lavallette. The Jesuitical method was again pursued; several merchant ships, the property of this new society, are now on the waters, conditions favourable to their commerce and ulterior objects are demanded, together with exemptions from the French Missionaries and their schools from the control of native authorities, and the utmost facility, especially for the sale of ardent spirits as a means of demoralising the islanders down to a level with the devotees of the Parisian *faucongers*, or those of the Transversers. The more Christian Tahitians manfully resist these demands, and affirm that under French and Popish influence the population of their island diminishes at such a rapid rate, like the origines of great part of America, that they would be extinct in fourteen or fifteen years more. The Tahitians in general are so alive to the plot got up against their country by these trading Missionaries, lauded in France as gratefully as are their pseudo-charitable solidarities and fraternities in England, that they employ but one native word to express the kindred ideas of Papist, Frenchman, and Brandy, and pray to be delivered from all three. A curious report of M. De-Cars, master of the ship *Stella del Mare*—(the "Sea-Star," be it noted, is a symbol of the Virgin Mary)—in the service of the Society of Oceania, reveals the precarious position of those Popish emissaries after all their efforts.

"M. Lavaux, (the French Governor) received me politely, entertained me with his projects on Tahiti, and disclosed to me his plan of opposing English Protestantism by French Protestantism. He told me that he had written to the Minister in this sense, to ask for French Protestant Ministers to be sent out to him, considering that *the time for Catholicism is not yet come at Tahiti*, consequently, no more than two Catholic Missionaries were tolerated, under the title of *abominers* of the garrison, and under the condition that they should not endeavour to make proselytes among the savages. You may conclude from this, what is the disposition of the Governor towards our Society, whose religious object is found to be in opposition to his plan. In general, I found Tahiti far less flourishing than when I left it in 1818. The country, whose resources are equal to the consumption, seems to me to be exhausted, and little good is found to result from the direction of governors, who appear to think that the present establishment must sooner or later be abandoned, which destroys all confidence in the spirit of the colonists."

In other words—our last resource, the present representative of France, seeing that the Missionary Priests are hated, and have made his Government hated, prays to be rid of them, and has the cross-hat that French Protestant Missionaries should be employed to antagonise the English ones, and open the way for French Priests again, by or before the Greek Kalends. *The time for Catholicism is not yet come.* Let our Societies hear this and take courage. Let praying men persevere in supplication. Their intercessions for Tahiti begin to be answered; the Governor honestly confesses that "the time for Catholicism is not yet come; and both he and his predecessors have desisted of holding up their tri-colour much longer in view of the Tahitian savages! Nor is this all. The President of the United States, in his last Message to the Congress—a document far more marked with foreign diplomatic interest than any one preceding—plainly refers to Tahiti, as well as

to the Sandwich Islands, in a style of mild, yet firm disapprobation of the conduct of the "Sister Republic."

The French crusade against Protestantism in the Pacific is too feeble to be crowned with any thing more brilliant than a *corozoa*—the cap of a recanting penitent. The doings of the Priests and the Oceanian Society are confessed to be obnoxious to the natives of those islands, and are denounced to be offensive to the great commercial states of both hemispheres. God and man equally pronounce against the scheme, and we dare to hope, what the French Governor fears, that the Jesuitical settlement at Tahiti will soon be broken up.

(From the same.)

Schismatic Priests in Paris.

A novel, and by no means insignificant, combination of anti-papist clerical politicians has risen up in France, having at its front L'Abbe Chantome, already noticed by us. After the revolution of February, 1848, a Society "for the application of Christianity to social questions" placarded on the walls of Paris propositions adverse to the temporal power of the Pope. M. Chantome was one of its most zealous members at that time, and is now associated with several other ecclesiastics, so that there is a body of priests arrayed in direct opposition to the Archbishop and the Pope himself. Pius IX has addressed a brief to the Abbe, but instead of yielding submission, he perseveres in declaring that a letter from the Pope is nothing more than a private document. The Church, he and his colleagues argue, has not been assembled in council to decide whether or not its visible head should be a temporal sovereign, and therefore Pius has no means of pronouncing the mind of the Church. He, L'Abbe Leray, and the others, only play the same game as was played by the last Archbishop of Paris, and the clergy altogether, by appealing to popular opinion; those to prop up Romanism, those to pull it down.—Their arguments are drawn, as far as we see, from history; and, with premises of stubborn facts, their conclusion that, as the Czar makes a bad Pope, so the Pope makes a bad King, is no doubt incontrovertible. The whole subject, however, of temporal sovereignty is brought under discussion in Europe, and while they demonstrate in their way, that the Bishop of Rome is not the "King of Nations," it is to be hoped that better men will set forth, on higher authority, and with not inferior ability, *who is the HEAD OF THE CHURCH.* The fact, however, is intensely interesting, and may be overruled to engage the mind of France, after all, to a purely religious question. France could be serious in the age of Protestant reformation; her martyrs were as earnest as those of any other land; then, why may she not be serious again?

(From the same.)

Dr. Achilli and the Inquisition.

We had hoped to be able to announce to our readers this week the release of this persecuted servant of Christ. Our hope was not, however, a confident expectation, knowing as we do the inexhaustible machinations of Jesuitism. It would not be prudent to publish all we are informed of, but we say that by the visit of the friends to Rome, Achilli was completely cleared of the calumnious charges brought against him, charges having no foundation in truth, and never brought forward in Rome, though they were forwarded to Paris and England for the purpose of destroying all sympathy for Achilli there. We are aware also that the responsibility of the French Government for the arrest, though officially and decidedly denied, has been fully brought home, it being proved that the arrest took place in the name of the French Prefect, and that the late *Sherri* were aided by French soldiers in carrying off the prisoner.—The establishment of these facts, about the middle of December last, roused the authorities in Paris to more energetic measures, the Roman government gave way, and we believe consented to Achilli's release, provided a guarantee securing his removal from Italy should be furnished. No difficulty was found in obtaining this, and by the beginning of 1850 the prison doors of the good man ought to have been thrown open. Some new obstruction has however arisen, not in Paris, not in England, not in Rome, but we have reason to conclude in Portugal.—Meanwhile, the friends of Achilli are not idle; on Monday a deputation had a most encouraging interview with the French Charge d'Affaires in London, and last evening Lord Palmerston received most kindly the Honorable A. Kincaid, L. J. Touma, Esq., the Revs. R. W. Diddin and G. Scott, as a deputation on the same subject. The parties concerned will now be respectfully but distinctly told, that while great forbearance has been manifested by British Christians, it will be impossible longer to repress the pent-up feelings of righteous indignation strongly and extensively experienced. For a few days, however, more patience must be exercised, and we earnestly love fervent prayer

will be offered, that the key so obstinately grasped at Portici may be brought to open the prison door of St. Angelo, and the captive of the Inquisition be set free. The 12th chapter of Acts abounds rich encouragement to such prayer.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

The Boy and the Man.

THERE lived in the city of Boston, some years ago, a portrait-painter whose name was Mr. Copley. He did not succeed very well in business, and he concluded to come to England to try his fortune there. He had a little son whom he took with him, whose name was John Singleton Copley.

John was a very studious boy, and made such rapid progress in his studies that his father sent him to college. There he applied himself so closely to his books, and became so distinguished a scholar, that his instructors predicted that he would make a very eminent man.

After he graduated he studied law; and when he entered upon the practice of his profession his mind was so richly stored with information, and so highly disciplined by his previous education, that he almost immediately obtained celebrity. One or two causes of very great importance being intrusted to him, he managed them with so much wisdom and skill as to attract the admiration of the whole British nation.

The king and his cabinet seeing what a learned man he was, and how much influence he had acquired, felt it to be important to secure his services for the government. They therefore raised him from one post of honour to another, till he was created Lord High-Chancellor of England—the very highest post of honour to which any subject can attain; so that John Singleton Copley became Lord Lyndhurst.

About sixty years ago he was a little boy in Boston. His father was a poor portrait-painter, hardly able to get his daily bread. Now, John is one of the most distinguished men in talent and power in the House of Lords, and regarded with reverence and respect by the whole civilized world. This is the reward of industry. The studious boy becomes the useful and respected man.

Had John Singleton Copley spent his school-boy days in idleness, he would probably have passed his manhood in poverty and shame. But he studied in school when other boys were idle; he studied in college when other young men were wasting their time; he ever adopted for his motto, "*Ultra pergere*," (*Press onward*),—and low rich has been his reward!

Proverbial Philosopher.

It is a most fatal mistake which many parents are in, that the faults of children are of little consequence; yet it is the very same disposition which makes a child or a youth passionate, fierce or revengeful, which in the man produces murder, perjury, and the most atrocious crimes.

Virtue is both a title and an estate; a title the most exalted, because it is God who confers it; an estate the most rich, because it endures forever. Envy may not derogate the title, because it is written in the book of heaven; and fraud cannot diminish the estate, because no sin can reach it.

He that thinks himself injured, let him say, "Either I have deserved this, or I have not. If I have, it is a judgment; if I have not, it is an injustice; and the deed of it has more reason to be ashamed of than the sufferer."

It may afford some encouragement to a mind in distress to remember, that the narrowest part of a defile is often nearest the open field. We can easily believe what we wish; but we have a wonderful facility in raising doubts against those duties which thwart our inclinations.

Religious controversy sharpens the understanding by the subtlety and remoteness of the topics it discusses, and braces the will by their infinite importance. A man's best friends are often found among those who were total strangers to him, and his worst enemies among his own kindred.

Habitual reflection on the uncertainty of time, tends greatly to fortify the mind against the snares both of prosperity and adversity. There is no condition of human life so high as to be beyond the reach of the arrows of affliction.

Every friend is at the same time a sun and a shadow; he attracts and follows.

Prayers made in the time of affliction require a better memory than people can only possess.

In marriage, mental accomplishments should be preferred to those which are exterior.

The Religious Newspaper.

The following passage from a recent sermon by a Congregational pastor, was communicated to the Independent:

"I think that the religious newspaper should

be included in this class of safeguards. Take, for example, the ablest and best of those evangelical weeklies which are now circulating in New England. What labour, what energy, are collected in the production of a single number! What tact in selecting, condensing, arranging! How many items of deep, practical interest! What instructive suggestions of Christian experience; what brilliant gems of thought; what precious records of the descent of the Spirit; what thrilling tidings of the old world; what rich foreign correspondence, letting us into the sides of distant nations; what compact, yet comprehensive, views of Divine providence! The workings of how many vigorous minds may be discerned upon those four ample pages! Indeed, these weeklies may not inaptly be regarded as a *moving panorama of the world*, differing from ordinary panoramic views in the fact that they keep up with unceasing changes, and means of improvement placed within the reach of the young, which, in my judgment, will accomplish so much for their hearts and intellects as the habitual and thorough reading of an able evangelical weekly. It would be a marvel to find a youth confirmed in habits of such reading, who is addicted to vice or lacking in intelligence."

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

Elastic Chest Expanding Braces.

(From Dr. Fitch on Consumption.)

Every body knows that the form of the bust—by which term I mean the upper half of the body, from the waist—is that of a triangle; the base of the triangle is a line from the point of one shoulder to the other. The smaller part of the waist is the point or apex end of the triangle. The greatest beauty of the bust depends on having the greatest possible width from one shoulder to the other, on a line with the neck and shoulders,—and least flat with the back, and perpendicular behind. Many ladies—who have greatly rounded the shoulders, and brought them forward, and towards each other—hope to correct the fault by tying or lacing up the waist, so that it shall be very small, and thus restore the lost symmetry and beauty;—that is, they make one deformity, to obviate and cure the bad appearance of another. This bad and dangerous position of the shoulders has a most disastrous effect upon the chest, contracting it, and making it too small,—and injuring the lungs, and thus laying the foundation for thousands of consumptions, besides, utterly destroying the beauty of the female form.

Shoulder-braces are instruments of very old date, having been used in England and France for hundreds of years. In all parts of Europe, with the noble and educated classes, the remarks I have made, in the carriage of the head and neck, are fully appreciated, and have been understood for ages. Indeed, from observing these classes, all my ideas on these subjects have been fully confirmed. In many boarding-schools in England, it is a part of the education of young persons, to provide that the shoulders, and carriage of the head and neck, &c. shall be perfectly erect and elegant. They know that stooping or rounded shoulders are alike destructive of elegance and health. Round and stooping shoulders are set down in England, as decidedly vulgar, marking ignoble descent, and denoting weakness and age.

Shoulder-braces were worn until the disposition to stoop is entirely overcome, and a perfect figure and character are fully established. They are universally worn by all classes that desire fine figures, or the rewards of them. The officers of the army cultivate in themselves, and in their men, the finest figures, and perfect position of the shoulders. They all wear shoulder-braces, more or less. The soldiers also wear them until the form is perfect. From the nobility and higher classes, and from the army, a taste for a fine figure and perfect position of the shoulders is diffused throughout all classes, both as a matter of taste, and as the very key to health and beauty. The effect of all manual labour, is to a greater or less degree, to throw the shoulders and arms upon the chest,—and from this results one half the fatigue of manual labour. With a vast many, the habit of stooping at labour is extended to periods of walking and sitting, and, finally, at all times, save in bed, the weight of the shoulders and arms is forced upon the chest,—and thus the individual always carries a sack upon his back,—and exactly the same effects are produced, as if a person were always to carry a burden equal in weight to the hands, arms, and shoulders, upon the back. Back-ache, pain in the shoulders, pain in the neck and spine, heat between the shoulders, are the frequent effects of bringing the shoulders forward. The occupation of many persons requires them to use one arm more than the other. This, long continued, is apt to make the shoulder of that arm weak, and to displace the shoulder-blade, causing it to grow out, and its inner edge to lift up, like a wing,—and, in a vast many cases, to change the spine to one

side, and bulging out the chest, and so on, in some places, thus producing, not only, and disease. Nearly every case of spine—between the shoulders, arises from the spine out of shape, or the bowing of all this is to wear spurs. The shoulders get into a round, or crook the spine.

National Education.

Several of the Presbyteries of the Church of Scotland have appointed a committee to watch over and report relative to the state of the part of certain bodies which attempt to wrest the parish schools of the Established Church. The Presbyteries of Penpont, in their resolutions on this subject, that it is the imperative duty of the young, and that any system of secular education, which is designed to meet with their uncomprehending, they also state, that while they view every constitutional means to maintain the supervision of the parochial schools, they are ready to concur in any plan for raising the status of the schools, or for otherwise improving a system whose main features, has proved so apt to draw forth the latent talent of the youth, and to form a religious, a loyal, and a people.

How to put out Fires in the Hold.

The following letter from the *London Watchman* contains information which will be most interesting to Captains of vessels and others. The owners of the *Calcutta* Grimsby means far extended, being five in the hold. The materials required are nothing more than a common chalk in the bottom connected with the deck by a small, two gallon bottle of sulphuric acid, the gallon of acid being poured down will generate a sufficient quantity of gas in which flame cannot exist, and any fire however large, will be extinguished in accordance with your rule, but which flame cannot exist in carbonic acid gas which is generated by the action of sulphuric acid on the chalk.

A Cheap Filter for Water.

A very simple method exists for purifying water after all the ways of using a large iron or tin, and filtering the water (by ascending sponge stuffed into the hole in the lower neck, using two pots—the lower half filled with charcoal and the upper half filled with sand) and with thin muslin—the upper one is to sink the flon of with it, and by a siphon. Nothing can be more easily obtained.

Give no Pain.

Breathe not a sentiment, say no word of an exhortation, or send a thrill of fear to the bosom. We are surrounded by words, which a word, a look, even, the look with a word. If you are anxious and expectant, of all that they are diligently, constantly, and never, be wiser or more, on a heavy heart, or show any joy that love to linger on a pleasure.

A Rich Retort.

It is said of the Marquis of T. when a young man and engaged to a drummer at his side, like a ball, which scattered his brains in motion. His eyes were at once fixed on the drum, and seemed to express superior officer observing him, so was intimidated by the sight, and manner to cheer his spirit. Young Marquis, with eagerness, am not frightened; I am only pleased to see any man with such a face ever came to be here?"

A New Illumination.

We were last night witnesses of an experiment, in the manufacture of gunpowder, remarkable in the history of the world. A new illumination was discovered by the late Mr. Thomas Parron, a student of the University of London, who had been employed in the manufacture of gunpowder, and had discovered a new method of illumination, which he called the "Parron Light." The new method was discovered by the late Mr. Parron, who had been employed in the manufacture of gunpowder, and had discovered a new method of illumination, which he called the "Parron Light." The new method was discovered by the late Mr. Parron, who had been employed in the manufacture of gunpowder, and had discovered a new method of illumination, which he called the "Parron Light."

advice, and with the consent of our friends there, began to hold meetings for prayer and other religious exercises, once or twice during every day of the week, in which he was very affectionately assisted by brother Hobb's and Mattart and others. It soon appeared that God was in the midst of them, displaying his almighty power in the awakening of thoughtless sinners, in the restoration of unhappy backsliders, and in the quickening and comforting of Christian believers. Of this work, there was no means of getting information to me, until the close of the week; of course, I had no opportunity of joining in it until the next week, having to preach at three different places on the next Sabbath. As soon as I could return from these places, I hastened to New London, and found our brethren all alive to God, the chapel, in the evening, crowded with people, and a very gracious influence pervading the assembly. Since then the good work has been going on, meetings being held, either for prayer or preaching, in different parts of the settlement almost every night. On Sunday and Monday last, I preached, administered the sacrament to about 70 persons, and received about 50 on trial. True, the weather was very unpropitious, nevertheless, the Chapel was filled. God was eminently present, and in the evening of Sunday, one individual professed to have been pardoned, and made happy in the love of God. It was one of the most blessed and profitable times to my own soul that I have experienced for many months.—Praise the Lord O my soul! O may these, who have been thus gathered to the fold of Christ, be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus with all his saints! If the good Lord should permit, we intend holding a similar series of meetings in the Bedeque New Chapel, to commence on Monday next. Preparatory thereto we are now engaged in holding meetings for prayer during every evening in the course of this week. May the Great Head of the Church be pleased to crown all these meetings with the most glorious results.

I think our dear friends here will enter heartily into the spirit of these meetings, being convinced that something more than ordinary efforts is especially necessary, at this time, to raise the church from that low state of religious feeling into which it has unhappily fallen.

I should have given you earlier information of the good work which has commenced in New London, only I was desirous of waiting a short time until I could gather those who wished to unite themselves to us, into the fold of the Society.

Yours truly,
J. B. STRONG.
Bedeque, P. E. I., Feby. 6, 1850.

For the Wesleyan.

Parliamentary Errors Corrected.

That the debates in our Provincial Assembly should be always devoid of sophistry were to expect more than is found to exist in other bodies similarly constituted. But when, in order to carry a favourable measure, or to give a colour of propriety to an unsound principle, there is either a display of gross ignorance, or of utter disregard to facts, it is important to guard the public against imposition by the presentation of truth. During the discussion on Tuesday last, on the Bill for Repealing the charter for King's College, the merits of denominational Colleges and Academies were brought under consideration. Referring to some observations made by the Attorney General, Mr. Henry asserted that the success of Harvard University was to be attributed to its being based upon a secular foundation, that is, to the exclusion of religious instruction and clerical influence from its educational course.

The utter erroneousness of this statement must appear from the fact that at its original establishment that Institution was placed on a religious foundation, and is still conducted on religious principles. In support of this statement may be adduced the following extracts from the *London Encyclopaedia*, which will be deemed better authority than the *ipse dixit* of the member for Sydney.

"This University, which is considered the most respectable in the United States, consists of several large, spacious, brick edifices. It is divided into six apartments, one appropriated for the library, two for philosophical apparatus, one for the museum, a fifth for a refectory, and the other for a Chapel." Now, it will appear to plain folks that "a Chapel" except for religious purposes, would be as useless

an apartment as a refectory" without food, or a library without books.

"This University was first instituted in 1636, and was no more than an academy, till in the two years after, in consequence of a donation left it by the Rev. Mr. Harvard, of Cambridge town, it was named Harvard College. In its first charter was contained a provision for the government of Massachusetts. The Governor, the Council, the Senate, the President of the university, and the Congregational Ministers of the adjoining towns, were overseers of the University." This looks very much like a denominational religious oversight.

In the *Wesleyan* of Dec. 23, you have given the address of Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts, delivered on the 20th of last June, on presenting to Dr. Jared Sparks the seal and keys, as President of that Institution. I beg leave to quote the following brief but telling sentences from that excellent address:

"Christianity is the only rock on which the character of man can now be built with safety. I am sure, sir, that its hopes and its principles, that its beautiful and sublime precepts, as illustrated in the wise teachings and the spotless life of its Divine author, will be leading topics of the instructions which the youth committed to your charge will daily receive from your lips."

From the appropriate reply of Dr. Sparks, I just give the following:—"When your Excellency speaks of the importance of a moral and religious education, your words must meet with a cordial response from every friend of youth, may from every friend of mankind. The principles, the vital truths, the practical rules of life, taught in the Divine Word, the doctrines and precepts of the Saviour, should be made in every institution of learning the cardinal elements from which all other instruction should spring. • • • May this religion be taught here in its purifying efficacy, left alike by those who teach and those who learn."

As reference is so frequently made by the opponents of religious education to the institutions of learning in the United States, and attempts made to create an impression that the religious element is there discarded, the people of this Province may learn from the above to what extent such references are to be relied upon. It is susceptible of clearest proof that the progress of opinion in the best educated States is decidedly in favour of religiously educated Seminaries, and time will show that the religious public of Nova Scotia are not prepared to abandon their children to visionary theorists, or to try on any extensive scale the hazardous experiment now sought to be forced upon them.

Feb. 20th, 1850. ER-NLOX.

For the Wesleyan.

Letters upon Education No. 1.

MR. EDITOR.—The educational question is assuredly one of the most important ones which can be presented to the public for consideration and settlement,—it concerns not only the improvement of the youth as individuals, but also, though more remotely, not less certainly, the advancement of the Province to honour and influence in the world. To it, then, should be given the most serious attention and the best thoughts, not only of the professed Philanthropist, Patriot and Statesman, but also of every person who has any interest in the future prosperity of Nova Scotia, and especially of every Parent throughout the length and breadth of the country. All should prepare themselves to take a part in its discussion, and each should feel some responsibility respecting its issue. His motto, which should be kept apart from all questions of mere high temporality, party politics, and is above them all, upon such a question as this of every class and profession should be, "equality of perfect liberty to form and utter his opinions, in order that truth may be ascertained and the best means employed to carry on the work."

You have, therefore, well done, Mr. Editor, to show your opinion, and to bring the subject as you have done in your articles editorially recently. Indeed you would have been recreant to your trust, had you in your commanding position, bearing the name of paragon Editors, or of excited Demagogues, preserved a cowardly silence at this juncture of time.

I have been led to devote much time and thought to an examination of the subject in all its bearings, since the agitation about it has, and having diligently employed every means in my power to ensure myself against erroneous conclusions upon any debatable point, I find great confidence in the correctness of my deliberately formed opinions—the results of that carefully conducted examination. These opinions are embodied in certain propositions. I beg leave to submit to the notice of all who possess the pages of the *Wesleyan*; and in doing so I feel, with your consent, pledged to you to permit future communications to users see that I justify an understating belief in the truth of the opinions expressed and limited by these propositions.

I. *Pro per* provision should be made by the Body Politic to secure the public, and a religiously conducted education for every youth in the community.

II. Education to be provided with the

children of men" as a rule, as well as intellectual, literary, and commercial preparation, in such a manner as to prepare them for the most useful and liberal professions.

III. A constant practical application of the religious element in the human constitution is especially important in all the plans and operations of the educational establishment, and the higher rank, which having duties, is something more than local accommodations, under the guardianship of those who must be removed, for the time being, from the parental roof.

IV. That in a country where different branches of the Christian Church exist, provision may be most easily, most satisfactorily, and most efficiently made to ensure a sufficient number of higher and rightly conducted educational Institutions, by extending Legislative sanction and additional assistance to Denominational enterprises.

Very truly,
A. WESLEYAN.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents must send their communications written in a legible hand, and unless they contain the names of new subscribers, or testimonials, from persons, and contract as in confidence, with their proper names and address.

The Editor holds not himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents—nor the prevalence of misdoctrines or rejecting articles offered for publication—and cannot pledge himself to return those not inserted.

Communications on business, and those intended for publication, when contained in the same letter, should, if practicable, be written on different parts of the sheet, so that they may be separated when they reach us.

Communications and Exchanges should be addressed to the Editor, Halifax, N. S.

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THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, February 23, 1850.

MR. HENRY'S BILL.

On Monday last, Mr. Henry's Bill for the withdrawal of the permanent Grant from Windsor College was before the House in Committee. Hon. J. W. Johnston, in order to ascertain the views of members on the subject of collegiate education, moved an amendment, that it was the duty of the Legislature to support Collegiate Education in the Province. The amendment was negatived, some members voting against it, so it was stated, not because they were opposed to the principle it avowed, considered as a distinct proposition, but on the ground of its being opposed to the resolution of Mr. Henry. The Hon. Provincial Secretary said he would propose at a future time, that a blank sum, to be hereafter filled up, should be given to the higher Institutions of learning, not as sectarian Institutions, but on the ground that they were already in existence, and were giving a good education to the youth. Nothing, however, was then decided, as, on the part of Mr. Johnston's amendment, the Committee adjourned for the purpose of referring the Hon. Attorney General and other friends of Windsor College an opportunity of favouring its claims.

The speech of the Hon. Speaker was singular in its cast. At one time, he said, if a grant were given to one of these Institutions, he would vote for extending grants to all. At another, if we understood him aright, he would allow the grant to Windsor College to remain two years and withdraw Legislative aid altogether from the other Denominational Institutions, intimating that such a course of policy would array the friends of these against King's, and then, with a good grace, the Legislature could give the long sought for grant to that College. We wonder that the Hon. Speaker could bring himself to shadow forth such an irregular course of action to the country! His original mind is good, but another mode of procedure. He would wish to withdraw the grants from all the Denominational Institutions for two or three years, in order, by the breaking up of

these Seminaries—a result which he, good man, fondly hopes will follow the adoption of such a measure—to clear the way for the establishment of one College—that one College to be located almost anywhere else than in Halifax. What will the friends of Dalhousie say to that? Were we to say as much, we might expect a decent lecture.—But what did really appear to us the strangest thing of any that occurred in the course of the debates on Monday, was, that the Hon. G. Young affirmed his determination to support his brother's views to withdraw Legislative support from all the present Collegiate and Academic Institutions, the Speaker having expressly included *Pictou Academy* among the obnoxious Seminaries which stood in the way of his one pet College! But from all we have seen and heard, our candid conviction is, that although the Hon. George Young would rejoice if those Denominational Institutions, to whose prosperity he is outrageously inimical, were prostrated to the ground at once, he has nevertheless some schemes in his own mind by which he believes he will be able to secure a Legislative grant of two hundred or two hundred and fifty pounds for the Academy at Pictou. We wish Pictou Academy well, but we do not wish to see it flourish in the ruins of other Institutions equally deserving; and though we could not be so presumptuous as to even seem to dictate to honourable members what course they should pursue, yet we hope they will narrowly watch the movements of the said member for Pictou. Fair play, an open, honest, straightforward, English, course of proceeding, we like, when a matter, so momentous as the one involved in the present discussion, is before the Legislature.

On Tuesday the debate on Mr. Henry's Bill was continued. Mr. Fulton moved an amendment, that the sum of five thousand pounds loaned to Dalhousie College should be recalled and paid into the Treasury for the general purposes of the Province. The object of the honourable gentleman was to test the sincerity of some of the members who professed an anxiety to place all on an equality by withdrawing the grant from King's. From various causes, the amendment was to fly an overwhelming majority. But this decision, it is said, does not indicate the real state of the feelings of the House respecting Dalhousie. We regretted much that the Hon. Provincial Secretary attacked Mr. Fulton, charging him with being guilty of slander, as if Mr. Fulton had disparaged the personal characters of the gentlemen who are Governors of Dalhousie. It was the system of education—not the characters of the Governors—against which Mr. Fulton held up his voice. Hon. G. Young and others can call the system of religious education "vicarious" on the ground assumed by Mr. Howe, we might with equal justice charge Mr. Young with impeaching the christian character of the Governors, Trustees, or Managers of the religiously conducted Seminaries of learning. Whatever may be said, we are confident Mr. Fulton had no such intention as the one so unfairly attributed to him.—Notwithstanding the elegant speeches of the Hon. Attorney General and others, Mr. Henry's Resolution was carried.

The opinion was more than once stated, by several members, that the Country would best sustain the demolition of Denominational Institutions for the purpose of erecting one College on the *secular* principle. In this opinion we concur. We deprecate the course which certain members appear bent on pursuing, to throw the country into a

state of wide-spread agitation on a most important subject of education, which will not be made a matter of party. If these gentlemen are determined on the country a system of religious education, the friends of religion cannot quietly witness such an opposing them with all the telefluence, all the arguments, the

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

The Hon. George Young, a man delivered themselves on a great deal of objection against religious education. The gentleman uttered strong things last year, but he was not quite so offensive as he is now, though offensive enough. The speech of the gentleman, doubtless committed to nothing but a furious tirade; a system conducted on christian principles was rotten to the core—to the core"—so said Mr. Cre profanity of his wisdom. He thus stigmatized before the gentleman said not. If you coarse language would make it was truly made out. His lightning, manufactured for them were harmless things, albeit scorch, and blast, and demolish superstructures of learning w land. Hard things—and the cause true—may be said again which would shut out God prayers to Him for his blessing Collegiate and Academic may be called a slander, but slander. The fact is public tradition, that a system of education advocated without distinct christian principles. If parties system, they must expect to the fatal defects of their own expressed by Dr. CILVERMAN; character and influence, and on our first page, are in our more than ten hours' empty vocation, and will carry them, and produce their effecting and unrefined declamation, cannot, and will the impressions which study, truth, experience, the and prayer, have enstamped the heart. It is not with mere matter of pounds, shill that is involved in the question on the country by the course of our Legislators, more important—something ourselves and our posterity—a purely secular, versus education. If Messrs. Young succeed in thrusting the form, they will corrupt the religious system—and they are not out influence—to array the publicly, vigorously, and against their schemes; and no Institution, even such a position to the religious system. They either know not, or they hold the religious population of the Province known that King's, Academies, and others, to be the best and an honourable of education, and a maintenance of the religious population of the Province, and the Christian to make the character

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state of wide-spread agitation on the important subject of education, which should not be made a matter of party strife. Yet if those gentlemen are determined to force on the country a system of purely secular education, the friends of religious education cannot quietly witness such efforts, without opposing them with all the talent, all the influence, all the arguments, they can command.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

The Hon. George Young and Mr. Creelman delivered themselves on Tuesday last of a great deal of objectionable matter against religious education. The former gentleman uttered strong things on this topic last year, but he was not quite so offensive, though offensive enough, on the recent occasion. The speech of the latter gentleman, doubtless committed to memory, was nothing but a furious tirade against education conducted on christian principles. "The system was rotten to the core"—yes, *rotten to the core*—so said Mr. Creelman in the profundity of his wisdom. But why it is to be thus stigmatized before the Country, the gentleman said not. If vociferation and coarse language would make it such, the case was truly made out. His thunder and lightning, manufactured for the exhibition, were harmless things, albeit designed to scorch, and blast, and demolish the fairest superstructures of learning which adorn the land. Hard things—and the more so because *true*—may be said against the system which would shut out God's Word and prayers to Him for his blessing, from our Collegiate and Academic Halls. That may be called a *slander*, but the truth is no slander. The fact is public and defies contradiction, that a system of education is now advocated without distinct recognition of christian principles. If parties avail a better system, they must expect to be reminded of the fatal defects of their own. The opinion expressed by Dr. Chalmers, an *Advocate* of character and influence, and which appear on our first page, in our judgment, worth more than ten hours' empty harangue and vociferation, and will carry weight with them, and produce their effect on every reflecting and unprejudiced mind. Part assertions, and aerial notions, school-boy declamation, cannot, and will not, obliterate the impressions which study, mature reflection, truth, experience, the Word of God, and prayer, have stamped on the tablet of the heart. It is not with pounds, shillings and pence, that is involved in the question now forced on the country by the course pursued by some of our Legislators, but something more important—something which affects ourselves and our posterity on *eternal* points—a purely *secular*, versus a *religious*, education. If Messrs. Young and Creelman succeed in thrusting the former on the country, they will compel the friends of the other system—and they are neither few nor without influence—to array themselves openly, palpably, vigorously, and prominently, against their scheme; and we are confident no Institution can succeed or prosper in opposition to the religious sense of the people. They either know, or will not know, the hold the religious principle has on the population of the Province; and let it be known that King's, Acadia, St. John's, Acadia, &c. were to be relinquished, or to be worked on an *honourable* basis, or to be *closed*, or to be *abolished*, it is not in the Seminars of this sort, but a recognition of God's Word and the Christian religion, and would make the character of Nova Scotia

such, as a voice of almost universal indignation and rebuke be not raised in tones which will make their very ears tingle. In our deliberate judgment, the proposition of the Hon. Provincial Secretary, to give either £200, or £250 a year to each of the existing Institutions, and to any others which have just claims, possessing an efficient corps of competent Professors and Teachers, is the most practical of any submitted to the House, and we sincerely hope for the benefit of our youth, and the welfare of the people, it will be carried.

ACADEMIC AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

This all engrossing subject was under discussion in the House on Wednesday last. The Hon. Provincial Secretary rose in his place, and gracefully retracted the charge of *slander* uttered the day before against the honourable member for Cumberland. If we were pained at the imputation at first, we were sincerely gratified at its subsequent withdrawal. The Hon. Prov. Secretary then submitted to the House a Resolution that a blank sum be granted in aid of Collegiate Education. Mr. Henry said he could not deal with this Resolution because it did not state whether the sum, if granted, would be conferred on one College, or be divided among the Denominational Institutions; thus striving to defraud two subjects perfectly distinct, and forgetting, that, when his own Bill against King's was under consideration, he would not consent to discuss it in its relation to the other Educational Institutions, but insisted on its being treated on its own independent merits. His own policy, in this present discussion, was found to be both inconvenient and troublesome.

The Hon. Speaker proposed an amendment to the Resolution of the Hon. Prov. Secretary, to withdraw all Legislative aid to the higher branches of education! A movement on the part of this distinguished and patriotic Legislator, strange indeed—a policy which we do not hesitate unqualifiedly to condemn. As far as he is concerned, he would leave the country without Academic and Collegiate instruction, during two years at least, to gratify his feelings of hostility to Denominational Institutions, and let the country of them to make way for some other project. This amendment was seconded, we believe, by his brother, the Hon. G. R. Young, though, if carried, the interests of Pictou Academy would necessarily be sacrificed thereby. But these gentlemen, we opine, knew well that such a monstrous proposition would not be tolerated by a majority of the enlightened Legislature of this Province; and therefore, with singular and commendable consistency, in case the amendment was defeated, and the original Resolution affirmed, the one said, he would claim a grant for Pictou, and the other a grant for the Free Church Academy!

In his attack on Denominational Institutions, the learned Speaker ventured on this assertion—that the best reason to believe that there was not one Educational Institution under denominational government, throughout the whole length and breadth of the American Union, that receive a Legislative grant! An assertion which deserves to be classed with the memorable one of the learned Mr. Henry, that the property of Harvard College, Mass., was to be attributed to the other to be *secular* character! The country has a right to demand from members, who before denouncing propounding opinions, and alluding to results based on ground, to act upon the welfare of the people, the usual precaution of giving the truth to the public, or at least to the Legislature. If Mr. Henry can not give a personal opinion with the liberty of Harvard College to the life with his opinion—he may. We will do no more than to refer to the issue of "Education" on another page, for an exposure of his own views.

The spirit of the Speaker's attack, supported with all the influence of the Community, and reinforced by the aid of the Hon. Secretary, for the present, we challenge, we will not allow us to say to the following gentlemen, who in the course of New York, College and University, under denominational direction have received

aid to receive money grants from the State, such as for instance, Columbia College, Hamilton College, Madison University, Geneva College, Union College, Brooklyn General Academy, and moreover that the Scriptures are read, prayers offered, and the christian religion taught in them. It might appear presumptuous in us to challenge the Speaker, or the Hon. G. R. Young to meet us on this point; but we think we may venture to meet the learned member from Sydney, Mr. Henry, the champion of equal rights and privileges. Of course it would not be prudent to put him in possession of all we know on this fact; but he may take the advantage of this fact, that, in a recent publication, appears a list of 120 Colleges and Universities in the United States; of these 13 belong to the Baptist denomination; 10 to the Episcopalian; 13 to the Methodist; 13 to the Roman Catholic; and the greater part of the others, it is said, to the Congregational and Presbyterian denominations. Of course he will be at liberty to cite those which are established on the purely secular principle, save and except Harvard College. If fairly met, and if the subject be fairly discussed, we think we shall be able to extort a confession even from the learned member for Sydney, that Denominational Institutions for education exist to a great extent in the American Union, and in some instances receive grants from the State. We shall resume the subject next week.

Since the above was written the *Chronicle of Thursday* has come into our hands with a flaming Editorial on the subject of Denominational Colleges and Academics. The article is replete with sophistry. We repeat that it is not the mere matter of pounds, shillings and pence which enlist the sympathies of those, whom he is pleased in the exuberance of his good feeling to characterize, as charitable, disinterested, and pious clergymen. Something more valuable is at stake. We apprehend that something like *principle* influences the friends and supporters of "Denominational Schools." He may not be able to understand this, nor give them credit for their real motives. They claim equal rights, and will not be satisfied with less. On their part they object to the tax for the support of one College when ever situated, to which they cannot conscientiously send their children, unless some assistance be afforded to those Seminaries to which they can. Will the *Chronicle* meet that point fairly, and not give judgment on a one-sided view of the case? If he says they have no right to these conscientious scruples, we reply, that is not a matter for him to determine.

We can only state the decision of the House on Thursday evening on the question of education. Hon. G. R. Young moved an amendment (we suppose the Speaker had been withdrawn) to the Hon. Provincial Secretary's Resolution, that it be recommended to the House not to grant for the present any aid to Educational Institutions of a Denominational character. The House divided and the amendment was lost. The Hon. Provincial Secretary's Resolution was then put, and on a division it was carried by a majority of six. We commend the country on this decision. The Speeches of the Hon. Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. W. Johnston, Mr. Fraser, Mr. MacCall and Mr. Hall were excellent. What will be done in the Committee of Supply remains to be seen.

A Bill was introduced to the House by the Hon. Provincial Secretary, and read a first time, to regulate the Academic and Collegiate Education. Particulars in our issue.

PETITIONS AGAINST GRANTS TO DENOMINATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Presbyterians of Nova Scotia, of Pictou Free Church, in this City, have presented a petition, it appears, against Legislative aid to all Denominational Colleges and Academies. But not a word is said by them against Dalhousie. As soon as they are convened, they are for an equalisation on a purely secular basis. With such a principle and anti-secular, we have no objection, only we must have them. Let them present the petition to the Committee of Supply. They ought to know that they cannot

send their children to any Seminary whatever may be its facilities of instruction, in which, either by positive regulation or well understood arrangement, the Word of God is not allowed to be read, and the blessing of Almighty God to be invoked in the School in behalf of the students. This may be regarded as a prejudice, but the fact is there. Will then will they, as a religious body, claiming a right of conscience, lend themselves to damage Institutions into whose halls these children can enter with the approbation of their parents, or force the parents to send their children out of the country to suitable seats of learning, or, if not able to do this, allow them to grow up in comparative ignorance? If they cannot conscientiously send their children to Denominational Schools, they should bear in mind, that others cannot conscientiously send theirs to those established on the purely secular principle. All we ask of them is to respect equal claims of conscience.

The Free Churchmen of this City, according to the Hon. G. Young, are opposed to Denominational Grants; though they sent in a petition to the Legislature praying aid for their own Academy. This course we do not profess to understand. We know not that the Free Church has ever repudiated the principle of State Grants even for the support of religion, where the Church is left free to discharge its own proper spiritual functions, much less the reception of Legislative aid to assist in carrying on educational schemes. Mr. Young made his statement on the authority, he said, of the "Organ" of the Free Church of this City—we presume he referred to the "*Presbyterian Witness*." The Hon. Gentleman, perhaps, is not aware that Dr King has publicly denied that that paper is the official organ of the Free Church. We regard the action of the Free Church in sending in the petition—about which there can be no mistake—as affording evidence that the members of that Church have no conscientious scruples against receiving the support of the Legislature for their Academy. In this we think they are right.

Elastic Chest Expanding Braces.

We direct attention to an article on this subject from Dr. Fitch on consumption, which appears on our second page, under the head of GENERAL MISCELLANY. Dr. Fitch is celebrated in the United States for his successful treatment of consumptive patients. He has published a volume of Lectures on this important subject, in which he states clearly this method of treatment. The elastic braces are principally designed either to prevent consumption in cases where there is a predisposition to it, or to assist in effecting a cure in cases where it has commenced and made some progress. They are deserving of trial by all those who are unfortunately labouring under it. In spinal complaints and in cases of bodily deformity they are likewise useful. We are happy to see that our townsman, Mr. MERRILL HUNNANT, whose advertisement appears in another part of this paper, and to which we would earnestly direct attention, is acquainted with the manner of constructing these braces, and proposes to furnish them, on reasonable terms, to those in the city and Country, who may require them. We commend his praiseworthy enterprise to the patronage of all concerned.

Return of a Separatist.

The *Cambridge Chronicle* states that the Rev. Henry Betts, a late Fellow of King's College, who separated from the Church of England, twelve years ago, on account of objections connected with the sacrament of baptism, and the occasional services of the Church, has notified to the Lord Bishop of London the removal of his objections, and his entire concurrence with the doctrine and practice of the church respecting that sacrament.

Camp Meeting.

A Methodist city campmeeting has been in progress, in the several churches of Cincinnati for the last few weeks. The plan is to have service two or three times each day for one week, in each charge, and then give all the Methodist churches equal privileges in the meetings. Most of these meetings have been highly spiritual and

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—We learn that the Address in answer to the Governor's Speech, as prepared by the Executive, was carried without any alteration in the Legislative Council, and with one trifling alteration (it can scarcely be called an amendment) in the House of Assembly.

During the debate on the Address in the House, the Hon. Attorney-General said, that because the Government did not think proper to go into details in declaring their views on the Address, it must not be taken for granted, that they had no message to introduce. It was intended after Professor Johnston's Report was presented, to submit a plan for carrying out its views, by establishing an Agricultural School; and also another plan, to ascertain the depth of our coal-beds, and whether richer veins of coals exist than those now known, or not.

As to consolidating the laws, the Attorney-General said he had prepared a Bill consolidating all the laws relating to Parish Officers, which he would shortly submit to the House. The Government also intended to bring forward a measure for obtaining additional powers in auditing public accounts. The present system was very imperfect, and it was requisite that the Auditor-General should have the power to examine minutely the Accounts of the expenditures of public monies—to tear them to pieces, and sift them to the very bottom.

In conclusion, the Attorney-General said, that whenever Hon. Members found anything strongly recommended in the Speech, they would consider it implied that the Government had something to propose upon the subject, and would submit their measures when the proper time arrived.

This announcement of the intentions of the Executive is most satisfactory, and will be highly gratifying to the public generally. The very important measures alluded to in the Speech, meet with full approbation; and the present Executive seems fully determined to carry them out in that manly and straightforward manner which will not fail to secure for them the hearty and cordial support of the people of New Brunswick.—St. John Courier, 10th.

EMERALD COAL.—A small cargo of this coal was recently brought here for sale, which, however, was not readily disposed of at first, its qualities not being generally known. It turns out, that although extremely light in weight, not being heavier than charcoal, it is of a very bituminous nature, and contains a large proportion of gas. The Gas Company purchased upwards of thirty chaldrons of it, which, if it turns out profitable, will increase the demand, and do something towards developing the resources of the country.—Id.

THE ROBERTS.—We stated in our last, that several lads had been arrested on suspicion of having been engaged in a number of robberies. An examination was held yesterday when five of the lads, and a man named Patrick Joyce, were committed to Gaol to take their trial. It appears that they have been carrying on their depredations for some time; having plundered Mr. Whitney's steamboats of a number of brasses and valuable parts of machinery, besides paying occasional visits in other quarters. It appears that they sold their plunder to Joyce, and also to Miles McCutcheon, who has escaped from the city. A large quantity of the articles has been recovered.—Newark 16th.

SUPREME COURT HILARY TERM, 13, VICTORIA.—Samuel H. Gilbert, Esq., one of the Attorneys of this Court, is called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn, and enrolled Barrister.

Daniel Ferguson, Edward B. Chandler, Junr, A. B., and Edwin J. Jacob, A. M., having produced the requisite certificates, and having been examined as to their fitness and capacity, are admitted, sworn, and enrolled Attorneys of this honourable Court.—Head Quarters Feb 13.

CANADA.

IMPORTANT DESPATCH.—Downing Street, January 9, 1850.—My Lord,—I have to acknowledge your despatch of the 31st, and numbers quoted in the margin No. 114, 115, 116, 117, 3rd December, 1849; 127, 3rd December, 1849;

129, 3rd December, 1849; 134, 4th December, 1849. I have laid these despatches before Her Majesty, and also the address of the Warden and Councillors of the Municipal Council of the Gore District—the Lieutenant Colonel and Officers of Militia of the Regiment of Dorchester—of the Officers of the 4th Battalion of the Regiment of Yarmacka, and of the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Anne de la Pocatiere, and of the officers of Militia and Lieutenant Colonel commanding Battalion of the Regiment of Quebec, enclosed in the two first of these despatches which Her Majesty has been pleased to receive very graciously, and have afforded her Majesty great satisfaction to receive these expressions of that loyalty and attachment to the British Crown, which she trusts is generally felt by her Canadian subjects. With regard to the address to the people of Canada in favour of severing the Province from the British dominions for the purpose of annexing it to the United States, which forms the subject of the 3rd of these despatches I have to inform you, that Her Majesty approves of your having dismissed from her service those who have signed the document, which is scarcely short of treasonable in its character. Her Majesty confidently relies on the loyalty of the great majority of her Canadian subjects, and she is determined to exert all the authority which belongs to her for the purpose of maintaining the connection of Canada with this country; being persuaded that the permanence of the connection is highly advantageous to both. Your Lordship will therefore understand that you are commanded by Her Majesty to resist to the utmost of your power any attempt which may be made, to bring about the separation of Canada from the British dominions, and to mark in the strongest manner Her Majesty's displeasure with all those who may directly or indirectly encourage such a design. If any attempt of this kind should take such a form that those who are guilty of it may, according to such advice as you may receive from your law advisers, be made responsible for their conduct in a Court of Justice, you will not fail to take the necessary measures for bringing them to account.

I am, my Lord,
Your most obedt. servant,
GREY.

The Right Hon. Earl of Elgin.
MONTREAL EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE.—The Montreal Gazette, says—We have received the annual statement of this admirable Institution, by which, it appears that Dr. Howard, its Surgeon, has, during the past year, treated with the following results, on less than 520 patients:

Table with 3 columns: Discharges of the Eye, Cured, 346; Relieved, 45; Incurable, 12; Ear, Cured, 69; Relieved, 13; Incurable, 17; Discharged for want of Hospital convy., 13; Under treatment, 10. Total 529.

THE PROVINCIAL CORPS.—The Commander-in-Chief in Canada has received an order from the Home Government to disband the three Troops of Provincial Cavalry, and the Niagara Colored Corps.

CANADIAN INDUSTRY.—The Galt Reporter gives an account of the formation of a joint stock company in the above village, for the manufacture of woollen goods. Upwards of £4000 has been already subscribed towards the furtherance of the enterprise, nearly all by the inhabitants of the village.

UNITED STATES.

The Senate will not agree to the Wilnot proviso; events last night and to-day (not in public session) make that a certain matter. If the North is true and calm, California can be admitted as she proposes, without slavery.

The report in diplomatic circles this morning is, that the treaty between the Secretary of State, under the direction of the President, and Sir Henry Bulwer, the British Minister, is about completed, and satisfactorily for both governments. The free navigation of the Nicaragua Canal is guaranteed by our government.

Chatfield's conduct has been disavowed by the British Minister in regard to the Tigra Island movement, and it is understood in outside circles that the American government does not approve the conduct of Mr. Squier.

The future, however, promises well; and if capital is wanted the British government will provide aid in the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

OHIO.—The Senate of Ohio, have, by a vote of 25 to 3, resolved that the sentiment of the freemen of Ohio is, no more Slave States, no more Slave territory.

THE CHOLERA had made its appearance at

Washington, Lou., and in four days nine of the white inhabitants had died from the disease.

We understand that a new and excellent suggestion is about being brought before the Board of Education, the principles of the Free Academy and others interested in popular education. The proposition is at the yearly examination to select a certain number of the most studious and promising pupils in each school and have their daguerreotype likeness taken and hung up in the school room as a permanent testimonial for their good conduct and an honour which would, no doubt, be a great incentive to study.—N. Y. Paper.

The Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Mass., was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The building of the Medical Institution was large, old and wooden, and was insured at the Protection office, Hartford for \$2,500 but the greatest loss is in the valuable collection of minerals, books and apparatus which it contained, and which were of great value to the faculty and students. The fire originated in the dissecting room from the stove pipe.

RISE IN THE MISSISSIPPI.—The N. O. Picayune says the Mississippi river is rising rapidly. In the vicinity of Bayou Sara the country is partially submerged; and at Vicksburg the water is but 4 feet lower than the highest water mark of last season. In the parish of St. John the Baptist hundreds of houses have been rendered untenable by the overthrow of water.

The Steamer Rhode Island, from N. York for Sap Francisco, has been lost at sea. Nine of the crew and three passengers escaped in a boat, and were afterwards picked up. The remaining passengers and crew, 32 in number, were left on board the sinking vessel. Three of the passengers were drowned in attempting to reach the boat.

RECIPROCIITY WITH CANADA.—Senator Douglas has introduced a bill providing that when the St. Lawrence and its chain of ship canals shall be opened to the United States on the same footing as with the people of Canada, free trade in the agricultural productions of the two countries, common to both, including hemp and sugar, shall be the law of the land. It is stated in the N. York Herald that Lord Elgin is favorable to the project, as calculated to suppress the annexation movement. A reciprocity bill is also before the House from the Committee on Commerce but the scheme of Mr. Douglas, including the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, is far more desirable.—Boston Journal.

It is added that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are omitted in this bill.

REWARD OF BRAVERY.—The whole sum collected as a testimony of the appreciation by our citizens of the noble conduct of Capt. Cook and his crew in saving the passengers of the Caleb Grimsbow, is \$8,000. It is to be appropriated as follows:
To Capt. Cook - \$5,000
To the First Mate - 700
To the Second Mate - 400
To the Carpenter - 350
To each Stowman - 125
To each ordinary Seaman and Boy - 100
This is well, and we doubt not every donor to the fund will remember his subscription with far more satisfaction than if it had been given to furnish some glittering bauble as a reward for the destruction instead of the saving of human life.—N. Y. Tribune.

BERMUDA.

The American bark Marietta, Capt. Verard, from Bath, Maine, bound to Havana, struck on a reef of rocks at the West end of these Islands, on Sunday, the 20th Jan'y, and became a wreck. The crew will be saved. She had on board the captain, passengers and crew of the American packet ship 'LZ,' which was lost on the 15th instant, on a voyage from New York to Liverpool.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Accounts received from Peru state that great excitement had been produced by the discovery of gold mines in the Quebrada of Callabuma near Crucero, the capital of the province of Carabaya, the gold has been assayed and proved 22 carats fine; it was very plentiful.

Late accounts from Costa Rica state that Don J. Rafael de Mora, Vice President, had been invested with the executive power. The reasons for this proceeding are not stated.

Accounts from Ecuador up to Oct 15, state that in consequence of no successor to President Roca, having been elected, parties being nearly equal in strength, the Vice President, Anzueto, has been invested with the Presidency for the year following.

A letter from Andes, received at Lima the first week in December states that Rosas had

invaded Paraguay with 18,000 men under Urquiza, and that the forces of Paraguay had been partly dispersed, and partly capitulated.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not inconsistent with the profane character of our Paper, inserted at the following terms. A square of 10 lines, for the first insertion, 3s. 6d. and each containing line. Larger advertisements in proportion. Anxious notice on the usual terms. Yearly advertisements inserted on moderate terms, the price to be agreed according to their size and frequency of insertion.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Capital Stock £100,000 Sterling.
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Charles Harwood, Esq., F.R.S.
Recorder of Shrewsbury.
Dy. Chairman, John Josiah Buttrey, Esq.
Agent for Nova Scotia,
DAME STARR,
Medical Examiner, R. S. Black, Esq., M.D.

THE Agency of the above Company has been in operation in this Province about 1 1/2 years, has made considerable progress, without yet having a claim, the rates are generally lower than any other London or Scotch Company, and the proportion of profit divided among the assured greater by far than any other, being 50 per cent, 10 per cent only to the Stockholders, rendering it at once both a Stock and mutual Society without any risk to the assured; their first Bonuses declared in May last were in some cases over three per cent annum on the amount of Society. And on two Policies of this Agency on which three annual premiums only had been paid, the Bonuses added was over 42 per cent on the amount paid in, the mortality among the lives assured by this Society were found to be 21 per cent less than had been calculated for. The above are facts in favour of the "Star" which cannot be controverted, and should recommend it to the favourable consideration of all parties intending to insure. Policies effected on the participating principle allowed to come in on the payment of 3 annual premiums. Thirty days allowed for the renewal of Policies after becoming due, and Policies expired can be renewed within six months, if the parties health is not impaired and the payment of a small fine—a credit of one half the premium when amounting to certain sum, may be obtained for the first five years. No extra charge made for crossing land from England in Steamers or first class sailing vessels at any season by advising the Agent of the participation. Policies are sent out by next steamer after arrival of Proposals. The attention of the Public of this Province generally and of Wesleyans in particular, is requested to the favourable terms and privileges offered by the "Star" as above enumerated. It is admitted by all that it is the duty of every person having choice dependent on them to provide for their family while they have it in their power so to do, and in no way can this be done so effectually or cheaply as by paying according to their means a sum annually on a Life Policy. It has often been proved even here to be of much benefit to widows and orphans, and so very important an arduous and healthy, of which we have recently had many sad proofs, that delay in these matters is exceedingly dangerous, the only time to apply is while in Health. Applicants will receive every information and attention to their requests by the Agent in Halifax, who furnishes all necessary blanks, and Medical Examination attended free of expense to the applicant. All communications by mail must be prepaid.

DAME STARR,
AGENT.
Jan 5 1850
Jerusalem Warehouse.

Wesleyan Day School.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to intimate to Wesleyan Parents and to the Public generally that the above School has been for some time in operation, and is still open for the reception of the youth of both sexes. The course of instruction embraces the following branches:
Primary Department.
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography.
Higher Department.
Ancient and Modern History, Ancient and Modern Geography, use of the Globes, Grammar, and Composition, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra.
Mathematical and Classical Departments.
Euclid, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Land Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, LATIN, GREEK, French, Latin, and German.
School fees and board in the Argyle St. Chapel, Halifax, attending from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Terms of the different Classes made known by application at the School Room, and at the Secretary's residence, No. 50 Brunswick Street, Halifax, July 17th. W. ALEXANDER'S REP.

M. HERBERT,

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S BOOT & SHOES, No. 3, Argyle Street, near the City Church.

MAKES this opportunity of acquainting his Friends and the Public that he has taken up his business, and respectfully requests their patronage. He confidently hopes to be able to furnish satisfaction, in both the style and work.

Medical Warehouse



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVE Received the remainder of 1000 copies of Medicines, Spices, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Scented Oils and Scented Brushes for the Toilet, Superior Candles, Exports and Imports for the season and various articles with an extensive Patent Remedies of established reputation, the whole comprising EVERY ART genuine DRUGS & Standard MEDICINE required by Physicians or Patients which are offered at the lowest possible price. Feb. 2, 1850. MORTON

Encourage Home Manufacture

RECEIVED from the Botanical Dispensary N. Young, of Liverpool, the following articles:

CRAMP & PAIN ALLEVIATOR.—A most valuable medicine for the relief of the Pain Killers now in use for the Rheumatism, Cholera Morbus, Wound Swelling, Rheumatism, Spinal Complaints, &c. but is not recommended as a general Remedy. See directions.
MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.—A most valuable medicine for the relief of the Pain Killers now in use for the Rheumatism, Cholera Morbus, Wound Swelling, Rheumatism, Spinal Complaints, &c. but is not recommended as a general Remedy. See directions.

CHOLERA or DYSENTERY.—A most valuable medicine for the relief of the Pain Killers now in use for the Rheumatism, Cholera Morbus, Wound Swelling, Rheumatism, Spinal Complaints, &c. but is not recommended as a general Remedy. See directions.

VEGETABLE FEMALE PILL.—A most valuable medicine for the relief of the Pain Killers now in use for the Rheumatism, Cholera Morbus, Wound Swelling, Rheumatism, Spinal Complaints, &c. but is not recommended as a general Remedy. See directions.

VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS.—A most valuable medicine for the relief of the Pain Killers now in use for the Rheumatism, Cholera Morbus, Wound Swelling, Rheumatism, Spinal Complaints, &c. but is not recommended as a general Remedy. See directions.

Vegetable Compound, a medicine which should be in every household. It is a most valuable medicine for the relief of the Pain Killers now in use for the Rheumatism, Cholera Morbus, Wound Swelling, Rheumatism, Spinal Complaints, &c. but is not recommended as a general Remedy. See directions.

SPICED BITTERS, for restoring the stomach and creating an appetite. The above articles are purely Vegetable and contain no opium. For the Proprietor respectfully requests that the names of Wholesale and Retail Druggists, JOHN NAYLOR & CO., Liverpool, and THE BOTANICAL DISPENSARY, Halifax, be inserted in the Botanical Dispensary, N. Young, Liverpool, N. S., January 10th, 25—n. 1.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for Sale at the Office of W. No. 3 Cannon Wharf—and at the City Book Stores, and at the Stores, throughout the Province.

CUNNABELLY'S NOVA-SCOTIA ALPHABET FOR 1850.

Containing—The English, French, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Alphabets, with the corresponding Sounds of the Letters, and the Names of the Letters in the several Languages, and other useful and interesting readings; also a full and complete Grammar of the English Language, and a full and complete Grammar of the French Language, and a full and complete Grammar of the Spanish Language, and a full and complete Grammar of the Italian Language, and a full and complete Grammar of the Latin Language, and a full and complete Grammar of the Greek Language, and a full and complete Grammar of the Hebrew Language. All orders (unaccompanied by the price) promptly attended to. Halifax, Dec. 23, 1849.

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CHOLERA or DYSENTERY SYRUP, a...

VEGETABLE FEMALE PILLS, an excel...

VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, a...

Vegetable Compound, a medicine which...

SPICED BITTERS, for restoring the tone...

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Primary Department. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar...

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VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, a...

Vegetable Compound, a medicine which...

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Extract of a Letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie...

Respected Friend, - Thy excellent Pills...

Cure of Typhus Fever, when supposed to be at the Point of Death.

A respectable female in the neighbourhood...

CURE OF DROPSY IN THE CHEST.

Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq...

The Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.

Extract of a Letter from his Lordship, dated Villa...

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CURE OF A DEBILITATED CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Mite, a Storekeeper, of Gungahai, New...

These celebrated PILLS are wonderfully effe...

Female irregularities, Scarcity, or King's...

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These BRACES are recommended to all slight...

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Pure Cod Liver Oil, FOR MEDICINAL USE.

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Wonder and Bleeding of the Age. The most extraordinary Medicine in the World.

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE. ever known, it not only purifies the whole system...

Consumption Cured. Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured...

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Valuable PROPERTY For Sale.



THE SUBSCRIBER offers for SALE, the Dwelling HOUSE and Lands attached, whereon he now lives, one SAW MILL and 250 Acres TIMBER LAND.

MOTT'S BROMA.

THE following observations having reference to the preparation of BROMA, appeared in a late number of the Boston Medical Journal:— "A few years since a great manufacturer of Broma sought the opinions of many medical gentlemen of distinction, for the purpose of having an objectionable food for invalids, and was assured that he had fully succeeded."

MOTT'S BROMA has now been before the public for a considerable period, and along with the commendations of the Medical Faculty of this and the neighbouring Provinces, it has received the approbation of all classes of consumers.

Jubilee Bazaar! The Ladies of the Halifax Temperance and Benevolent Society, while they congratulate themselves and the world on the striking advance which the virtues, advocated by their Society, have made during the last half-Century of the Christian era.

The Colonial Life Assurance Company. Registered and empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 & 8 Vict. Cap. 110. CAPITAL £500,000.

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THE COLONIAL commenced business in 1849 and the result which has attended its operations fully bears out the anticipations of success which its founders entertained.

The Directors look forward with confidence to a very favourable result at the first Division of Profits, in 1854, and a further Assesment before 25th May, 1850, will participate in that Division to the extent of 5 Years (5 Ann.)

The Company of the Company gives complete security for all its transactions, and parties dealing with the Office incur none of the risks of mutual assistance.

The Rates adopted were framed after a most careful and searching enquiry as to the value of life in North America, and the Directors are confident that they have adopted as moderate a scale as can be held compatible with safety.

Parties assured can pass between Great Britain and North America within certain limits without extra charge, and have other privileges of residence, as more particularly noticed in the Company's Prospectus.

Every information can be obtained by application at the Company's Office, in Halifax, N. S., No. 11, Prince Street, or from any of the Agents.

J. E. C. STEWART, Secretaries to the Halifax Board. Agents for Nova Scotia and P. E. Island. Amherst, Robert B. Dickie, Annapolis, James J. Ritchie, Arichet, Charles F. Harrington, Bridgetown, James R. Smith, Charlottetown, P. S. I., E. L. Lydiard, Digby, James A. Denison, Kentville, John C. Hall, Liverpool, John H. Freeman, Lunenburg, George T. Selmon, Pictou, James Crichton, Shelburne, Cornelius White, Sydney, C. B., Charles E. Leonard, jnr. Truro, Adam G. Archibald, Windsor, P. M. Coningham, Yarmouth, Henry A. Grantham.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Since our last issue nothing of great interest to our readers has taken place in the Legislature. A number of petitions have been presented and referred to suitable Committees. The Common School Bill, with amendments, has been completed in committee. No person engaged in trade or commerce will be allowed to be clerk to the Commissioners of S-Schools.

It creates a permanent Board of registration and statistics to be formed of three members of the Executive—one of the three to be the Financial Secretary; it also provides these services and particulars—one of the clerks of the Department is to be secretary, to be paid for his extra labours, if the government should apply and the house be prepared to grant it.

There are also annual returns provided for by coroners of all inquests and verdicts of the jury;—by the Prothonotaries and Clerks of the Peace of all fines and penalties;—how collected and distributed;—of all convictions before parties—the sessions or supreme court.

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the Legislature, the Board are to give us a return of the statistics as the public records will allow.

A Bill has been introduced for the division of the County of Cape Breton, and the regulation of the representation thereof—also a Bill to allow each county to assess for the payment of expenses of vaccinating the paupers of each county.

DOMESTIC.

Provincial Secretary's Office. February 18, 1850. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments: George Hawkins and John Crooks to be Commissioners of Sewers in the Township of Lawrence Town.

Andrew Shields, Esq. to be a member of the Central Board of Agriculture, in place of James Irons, resigned. Andrew Madden, Esq. to be custos of the County of Richmond, in place of John Jean, Esq. deceased.

Thomas H. Fuller, Esq. to be Registrar of Probate for the County of Richmond, in place of Wentworth Fleisher, Esq. removed from the Province. Benjamin H. Ruggles to be a Notary and Tabellion Public for the County of Digby.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Janina does to the 4th inst., have been received at New York. The House of Assembly has proceeded by Gov. Gray on the 1st inst., till Tuesday, the 12th day of March next.

There are twenty-four vessels being built in and about Quebec, the aggregate average tonnage of which is computed at 20,225 tons. Sir Henry Vere Huntley, is about trying his fortune in California. The ship "John Calver," 450 tons, under his command, is advertised in London papers to sail on the 29th with the Anglo-California Gold Mining and Digging Company.

Counterfeit British Shillings are circulating in St. John, N. B. They are said to be a bad imitation. The St. John Suspension Bridge, is likely to be built at last. £12,000 of Stock has been subscribed, and aid is sought from the Legislature.

Colonel Webb's nomination as Minister to Austria, has been rejected by the Senate. Washington's farewell address—the original MS copy—was sold at Philadelphia, on the 12th, for \$2300. It was purchased for a gentleman at a distance.

Moses H. Grinnall, merchant of New York, has offered to put out at his own expense two suitable vessels to proceed in search of Sir John Franklin, provided the American Government will suitably officer the expedition.

Dr. Webster has been arraigned and pleaded "Not Guilty." His appearance in Court attracted an immense crowd. His walk was firm, and his demeanour dignified as he proceeded to the prisoners' box. His trial is set down for March 14th.

Missing Steamer. We are highly gratified to state that the R. M. Steamer FAUCON, concerning whose safety fears had been entertained, arrived at this port on Wednesday last. The detention was occasioned by her having broken her shaft on her passage to Newfoundland, and by having to remain for its repair.

ESSAY.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of an Essay, styled "The Building and its Object," which was read January 19, 1850, at the first public meeting of the Sons of Temperance in the New Temperance Hall, Poplar Grove, by John S. Thompson, Esq. It is composed in the Author's usually chaste style, and we hope will be serviceable to those who are his advocates.

"OF INTEREST TO ALL."

Thousands have met a premature death for the neglect of attention to a common cold. Rev. Dr. Burton's new's Expectant Pink Syrup will most probably give relief and save you from that most awful disease, Pulmonary Consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave thousands of the young, the old, the lovely and the gay.

MARRIAGES.

On Friday, 5th inst. by the Rev. Alex. Ross, A. M., Corporal Jeremiah Jackson, 7th Royal Fusiliers, to Miss Elizabeth Cars of this city. At Guysford on the 29th ult. by the Rev. James Buckley, Mr. Charles Taylor, son of Wentworth Taylor, Esq. (Custos) to Miss Mary Jemison, daughter of Mr. John Jemison, of the Bay-shore.

DEATHS.

Of Cholera morbus on Tuesday evening, 20th Nov. at Lower Cape, in the Bay part and Midland County, last, of the celebrated wife of Mr. Edward Church, after a painful illness of 8 weeks, which she sustained with Christian resignation to the divine will. She departed with the Wesleyan Church about 12 months since, and among them she found the blessing of adoption and peace through the believing in the Gospel of Christ, which she steadfastly retained to the end of her life.

At the Light House establishment, Seal Island, on the 9th January last, in the 29th year of her age, Sarah, the beloved wife of Richard Hiches, jnr. leaving a kind husband and four children to lament her loss. She left this vale of tears under a consciousness of the Divine favour, and in full assurance of a blissful immortality.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS. Sunday—Droit Halifax, Lybford, Boston, 24 days to B. Ward & Co. (Capt. Mary Dunscombe, Circus). 18 days—to G. H. Starr. Monday—Packet brig Vixen, Meagher, Boston, 65 days to Satter & Twining and others—12 passengers—reported having been becalmed 12 hours off Cape Sable.

MEMORANDA. Brig Juno, Prvor, arrived at St. John's N. F. on the 15th and brig Champion on the 21st ult from Halifax. Sch'r J. H. Braine, Robbin, arrived at St. John's N. F. on the 15th ult from Matanzas;—was loading for Halifax. Brig Eagle Helliers, arrived at St. Domingo on the 10th inst in 3 days from St. Thomas. Brig Loyalist Pugh, arrived at Havana on the 3rd inst in 17 days from Halifax.

LETTERS RECEIVED. Since our last issue there have been received from Rev. W. Shephard, Rev. W. F. Deane and Rev. J. G. Henning, (What County of N. S., is Halifax enough? We shall have to send the paper as usual until we hear.)

NEW SERIES.] A FAMILY

Ten Shillings per Annum. Half-Yearly in advance.

POETRY.

Voice of the twilight hour, I listen to thy heaven-breathed tones In the tender sigh of the closing flow And the soft wind's dying moan. Thou speak'st of the hopes that smile In the bright spring time of youth In the mother's kiss, and in language A lesson, though simple, she taught 'Twas a lesson of artless truth.

Voice of the twilight hour! How sweet is thy sound to me, For my soul is entranced by thy note And my sorrows are lost in thee.

Thou art heard in the trembling string Of the harp which the breeze wafts In the bird as her farewell notes she sings To the golden hue which the sunset On the breast of the silver lake.

Thou speak'st of a brighter land, Of a far-off region fair, And thy whispers are soft of a shade And I know that the loved are there.

of the twilight hour! Ere thy heaven-breathed tones do Oh! speak in the sigh of the closing Or the wind that die in the green— Once more to my anxious heart.

Can these we have cherish'd here? Their love on earth forgot? Though their home is a holier, hap Oh! say, do they guard us yet?

Oh! the twilight answered not, And a voice from a distant hill, Replied, as I stood on that lonely spot "The friends thou hast cherish'd, For thy love, and they guard thee."

'Twas the voice of the dewy night, And the earth and the ocean sleep And the silent stars, with their meek O'er nature their vigils kept.

And I thought it were bliss to die, To fade with the tints of even, For gladly then would the spirit fly On its angel-wings to worlds on high And meet with the loved in heav'n.

CHRISTIAN MISCELLANEOUS.

We need a better acquaintance with the language of pure and lofty minds. For the Bible—A Skeetch BY THE REV. R. COOPER. The gifted and devout author of the nextional Psalter, acknowledged parts of that excellent compilation to render adequate praise in the 30th Psalm, "O behold vine love kindled within him, into a flame; and then we begin up, and giving utterance in language full of rapture and devotion."