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## Poetry.

### THE SMILE OF JESUS.

Lovely in the face of nature,  
Deck'd with Spring's unfolding flowers,  
While the sun shows every feature  
Smiling through descending showers;  
Birds with songs the time beguiling,  
Chant their little notes with glee;  
But to see the Saviour smiling,  
Is more soft, more sweet to me.

Morn, her melting tints displaying,  
Ere the sluggard is awake,  
Evening's Zephyrs gently straying  
O'er the surface of the lake,  
Melting hues, and whispering breezes,  
All have powerful charms for me;  
But no earthly beauty pleases,  
When, my Lord, compared with thee.

Soft and sweet are showers descending  
On the parch'd, expecting ground,  
Fragrance to the meadows lending,  
As their drops distil around :—  
These, with every earthly blessing,  
Loudly for thanksgiving call;  
But one smile of thine possessing,  
Jesus, far exceeds them all.

Sweet is sleep to tired nature,  
Sweet to labour's every repose;  
Sweet is life to every creature,  
Sweet the balm that hope bestows;  
But though spring, and evening's breezes,  
Sleep, and hope, and life to me  
All are pleasant,—nothing pleases,  
Jesus, like a smile from thee.

## Christian Miscellany.

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

### Moral and Religious Education.

The grand desideratum for our children, who are to fill posts of honour and responsibility—at least to occupy the position of citizens—is a thorough moral and religious character. This character must be superinduced by education—moral and religious training. Provisions for a liberal education, upon Christian principles, cannot be too abundant. It is the want of the age, urged, by every consideration of duty and safety, upon the Churches of the country, and indeed upon the whole community.

A liberal Christian education, however acquired, implies certain conditions, several of which we will mention.

1. Christian education must be based upon Christian principles. It must recognize the existence and government of God. What is any education without this? Can that mind be considered properly furnished for the duties and responsibilities of life, that has merely been taught some of the laws of nature, while the great Lawgiver is left totally out of the question? When the mind contemplates the fair face of creation—the order and harmony of the universe, with the evidence which everywhere shows itself of a wise supervision of the machinery of nature—is it to be content without taking in the great Universal Cause? Of what value to a moral being would be a *Godless* education? It is utterly destitute of a stable foundation, right guidance, and effective motives.

2. Such education must unite moral and intellectual improvement. What is the mere expansion of the intellect, without the feeling of moral obligation. How much better is any one for what he knows, if he does not know what he ought, and what he ought not to do? Is it of no consequence that the moral sentiments and feelings should be educated? While the *intellect* is cultivated, may the *conscience* and *heart* be left in a state of nature?

Would we, in education, have reference to *happiness*, who does not know that this arises from the moral feelings? Happiness consists in the harmony of the impulses of the heart with the decisions and impulses of the conscience. He who is at war with himself cannot be happy; but the elements may rage ever so fiercely around him who has

peace within, without creating a ripple upon the surface of his mental tranquility. A guilty conscience is an intolerable burden, while an inward conviction of rectitude is a perfect defence against all assaults. Happiness arises from no outward circumstances, but wells up from within the soul itself; it is not an exotic, but is wholly of home growth. Hence the necessity of educating the *heart*—of training and governing the moral feelings. Upon the discipline and right government of the heart our capabilities for rational enjoyment necessarily depend. Whoever supposed a mind so utterly estranged from all religious and kindly feelings as that of the notorious infidel Thomas Paine, could be the seat of happiness? Pride, anger, jealousy, revenge, remorse—the natural products of the unrenewed heart—are as antagonistic to all true happiness as light is to darkness, or hell to heaven.

Again: if *usefulness* is a legitimate object of education, we scarcely need attempt to prove that education should embrace moral and religious instructions. What sort of a public servant is he who has no sense of right? A character for truth and justice is necessary to inspire confidence. All proceed upon this presumption. Who will trust one who has the reputation of a liar? Who will commit his good name to a slanderer, or his property to a thief? The intercourse of society depends upon confidence upon the existence and stability of the principles of moral virtue. Our business transactions could not proceed without them. Eradicate, then, these principles, and society would be dissolved; weaken them, and the bonds of the social compact are weakened in the same proportion. Society is a blessing as men are united by sanctified sympathies, and every one loves his brother as himself. Need it then be argued, that the inculcation of the great principles of moral obligation—of justice, mercy, and good faith—constitute an essential condition of a Christian education? The thing is plain upon the very surface, that social prosperity and happiness depend, absolutely, upon the basis of sound morals and true religion.

3. Christian education must propose Christian ends. Its aim must be to make Christians—to prepare its subjects for a place in the Church of Christ. It is not a matter to be concealed that we wish all our young people—both those who are in the schools and those who are not—to become true Christians. We desire to have their souls early imbued with the love of Christ, and with the love of their fellow-men for Christ's sake. What other object can we make primary without a palpable contradiction of our Christian profession? If Christianity is at all worthy of attention, it is worthy of the highest attention; if worthy of a place in our estimate of the essentials of education, it is worthy of the first place. It must stand out prominently in the ends which we propose in mental training, and the process of instruction must contemplate the formation of character according to the models of the New Testament.

The idea of a Christian education will consequently embrace not only personal conversion, or the experimental knowledge of God, but habits of active zeal and co-operation in all the great enterprises of the Church. All education should have in view a practical end, but this should especially be the case with Christian education. Christianity is a practical matter. Its immediate object is to correct the heart and life. The young people of this age should not be fitting themselves for mere idlers, but for efficient labourers in the Lord's vineyard. They should be forming their heads and hearts for the work. They should have well-trained minds,—intelligence, energy, and perseverance,—firmness of nerve and strength of will. They should be considered, and taught to consider themselves, prospective instruments of good to the Church and the world. Their education should not merely have in view some learned profession, or lucrative

business, by which they might be able to secure wealth, or an influence over society; it should be calculated to make them good members of society, give them an expansive benevolence, large views of the interests and wants of the world, and a large activity in the cause of human amelioration. If this is not the practical result of education, it does but little of any real importance.

The ultimate object of Christian education—and the one to which all others have a direct relation—is the elevation of the soul to a glorious immortality. If no higher views were entertained than those which have reference to this world, a mere secular education might meet human necessities.—Our readers have higher views of human destiny than these. They believe in the immortality of the soul, and that there is a connexion between the present and the future world—that their conduct in this life will influence their condition in the life to come. If our children were mere animals—if their "spirit," like that of "the beast," were formed to go "downward to the earth," the case would be different. As it is, we have the high and glorious object of a happy existence beyond the bounds of mortal life to stimulate us to action, and to enhance our responsibilities; and our aim stops not short of this glorious consummation. It is that our young friends may live with Christ in heaven, that we would urge them patiently to submit to a laborious process of training and discipline.

With all these considerations in view, is this a time to neglect the morals and the religious principles of the rising generation? As Christians, and especially as American Christians, can we do this? If we would prepare our offspring for usefulness, for happiness, for immortality, we must lead them early to the cross, and teach them the art of spiritual warfare. If we would have them eminently fitted for the responsibilities before them—men and women for the times—we must have their intellect and heart formed upon the pure models of apostolic times. Love of home—love of country—love for the race—love of God—earnest enlightened piety—enlarged benevolence—holy hearts—and unblameable lives, must characterize the rising generation, or calamitous indeed will be the day when they take the helm of the State or the Church. Let our institutions of learning be multiplied and endowed—let them be sanctified by prayer. Let our Sabbath schools be sustained with greater liberality, and a more active co-operation. Let *home* education be more eminently religious. Let the relations of parent and child, of pupil and teacher, be hallowed by heavenly sympathies. Let our young people feel more profoundly the real importance of their position, and give all diligence in their preparations for the field of labour upon which they are so soon to enter, that in the time of trial they may not be "weighed in the balance and found wanting."—*Christian Advocate & Journal*.

### Stand Fast.

How much of Christian character and usefulness is involved in this injunction! It is easy enough to take a position. The difficulty is to maintain it. It is easy to resolve. But to keep one's vows requires moral courage and strength. It is easy to admit, in general terms, our defection from Christian consistency; but to set about correcting our faults, calls for real effort. What an amount of good purposes and good beginnings are wasted for want of steadfastness. Fickleness and irresolution fritter away the most promising developments of character. If Christians would only hold fast to that which is good; if they would but block the wheel against retrograde movements; if ministers could rely upon them to retain the vantage-ground to which they have led them, what a different aspect would the Church present. But alas, how often must the foundation of repentance from dead works be relaid? How often must they who ought to

be fed with meat, be again nourished with milk?

Fellow Christian, *stand fast* in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made you free, and be not again entangled with the yoke of bondage. Have you discovered the fatal defects of your past experience? Have you entered anew into covenant with God? Stand fast, then! Do not return to the beggarly elements of the world. Do not slide back into former apathy. Do not lose that lively sense of divine things which you have just acquired. Keep yourself in the love of God. Is it not worth an effort? Will you not be paid for the cross-bearing? does not communion with God more than compensate for those worldly pleasures which you have resolved to give up? To feel that you are prepared to die—is this less to you than present ease? Will you not then stand fast in your new position, and thus adorn the gospel, while you save yourself?

Have you as a parent resolved to withstand the persuasions of youthful frivolity, and to do your duty in your family? It is painful, perhaps, and you must endure the strife of tongues from children too long indulged, or from their mother, who fails to support your decision. *Stand fast!* Hold on to the helm! You are acting under a solemn trust. Fear not murmuring. They are but the penalty of your past neglect. It is high time you took your stand. Decide what is safe for your children, and let them enjoy it. Decide what is dissipating and hurtful to the soul, and then carry out your convictions of duty. You cannot be unstable without the most serious consequences. God and angels and your sainted kindred watch your conduct with solicitude. Behold the cloud of witnesses! Would you have the blessing of your sire descend upon your seed? Then you must be firm. You must command your children and your household after you.

Has God called you to tread a thorny path? Or like Ezekiel to dwell among scorpions? Does duty lead you to confront the face of opposition or scorn? Do worldly connexions hinder your piety, or embarrass your religious efforts? Does the love of Christ seem to draw a line between those who should be one? Does it bring variance between father and child, or between sister and brother? Yet stand fast to duty, to principle, to the high course of obeying God. Fear not the consequences of doing right. They will in the end be happy.—Whatever your vocation, or condition, or temptation, write on the tablet of your heart, this cogent dictate of reason and religion.—*Stand fast!* Only be in the right; there stand, if the heavens fall.—*New York Obs.*

### The Pyramid.

The following pleasant and ingenious thing is by C. S. Percival, and is copied from the *Louisville Journal*. To be read ascendingly, descendingly, and condescendingly:

There  
For aye  
To stay  
Commanding,  
'Tis standing,  
With godlike air,  
Sublimely fair,  
Its fame desiring,  
Its height admiring,  
Looks on it from afar,  
Lo! every smiling star,  
To raise the pile to heaven,  
These benighted stones are given,  
Each pray'r for truth's inspir'd light,  
Each manly struggle for the right,  
Each kindly word to cheer the lowly,  
Each aspiration for the holy,  
Each strong temptation nobly overcome,  
Each clamorous passion held in silence dumb,  
As slow it rises toward the upper heaven,  
Stone after stone unto the mass is given,  
Its base upon the earth, its apex in the skies,  
The Good Man's Character, a Pyramid doth rise.

### Hints for Ministers.

Never forget that the end of a sermon is the salvation of the people.  
Do not fear the face of man. Remember how small their anger will appear in eternity.

Temperance.

Temperance Petitions.

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

On SATURDAY, Feb'y 28th, Mr. Holmes presented a petition from the inhabitants of Pictou relating to the sale of spirituous liquors.

Mr. S. Campbell presented a petition on the same subject.

Hon. Attorney General would like to have it ascertained whether the importation and distillation of ardent spirits had increased or diminished since the commencement of the Temperance movement.

Hon. Mr. Johnston would be glad to have such information if it could be obtained.

Hon. Attorney General—There are returns now on the table, a reference to which will shew what has been imported, what distilled, and what has been seized; he wished all matters with reference to it thoroughly sifted, inasmuch as it seemed that Legislation was to be forced upon the house.

Hon. Mr. Johnston rose to introduce a similar petition from the women of Nova Scotia. It extended the full length of the Hall. The Committee was appointed last year which reported upon the points to which the hon. and learned Attorney General has referred. The Report showed a diminution in the imported Rum, and increase in the Brandy and Wine. Now, sir, if by any statistics we could possibly obtain the effect produced on society by these organizations, many of those difficulties which now harass and perplex us would be dispelled, and we might then easily foresee, how far the spread of total abstinence principles should be entrusted solely to moral persuasions, or how far Legislative enactments should be interposed to make them general and wide spread. If it could be shewn that the course we are pursuing tended to retard the object in view, Temperance men would, he was confident, at once abandon it and adopt some other more conducive to the expansion of the principles they advocate.

Hon. Attorney General.—I can assure the hon. and learned member from Annapolis that I am not averse to Temperance, but I am averse to its being mixed up with Legislation, unless by so doing some good end be accomplished. Now, sir, we have some returns of the Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine and Beer imported into and distilled in this Province, but we hear nothing of the Burning Fluid, an article which, I am told, is largely consumed by those who are fond of alcoholic drinks.

Mr. Hall said,—I doubt the efficacy of this petition for the accomplishment of the object in view; I am opposed to it on principle. Man was intended to conduct public affairs—woman to be confined to social duties; the employments of their own sphere should engross their attention, they should not be permitted to invade that considered as man's exclusive province. The old lady who sits day by day in her corner quaffing her tea, until she becomes a wrinkled, shrivelled and attenuated old hag—(Laughter)—would, I have no doubt, wish her old John Anderson to forsake his mug of beer. (Laughter.) The middle-aged uxorious lady would also wish to have her other half perpetually at her apron strings. (Laughter.) Aye, even the young lady, just blushing into womanhood, desires rather to have her youthful beau about her person—(Great laughter)—than to find him away, enjoying a social hour with a merry companion. The old lady—the middle-aged and the young have all motives then for appending their signatures to this document; I do believe that it is contemptible in the extreme to resort to such documents as this in order to force this Legislature into action which they cannot but feel is improper; certain am I, that there are there the names of many who have never seriously, calmly and dispassionately weighed the subject matter, of this petition and its effects.

Hon. J. W. Johnston.—If I believed, sir, that the creator of man had conferred upon him those intellectual endowments which distinguish him from all other created things—to degrade that intellect and brutalise his nature by the use of alcoholic and intoxicating liquors, then, sir, could I agree with the sentiments just propounded by the hon. and learned member for Kings, but not till then. On the contrary, I hold it to be the first duty of man, as a rational being,—to strive for the unsullied preservation of those high gifts; and, therefore, it is that with no blush of shame I hold this petition in my hand and am about to ask you to permit me to present it. He has instanced motives which may have induced females to sign that petition; are there none he has passed by unnoticed? He told you of the aged, the middle aged, and the youthful female. Can he not imagine some aged matron whose signature has been affixed to this document for reasons entirely dissimilar to those ascribed by him to that class! May not the remembrance of some lost, youthful son, on whom her hopes were bent, on whose progress her fondest wishes centered—and who, could the cause of Temperance have

reached him, might have still clung fondly to her side, the stay, support and comforter of her declining years; where was he? The wine cup had been his ruin—and can he say that she the forsaken—the desolate, touched to the heart by the evil which had befallen her was not impelled to fix her signature to this document by a desire to take the temptation from the pathway of others. Can he not imagine some middle aged female—who has seen stricken from her side the companion of her days—the father of her children; he who was bound by obligations the most sacred and holy to love and cherish her—had swerved from the paths of virtue, cast a shadow upon the hearthstone of a happy home; the sacred influences of that word were not strong enough to guide him in the paths of virtue. He was not there; the haunts of revelry and debauchery had claimed him and he yielded to those instigations which all admit are so powerful and so ruinous; may not the name of such an one have been appended to this petition, that others might be led to avoid the shoals on which he was wrecked. May not the name of some youthful female have been added also—because the companion of her childhood; the brother of her youth has fallen away from the integrity of his early virtue? Her young heart may have never known misfortune; she may have never felt the corroding cares of life until this greatest of all miseries flowed in upon her with a power indescribable? Then, sir, let not the hon. and learned gentleman imagine, that all who have signed the document have been governed by the motives ascribed by him. I admit that home is woman's sphere; and it is because she has not gone beyond that sphere that he has no right to complain; it is because that home is desolated, its endearing and ennobling ties riven asunder, its holiest virtues violated, and desolation and misery and distress enter, where happiness and virtue and peace should dwell—that I deem the fifteen or sixteen thousand females have not stepped without the pale of their circle in signing this petition. The names here set forth have not been appended thoughtlessly, but thoughtfully, prayerfully, deliberately, and anxiously; they are the best judges of this fearful evil; they feel the direful effects of which the petition speaks; the politician, political economist, moralist, and philanthropist, may all understand its evil consequences, but it is woman who feels and knows them in her hopes blasted and joys withered—and it is woman who comes before this house now asking Legislative aid to suppress the vice which works all this evil.

The petition was read.

Mr. Hall.—Am I to understand that the petitions require the Prohibition of liquor importations into this Province entirely?

Hon. J. W. Johnston.—Some of them do; he would ask leave to present another petition, asking aid to pay a Temperance Lecturer.

Mr. Zwicker—could not perceive any necessity for the opposition which seemed to be offered to the appointment of a committee. He considered the Railway an important subject but that of Temperance was of infinitely more importance; he was a Temperance man, and should give the Temperance cause his support; the committee ought to be appointed and the petitions referred to them.

After some further discussion—a committee composed of Messrs. Johnston, James Campbell, Shaw, Stewart Campbell, Holmes, Young, T. Coffin and John Campbell were appointed to whom the petitions were referred.

Mr. Stewart Campbell, presented a petition from the inhabitants of Guysborough relating to Temperance.

Mr. Zwicker presented two from Lunenburg.

Mr. John Campbell presented one from Queen's.

Mr. McQueen presented one from the County of Cape Breton.

Mr. Archibald presented two from Colchester.

Mr. Mosher presented two.

Mr. Moore presented one from Queen's.

Mr. Bent presented one from the County of Cumberland.

Mr. Shaw presented one from Yarmouth.

Mr. T. Coffin presented one from Shelburne.

Mr. Essoon presented one from the County of Halifax. Also one signed by about 1000 persons on the same subject.

Mr. John Campbell presented a petition asking aid to a lecturer.

Mr. Stewart Campbell presented one from the County of Guysborough.

Mr. Archibald presented one from Colchester.

All the above petitions were received and referred to the Temperance Committee.

On MONDAY, MARCH 1st, Hon. J. W. Johnston presented several Temperance petitions.

Mr. Chipman presented the petition of Henry Owen and others on the subject of Temperance.

Mr. Archibald said, I rise, Mr. Speaker, to ask the leave of the House to present a petition on the subject of Temperance from the Ladies of the County of Colchester, and notwithstanding the observations that were made on a former day, I do not feel that I am out of place in presenting—or the Ladies of the County of Colchester out of their place in forwarding the petition I now hold in my hand. Indeed, Sir, when I opened this petition, I had some pride as well as pleasure

in observing at the head of the signatures to it, that of one who holds a very near and dear relation to myself; and so far from considering a woman out of her own proper sphere when she exerts herself in promoting social, moral, and religious improvement, I feel that she is never better employed than when so engaged. I believe, Sir, that it would be better for us Lords of the Creation if we were oftener to feel and profit by suggestions of this kind coming from the gentler sex. In woman, the instinctive impulses of right feeling, dictate conclusions which men attain only by the slower and more circuitous process of reasoning. Woman feels what is right, and does it; but with us action must be decided by calculation and delineation. Sir, I am glad to see the Ladies engaged in helping on the cause of Temperance. In doing so they are promoting at once their own best interests, and the interests of the community; and it is with great pleasure I now present their petition on this subject.

General Miscellany.

What are Consols?

They are three per cent English stock which had its origin in an act of the British Parliament, consolidating, (hence their name,) several distinct government stocks into one general stock, called in the act "Consolidated Annuities," and commonly quoted for brevity as "consols."

When the consolidation took place, the principal of the several funds thus merged amounted to £9,137,821, but by the funding of additional and subsequent loans and parts of loans into this stock, it amounted, on the 5th of January, 1836, to £356,768,821. Since that period only one loan has been raised—that for compensation to the West India Planters, on the emancipation of the slaves—£20,000,000—and a few millions have been paid. The total at the present time is between 370 and £375,000,000 sterling.

This stock, from its amount, and the immense number of holders, is more sensitive to financial influences than any other, and is, therefore, the favourite stock for the operations of speculators and jobbers. Its dividends are payable semi-annually.

How to do Good.

Dr. Johnson wisely said, "He who waits to do a great deal of good at once, will never do anything." Life is made up of little things. It is but once in an age that occasion is offered for doing a great deed. True greatness consists in being great in little things. How are railroads built? By one shovelful of dirt after another; one shovelful at a time. Thus drops make the ocean. Hence, we should be willing to do a little good at a time, and never "wait to do a great deal of good at once." If we would do much good in the world, we must be willing to do good in little things, little acts one after another; speaking a word here, giving a tract there, and setting a good example all the time: we must do the first good thing we can, and then the next, and the next, and so keep on doing good. This is the way to accomplish anything. Thus only shall we do all the good in our power.—American Messenger.

Russia.

Rev. Dr. Baird in his lectures recently delivered at Newark, said—that Russia had a total population of 67,000,000—of which 54,000,000 are in Europe. Of the whole number 47,000,000 are serfs; 20,000,000 belong to the Emperor. They are sold with the lands. There are no serfs in Poland and Finland. The design of the present Emperor is to abolish serfdom, and the lecturer remarked that if he lived 30 years, he would do it, and added, that if he accomplished that, humanity would pardon many of his bad deeds. The army of Russia consists of 1,000,000 men, who are generally ignorant, and in perfect subordination. The revenue is \$130,000,000, and the debt is \$600,000,000.—New York paper, Jan. 27.

To Cure Nose Bleeding.

The Scientific American says—"Roll up a piece of paper and press it up under the upper lip. We have tried this plan in a great number of cases, and have only seen it fail on one occasion."

For Farmers.

The Value of Carrots.

Very few persons are aware that carrots are among the most wholesome of vegetables, and greatly assist digestion. French cooks, in many of their stewed dishes, introduce small slices of small carrots; and the Julienne soup, so common on every French table, is seasoned with finely chopped vegetables, young carrots being the most important; and the difference in digestion between a dinner eaten at a French cafe and an English hotel is not alone in cooking, but in the vegetable condiments introduced. It is only lately that chemists have explained the digestive stimulus known to exist in the carrot, to consist of the pectic acid found in the vegetable.

After saying so much, with a view to the promotion of a better understanding with the carrot in our kitchen garden, we quote the following from the Working Farmer, calculated to increase the field cultivation of this useful vegetable.

Two bushels of oats and one of carrots is better food for a horse than three bushels of oats; and when used for light work, the quantity of the carrots may be increased. With such food, horses will enjoy good health and spirits, a loose hide, shining coat, and improved digestion. It may be thus explained. The carrot is very nutritious, and, in addition, aids in gelatinizing the watery solutions contained in the stomach of a horse. Carrots contain pectic acid, a single drop of which mixed with the juice of an orange or other fruit, immediately turns it into jelly, and the Paris confectioners use it for that purpose. Soups in which carrots have been boiled are always gelatinous when cold, and are more easily digested than soups otherwise made.

The benne plant has similar properties. A thin slice of this plant thrown into a glass of water, renders itropy and gelatinous, and for this reason it is a specific for summer complaint in children.

The manure of a horse fed in part on carrots, contains no undigested hay or oats, and therefore less quantities of those materials are necessary than when the amount swallowed is parted with in an undigested state. For fattening animals the carrot is equally valuable, and for milch cows they surpass any other food. The milk of a cow at midwinter, fed on carrots, is equal in flavour to that supplied from clover in summer, while the butter made from the milk is finely coloured and highly flavoured.

In soils containing proper proportions of bonedust, sulphuric acid, potash and common salt, eight hundred bushels of long orange, or eleven hundred bushels of white Belgian carrots may be easily raised per acre, while the same land will not produce one tenth the quantity of oats.

Philosophy of Farming.

Different soils may require different modes of treatment and cropping, but in every variety of soil there are golden rules to attend to. Drain until you find that the water which falls from the heavens does not stagnate the soil, but runs through it and off it freely. Turn up and till the land until your foot sinks into a loose, powdery loam, that the sun and air readily pass through. Let no weeds occupy a place where a useful plant could grow. Collect every particle of manure that you can, whether liquid or solid. Let nothing on the farm go to waste. Put in your crops in that course which experience has shown to lead to succession in their growth, and to an enrichment, not impoverishment, of the land. Give every plant room to spread its roots in the soil and its leaves in the air.

Lice on Cattle, and Ticks on Sheep.

During the winter season, cattle and sheep are oftentimes infected with vermin, such as lice and ticks, &c. This trouble generally happens to those lean in flesh, and the vermin prevent their thriving, and sometimes have been known to cause the death of the animal itself by the irritation and prostration of strength which they occasion. We have tried all the different washes and

lotions and ointments that have been recommended for destroying these pests. Many of them are effectual, but it is a trouble to apply them in cold weather. It is no small job to wash or oil a calf or cow all over, thoroughly, in mid-winter, and if it be not done thoroughly the job will have to be done again. The easiest and most effectual mode of destroying these vermin is to suffocate them to death by tobacco smoke. By having a large tube or box, with a tube at both ends, into which tobacco may be put and set on fire, one end of the tube may be fitted on to the nose of a bellows, and the other applied among the hair of the calf or wool of the sheep, and the smoke blown in by the bellows. The destruction of the vermin is sure. A blanket may be thrown over the creature, which will tend to keep the smoke in contact with the skin, and thus render the effect more speedy in its operation. By having a suitable instrument made, a large stock of cattle or flock of sheep may be gone over in a short time. Hens and other fowls that are infested with lice, may be freed from them in the same way.—*Maine Farmer.*

To Prevent Oxen from Crowding.

It is only necessary to lengthen the yoke to break oxen of this vicious habit. In some instances, particularly in lumbering with heavy teams on the road, we have been obliged to make the yokes 12 to 18 inches longer than those ordinarily worn.

Sore Eyes in Sheep.

The Editor of the *New England Farmer* recommends for sore eyes in sheep, an application of tar to their noses—wash their eyes with warm soap-suds, and give them a little sulphur in their salt.

Dr. D. Lee says:—"It is very rare, if ever, that a soil is so sterile that when three inches deep, it may not be made twelve."

Obituary Notices.

Mrs. Sarah Magee, of Coverdale, N. B.

Died at Coverdale, in the County of Albert, N. B., on the 9th inst., SARAH, wife of Mr. William Magee, in the 49th year of her age. By this afflicting stroke of divine Providence, a tender husband has been deprived of the society of an affectionate wife and a family of eleven children (mostly small) has been bereft of the fostering care of an affectionate, Christian mother, so necessary to guide them through this unfriendly world and establish them in the way of peace. The deceased has been a consistent member of the Wesleyan Church for upwards of twenty-three years. She experienced religion under the preaching of the Rev. Arthur McNutt in 1828, and ever since she has been a consistent follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, testifying by her life and death, that the religion which she professed was to her a well-grounded hope in the Lord Jesus Christ, who is the resurrection and the life of a true believer. She was afflicted with the cancer in the throat for about sixteen months previous to her death, a great part of which time she suffered extreme bodily suffering. When the physician announced her case to be hopeless, she expressed no fear or concern but for her children, who were about to be deprived of her fostering and tender care. She said she knew in whom she had believed in the days of health, and that she felt her confidence strong in God through the blood of his Son; and the nearer she approached him she loved him the more, for she was persuaded that all the powers of darkness would not be suffered to overthrow her whilst she clung by faith to Jesus. Thus she continued until she breathed her last. When asked in the agonies of death, if she was still happy (although unable to speak), she raised her hands, and by her rejoicing eyes testified that the true believer in Jesus is never forsaken in the time of his greatest need; thereby affording us by her dying testimony proof that love is stronger than death, and he that believes in Jesus has eternal life. JAMES RYAN. Coverdale, N. B., Feb'y 18A, 1852.

Aylesford Circuit.

There are few of the incidents which render the labours of a Country Missionary's life more profitable or more interesting than the death beds of those members who are removed from a state of suffering on earth to the rest of the blessed in Heaven. In city life these events are more frequent and possess less general interest, as they produce less extensive effects than they do in the country. The storms of winter, which so often painfully diminish the number of attendants on public worship, are less regarded in this respect when the call to a funeral is heard; and on such an occasion, if the aspect of the weather is favourable, a large concourse of persons of different denominations is assembled together, and the usual accompaniment of a funeral sermon furnishes an opportunity of presenting gospel truths to a larger number, and under more favourable circumstances, than any other event. Two of these favourably circumstanced opportunities have fallen to the lot of the writer in this Circuit.

One Saturday afternoon in January last, your correspondent was wending his way to a distant settlement, a drive of more than twenty miles in the teeth of a violent snow storm and gale—when he was called to turn aside on his road, by the intelligence that one of his parishioners was fast nearing the close of life, and that it might be the last opportunity of presenting the consolations of the Gospel ere her spirit took its flight. I called in consequence at the house of Mr. JAMES PALMER, again to listen to the assurances of a steadfast Gospel hope in his youthful wife, upon whom consumption had for some time been secretly yet surely working its ravages. She was the youngest daughter of one of our hearers, Mr. Walter Willet, of Aylesford, and had taken a severe cold in April of last year, which had settled upon her lungs. On my first visit to her she related in artless yet distinct language her faith in Christ, the time when and the circumstances under which she obtained peace were distinctly told, and it was pleasing on each succeeding visit to trace the progress of her experience and the strengthening of her confidence in God. For a long time she desired life, if it were God's will, for the sake of her husband and child, yet submissively waited the development of the Divine will concerning her. Nor was this her only ground of anxiety; she had never professed herself a disciple of Christ by formal union with his Church, and she desired, if it were possible, that health might be restored, that she might thus publicly testify her attachment to the Saviour. The regrets of her neglect in this particular were frequently the subject of conversation, and these furnish a strong ground of appeal to others in health, who may be similarly circumstanced. In her case her desire was not realised, yet we were deeply thankful that she had the opportunity of recommending religion to those around her by the serenity with which she prepared for the final struggle. I had not expected to find her so near death; indeed, for some time previous, she had not been able to converse, but when I saw her, I knew at once that she was near her end, and prepared to receive from her her dying attestation of the truth and power of religion. She spoke very feebly, but in a most clear and distinct manner she repeated her former declaration of strong faith in Christ, and a bright hope of the future rest. This was accompanied with a declared surrender of all earthly hopes—a willing surrender of all earthly ties—the anguish of that hour was gone, and she prepared to yield her spirit when Christ should call. I conversed with her as long as was prudent. I then commended her to God in prayer. The following evening, while conducting Divine worship in a distant Chapel, a note was placed in my hands apprising me of her death. She rapidly sank after I left her—scarcely spoke except to express a wish to depart and be with Christ—was almost impatient, yet submissively, for her release—then a few struggles of nature and feeling succeeded, and her spirit escaped to the mansions of bliss.

I buried her on the following Wednesday, and preached to the largest congregation I have witnessed in these parts from Job xix. 25.

Another death has since taken place among our members on this Circuit. Mrs. BENJAMIN PHINNEY, of Stronach Mountain, whose maiden name was Sangster, died February 19th. She was confined in the early part of the month, and puerperal fever supervened. I had not heard of her sickness until I was informed of her death. She died in great peace, having had a remarkable presentment from the time of her confinement that she should not recover. She was the mother of eleven children, of whom nine are living. She was buried on Sunday, February 22nd, and her death was improved to a large congregation from Revelations xiv. 13. CHARLES CHURCHILL.

For the Wesleyan.

Mr. Robert Knowlton, of Advocate Harbour.

Died, at Advocate Harbour, on Monday, 16th inst., Mr. ROBERT KNOWLTON, in the 55th year of his age. About four years ago, at a series of meetings held in the settlement by the Rev. Messrs. Davies and Crane, deceased experienced the pardoning mercy of God, and from that period, until his death, he lived the "hidden life." Humility was a leading feature in his character; he coveted not eminence among his brethren, but rather desired to be

"Little and unknown,  
Loved and prized by God alone."

In his last illness, which was short, but severe, he gave satisfactory evidence, that the religion which he professed was his consolation and support. As the closing scene drew near, his faith grew stronger, and his hope brighter. Upon a friend remarking to him, "You cannot stay here much longer," he replied, "To depart and to be with Christ is far better," and again repeated, with greater energy, "To depart and to be with Christ is FAR BETTER. There are ties," said he, "that would bind me to earth a while longer, but the will of God be done." Then, after lingering a little, he calmly laid his head upon the pillow, and without a murmur or a sigh, breathed his spirit into the hands of his God. Thus, while the church militant is called upon to mourn the loss of one of her numbers, the church triumphant has, without doubt, welcomed him to her better palace and nobler worship.

Our deceased brother has left a widow and a large family to deplore their great loss, but they need not sorrow even as others who have no hope, for if we believe that "Jesus died and rose again, even so them also who sleep in Jesus, will God bring with him." In the meantime, let the widow and the fatherless, by a living faith, stay themselves upon that God, who is a Father of the fatherless, and a Judge of the widows in his holy habitation. T. GAETZ.

Parrisboro, Feb. 24, 1852.

Literary.

For the Wesleyan

Mental Science,

NO. XXIII.

THE EXISTENCE OF THE HUMAN MIND.

"God's empire" in the soul, as Milton designates conscience, is the general power of moral judgment, which the mind possesses,—capable of receiving light and conviction from the Spirit of God, and in which that "true light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world," has its especial operation.

This inward monitor, according to Dr. Clarke, does not appear to have received so much injury by the fall, as the rest of the faculties; or it must be especially influenced by the Divine Spirit.—Were not one or the other of these positions true, or perhaps both of them correct, we may suppose that man would live in sin and die in sin, and thus perish forever. But through that divine light, which enlightens every son and daughter of Adam, man, by attending to the voice of conscience, the light of revelation, and the drawings of the Spirit of God, may be enlightened, convinced, strengthened, and brought to God.

Conscience, the core, is that power of moral judgment, in the human mind, capable of receiving light, information and divine influence, from the Spirit of God. It stands in the same relation to the soul, and answers the end, in spiritual matters, that the eye does to the body in the process of vision. The eye itself is not light, nor is it capable of discerning objects, but through the medium of natural or artificial light. It must be admitted that it has organs properly adapted to

the reception of the rays of light, and the various images of the objects which they exhibit. These being presented to an eye, the structure of which is perfect, there is discernment or perception of those objects which are within the sphere of vision. Deprive the eye of light, and there is no perception of the figure, dimensions, situation or colour of any object, however perfect the optic nerve, and the different coats and humours may be.

Comparing spiritual things with natural, in the same manner, the Spirit of God enlightens the eye of the soul termed conscience. It penetrates it with its sacred effulgence, and, humanly speaking, it has organs properly adapted for the reception of the emanations of the Divine Spirit. When thus received into the conscience, the Spirit exhibits to the soul a real view of its situation, state, and prospects, in reference to God and eternity. Hence it is said, in the volume of Divine inspiration, "the Spirit itself," or rather himself, "bears witness with our spirits;" that is, this blessed Spirit shines into the conscience, and produces throughout the soul a conviction, in proportion to the light communicated, of condemnation or exposure to the wrath of God, or of pardon, or acquittal, according to the design of his coming.

By conscience, then, we may understand that power of moral judgment, implanted by God in every human mind that comes into the world, whereby man is capable of perceiving what is right and wrong in his own heart or life, in his tempers, thoughts, words and actions. Its chief business with him is to accuse or excuse, to approve or disapprove, to acquit or condemn. By it he may, in a good degree, ascertain whether he be in a state of spiritual peace and consolation, or in a state of spiritual guilt and condemnation. He, by its acquittal, is delivered from that fear which hath torment, and made sensible of the ground of his freedom; and by its disapproval, he is filled with guilt and remorse.

But as mere matter, however modified, cannot be conscious of peace or joy, of fear or guilt, and can have no conscience to acquit or condemn; and as the human mind is capable of peace, joy, fear, guilt, and has an inward monitor, termed conscience, implanted in it, by God, to accuse or excuse, and which appears so soon as the understanding opens, or reason begins to dawn,—the human soul and matter must be substances having very different properties,—the one spiritual and the other material.

The existence of the human mind may be manifested by *imagination and dreams*. Imagination is considered one of the primary attributes of the human mind, by which we can form either real or fanciful pictures or ideas of things communicated to our minds by the outward organs of sense; or it is the power of recollecting and assembling images, and of painting forcibly those images on our minds, or on the minds of others. By it we can represent absent beings and things, with astonishing rapidity, in a variety of shades or colours. Both to ourselves and others; or we can describe recurrence of ideas, in a vivid manner, without regard to the order of past impressions.

A good or lively imagination is of vast importance. If our imagination be defective our representations will be feeble or imperfect; if it be redundant, every object surveyed, will be lost in the clouds of fanciful imagery; but if it be good, it will be correct and exact, if not lively, forcible and brilliant, in its perceptions, images, or descriptions.

The pleasures of the imagination arise from the actual view and survey of what is great, uncommon, or beautiful. Greatness, novelty, or beauty, except there be something so terrible or offensive as to produce horror or loathsomeness, excites in the mind pleasurable emotions and conceptions. Our imagination loves to be filled with an object or to grasp at anything that is grand or spacious. Anything new or uncommon raises a pleasure in the imagination, because it fills the soul with an agreeable surprise, gratifies its curiosity and gives it an idea of which it was not before possessed. But Addison says, "there is nothing that makes its way more directly to the soul than beauty, which immediately diffuses a secret satisfaction and complacency through the imagination, and gives a finishing to anything that is great and uncommon."

The cause of the pleasure of imagination is, that God has annexed a secret pleasure to the idea of any thing that is new or rare, that he might encourage and stimulate us in the eager and keen pursuits after knowledge, and influence our best passions to search into the wonders of creation and revelation. Every new idea brings such a pleasure along with it, as rewards any pains we have taken in its acquisition. It, consequently, serves as a striking and powerful motive to put us upon fresh discoveries in learning and science, as well as in the word and works of God. GEO. JOHNSON.

Point de Bute, March 6th, 1852.

AN EXCELLENT RULE.—"I will never," says Lavater, "either in the morning or evening, proceed to any business, until I have first retired, at least for a few moments, to a private place, and implored God for his assistance and blessing."

## Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

## Halifax County Circuit.

## MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—In the last report of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for the Nova Scotia District, the name of this Circuit, with a list of subscribers, appeared for the first time. The sum raised was not very large; it was however a good beginning. Meetings were held in two places only—Musquodoboit Harbour and Sambro. At Margaret's Bay, the principal place on this Circuit, it was thought advisable, in consequence of the failure of the fishing business, not to have a Missionary Meeting, so that there were no names from that place in the report. Such, however, we trust, will not be the case in future.

This year our first meeting was held at Margaret's Bay; at which I informed the people, that although the times were poorer than last year, I dare not postpone the meeting another year, lest they should become worse. The attendance was not large, in consequence of a violent storm. However the subscriptions were very creditable.

The meetings at Sambro and Musquodoboit Harbour have also been held. At both places, especially at the latter, our people came forward nobly. They were not, in any of the places mentioned, unduly excited to give, by great or eloquent speeches, for there were none to preach or speak but the writer, with the exception of the last mentioned place, where the brethren Ritey and Naufts, kindly assisted. The subscriptions on the whole are in advance of last year. G. O. H.

## PEGGY'S COVE.

In a communication, last year, respecting this place, you were informed of the opening of our new Church. Since that period divine service has been held therein once a fortnight, with but few exceptions. The result is an increase of interest in, and affection for, the doctrines and discipline of Methodism. During my last visit, (Feb. 29), I was much encouraged. A very gracious influence, in connection with our services, evidently rested on the minds of the people, which induced me to remain two or three days, preaching morning and evening. After each service a prayer meeting was held, which at first I found rather a difficult matter, as there was not an individual in the place accustomed to pray in public. Three however took up the cross, when called upon. From the first meeting, there were six or seven persons, who appeared to be penitently seeking mercy, some of whom found peace to their souls. It was evidently something new to this people to hear, in the midst of public worship, the sighs and groans of troubled souls; but who that feels the importance of salvation, could object to such a manifestation of awakened feeling? Blessed be God for such tokens of his continued presence with us. At this time last year, there were only five or six meetings in class; there are at present fifteen. To God be all the praise. March 18, 1852. G. O. H.

For the Wesleyan.

## Christian Visitor's Crusade.

REV. AND DEAR SIR—I am sorry that you and the Editor of "The Christian Visitor" are at issue; I am sorry for this, because I perceive his acerbity increases, in the same ratio that his defeats multiply. He is certainly a very pugnacious gentleman, and one in whom the bump of combativeness must be largely developed. He is marvellously fond of fighting; but it is a great pity that he does not see that this besetting sin leads him into many and grievous errors; and so blinds his understanding that he mistakes his bigotry for conscientiousness, and his petulance for a defence of the truth. This is greatly to be deplored, but so it is; and so it is likely to be, until this gentleman improves in his knowledge of Greek, and in his acquaintance with clarity.

He has a great deal to learn in both these departments; he evidently knows little or nothing of the laws by which sound criticism is regulated; and he is equally ignorant of "the code" that should govern the conduct of public Journalists. Our irate friend of the "Christian Visitor" wants more, not of the "Esprit de Corps" merely, but of "brotherly kindness"—he is sadly wanting in that virtue, that "vaunteth not itself"—that "doth not behave itself unseemly," and that "thinketh no evil."

There is one thing I would earnestly recommend to His Visitorship, namely, to be a little less Pragmatic, not to be so much of a busy body in other men's matters; and to evince at least a decent reluctance to censure and denounce men, at whose feet he might sit and learn the first principles of the doctrine of Christ.

"Methodism," or the form of Christianity thus designated, has been, and is still owned of God. It wants not the minute details of a process verbal to prove its divine legitimacy. Its celestial origin and pedigree are traceable in its progress and success. At home and abroad, in Europe

and in America, and in the Islands of the sea, the Lord has owned and blessed its labours. The seal of His approval is broadly and effulgently stamped upon its polity, its doctrines, and form of administration. Under the fostering care of the Husbandman, the little grain of mustard seed has become a great tree; and guided and defended by the "Captain of the Host," the little one has become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation. Take a friend's advice, "go Mr. Visitor," "walk about Zion, and go round about her; tell the towers thereof, mark ye well her bulwarks, and consider her palaces,"—do this, and if you are not blinded by prejudice, you will see Methodism occupying a prominent place in this spiritual group, and contributing, under God, in no small degree to the strength, the beauty, and the duration of the whole.

I dislike the strife of tongues, and the conflict of pens; and am always grieved when the streams intended to make glad the "City of God," are troubled, and turned into waters of bitterness.—This is a species of warfare at variance with the very spirit of christianity, and in direct violation of all its precepts. It is like civil war in a state, or treason in a camp; and is as foreign to the religion of Jesus of Nazareth, as one is to patriotism, or the other is to allegiance. Methodism is the friend of all and the enemy of none; this is its motto, and it has always acted in accordance with it. Sin in its various forms has been the only object of its attack, and in the conduct of its operations against that common enemy, it employs the tactics of the "Bible" and the "Sword of the Spirit." But, notwithstanding its pacific disposition, it has been rudely and frequently assailed. Ignorance and bigotry, arrogance and immorality, infidelity and scepticism, these have repeatedly thrust sore at it. Sometimes they have been like DAN, "a serpent by the way, an adder in the path," biting at its heels, and trying to make it stumble, but in vain; and on many occasions they have come up against her with bent bows, and have shot at her, as the archers did at Joseph, but in vain, for the Lord was her shield and her buckler, the horn of her salvation, and her high tower.

In its infancy Methodism had to contend with brick bats and horse ponds, and to stand up against threatenings and indictments, magisterial persecutions, and popular violence. She was driven from the Church as a heretic, and put beyond the pale of society as an Outlaw. She has encountered perils in the wilderness—perils in the city—perils among false brethren; but out of all these God has delivered her, yea, and doth deliver.

"The Christian Visitor" may continue his crusade against Methodism as long as he pleases; and under what form of hostility he chooses. He may, in accordance with the crudity of his mind, employ guerilla warfare; or if his antipathy has the pre-eminence, let him adopt a more systematic mode. In either case—in any case, Methodism has nothing to fear. The Lord is in the midst of her, she shall not be moved; God shall help her, and that right early. His Editorials will be as harmless as "pop guns";—his leaders will be as formidable as exploded squibs—and all his efforts, open and secret—EX CATHEDRA, and unofficial, will be as "the crackling of thorns under a pot"; and will, in their results, shew that the Lord setteth Methodism on high, and in safety from him that puffeth at her.

Knowing that our cause is safe in your hands, and that neither Visitors nor Inquisitors, nor Scribblers, will be allowed to escape with impunity—I am,

Yours, &c.,  
AMICUS.

## THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, March 20, 1852.

## "A BUSY-BODY IN OTHER MEN'S MATTERS."

The Christian Visitor seems to think he can publish what he likes against Methodism, and, if a reply be furnished, that he is justified in constructing such defence into a wanton attack on himself; and, further, that, if we open our columns for a correspondent to exhibit truthfully the antagonistic spirit of the Visitor, as shown by his re-production of slanderous articles against Wesleyanism, we are to be held accountable for the chastisement he may receive! Foolish very! When the said christian Editor has deemed it proper to regale his readers with selected matter, drawn from a corrupt source, with a view to besmear the character of Methodism, he must not be surprised if Methodists throw it back in his own face. By his unseemly and anti-christian meddling with what in no wise concerns him, and by applauding one of the most unprincipled prints that disgraces the professedly christian world, he may acquire a notoriety as a champion for "personal religious rights," and create opportunities to relieve himself of a weight of vituperation, with which his humble, christian heart is bursting, against "Machine Methodism." His issue of

March 5., runs with a full flow of opprobrious matter, which must have satisfied his readers, we should suppose, even *ad nauseam*. A few more copious discharges must leave the fountain dry, unless the disease be absolutely incurable, which we much fear is the case. The food with which he delights to gratify his appetite—the increased gusto, with which he drinks from a polluted sink of scandal and falsehoods—are symptomatic of extensive functional disorganization. One specific can alone effect a cure—the grace of God—that heaven-born charity, which "vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth." We shall wait with some anxiety to see whether our recommendation produce a beneficial effect.

The following sentences will show the unfavourable type of the disease, under which the christian Editor of the Christian Visitor is labouring. Speaking of us he says:—

"We put no credit in his statement, till we saw it substantiated by other Halifax papers."

"We consider it utterly useless to pursue the reckless editor of that print through his truthless insinuations."

"The maliciousness and falsehood of this insinuation is (are!) too evident to require proof."

Referring to the Conference he says:—

"The unrighteous despotism which has been enacted by the Conference, to the exclusion of 60,000 of its members in one year," (a pretty large Conference that) "for daring to think for themselves, or make an appeal to the Scriptures in defence of their rights."

"The Conference and the Watchman, and all the little puppet imitators of their insolence and arrogance."

Nothing more is required to show the company the Visitor has been keeping—the spirit into which he has been drinking—the corrupt and filthy source from which he has derived his calumnies. A decent man would scarcely venture to wrestle with a sweep, and therefore we leave the Christian Visitor to enjoy the supreme pleasure of wallowing in the mire of wholesale slander. Only we tell him, he has published an unblushing falsehood, when he states, that 60,000 members were excluded from the Methodist Church by the "unrighteous despotism enacted by the Conference," and we challenge refutation from some better authority than that of a lying paper, which, from its systematic and diabolical course of malicious defamation and gross misrepresentation, must be a curse to the people among whom it circulates. The wreck and ruin, over which the monstrous, scurrilous press, and its big "puppet imitator" of St. John, N. B., gloat, and on which they batten, are the result of unholy agitation, and of vile and shameless calumny, the work in which devils delight; and, because, forsooth, the British Conference has resisted the attacks of men actuated by the foulest and most malignant passions, and will not, at their dictation, (and, forgive us! at the dictation of the puissant, chivalrous, "busy-body" Christian Visitor, a foreigner!) revolutionize the ecclesiastical system which it has received from the "devoted Wesley," these disastrous results are to be charged to the account of the "unrighteous, despotic Conference!" Truth and righteousness, whither have ye fled! We dare predict, that Wesleyan Methodism will flourish, and accomplish the work God has given it to do, at least a day and a half after the "passionate ebullitions" and the "puerile attacks" of the valiant "busy-body" of the Visitor have spent their utmost strength.

We cordially give insertion to the following Communication from the Rev. Principal of the Sackville Academy, and are glad to hear of the continued prosperity of this valuable Institution:

For the Wesleyan.

## Sackville Academy.

MY DEAR BROTHER.—There are upon our School Register, for the current Term, the names of sixty-five Students—fifteen day Scholars, and fifty Boarders. Of these a very large proportion are young men, the average of the whole company being a little over sixteen years, the two youngest of the resident Students being in their twelfth, and the ages of the majority ranging from the sixteenth to the twenty-fourth year. This I mention that it may be seen that the Institution is not filled up with a company of mere children, such as might be found in a good vil-

lage School, but by those who are old enough to profit by our course of higher Academic Instruction.

An enumeration of the ordinary classes for the term may serve to show to what extent the work of Instruction is here carried on, under circumstances most favorable to the young men and youth, who would secure the inestimably valuable results of a good education in preparation for life's duties. The following Classes were organized at the beginning of the Term.

Penmanship,	2.	Algebra,	1 (8 mem)
Reading, &c.	2.	Geometry,	1 (8 "
Arithmetic,	3. (38 mem.)	Mensura &c.	1 (18 "
Geography,	2 (21 "	Nat. Philo'y,	1 (18 "
Eng. Grammar,	2 (28 "	French,	2 (22 "
History,	1 (7 "	Latin,	4 (27 "
Book Keeping,	1 (12 "	Greek,	3 (13 "
		And in Moral Philosophy	1 (8 members).

Each of these, except three or four smaller ones which recite on alternate days, has a daily recitation of three-fourths of an hour in length. In addition to these there are four which have recitations or exercises once a week, viz.: one (of fifteen members) in "Butler's Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion," and three (including all the Students) in Composition and Declamation.

At the middle of the Term—1st prox.—Classes will be formed in Land Surveying &c., Physiology, Astronomy and Logic.

And now, Mr Editor, being well assured that you regard all rightly conducted efforts, for the promotion of educational interests and the extension of educational advantages as entitled to universal sympathy, I will venture to take the liberty of requesting you to bring the above statement of facts, respecting the present working of this Institution, under the notice of your numerous readers, in such way as may seem to you best.

Will you please also to let it be suggested to any who may be intending to become Students that the middle of the Term, now near at hand, will be a suitable time to enter, and that we shall be very glad to have some accessions to our ranks then, in order that the number may be kept good notwithstanding the retirement of some young men, whom business engagements will be calling away before the end of the term.

Yours, &c.  
H. PICKARD.  
Wesleyan Academy  
Mount Allison, March 16, 1852.

## A Hint.

Methodists should be on their guard against the insidious efforts made by individuals, in the garb of Ministers, to seduce them from the Church of their choice. It is humiliating to think of the low arts, to which some condescend, for the purpose of exciting in the minds of our members, dissatisfaction with our doctrines, usages, and polity. We have received information, that certain parties are using discreditable means to awaken prejudice, and foster dissensions, among our people in one of our Circuits. It is more than probable, that the accusation against an American Methodist Class Leader, contained in an old paper, and which is industriously read to persons, by these sticklers for unity wherever they go, is false—or if true, it is true also, we will venture to affirm, that, on conviction, he was dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the "discipline." These gentlemen must beware of their procedure, otherwise they will meet with that public exposure, which conduct so disreputable justly deserves.

## "The Best of all is, God is with Us."

The Head of the Church is abundantly blessing the labours of Methodist Ministers, and other agencies of our Church, in various parts of the world. The present year has been fruitful in revivals of religion, and, by consequence, in the conversion of souls, and the spiritual advancement of God's believing people. Great accessions to the Church is the result, which will invest her, under the divine blessing, with greater power to make successful aggressions on the territory of the world, for the future. Whilst so many pens, and so many tongues, are lifted up against our Church, by those who style themselves christians, and whilst calumnies and evil reports are greedily caught at and circulated, with the desire that they may be believed, and may work evil, it is a matter of gratitude and of holy triumph, for our ministers and people to have demonstrative evidence, that "God is with us," which is "the best of all"—better than the good-will of man, unaccompanied with the blessing of God. Let us, as a people, hold fast to the purity of our doctrines, to the spirituality of our religion, to the simplicity of our faith, to the fervour of our love, to the sincerity of our purpose, and to the steadfastness of our aim to promote the glory of God and the salvation of sinners, and then we need not fear what

man can do against us. "Look upon Zion, the city of our solemnities: thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down; not one of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed, neither shall any of the cords thereof be broken. But there the glorious Lord will be unto us a place of broad rivers and streams; wherein shall go no galley with oars, neither shall gallant ship pass thereby. For the Lord is our judge, the Lord is our lawgiver, the Lord is our king, he will save us."

**"The Wesleyan."**

It is gratifying to receive spontaneous commendations of our efforts to please and edify our readers. We have occasionally given extracts from letters we have received, expressive of the approbation of our Agents and others, not for our own personal advantage, but to show the estimation in which the paper is held by intelligent and disinterested persons, and as encouragement to our friends in their endeavours to extend its circulation.

A respected Correspondent from Aylesford, under date of March 12, writes:—

"I find the subscribers to *The Wesleyan* on this Circuit very much satisfied with its general management. It has a hold upon the good feelings of our people, which is not slight; and I am glad to add my own testimony of approval. It is well conducted, and will be a powerful agent in this country in spreading truth, counteracting error, and communicating general intelligence, where, in many instances, ignorance would generally prevail."

Another correspondent from Westmorland, N. B., under date of March 9, says:

"*The Wesleyan* is evidently increasing in popularity on my Circuit; and from the information which I have received, this appears to be the case generally through the Province. I hope the time is not distant, when the Methodists will take a deeper interest in such publications, and that the number of copies of *The Wesleyan* now circulated will be multiplied four-fold.—This might and should be, at least, the extent of its present circulation. All that is wanting for the accomplishment of so desirable a consummation, is, that our people have proper views of the subject, and suitable liberality."

We may say that a few hundred more subscribers, or what would be better, a doubling of our present list, would enable us to go to the expense of procuring such an increase and variety of books and periodicals, as would greatly assist us in giving still greater interest to our pages. As yet, our object has been, to keep out of debt; and to effect this, will still demand our constant care.

As the spring is opening, we reasonably hope to hear from every Circuit in the Lower Provinces. The numerous revivals of religion will surely result in increasing a taste and a desire for religious reading; and, among other subordinate means, we know of none better calculated to enlarge the mind, improve moral feeling, and promote stability of character, than the weekly visit and perusal of a well-conducted religious newspaper. For ourselves, we shall spare no pains to meet the reasonable expectations of our people.

**Wesleyan Missionary Society.**

The London *Watchman*, of the 3rd inst., says, that he understands on good authority that the income of the WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, for the year ending December, 1851, is likely to prove nearly equal to that of last year, even without the noble Legacy of the late Thos. Marriott, Esq. The total income is not yet exactly ascertained, in consequence of the non-receipts of some balances; but including Mr. Marriott's Legacy, when received, it cannot be less than £109,000—a result, truly cheering, considering the relentless opposition the Society has met with during the year.

**Calvinism vs. Arminianism.**

The *Presbyterian Witness* is about to revive the controversy on the disputed points between Calvinism and Arminianism. We ask him as a matter of justice, in dealing with Arminianism, to go beyond the views of "Whitby" and "Taylor," and have especial reference to the views and principles of Arminius himself, and to those of Wesley and Fletcher. If unacquainted with the writings of Arminius, Wesley, and

Fletcher, we hesitate not to say, he is unqualified to write on the subject, and will only prove himself to be as defective in his treatment of evangelical Arminianism as the late Dr. McCulloch's work shows him to have been.

**Revivals.**

In an article on "REVIVALS," the Toronto *Christian Guardian*, says:—"We conceive it to be a point of the highest importance, that the Missionary character of Methodistic instrumentality be ever kept distinctly in view, and with a just appreciation of the objects to be accomplished, and the agencies by which the results of our ecclesiastical organization are to be secured, there need be no material difference respecting the proper means to be employed. The end to be accomplished is the progress of the work of salvation by the conversion of sinners, and the advancement of believers, as the immediate and continued results of the means which Christianity has ordained. We have adverted to the history of Methodism, and what is that history but an illustration of the fact, that wherever Methodism has fully proved its mission, it is the history of a great revival, by the continued addition to its numbers, of sinners "turned from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God." If our faith were in such lively exercise as to embrace the same objects, we see no reason why it should not be with us, as with our fathers, when every sermon was a revival sermon, attended with the awakening and converting power of the Holy Ghost—every prayer-meeting was crowned with the soul-saving answers to believing supplications, and every quarterly-meeting was a season of special refreshing from the manifestations of Divine power and grace to both saint and sinner."

**Lunenburg Circuit.**

We understand our respected Chairman has received intelligence, from Brother MORTON, that a very gracious revival is in progress in parts of the Lunenburg Circuit. At Ritey's Cove, about thirty persons professed to have found "peace in believing" and almost an equal number are earnestly seeking the same blessing. The special services held in that place have been signally owned of God. May the good work still extend.

**Conversion of Two Romanist Families.**

The Rev. John Garrett, in a letter dated September 9th, 1851, published in the Wesleyan *Missionary Notices*, gives the following cheering intelligence of the conversion of two Roman Catholic families in the Toomkoor Station, India:—

"Two Roman Catholic families, with whom we had previously had several interviews during the year, have been received on trial as members of our Society. They gave up several images of the Virgin Mary, &c., which they had been accustomed to worship. They are workers in metal in full employment, and seemed, in wishing to renounce Romanism, to be influenced only by a true conviction of the sinfulness and idolatry of many of its rites and ceremonies. They could all read Canarese, in which they had read the Gospel narratives, and a few other portions of Scripture."

**Wesleyan Mission at Cape-Coast-Castle.**

In the three Circuits under my more immediate supervision, namely, Cape-Coast, Anamabu, and Domonasi, I rejoice to say, that the great work of evangelization is steadily advancing. About the public services of the Lord's house there is an unusual freshness, enjoyed in common both by people and Preachers; and the attendance of the people at the week-evening services is almost as good as it is on the Sabbath day. We have recently established a system of quarterly gatherings together of the Societies in each Circuit, at the Circuit-town, on the last Sabbath of the quarter, at which time the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper are administered; and the hearts of the people are warmed while observing the growing strength and influence of that Divine religion with which they are associated.—*Rev. T. B. Freeman, July 19, 1851.*

**Hayti—Singular Case of Superstition.**

In October of 1849, the whole town of Port-au-Prince was wrought up to great excitement by an extraordinary case of superstition. A movement rather unexpectedly took place towards a sort of common, called the Parade, and, on inquiry, we found that all at once a palm-tree had become the seat of some spiritual being, which, by the mass of the people, was called a Virgin. This tree soon became a centre of attraction, and hundreds, yea, thousands, soon flocked to the place; and the excited imagination of this deluded people soon really recognised something extraordinary in the graceful branches of the palm. Some declared they distinctly recognised the Virgin; others, that they even recognised the Trinity; and each one, according to the weakness or wickedness of his brains, declared what he thought he saw: and thus the spot became a place of worship, and swarms of lighted candles and prostrate devotees were soon surrounding the remarkable tree; in fact, it became a place where hundreds of candles were wasted away night and day, and where those whom Popery had struck blind groped their way to the feet of imaginary beings, and offered a vague worship, which their darkened and foolish hearts dictated. At Port-au-Prince, it is satisfactory to record, that the Romish Priest was utterly ashamed of these proceedings, and refused to sanction them by his presence.—*Rev. M. B. Bird.*

The *Canada Journal of Education* says, "The *Westminster Review*, we regret to say, has become the bold champion of infidelity, having, in two or three of the latest numbers, ridiculed, assailed and denied the solemn verities of revelation and Christian faith."

The quarterly returns of the Toronto City West District exhibit a net increase to the classes for the third quarter of three hundred persons.

Her Majesty's sloop *Pantaloon*, recently arrived at Portsmouth, reports the death of the *Queen of Madagascar*, after the defeat and degradation of the flower of her army in a contest with a belligerent chief, in November last. Her persecuting days are over.

Erasmus York, the young Esquimaux, taken to England from the shores of Wolstenholme Sound, is an inmate of St. Augustine's Missionary College at Canterbury, and will probably return to his native country as a missionary of the Church of England.

THE JEWS IN PARIS.—The Jews in Paris, headed by M. M. de Rothschild, and other distinguished persons of the sect, have just established a society at Paris for the study and propagation of the sacred sciences. Rooms have been taken, in which religious instruction is given gratuitously to young men destined for the priesthood, and in which Jews of all classes assemble to pray and hear religious books read. A rabbi is attached to the establishment, and every Sunday M. Albert Cohn, a distinguished Oriental scholar, reads and explains passages from the Fathers of the Synagogue.

MOUNT ZAHARAH.—There exists on Mount Zaharah, an island of the Red Sea, an emerald mine, which the Pacha of Egypt has for a long time wished to work, and which had been abandoned during the latter part of Mehemet Ali's reign. A British company lately solicited and obtained permission to recommence the works. In executing some operations lately, Mr. Allan, the company's engineer, discovered at a great depth a gallery of the most remote antiquity. He succeeded in finding tools and utensils, and a stone on which were engraved hieroglyphic characters, in a great measure erased. The nature and form of the tools, utensils, and gallery, prove that the ancient Egyptians had made great progress in engineering. It would appear, on studying the stone, that the date of the mine goes back as far as about 1650 B. C.

**Interesting Extracts.**

SEEING HOW IT OPERATED.—As the railroad train one day was approaching Southboro' with a huge plough attached to the engine, throwing the snow aside in clouds, an individual who was very anxious to witness the operation, advanced to the end of the platform, near the station, and took his stand near a large drift, through which the train must pass. Though told that he would be liberally besprinkled with the frosty material, he gave no heed to the warning, and on the approach of the train, firmly kept his position, from which, however, when the train had passed, he was found to be missing, having suddenly vanished from the view of the astonished spectators, beneath the immense cloud of snow which was dashed aside by the giant plough. Shovels being procured, the curious gentleman was dug out, having, with the exception of the crushing of a new hat and clean dickey, escaped uninjured. He professes to be entirely satisfied with his opportunity of seeing how it operated.

WALKING LIKE A FLY HEAD DOWNWARD.—A Mr. McCormick has been rather astonishing some of the New Yorkers, by walking on a polished marble slab, head downwards, in our amphitheatres. It is somewhat frightful to see a fellow-mortal, perched up in mid-air, with his head to the ground—but a long way above it—and his feet to the roof. It is the first feat of the kind ever performed so far as we are aware, and Mr. McCormick has been dubbed with the title of Professor, for his scientific performance.

The feat is performed upon well known principles of Science, by using air pumps, and working them step by step, to extract all the air under appendages on his feet, so that the outward pressure on one foot will exceed his whole weight. If he is 150 lbs. weight, it requires 10 square inches of atmospheric pressure to balance that, for the atmospheric pressure is 15 lbs. on every square inch of the earth's surface, therefore 10 times 15—150 lbs. This pressure must be on one foot, while the other is being moved forward. The courage required to perform the feat is not small, and the labour is very severe and tedious. It is needless to say, that although the polished marble slab is the greatest wonder to some, he could not perform the feat on rough porous boards.

THE YEAR 1852.—In January there were five Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

In February there are five Sundays.

In May there are five Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays.

In June there are five Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

In July there are five Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

In September there are five Wednesdays and Thursdays.

In October there are five Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.

In November there are five Mondays and Tuesdays.

In December there are five Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Each month of the year commences with the day first named.

CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—Mr. James Beaton of Airdrie, Scotland, says:—"Gum copal, when dissolved in chloroform, forms an excellent compound for stuffing the holes of decayed teeth. I have used it very frequently, and the benefit my patients have derived from it has been truly astonishing. The application is simple and easy. I clean out the hole, and moisten a little cotton with the solution; I introduce this into the decayed part, and in every instance the relief has been almost instantaneous. The chloroform removes the pain, and the gum copal resists the action of the saliva; and as the application is so agreeable, those who may labour under this dreadful malady would do well to make a trial of it.—*Medical Times and Jour. Dent. Science.*"

PROPOSED MUSEUM OF MANKIND.—Mr. Catlin, the great traveller amongst the North American Indians, is now engaged in a novel scheme for the purpose of forming a museum of mankind. In consequence of the march of civilization, and the clearing of the forests of America, several tribes of Indians are now nearly extinct. He proposes to engage a large steam vessel to visit the coasts of America, and there to collect individuals of those tribes that will in a few years entirely pass away, and, with his own collection of American Indian curiosities, to visit the principal cities of America and Europe, affording thereby to the world a sight of those extraordinary people who will soon be lost forever. The scheme has received great favour from a number of scientific gentlemen of England, and exertions are being made to carry it into effect.

TO STOP BLEEDING OF THE JAW.—The American papers recently noticed the case of a Mrs. Locke, who bled to death in consequence of the extraction of a tooth. Whereupon Dr. Addington, of Richmond, Va., says he never fails to stop the bleeding by packing the alveolus from which the blood continues to trickle fully and firmly with cotton moistened in a strong solution of alum and water. He cured a brother physician in this way, whose jaw had bled for two weeks.

Some valuable mines of silver lead ore, it is said, have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Caerphilly, in Wales, and many tons have been procured almost at the surface. According to analysis, this ore contains 6 oz. of silver and 15 cwt. of lead to the ton. Several times some of bituminous coal and iron ore have also been found in the immediate locality.

Summary of News.

Later from Europe. ENGLAND.—A new Ministry has been formed with the Earl of Derby at the head. Parliament had adjourned over till Friday, the 27th, in order to allow the new Premier to complete his arrangements. Lord John Russell's resignation had been definitely accepted by the Queen on the 21st Feb., and Lord Derby, (late Stanley), on Monday, 23rd, submitted a list of his cabinet to Her Majesty, and kissed hands on his appointment to office. The new Ministry consists of:—First Lord of the Treasury.—The Earl of Derby. Lord High Chancellor.—Sir E. Sugden, with a peerage. President of the Council.—The Earl of Lansdale. Lord Privy Seal.—Marquis of Salisbury. Chancellor of the Exchequer (probably) Mr. D'Israeli. Secretary of State for Home Department.—Mr. Walpole. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—The Earl of Malmesbury. Secretary of State for the Colonies.—Sir J. Pakington. President of the Board of Control.—Mr. Herries. First Lord of the Admiralty.—Duke of Northumberland. President of the Board of Trade.—Mr. Henley. Post Master General.—The Earl of Hardwick. Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests.—Lord John Manners. The other appointments are—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—the Earl of Eglinton—Lord Chancellor for Ireland—Mr. Blackburn (probably.) Secretary of War—Mr. Beresford. Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Lord Stanley. Attorney General—F. Theisger. Solicitor General—Sir F. Kelly, (most probably.) Chief Secretary for Ireland—Lord Nass. Joint Secretaries of the Treasury—Mr. Geo. A. Hamilton, Mr. Forbes, or Mr. McKenzie. Attorney General for Ireland—Mr. Napier. Solicitor General for Ireland—Mr. Whiteside. Commander-in-Chief.—The Duke of Wellington. Master General of the Ordnance.—The Marquis of Lindenberg, or Lord Combermere. Mr. G. F. Penny will be certainly offered a post in the Ministry. A seat in the cabinet was offered to Lord Lyndhurst, but declined on the score of ill health. The Noble Lord will, however, as well as the Duke of Richmond, who also refused to take office, afford their cordial support to the premier. Under Secretary for the Colonies—Lord Desart. Secretaries for the Indian Board—Lord Jocelyn and Mr. Gaskill. Mr George Frederick Torry goes to the Board of Trade under Mr. Henley. Col. Forrester will be in the Ordnance Department. Lord Chamberlain—the Duke of Montrose. It was not known whether Lord Derby would go in with the same House of Commons, or dissolve Parliament and appeal to the people; but there were reasons for believing that a dissolution would be postponed till the summer. Lord Lansdowne in the Peers, and Lord John Russell in the Commons, have declared they will resist any attempt to reimpose a duty on corn. A journal says—The Cabinet is carefully chosen—and well received. Philip Griffin, late Secretary to the British Legation at Athens, has been appointed Secretary to the Legation at Washington. Little change had taken place in the markets. Flour and Wheat were more active. The returns of the Board of Trade are highly satisfactory; the increase in the exports for 1851 as compared with the previous year is £2,757,242; the total for '51 being £68,493,659. FRANCE.—"All is quiet." M. Bocher, administrator of the Orleans estate, and M. M. De Lavaigne and Hoyon, have been arrested for having in their possession insurrectionary documents in favour of the Orleans family. The change in the British Ministry had no effect on the Bourse. It is said the Bank of France is about to reduce the rate of discount from four to three per cent. The Paris elections were to take place on the 29th ult. and 1st instant. Detachments from all the regiments of the army were to be summoned to Paris, to receive from the President the new colours, surmounted by the Eagle. It is said to be certain, that the state of siege in Paris, will be raised immediately after the meeting of the Senate and Corps Legislative. The date of this convention is not yet fixed; the 20th March and 5th May are spoken of. Rear Admiral Jaquinet is appointed second in command of the Mediterranean fleet, in place of Admiral O. Desboudier, promoted. Negotiations are going on with the view of inducing the Duchess of Orleans to consent to the Count de Paris waiving his rights in favour of the Duc de Bordeaux. The Monitor offers a prize of 500,000 francs, for the discovery that shall render the voltaic pile applicable, with economy, to industry, as a source of heat, light, chemistry, mechanics, or medical practice. All nations can compete for five years.

BELGIUM.—The demand of France, for the destruction of the Waterloo monuments, has created great excitement in Belgium. Much energy was manifested in levying the year's recruits, and in exercising the military force. The fortress of Mons, and all their strongholds, were being prepared. Diplomatic relations between Belgium and Russia are about to take place. ITALY.—In spite of the police and the French army, the anniversary of the Republic was celebrated with great spirit in Rome. AUSTRIA has demanded that political refugees, seeking the hospitality of England, shall be so managed by the British Government as not by their machinations to prove hostile to the states of the continent—particularly as far as Austria is concerned. RUSSIA had forbade France and Austria from interfering with the Treaty of Vienna. All these Powers are showing their teeth. It is said that the Czar of Russia has signified his determination to march an army into Belgium to resist the attempts of Louis Napoleon to annex that country to France. The King of Holland will also oppose this act of French encroachment. The Queen of Spain had entirely recovered—and was attending Bull fights, &c.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY DESPATCH.

The following Railway Despatch is in answer to a letter sent from Halifax on the 5th ult., after the Railway Delegates had decided upon their scheme.

DOWNING STREET, 20th Feb., 1852.

To Hon. F. Hincks.

SIR—I am directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., addressed to him from Halifax upon the subject of the contemplated Railway from that City to Quebec. His Lordship directs me to state that he much regrets to find from the contents of your letter and from the correspondence between the members of the three Governments, interested in this question, assembled at Halifax, that in the opinion of the members of the Executive Councils of Canada and New Brunswick, so decided an objection would be entertained to the construction of a line of Railway proposed by the officers who conducted the survey through the three Provinces in British North America, in 1848. His Lordship feels that the views of gentlemen possessing great local knowledge, and well acquainted with the opinions of the most influential classes of society in British North America on this subject, are justly entitled to great weight. He is, therefore, disposed to consider in the most favourable light the plan submitted in the printed correspondence, emanating as it does from parties intimately conversant with the subject. The establishment of the means of rapid and easy communication between the different British Provinces, and from Canada to this Country through Halifax, is an object of such extreme importance that it is the earnest desire of H. M. Government to promote, if possible, the construction of a Railroad by which a communication could be maintained, even though it should not follow the line which appears to H. M. Government to be the most advisable. His Lordship directs me to state that he is not insensible to the force of the reasons advanced in your letter for affording the assistance which is desired to the Railroad, notwithstanding its passing through a different line of country from that originally proposed, and that he is even prepared to admit that in some respects the line now suggested would possess an advantage over the other, though on the whole it may be less desirable. But the proposals contained in your memorandum of 29th January, concurred in by Mr. Chandler on the part of New Brunswick, involves so important a deviation from the plan which H. M. Government had signified their readiness to submit to Parliament, that until it has undergone further consideration, it is out of His Lordship's power to say whether it may be judged expedient to recommend that assistance should be given to the project as now proposed. His Lordship directs me to state that the question shall be taken into consideration as soon as possible, and with a view to its satisfactory decision.

His Lordship has learned with pleasure that it has been suggested, and he hopes it may be determined to send a deputation to this country from the Executive Councils of the three Provinces, for the purpose of personally conferring with Her Majesty's Government on this important subject. Lord Grey directs me to add that no proposal for obtaining assistance of Parliament towards the construction of the proposed Railway, could be entertained by H. M. Government, unless it can be shown that it would establish a complete line wholly on British territory.

Yours, &c. F. PEEL.

Items. In a single century, four thousand millions of human beings appear on the face of the earth—their busy parts—and sink into its peaceful bosom.

Lorenzo Dow once said of a grasping, avaricious farmer, that if he had the whole world enclosed in a single field, he would not be content without a patch of ground on the outside for potatoes.

The Daguerreotypists of Boston are taking daguerreotype likenesses very successfully by the Drummond light. It is said that they can measure the effects of the light more nicely than they can when taken by the sunlight.

During the last forty-eight years there have been five constitutions in France, reckoning that last promulgated; and it is precisely forty-eight years since the Civil Code was promulgated by Napoleon, then Consul for life.

FRENCH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, a set of which took a medal at the World's Fair, are said to be as near perfection as possible; the scales are of such nicety that a single hair will turn them, and the weights are divided down to the one-thousandth part of an ounce.

Captain Ericson, the distinguished Swedish engineer, has it is said, succeeded in solving the problem of the calorific engine, and has already constructed two, one of 100 horse power, proof against any possibility of accident, and requires only one man to attend it.

Mother—"Now, George, you must divide the cake honourably with brother Charlie."

George—"What is 'honourably,' mother?"

Mother—"It means that you must give him the largest piece."

George—"Then mother, I'd rather Charlie should be honourable."

In the southern portion of Arkansas, near a mountain of iron, a mountain of emery or corundum, has been discovered, equal if not superior to the Russian emery.

The dog population of the United States is estimated at about two millions, and the expense of keeping them at upwards of \$10,000,000 per annum.

Mr. H. Winans left Baltimore a few years ago a poor boy—worked his way in Europe to the head of the machinists and engineers—became a leading contractor in the great railroad between Moscow and Petersburg—and has made over a million of dollars.

A bulbous plant, called the "Russian Potato," four or five feet in height, is said to yield a third more sugar than the beet-root. Measures are taken to bring it into notice, with reference to the manufacture of sugar.

Churches have been proved, in California, to be an increase of female population. There were none till women began to arrive.

Somebody says that he is a brave man—one who isn't afraid to wear old clothes until he is able to pay for new.

A Western editor says that "the union is kept in a constant pickle by the efforts of those who desire to preserve it."

The Yankee Blade says that the toothache may be cured by holding in the right hand a certain root—the root of the aching tooth.

Never shrink from anything which your business calls you to. The man who is above his business, may one day find his business above him.

Advertisements.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL.

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

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

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

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

The Proprietors respectfully solicit from American and Colonial Correspondents, articles containing statistics of the trade between the States and the Colonies—the mines, minerals, timber, fisheries, agriculture, &c., of the Provinces—the manufactures, public institutions, schools, &c., of the States, and facts on all subjects connected with the reciprocal commerce of the two countries. Communications post paid, to the "INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL," Boston, P. O. (giving the editor's name, but not the writer's name), will receive faithful attention.

Boston, January 6, 1852. 131

EX STEAMER EUROPA.

A fresh supply of Soaps and Perfumery, Fats, Wind Rosin and Honey Suet, Hendrie's genuine Brown Windsor, Fatsy's fancy Soaps in great variety, Burton's and Fatsy's Sand Balls.

FOR SHAVING.

Rigee's Naval and Military, Fatsy's Almond Cream Transparent Tablets and Sticks, Oleoplane, assorted sizes.

PERFUMERY.

Bayley's Es. Bouquet; Hendrie's Rondeletia and Verbena; Atkinson's Jockey Club. ——— Bandoline; Perry's Balm; Circassian Cream; Vegeta Cream; Turpentine Dressing; Combs; Ivory and India Rubber Razors for children; Violet Powder; Cacao Butter; and Godfrey's Extract; Front's and Lullier's; &c., &c. ROYAL G. FRASER, Nov. 1. 133, Granville street.

FOR SALE!!

THE SUBSCRIBER is authorized to sell by private contract the "Business Stand" in Kentville, at present occupied by himself. It consists of about one-third of an acre of land, on which there is a good and new dwelling house, stone, and out building; also, a well of excellent water. Should the above not be disposed of before Thursday, April 1st, it will be by public auction on that day, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the term of one year. EDWARD A. TUPPER, Kentville, Feb. 23rd, 1852. Wet. 2d, pd.

TO THE PUBLIC.

An Effectual and Never-failing Cure for Erysipelas.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medicine for the cure of ERYSIPELAS, and ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, which has not only immediately relieved all who have used it, but effectually cured them. She is desirous that those who are afflicted with what, in many cases of that disease is considered incurable, and that all who are suffering from its attack, may have the benefit of the wonderful power of HEALING OF THIS MEDICINE, and removing all diseases of ERYSIPELAS, or SALT RHEUM. MRS. C. BERTEAUX, Nictaux.

It may be procured from any of the following AGENTS:

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

CERTIFICATES.

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

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

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

To John Naylor, Esq. Sir,—The cause of suffering humanity demands, I think, that every one who knows anything that will afford relief ought to make it public. Believing this to be the fact, I had you the following certificate of what has come under my notice, and you are at liberty to use it in any way you may think proper. In March last, my wife was attacked with that dreadful disease Erysipelas in her leg. It inflamed and swelled to an alarming size, causing excruciating pain, rendering it impossible for her to put her foot to the floor, and was advancing upwards. Her case was one painful to look upon. Having read in a newspaper of the beneficial results of Mrs. BERTEAUX'S remedy, I advised her to procure a bottle from you, which she did, and the effect was miraculous, for in the short space of four hours, she was so far relieved that we were both quite astonished. She continued to recover gradually, and in a few days was quite free. (God I believe and hope forever) from that dire-dread malady. W. CALDWELL.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

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

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify, that last May I was afflicted with acute Rheumatic pains from my head to my feet. I suffered everything but death for four weeks. I tried many things—I employed a Doctor. But I grew worse and worse,—so bad, that it took four persons to lift me off the bed.—I sent for Mrs. BERTEAUX, she came, and staid with me a night—applied her medicine, and to my astonishment and joy, the next morning I could stand and walk, and in a few days I was able to go about my business. SAMUEL McCONNEL. Nictaux, 22nd August, 1848. Sworn before me this 8th. Sept., 1851. D. G. LANDERS, J. P. Jan 3. Wes. 180, Ath 53.

NEW YEAR—1852.

Extensive Sale of Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, &c. AT THE HALIFAX CLOTHING STORE, No. 4, ORDNANCE ROW,

BY CHARLES B. NAYLOR.

COMMENCING this morning, and continuing daily until the whole of the large Stock now on hand may be disposed of—comprising upwards of 300 Pairs, Beaver, Whiskey, Cloth, Doe-skin, Felt and other Sacks, Cheaters, Hatters, Hunting and Ersek COATS, REEFING SHIRTS, DRAWERS, BREESES, SILK and Cotton Handkerchiefs, in fact every article necessary for Men's wear, together with large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Beaver, Whiskies, &c.

—ALSO—

A Full Assortment of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. The whole of the above STOCK is now offered for sale, either wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices for Cash, in order to make room for a new stock for the Spring, and economy is the order of the day, persons in want of any of the above articles would do well to call, and examine for themselves. Clothing of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in good style. January 3. Wes. & Ath. 119.

CHEBUCTO HOUSE.

NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE. NO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET,

Opposite Messrs. Creighton & Grosbie's Wharf. R. G. HALLS respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, in Town and Country, that he has opened the above Establishment, on his own account, where he will constantly have on hand articles of warranted quality, connected with the GENERAL GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS, which will be supplied at the lowest remunerative price.

Family and Ship Stores.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, which will be supplied without advance on the usual retail prices. Articles from the Country received on consignment which will be disposed of (at a small net cost) to the best advantage and the proceeds daily forwarded. April 19. (82) Wes. & Ath. 12 mos. 17.

BOARD AND LODGING.

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

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EAST INDIA KAIR DYE. Colours the Hair, and not the Skin. This dye may be applied to the hair over brown, turning the lightest REDDISH GREY HAIR to a dark brown, and by repeating a second night, to a bright jet black.

DEAFNESS. Use Dr. LARZETTE'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of deafness. As all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, filling of water, whizzing of steam which are symptoms of approaching deafness.

CARLETON Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle. The changes of weather and season, with the change of used feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and known fluids of horses. It is at these times they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Pleurisy, Worms, Bots, &c. All of which will be prevented by giving one of these powders, which will cure when disease appears, if used in time. They purify the blood, remove all inflammation and fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do more work with the same feed.

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

Caution to be carefully read and remembered. A counterfeited of this celebrated Juno Cordial has lately been issued, having the name of LEVI JUDSON on the wrapper. Remember that the counterfeited has the name of Levi Judson on the wrapper, and the genuine has NOT his name on the wrapper. JUDSON & CO., No. 9, John St., N. York. Agents in America. Established in 1834.

CARLETON'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES, &c.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and in the private practice in our country by an immense number of individuals and families, first and most certainly for the cure of the PILES, and also extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity unless where its effects are witnessed, Externally in the following complaints: For Dropsy—Dressing extraordinary absorption at once. Smellings—Reducing them in a few hours. Rheumatism—A cure of Chronic, giving immediate ease. Sore Throat—By Cantharids, Ulcers, or Colds. Croup and Whooping Cough—Externally and over the chest. All Bruises, Sprains and Burns, Curing in a few hours. Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or of long standing, and lever sores.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. THE Commissioners of Light Houses give Notice that in addition to the Beacon Light built and put in operation at Fort Medway on the 1st November last—the undesignated Beacons have been completed and are also in operation, viz:—

EDDY OR SANDPOINT LIGHT, A Beacon Light on Eddy or Sandpoint on the West side of the South entrance to the Strait of Canso, and is distinguished by Two White Lights, horizontally placed 25 feet above sea level—rise and fall 6 feet.—The Building is Square painted White with a Black diamond on the seaward side. The point is Shoal—Eastwardly of the Light nearly 200 fathoms but the Northwest of it is bold water, and good anchorage. The Tides are irregular and very rapid round the Point.

ARICHAH BEACON. A Beacon Light on Point Arichah on the East side of the Southern entrance to Arichah Harbour. The Building is square, painted White and shows a White Light 34 feet above sea level, rise and fall 6 feet. The point is bold to—and the following are the bearings of the principal Head Lands.

HORTON BLUFF LIGHT. A Beacon Light on Horton Bluff in the Basin of Mines 35 feet above sea level high water, (rise and fall 40 to 45 feet.)

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

THE Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:— Bad Legs, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Burns, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular swellings, Chigo-foot, Ingrowings, Lunbarago, Chapped hands, Corns (Soft) Scalds, Scrofula, Sore throats, Skin Diseases, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Tumours, Wounds, Yaws

HEREBY offer a choice stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and coming seasons, comprising Welsh and Lancashire FLANNELS, Blue, Black and Fancy Whites and Linens, Blue and Green Cassimeres and Dooskins, A large assortment of COBBERGS, Delaines, and other Staff Goods.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. Bell & Black, HEREBY offer a choice stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and coming seasons, comprising Welsh and Lancashire FLANNELS, Blue, Black and Fancy Whites and Linens, Blue and Green Cassimeres and Dooskins, A large assortment of COBBERGS, Delaines, and other Staff Goods.

BAZAAR. THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregations in Halifax beg leave to announce their friends that they are making preparations for holding a Bazaar and, in the evening, a concert, to raise funds in aid of the New Wesleyan Chapel now in course of erection in Granby Street. Contributions in money, or materials, or articles for sale, are respectfully solicited, and will be thankfully received by any of the following Ladies, who will act as a Committee of Management:—Mrs. Evans, Mrs. McMurray, Mrs. Nordbeck, Mrs. Tupper, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. E. J. Jones, Mrs. Miznowitz, Mrs. S. F. Barrs, Mrs. Frost, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Daniel Starr, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Northup and Mrs. Jones. Miss CRAIG, Secy.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF RED LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING. Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851. To Professor Holloway, Sir,—At the age of 15 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisement and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment, and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gun Ovens, of Kushlyffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851. To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I suffered for period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scrofulous symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS. The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penzance, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850. To Professor Holloway, Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends. (Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE. Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist residing at Newborough, near Hesham, dated May 15th, 1850. To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of the Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breachouse Latham Road, Edinboro', dated April 29th, 1851. To Professor Holloway, Sir,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, until the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got in moderate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

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

Incorporated by the State of Connecticut, and officially approved by the Comptroller of Public Accounts. J. Burton, Agent for Nova Scotia.

THE friends of Temperance in the above State have recently procured a Charter for a Life Insurance Company, with a view to insure the lives of Temperance men, by themselves, that they may secure the advantages of their temperance principles, without being subject to pay losses incurred by intemperance. It is a well settled fact in the history of Life Insurance Companies that full twenty five per cent. of their losses are traceable to the remote or direct influence of alcoholic stimulants upon the human system. Total abstinence men, if insured in common with those who habitually use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, of course are compelled to share in paying losses incurred by this practice. They do not insure them upon an equality with other men.

It is the design of our Company to insure none but temperance men, and to give them the full benefits of their temperance principles, both in the reduced rates of insurance and the full earnings of the Company, after deducting expenses. We have herewith appended our table of rates. It will be seen that they are twenty-five per cent. lower than the rates of most mutual Companies. Our premiums are to be paid in cash, but if upon our present rates, it shall be found that abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, shall make a greater difference in the value of life, than we have estimated, the insured receive the full benefit for we propose paying all profits in cash annually after the usual fund of \$200,000 has accumulated. In this Company those who are insured for life, and thus propose to share the profits of the business, not only have the same security furnished by the best conducted Mutual Companies, but they have the entire earnings of the Company on the low rates, after deducting expenses; and in addition to this, every dollar of the capital (\$100,000) is liable for the payment of losses. This, we believe, affords abundant security to the public, and presents decided advantages over any other Company in the country, for there is none to our knowledge, organized upon this plan.

Table with columns: Age, Am't, For Life, Ann. Prem., With Profits. Rates of Assurance for each £100 on a Single Life.

BARZILLAI HUDSON, President. TERENTIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President. B. E. HALE, Secretary. Directors: Barzillai Hudson, Francis Parsons, Albert Day, Francis Gillette, Noah Wheaton, A. W. Barrows, M. D., Examining Physician. Arch. Welch, M. D., Consulting Physician. Board of Councilors: Hon. Thos. S. Williams, Hartford; Hon. Andrew T. Judson, Judge of the U. S. Dist. Court of Conn.; Hon. Thomas Clark, Treasurer of Conn. Chancellor R. H. Walworth, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Hon. Neal Dow, Mayor of Portland, Me.; Dea. Moses Grant, Boston, Mass.; John A. Foote, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio; Edward C. Colevan, Esq., Albany, N. Y.; Hon. Salma, Hale, Keene, N. H.

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

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Founded 1843, Capital £100,000 Stg. Chief Office, 48 Moorgate Street, Bank, London.

THE following Important Benefits are offered by this Company:— 1st. A return will be made for the surrender of whole term Policies (after payment of three annual premiums) of the full Office value. 2nd. A Person desirous of surrendering his Policy may receive, instead of a payment in cash, a new Policy for an equivalent sum, not subject to further payment of premiums, or a sum on attaining any given age of an equivalent value. 3rd. Credit given for one half the premiums upon whole Life Policies for £500 and upwards for five years Interest payable annually. 4th. Notice of assignment received and registered, and acknowledged if required. 5th. No claim disputed except in case of palpable fraud, an unintentional error will not vitiate a Policy. 6th. No estrance money, or fees of any kind, nor any charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the Stamp. 7th. Advances are made on security of Policies of three years standing, to the full extent of their Office value at the time of the application. The attention of the Public is requested to the above liberal terms of the STAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, the business of which is fast increasing. Prospectuses and all particulars supplied, and every information given on application to the Agent or Med. Examiner, R. S. BLACK, M. D., DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner. Jan. 17th, 1851. Agent.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. BY recent arrivals from England, Scotland, and the United States, the Subscriber has completed his full importations of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SCISSORS, IRON STOPS, Goggles, and all such articles as are usually kept in similar establishments, which he offers for sale at the lowest market price. Nov. 22. 124 JOHN NAYLOR, 152 Granby Street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE Subscriber having taken into Co-partnership Mr. GEORGE R. ANDERSON, the business heretofore carried on by them, will, from this date, be conducted under the firm of BELL AND ANDERSON & CO. Jan. 19. Wm. C. Bell, & Geo. R. Anderson, J. BELL & CO.

**OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA**  
The Subscriber informs the Public, that he is Agent for the sale of the above excellent Compound, in this Province, and invites those dealing in the article, and all who are afflicted with the various diseases, for which the Sarsaparilla is known to be beneficial, to call and try the above, before putting any confidence in the slanders that the agents of its rival in the United States are publishing from it to me to time.  
To be had by wholesale in cases of 7 dozen each, or by retail, at moderate prices, at the Jerusalem Warehouse, June 18, 1860. DANIEL STARR.

**1852. Staffordshire House. 1852. 500 Crates Earthenware.**

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

**THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Capital \$185,000. Safety Invested.

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

**SEALED TENDERS**

WILL be received by the Editor of THE WESLEYAN, on the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock, for the erection of a BUILDING on the Lot adjoining the Wesleyan Chapel in Argyle Street.  
Plans and Specifications may be seen on and after the 17th inst., at the WESLEYAN OFFICE, Marchington's Lane, Halifax, March 18th.  
Sun, Mon'y, Wed'y & Friday, Colonist, 3 ins.

**Ex Steamer Canada from Paris, via Liverpool.**

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large assortment of Paper Weights, Alabaster Ornaments, Smelling Bottles, Porte Monies, Tooth and Nail Brushes. Also—Oleophane, Almond Cream and Balmoline. at No. 139 Granville Street.  
January 3. ROBERT G. FRASER.

**Fire Proof Building To Let.**

THE North Store in Acadia corner, adjoining the Subscriber's EARTHENWARE STORE, is being a first rate stand for business—rent moderate.  
Also the new BRICK BUILDING in Marchington's Lane, suitable for a Grocery or a Warehouse for Storing Goods. For further information inquire of CLEVERDON & Co. Jan. 17.

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**

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

**REMOVAL!!!**  
CLEVERDON & CO.,

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

**Just Received per Steamer.**

BLACK and Coloured Velvet Bracelets, Crochet Wool Duff and Sleeves; Pink Sarsanet Ribbon, Floss Silks, Best Brown Knitting Cotton, and other Goods.  
—ALSO—  
British Manufactured India Rubber Coats and Leggings, of superior quality.  
BELL, ANDERSON & CO. Jan. 10. Wes & Ath.

**PICKED UP.**

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

**PICKED UP.**

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

**LATEST INTELLIGENCE.**

The European news on our 6th page was received via New York. The R. M. Steamer Niagara arrived on Wednesday morning last at this port. We give below our usual summary of intelligence:

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—The impression being prevalent that no change will be made in the Commercial Code of Britain, by the new administration, business operations have resumed their usual course. Money is even more plentiful than previously; rates of discount were fully as low; and the aspect of trade in the manufacturing districts is promising in the extreme. The cotton market is active. Wool is in demand. Silk is dull; but a reaction is looked for. Grain is firm, with an upward tendency; there is very little in the hands of farmers, and it is supposed that present prices will be maintained for a month or two. Iron flat. Shipping returns of the Board of Trade encouraging.

Messrs. Carmichael and Brett have contracted with the Belgian government for the formation of a submarine telegraph between England and Belgium: they are to have a monopoly of ten years, and the two governments are to have priority of all messages.

Her Majesty has given apartments in Hampton Court Palace to the widows of the gallant officers, Pennyquick and Cureton, who fell in the Sikh war.

The Ordnance Committee have unanimously approved of Col. Hawker's new double carbine. It is said that an amateur chemist has discovered that oat straw and the other common straws of England can be converted into cotton by M. Claussen's process in the same way as flax straw.

The hours of six in the morning and ten in the evening are regularly rung from the spire of St. Peter's Church, Dundee, by a chime of bells produced by the application of water power to a complicated piece of machinery.

The Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, Dean of the Arches, Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, died on the 20th February.

The office of Dean of the Arches has been conferred on Sir John Dodson, Queen's Advocate.

The *Inverness Courier* states that lead ore has been found in the neighbourhood of Scotfield, a sample of which, on being analyzed, was found to contain a small portion of silver, and as much as 75 per cent of lead.

Lord Campbell had rebuked in a most dignified manner the Roman Catholic High Sheriff of Bucks who paraded his own Roman Catholic Chaplain, in his official attendance on the Judge, in his Lordship's charge to the Grand Jury at Aylesbury his Lordship said—"The Chaplain becomes the Chaplain of the Judges and the Protestant religion is the religion of this Country." The Grand Jury unanimously concurred and tendered their thanks to his Lordship for his firm and dignified suppression of such an attempt.

**FOREIGN.**—A correspondent of the London Chronicle says: within the last few days, a despatch has been communicated to the French Government from the Government of Great Britain, to the effect, that in the event of a single French soldier entering the Belgian territory, the city of Antwerp with its citadels and the forts on the Scheldt, would at once be occupied by an English army of 10,000 men. This English occupation, it is said, would be accomplished with the express sanction and concurrence of all the Great Powers of Europe, including Russia.

A great sensation has been created at Paris, by letters stating that General Jomelli, one of the ablest of the engineer-officers in the Russian service, had arrived in Belgium for the purpose of superintending the extensive works and fortifications which are to be erected for the defence of Brussels.

As yet the departments have returned candidates favourable to the policy of Louis Napoleon; but the most important of all the elections is that for Paris, which has returned six government candidates, besides General Cavaignac, opposition. The election of the latter is expected to be attended with no ordinary difficulties.

The Earl of Derby's speech in the House of Lords has given satisfaction to the leading journalists of Paris.

Every day increases the anxiety which prevails respecting the affairs of Switzerland. The claim made by the French Government for the extradition of a few political refugees from Switzerland, is merely the pretext for ulterior designs. M. Berart, the Inspector General of Lyons, continues at Paris, and is in constant communication with Louis Napoleon.

From the concentration of troops in the south-east of France, there is little doubt but that some serious military movement is contemplated. An armed intervention with the occupation of Geneva and Vaud by the French, and of Ticino by the Austrians, is evidently meditated, if not resolved upon. The *Univers* of Paris, the organ of the Jesuits, is loudly exhorting Louis Napoleon to resort at once to good hard knocks, as the only arguments which can be understood by the Swiss Radicals. He is incited as a zealous son of the church to waive "the dilatory ambages of diplomacy and to strike." Thus Louis Napoleon, as at Rome, under the pretext of extruding a few political refugees, is aiming at assisting the Jesuit party in Switzerland; and the approach of a French army would be the signal for a new contest, which the French would avail themselves of to crush Protestant influence in Switzerland, and permanently to occupy the country. If English and American sympathies could be excited so deeply in behalf of Hungarian independence, surely the case of Switzerland, threatened with aggression by the French despot, will rouse the indignant fellow-feeling of every liberal community throughout the civilized world. Geneva has ever been the sanctuary of Protestantism, and that spot, hallowed by so many recollections connected with civil and religious liberty, is now menaced by the tyrant of France and his minions the Jesuits.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—Advices from Otago dated the 13th October, state that the settlement is making slow but steady progress. The stocks and herds are largely increasing, and after another harvest there will also be a full supply of grain of all sorts. Gold dust has been found at the Molyneux, and also some fair specimens of opal.

John C. Allen, Esq. has been unanimously elected Mayor of Fredericton, N. B.

The Canadian Government has advertised for tenders for three steamers, to run from Montreal and Quebec, via Halifax, to Liverpool, once a fortnight in summer, and once a month in winter, to land at the terminus of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad in winter.

A fresh movement is being made in Canada West in favour of the short canal at the Sault Ste. Marie, being undertaken by Canada, instead of allowing it to be done by the Americans.

The Legislature of P. E. Island has granted the sum of £50 a year for a packet between Georgetown and Pictou, and £80 a year for one from Bedeque to Shediac, N. B.

A Liquor Bill was passed in the Massachusetts Senate, on Tuesday, similar to the Maine law, excepting that it permits the manufacture of spirituous liquors. It is to go into effect on Saturday the 1st of May, and on Monday the 3rd of May, the people shall vote on the question whether or no it shall be suspended for one year—the votes to be given in sealed envelopes.

The Judiciary Committee in the U. S. Senate, have agreed to report a Bill declaring the population of California to be 165,000, which secures to the State a representation of two members to Congress.

**Amherst Election.**

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

	Howe.	Fulton.	McFarlane.	Dewolf.
1	130	128	91	82
2	142	139	38	30
3	141	141	58	51
4	148	147	106	107
5	93	85	121	101

Latest accounts at 2 o'clock this morning, say that near the close of the poll in District No. 6, Howe and Fulton were leading 50; No. 7, do 11; Howe and Fulton supposed elected majority 300.—*B. N. American.*

We give the above statement of the Amherst election, supposing our readers will feel anxious to get the earliest intelligence. We shall, however, give the result more fully, when all the returns shall have been made.

We have received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Forrester, in which he denies that he is, or ever has been, the Editor of the *Presbyterian Witness*. We do not wish to adhere to mere technical phrases; and if the Rev. Gentleman will assure us, that he was not the Author of the articles which led to the Controversy on Methodism, and exercised no influence to prevent the insertion in that paper of the Rev. Dr. Evan's communication, we shall feel it our duty to make him the amplest apology in our power, for attributing said authorship, &c., to him.

We had forgotten to notice before, the reception of No. 3 of THE PROVINCIAL MAGAZINE. It maintains its interest, and bids fair to be a successful candidate for popular favour.

Communications on hand will receive early attention.

In ordering papers for new subscribers, please state the time from which they are to be sent. We can supply back numbers.

**Letters and Names Received.**

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Rev. W. McGarty (2 new sub.), Rev. G. Johnson (40s.), Rev. W. Allen (40s.)

**Marriages.**

At South Boston, February 23rd, by the Rev. J. H. Clinch, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Mr. Isaac HARRISON, of Halifax, N. S., to Miss Harriet S. FARRELL, of Boston, Mass.

At Richmond Hill, Windsor, on Wednesday 16th inst, by the Rev. W. C. King, Lewis W. HILL, Esq., of Falmouth, to Amelia Isabella, eldest daughter of J. Otis KING, Esq.

At Jamaica Plains, Mass., on the 23rd ult, by Rev. G. W. Samson, Mr. JAMES W. LAMLEY, of Halifax, N. S., to Miss MARGARET MCKENZIE.

On Tuesday, 9th inst, by the Rev. J. Peart, Mr. JONATHAN LAYTON, to Miss JESSIE BURNETT, both of Musquodoboit. By the same, Mr. WILLIAM GUILD, to Miss LUCY ANN SIBLEY.

**Deaths.**

At Arichat, on Monday the 8th inst., Margaret Jane, the beloved wife of Thomas H. FULLER, Esq., Barrister at Law.

At Sydney, on the 26th ult., Mr. Wm. FREPATRICK, aged 79 years, a native of Cork, Ireland, and an old and respectable inhabitant of that place.

At Chebogue, on Wednesday last, Maria Jane, daughter of Mr. Elijah CLEVELAND, aged 17 years.

At Clare, on the 16th ult., Magdalena BELIVEAU, widow of the late Marin Beliveau, of that place, aged 700 years.

At the Poor's Asylum, on the 9th inst, John DONOVAN, aged 25 years, a native of Ireland.

At Digby, on Saturday 6th inst, after a lingering illness, MARY, the beloved wife of Mr Wm Harrington, aged 32 years, leaving a husband and four children to mourn their loss, but not as those without hope, for she died in the peace of a conscious salvation, obtained by faith in the blessed Redeemer.

On Tuesday, 16th inst, JOHN, infant son of John and Alice Meagher, aged nine weeks.  
On the 3rd inst, at the house of Deacon Ogilvie, Red Bridge, Musquodoboit, Miss EUPHEMIA BRUCE, daughter of James Bruce, in the 41st year of her age.

**Shipping News.**

**PORT OF HALIFAX.**

**ARRIVED.**

FRIDAY, 12th—Packet brig Boston, True, Boston, 4 days, to B Wier & Co.—14 passengers; brig Susannah, Peterson, New York, 8 days, to John McDonnell; schrs Buskar, Raymond, Kingston, Jan., 25 days, to John H. McNab; Indus, Day, Philadelphia, 7 days, to John Tobin; Elizabeth, Collins, Fortunate Bay, 7 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; Resident, Watson, Lunenburg; Aurora, Ragged Islands.

SATURDAY, 13th—pkt brig Halifax, Meagher, Boston, 90 hours, to B Wier & Co and others; schr John Eason, Curry, Boston, 5 days, to J Eason & Co.

SUNDAY, 14th—barque Marie Leonide, Vigneau, Cardenas, to W J Williams; brig Brothers, Croan, Ponce, P. R., 20 days, to T C Kinnear & Co.; Margaret Mortimer, Anderson, Matanzas, to W Full; schr Hibernia, McHarron, New York, 6 days, to C O'Sullivan.

MONDAY, 15th—brigt Lady Sale, Boudroit, do, 24 hours; schr John Hastings, Boudroit, do.

TUESDAY, 16th—brig Manilla, O'Bryan, Boston, 4 days, to Salter & Twining; Fawn, Morrison, Ponce, 18 days, to G & A Mitchell.

WEDNESDAY, 17th.—R M Steamship Niagara, Stone, Liverpool, G B, 10 1/2 days; brig Rob Roy, Affleck, Mataguez, 17 days, to G R Frith & Co; Griffin, Webb, Inagua, 17 days, to J T Wainwright & Co.

THURSDAY, 18th—schrs James McNab, Cunningham, New York, 10 days; Siren, Boncliser, Trinidad, 26 days, St Thomas, 21 days, to Master.

**CLEARED.**

March 12—Brigt Violet, Crowell, B W Indies—Fairbanks & Allison; schr Planet, Kenney, West Indies—W B Hamilton.

March 13th—brigets Scotia, Finkney, Trinidad, by T Bolton; St. Croix, Bernier, Boston, by J & M Tobin; schrs Hector, Griffin, do, by do; Emily, O'Bryan, do, by do; Garland, Smith, do, by C D Hunter; Florence, Constable, New York, by J Tobin.

March 15th—Brigt Boston, True, Boston, by B Wier & Co and others.

March 16—brigt Commodore, Hall, Newfoundland—R McLearn.

March 17—Brigts Halifax, Meagher, Boston, by B Wier & Co and others; Nova Scotia, Hawkins, B W Indies, by Salter & Twining; schrs Swift, Kenny, Boston, by C D Hunter & Co; Indus, Day, New York, by J & M Tobin.

March 18—steamship Ospray, Corbin, St John's N.F.—S Cunard & Co. and others; brigets Maude, Jones, Kingston, Jam—T C Kinnear & Co; Sebim, Done, Jamaica—Geo H Starr; schr Margaret, Sterling, Philadelphia—J & M Tobin.

**MEMORANDA.**

At Demerara, 10th ult.—Barque Aurora, from Liverpool N S, discharging. 11th—brigt Lady Maxwell, from Halifax, sold cargo codfish \$24, mackerel \$7, alewives and herrings \$5; to sail 12th for St Thomas—Prices lumber \$16 a \$17.

Schr Quebec Trader, from Halifax, at Demerara, sold codfish \$4. Survey to be held on vessel—probably she would be condemned.

Liverpool, N S, 12th inst.—Arr'd barque Bristol Belle, Spangue, Mayaguez, 12 days.

Ragged Isles about 2nd inst.—srd Port an Spain, Cole, Trinidad.

Boston 5th inst.—arr'd steamship America, Shannon, Halifax, 35 hours. 8th inst.—arr'd brig Spray, Dunseith, St. John's N F via Liverpool—schr brig Adah, Wright, Halifax, 4 days; schrs John C Archibald, do; Mary Jane, do. 11th—srd Manilla, O'Bryan, and Export, Day, both for Halifax. 12th—arr'd barque Fame, Moses, St. Thomas.

New York, 3rd inst.—srd brig Hudson, McMonagle, Bordenna. 4th—arr'd Brig Glenner, Nason, Halifax; cld schr Newfoundland Packet, Farrell, St. Barts and St. Martins. 5th—srd James McNab, Cunningham; Hibernia, McHarron, both for Halifax.

Philadelphia, 3rd inst.—arr'd brig Alameda, Holmes, Mayaguez. 5th.—srd brig Colonist, Durkee, St. Vincent. 9th.—arr'd Brig Elenora, Nickerson, Pernambuco. Wilmington, 2nd inst.—srd brig Coeper, Brown, Tobago.

At Cardenas, 26th ult.—Br. brig Ansdale, from Wilmington.

At Antigua, Jan 22rd.—arr'd Mechanic, Perry, New York, 20 days. 31st—Speech, Corning, Yarmouth, 15 days. Feb 12th—schr Triton, Willet, Shelburne, 45 days.

Steamer Levantine reports—a brig from Halifax, anchored off the Dockyard, at Bermuda, probably the Jordon, Venables, sailed hence, the 13th February.

Brigt Margaret, Reed, (of Halifax,) from Kingston, Jam., for New York, went ashore at Sandy Hook, 3th inst—expected to be got off next tide.  
Havna 29th ult.—Codfish, \$4.

Baltimore, 15th inst.—arr'd, brig Charlotte, Thomas, Pernambuco.

Brigt Fawn, from Ponce, reports—left brig Fanny, Smith, to load for Philadelphia; Emma Adeline, Croan, hence, arr'd 26th ult from Windward—sold cargo cod \$3, mackerel \$5 7-8, to load for New York; Willie Patman, with 1100 qts fish, arr'd from Windward; Mary, Swim, hence, arr'd at Guyana.

Brigt Rob Roy, left Brig Brisk, Evans, at Mayaguez, to sail in 6 days.

Brigt Griffin left brig Ospray at Inagua, to sail in 3 days for Westport.

Liverpool, G B—Loading, Prince Arthur, Argentinus, Bloomer, Vernon and Standard, for Halifax; Henrietta, for Halifax and Richibucto; 29th, arr steamer Europa, Lott, Halifax, 9 days.

London—Loading Moro Castle, for Halifax.

Loading in the Clyde—Village Bell, for Halifax and Charleston.

Queenstown, March 2—Arr Maid of Erin, Farnboro, Falmouth, Feb 25—arr Undoras, Halifax.

Kingston, Jam, March 6—Arr Emily, Halifax; Cimara, do; sid—Gauntlet, Ragged Isles.

St Jago de Cuba, 18th ult—arr'd, brig Lily, Owen, Wilmington via St. John's, P.R.

Schr Siren, from Trinidad, reports—arr'd, at Ragged Islands 14th inst; sold cargo at Trinidad, cod \$3 3-4, boxes 24; left brig Lady Maxwell, Campbell, from Demerara, in quarantine at St Thomas; left at Trinidad, barque Samuel Curdard and schr Lark, from Liverpool, N.S., sold cod \$34, discharging cargo; left at St Thomas, brig Richard Brown, of Sydney, repairing; brig Kenny, of Liverpool, NS; brig Petrol, condemned.

KINGSTON (Jam.) MARKETS. March 8.—Codfish, in casks, 14s; boxes, 16s; Mackerel, 8s, 24s; Herring, 1s, round, 20s 2/2s—wanted; Alewives, 1s, 20s 2/2s; Salmon, 1s, 76s; Cod Oil, 2s 6d, dull; Butter, 8d, dull; Pine Lumber, 7s; Cedar Shingles, 20s 2/2s.