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Poetry.

TO MY FATHER.

BY MRS. EMILY C. JUDSON.

A welcome for thy child, father,
A welcome give to-day;
Although she may not come to thee,
As when she went away;
Though never in her olden nest
Is she to fold her wing,
And live again the days when first
She learned to fly and sing.
O happy were those days, father,
When gathered round thy knee,
Seven sons and daughters, called thee sire;
We come again but three;
The grave has claimed thy loveliest ones,
And sterner things than death
Have left a shadow on thy brow,
A sigh upon thy breath.
And one—oh one of the three, father,
Now comes to thee to claim
Thy blessing on another lot,
Upon another name.
Where tropic suns forever burn,
Far over land and wave,
The child, whom thou hast loved, would make
Her hearth-stone and her grave.
Thou'lt never wait again, father,
Thy daughter's coming tread;
She ne'er will see thy face on earth,
So comest her with thy dead;
But in the land of life and love,
Not sorrowing as now,
She'll come to thee, and come, perchance,
With jewels on her brow.
Perchance—I do not know, father,
If any word be given
My erring hand, among the guides,
Who point the way to heaven;
But it would be a joy untold
Some erring foot to stay;
Remember this, when gathered round,
Ye for the exile pray.
Let nothing there be changed, father,
I would remember all,
Where every ray of sunshine rests,
And where the shadows fall,
And now I go, with faltering foot,
I pass the threshold o'er,
And gaze, through tears, on that dear roof,
My shelter never more.

N. Y. Recorder.

THE NIGHT FLOWER.

There is a flower, they say, that blooms
The faintest at the hour of night,
And sweeter sheds its rich perfume
Than when the day-beams gild its bright.
When other flowers are folded up
Upon the night dews and chilly air,
This meekly lifts its golden cup
To the bright stars so coldly fair.
This may our hearts in sorrow's hour,
The darkest night to mortals given,
Scented as this trusting flower,
Pour a rich incense stream to heaven.

Christian Miscellany.

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

Simplicity of Faith.

The simplicity of faith was once illustrated to me in another, and a very different manner.

I was preaching my ordinary weekly lecture in the evening; when I was sent for in great haste to visit a woman who was said to be dying, and who very much desired to see me. I closed the service as soon as I could, and went immediately to her house. She was a member of my Church, whom I had known very well for years; with whom I had been acquainted ever since her first serious impressions, before she became a communicant. As I entered the room where she lay, I found it filled with her friends, who had gathered around her to see her die. Making my way through the midst of them, I reached the side of her bed, and found her apparently in the last agonies of death. She was bolstered up in her bed, gasping for breath, almost suffocated by the asthma; and the whole bed shook by a palpitation of her heart, which seemed to be shaking her to

pieces. It appeared to me that she could not live the quarter of an hour. I said to her,

"Mrs. M., you seem to be very sick?"
"Yes," said she, "I am dying."
"And are you ready to die?"
She lifted her eyes upon me, with a solemn and fixed gaze; and, speaking with great difficulty, she replied:
"Sir, God knows—I have taken him—at his word,—and—I am not afraid—to die."
It was a new definition of faith. "I have taken him at his word." It struck me in an instant as a triumph of faith. "God knows I have taken him at his word, and I am not afraid to die." It was just the thing for her to say. I have often tried to think what else she could have said, that would have expressed so much, in such few words.

I prayed some four minutes by her bedside, recited to her some passages of God's word, and was about to leave her, for a moment, to her friends, whom she seemed anxious to address. She held me by the hand; and uttering a word at a time, as she gasped for breath, she said to me:

"I wanted to tell you—that I can—trust—in God—while—I am dying. You have often told me—he would not—forsake me. And now—I find—it true. I am—at peace. I die—willingly—and happy."

In a few moments I left her, uttering to her such promises of the Saviour as I deemed most appropriate. However, she did not die. She still lives. But that expression of faith has been of great benefit to me. It has aided me in preaching, and in conversation with inquiring sinners very often. It gave me a more simple idea of faith than I ever had before. It put aside all the mist of metaphysics, speculation, and philosophizing. It made the whole nature of faith plain. Everybody could understand it—"God knows, I have taken him at his word."

If I am not mistaken, many of the speculations about faith have no tendency to *invite* faith. Rather the contrary. The speculations tend to throw over the exercises of faith an obscurity—tend to give them a dimness and distance, which make them too uncertain and too far off, for either clearness or comfort. We cannot afford to take such long journeys, and through such intricate windings. The Bible never asks us to do it. "The word is nigh thee, even in thy mouth and in thy heart, that is, the word of faith which we preach, that if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thy heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved." This is all clear; "nigh thee." It is God's word. Speculations cannot improve it. Explanations cannot make it invite faith, only as they make its simplicity understood.

Many of the published Dissertations, on the nature and philosophy of the atonement, may be deep, but they are dark. We cannot afford to travel such weary distances, and through such twilight paths, in order to get at the fact—at what it is that we are to believe and trust in. "The Bible puts it directly before us;—slain for us,—die just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God." We are asked to receive it, on God's testimony; not by the aids of philosophy, but on the declaration of the fact. We "make God a liar," if we do not believe the testimony which he has given us of his Son. We must take it on God's declaration. That is faith. The speculations may be useful to silence skepticism; but they never soften hearts. They may make us scholars; but they never make us children, or lead us home. The atonement satisfies God. He says so. That is enough. Leave it there. Men may try; but they will try in vain when they attempt to convert the weapons for defending against infidelity into bread to feed God's hungry children. We must "take God at his word." The philosophy of religion is just faith; nothing more.

Many of our treatises on the subjects of faith, (having a kind of Germanizing about them—a kind of crazy philosophizing) are so filled up with explanations, and laboured

justifications, and attempted analogies, that they have more tendency to awaken doubt than to call forth faith. They have just the effect to make the reader believe, that the authors are not themselves quite certain of the thing, since they take so much pains to demonstrate, explain and justify it. They appear to go back of God's work, and invite other people to go along with them, as if God's word needed the props of their philosophy. This is no aid to faith. Let us "take God at his word." No philosophy can prop up a divine promise, or build a scaffolding to reach it. Some of our theologians, having a kind of German baptism, are more likely to make infidels, than make Christians. The same thing may be said of a great deal of modern religious literature—filled with philosophy, "falsely so called."—*Spencer's Pastor's Sketches.*

Delinquents of Heaven.

It is not on the circumstances or the scenery, the faculties or employments of Heaven, that the Scripture dwells. Some imagery taken from earthly things it necessarily employs, in order to clothe the ideas which it would present to us, and that imagery is noble and exquisitely pure beyond anything to be found elsewhere; but the nature of the figures used, and the rapid manner in which one is exchanged for another, utterly prevent the imagination from fastening upon them, as being themselves the realities of heavenly things. The mind does not rest on the thrones, and golden crowns, and kingly feasts, on the white robes and palms in the hand, and the voice of harpers harping with their harps, and the living creatures and the elders, and the Lamb as it had been slain, having seven horns and seven eyes, on the sea of glass like unto an emerald, on the city with its twelve gates of pearl and foundations of precious stones, and the river of water shaded by the tree of life. The realities which are shadowed forth in imagery such as this the spiritual mind apprehends, and fastens on them with all the fervour of desire and hope; but they are such as only the spiritual mind can apprehend. In short, the whole revelation on this subject is so constructed, as to address itself exclusively to the instincts of the renewed spirit.

Much might, perhaps, have been revealed which would have enchanted the taste and imagination of one whose heart was unchanged. But, in that case, how frightful would have been the increase of self-delusion in men who have delighted themselves in (what we may call) the accidents of Heaven, while they were unable to apprehend its essence; and we should have been bewildered amidst a crowd of dreamers, and talkers, and expectants of eternal things, whose spirit was earthly, and whose portion was with the world. There would indeed have been the appearance of a recompense of reward, which unsanctified minds could have embraced, and the hope of which might have mingled its power with low motives and selfish aims. But from all this Divine wisdom has saved us; by its concealments, as well as its announcements. Much more might have been said of the heavenly inheritance, than that it is "undefiled;" much more of the new heavens and the new earth than that "therein dwelleth righteousness." But when these are the only points put forward, it is alone by the conscience which shrinks from *defilement*, and by the mind renewed in "righteousness" and true holiness, that such anticipations will be fondly indulged. We might have been told much of the details of eternal happiness, and of the society in which it will be enjoyed; but we are told little or nothing, except the one thing which constitutes its essence and its source. "Where I am, ye shall be also;" "The glory of God doth lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof. They shall see his face, and His name shall be in their foreheads;" "God himself shall be with them, and be their God."

While this is the whole account of heavenly happiness, the world can see nothing to

attract it. The attraction is felt only by hearts which have already learned, under the teaching of the Spirit, to live by the love of God their Saviour, and whose fellowship is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ. With them the hope of heaven is the crowning exercise of their highest aspirations. It is no mercenary calculation of future compensations, but a spirit rising directly to the fountain of holiness and truth; longing for the promised enjoyment of the presence and likeness of God; and fixing its eye, not on what Christ may give, but on Christ himself. "It is better to depart, and be with Christ." "Then shall we be ever with the Lord." "It doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him, for we shall see him as He is." "As for me, I shall behold thy presence in righteousness; and when I awake up after thy likeness, I shall be satisfied with it."—*Lon. Chris. Obs.*

The Reckonings of Eternity.

In speaking of the profound spiritual lethargy which so widely and strongly prevails among men in view of the solemn realities of the coming world, Dr. Chalmers thus discourses:—

"Though creatures of a fleeting and fantastic day, we tread on earth with as assured footsteps, as if, instead of its short-lived tenants, we were to be everlastingly its lords. And the laugh, and the song, and the festive gaiety, and the busy schemes of earthliness, all speak a generation fast locked in the insensibility of spiritual death.—Nor do the terrors of the grave shake this tranquillity—nor do the still more awful terrors of the judgment-seat. The day of man's dissolution, which is so palpably at hand, and which sends before it so many intimations, fails to disturb him. That day of the world's dissolution, when the trumpet shall be sounded, and the men of all nations shall awake to the high reckonings of eternity, and this earth, and these heavens, shall be involved in the ruins of one mighty conflagration, and the wrath that now is suspended in this season of offered mercy, shall at length break forth into open manifestation on all the sons and daughters of ungodliness—this day, which, when it cometh, will absorb every heart in one fearful and overwhelming interest—now that it only is to come, and is seen through the imagined vista of many successive centuries, has no more effect than a dream of poetry. And, whether from the dimness of nature's sight to all the futurities of the spiritual world, or from its slender apprehension of that guilt, which in the sacred eye of heaven is so enormous, certain it is, that men can travel onward, both to death and to the judgment, and say, Peace, peace, when there is no peace."

Early Instruction.

Religious instruction should be begun early. The intellectual nature must not be allowed to anticipate the moral; but religious truth must shine forth, and mingle its rays with the early dawn of the mind. Advancement in knowledge of any kind greatly depends upon early cultivation. But the condition of our moral nature is such as to require in a special manner the illuminating, preventive, and quickening influences of religion. "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it." The fulfilment of the promise depends upon early beginning, even in childhood; and if the work be postponed there is no promise of success. In the same spirit our blessed Lord left to the church the injunction: "Feed my lambs." "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven." The Divine love and care of the rising generation are signally illustrated in the authoritative provisions, to instil early into the youthful mind the principles of piety and truth. In direct conflict with this divine method, is the general system of State instruction in this country. The wisdom of the world arrays itself against the wisdom of God.—*Ch. Treas.*

Missionary Intelligence.

(From Wesleyan Notices Newspaper, Dec. 1850.)

Wesleyan Missions in Southern Africa.
THE NATAL DISTRICT.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. William C. Holden, dated Port-Natal, April 12th, 1850.

ANOTHER quarter has passed away, and to us it has been one of exciting interest. The large influx of emigrants puts every thing and person in motion. No sooner has one vessel discharged her cargo of human beings, than another arrives.

Amongst the many who are thus pressing to our shores, are a number of English Wesleyans. About twenty-five or thirty church members have already arrived, chiefly under Mr. Irons. These are a very important and valuable addition to this colony.

The settlement of "Verulam" is situated on the Umthloti River, about twenty miles distant, along the coast, to the north east of D'Urban. It is a beautiful and romantic neighbourhood, diversified by hills and valleys of every size and form, is richly wooded, and has the river running through the whole of the settlement. The site of a town is already selected, and is being surveyed. A few families are already upon it, and others are daily expecting to follow. In a short time, both the town Ewen and the outside allotments will be ready for their respective occupants; and, with the blessing of God, after a year or two of effort and privation, I doubt not but they will be in circumstances of comfort.

The settlement is situated on the direct line of road to Zulu-land; and it is a matter of great importance to have a number of pious people along this line of country, on account of the many natives residing upon it, and of others who will be continually coming into the colony; for I hope the object of our friends will be rather to improve the natives than drive them away. Three Local Preachers are amongst the parties who have already gone out; and most of the members appear to be devoted Christians, enjoying the power of religion, and anxious to diffuse its influence around them. Notwithstanding my very great efforts to meet the wants of this rising Circuit, our friends at Verulam would have to be without the means of grace, were it not for the assistance of Local Preachers; for at the most I can, as yet, only devote one Sunday in the quarter, and one week evening in the month to them.

We have another English congregation formed about ten miles on this side of Verulam, which can only be supplied in the same manner. There are also two Kaffir congregations and societies; one connected with each place: so that there is already full employment for an additional Missionary beyond the Umgeni River alone; and I hope the time is very near when one will be sent. Affording direction and advice to our people about their temporal as well as their spiritual concerns, has greatly added to my previously passing engagements; but I am trying so to lay the foundation of a civil community and a spiritual house, that each succeeding year, as it rolls away, may give increased vigour and stability to the edifice, and that along this fine line of coast there may indeed be a peaceful and prosperous people, bringing glory to God, and making the land as the Garden of Eden.

In the Bay, our old English chapel is much too small for our English congregation. The completion of our new chapel has been delayed by circumstances over which we had no control; but I think there is a prospect of being able to open it in a few weeks, when our comfort and usefulness will doubtless be greatly increased.

Some of our people sustain spiritual loss on their voyage out, which is not to be greatly wondered at; but their case is made very much worse, if on their arrival they do not immediately unite themselves with the church of Christ, and place themselves under the pastoral care of their Minister.

It should be a source of great gratification to them to know that they are not coming to a place where they will have to be set down in the solitary wilderness, without the means of grace, or any one to care for their souls; but that already provision is

made for their spiritual wants, the same, in kind, as in their fatherland.

Our work among the natives continues much the same as before, only that in the summer our congregations are not usually so large, or our success so great, as in the winter. Many causes combine to draw aside the attention, and enervate the people from the house of God.

Five Kaffir adults have been baptised during the quarter, who all professed to be changed characters. Three of these had been the wives of polygamists: and had been obliged to forsake their husbands, in addition to other trials, in order to embrace the Gospel. We have many cases of difficulty and sacrifice here which are unknown in England.

There are now upwards of a hundred full church members, and fifty on trial, in this Circuit. We greatly need your sympathy and prayers.

Family Circle.

Gentleness.

I begin with distinguishing true gentleness from passive tameness of spirit, and unlimited compliance with the manners of others. That passive tameness, which submits without a struggle to every encroachment of the violent and assuming, forms no part of Christian duty; but, on the contrary, is destructive of general happiness and order. That unlimited complaisance, which, on every occasion, falls in with the opinions and manners of others, is so far from being a virtue, that it is itself a vice, and the parent of many vices. It overthrows all steadiness of principle, and produces that sinful conformity with the world that taints the whole character. In the present corrupted state of human manners, always to assent and to comply is the very worst maxim we can adopt. It is impossible to support the purity and dignity of Christian morals, without opposing the world on various occasions, even though we should stand alone. That gentleness therefore, which belongs to virtue, is to be carefully distinguished from the mean spirit of cowards, and the fawning assent of sycophants. It renounces no just right from fear. It gives up no important truth from flattery. It is, indeed, not only inconsistent with a firm mind, but it necessarily requires a manly spirit, and a fixed principle, in order to give it any real value. Upon this solid ground only, the polish of gentleness can with advantage be superinduced.

It stands opposed, not to the most determined regard for virtue and truth, but to harshness and severity, to pride and arrogance, to violence and oppression. It is, properly, that part of the great virtue of charity which makes us unwilling to give pain to any of our brethren. Compassion prompts us to relieve their wants. Forbearance prevents us from retaliating their injuries. Meekness restrains our angry passions; candour, our severe judgments. Gentleness corrects whatever is offensive in our manners, and, by a constant train of humane attentions, studies to alleviate the burden of common misery. Its office, therefore, is extensive. It is not, like some other virtues, called forth on peculiar emergencies; but it is continually in action, when we are engaged in intercourse with men. It ought to form our address, to regulate our speech, and to diffuse itself over our whole behaviour.

I must warn you, not to confound this gentle "wisdom which is from above," with that artificial courtesy, that studied smoothness of manners, which is learned in the school of the world. Such accomplishments the most frivolous and empty may possess. Too often they are employed by the artful, as a snare; too often affected by the hard and unfeeling, as a cover to their minds. We cannot, at the same time, avoid observing the homage which even in such instances the world is constrained to pay to virtue. In order to render society agreeable, it is found necessary to assume somewhat that may at least carry its appearance. Virtue is the universal charm. Even its shadow is courted, when the substance is wanting. The imitation of its form has been reduced into an art; and, in the commerce of life, the study of all who would either gain the

esteem, or win the heart of others, is to learn the speech, and to adopt the manners, of candour, gentleness, and humanity. But that gentleness, which is the characteristic of a good man, has, like every other virtue, the seat in the heart: and let me add, nothing, except what flows from the heart, can render even external manners truly pleasing. For no assumed behaviour can at all times hide the real character. In that unaffected civility which springs from a gentle mind, there is a charm infinitely more powerful than in all the studied manners of the most finished courtier.

True gentleness is founded on a sense of what we owe to him who made us, and to the common nature of which we all share. It arises from reflection on our own failings and wants, and from just views of the condition and the duty of man. It is a native feeling, heightened and improved by principle. It is the heart which easily relents, which feels for everything that is human; and is backward and slow to inflict the least wound. It is affable in its address, and mild in its demeanour; ever ready to oblige, and willing to be obliged by others, breathing habitual kindness towards friends, courtesy to strangers, long suffering to enemies. It exercises authority with moderation; administers reproof with tenderness; confers favours with ease and modesty. It is unassuming in opinion, and temperate in zeal. It contends not eagerly about trifles; is slow to contradict, and still slower to blame; but prompt to allay dissension, and to restore peace. It neither intermeddles unnecessarily with the affairs, nor pries inquisitively into the secrets of others. It delights above all things to alleviate distress, and, if it cannot dry up the falling tear, to soothe at least the grieving heart. Where it has not the power of being useful, it is never burdensome. It seeks to please, rather than to shine and dazzle, and conceals with care that superiority, either of talent or rank, which is oppressive to those who are beneath it. In a word, it is that spirit and that tenor of manners, which the gospel of Christ enjoins, when it commands us to "bear one another's burdens; to rejoice with those who rejoice, and to weep with those who weep; to please every one his neighbour for his good; to be kind and tender-hearted; to be pitiful and courteous; to support the weak, and to be patient towards all men."—Blair.

The Trifles of Life :

OR, TRIFLES NOT ALWAYS TRIVIAL.

It is wont to be affirmed of women, in a sarcastic tone, that their lives are made up of trifles, and perhaps, in a certain sense, the accusation may be a true one, for the duties which are allotted to our sex consist chiefly of quiet and unobtrusive offices, which, in the rapid succession, may seem trivial to those whose minds are occupied with the stirring business of life; but we would venture to remind these contemners of our homelier lot, that small matters often become trifling by the trivial spirit in which they are pursued, that this material world itself, "clogged up with its weighty mass of joy and woe," is composed of atoms, and that the long flight of ages, bearing upon their wings the destiny of humanity, is measured out by single moments. Let us not therefore, undervalue the value of trifles, but strive to impart a dignity to every occupation, however humble, or however passing be its nature, by the spirit of truth and kindness with which it is performed. It would, indeed, be well for us women, if, even in our highest and gravest duties, we kept in mind the gentle admonition of the poet:

"He prayeth best who loveth best,
All things both great and small;
For the great God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all."

Even in our efforts to do good to others, may we not oftentimes fail from a want of that loving spirit which clothes the most trivial acts with grace, and which enables the possessor of it, whether poor or rich, to soothe the sad and ruffled spirit and to strengthen the feeble one?

"She won't give you a flower; not she, indeed!" Such were the words which met my ear as I hurried through the streets on a showery spring morning, carrying in my

hand a nosegay of those early blossoms which are doubly welcome to our sight as the harbinger of sunnier hours and brighter skies. I was on my way to an invalid to whom flowers were indeed a valued gift—to her they cheered the long hours of lonely suffering, and every bright hue and lovely form seemed to suggest thoughts of soothing hope and comfort, while they directed her thoughts to that All-mighty and All-loving Father, who, whilst He "calleth the stars by their names," is yet careful thus to clothe the grass of the field, and to lavish beauty on the very herbs, that we tread beneath our feet.

A far different being from this patient sufferer was she whose cold, scornful looks had fallen so harshly upon my ear. As I walked hastily along, anxious to escape from the increasing rain, I had not perceived by the side of the path a middle-aged woman of repelling aspect, who held in her arms a sickly child that reached out its little hand with a longing gaze towards the bright flowers which I held, and struggled in its inarticulate language to ask for the treasure. It was in answer to those demonstrations on the part of the child that the mother had made the observation which had drawn my attention and arrested me in my course. I stopped, and pulling out some of the gayest and gaudiest of the group, placed them with a few words of kindness in the infant's grasp, whilst the mother thanked me and fondled her cowering child with an expression of mingled surprise and pleasure.

The incident was a trifling, and might seem an unimportant one; but how often has it since recurred to my mind as I have passed in the way, those whose countenances have betrayed inward feelings of discontent with their own lot, and dislike towards those who possessed more of the comforts and luxuries of life than themselves.—What a key to the heart-burnings, the jealousy, the dislike which are felt, alas! by many a poor man and woman to their richer neighbours, lies in those words, spoken by a mother in bitterness of spirit, "She would not give you a flower!"

Filial Duty.

There is no virtue that adds so noble a charm to the finest traits of beauty, as that which exerts itself in watching over the tranquility of an aged parent. Nothing gives so fine a lustre to the cheek of innocence, as the tears of filial sorrow.

Substitute for Beauty.

Inviolable fidelity, good humour, and complacency of spirit, outshine all the charms of a fine face, and make its absence or decay invisible.

General Miscellany.

A Self-Taught Engineer.

The following autobiography of this eminent civil engineer, Stephenson, is from the London correspondence of the New York *Albion*:

I was the son of a very poor man, who with his dying breath charged me (then but 10 years old) to do the best I could for my mother and two sisters, who by the death of my father were left destitute. I was very fond of my mother, and I got employment to empty ships of their ballast, and in various other ways I earned from eighteen pence to two shillings a day, and thus supported my mother and sisters till I was about fourteen years old. I had taught myself to read and write a little, and about that time I met with a little book which set me a thinking, and I thought why should a man get his bread through the exertion of his muscles when he has got brains. I had a great taste for mechanics, and borrowed of my uncle an old watch that never went well, because I wanted to examine its works. I took it to pieces and put it together three times, having by that time made myself acquainted with its mechanism. I then wrote in large characters, on a piece of pasteboard, which I placed in my mother's window, "Clocks, Watches, and Jacks cleaned here." I soon had plenty of work, which I could do of an evening, and was enabled to add greatly to the comforts of my mother, and put my sisters to school. One evening a gentleman called to inquire if the man who cleaned watches

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cleaned watches

was at home, and upon my saying, "Yes, sir, I am at home," he looked at me with some surprise, and some contempt, as I thought, and said, "You, I cannot leave my watch with you." Well, I did not wonder at this, for I was always an ill-looking boy; but I said, "do as you please, sir, but I am honest, though poor." The gentleman, who was a commercial traveller, left his watch, and said he would call for it on his return in a few days from that time. I took the watch in pieces, and found it wanted what is called a new hair-spring, which I put; but this watch baffled my endeavours to make it go well. I got frightened, fearing the gentleman would think I had spoiled his watch. In the night, whilst I lay awake thinking, I bethought myself that in a town some miles off there lived a watchmaker, who was said to have great skill in his trade. I got up early and went to him with the watch, and drawing it out of my pocket as if it had been my own, I said "pray, sir, can you tell me what is the matter with this watch?" He looked at it and said, "some precious idiot has put on a new hair-spring without reducing it."—"What is that?" I inquired—"Why," replied he, "I was doing one when you interrupted me. It is done thus," said he, continuing the work which my arrival had interrupted. I asked him to do mine immediately, as I wanted to return home. This he could not do, being busy; but I did not care, I had caught the idea, and went home, and soon made the watch go to the satisfaction of the gentleman who had entrusted it to my care. Some time after this I went to see a colliery, and the pit was difficult to get up the coals, as they were then raised by manual exertion. I thought a bit, and then I said—"if you will find the money I will soon make you something which will bring up the coal without all that labour and expense." "Will you," said the proprietor. "Yes, that I will," I replied—he did find the money, and I found him the engine, which, though made forty-five years ago, is still to work in that colliery. By this time I saved fifty old guineas, which I sold to a Jew who came to our town for twenty seven shillings each, and this, gentlemen, (said Mr Stephenson,) was the foundation of my fortune. I am now wealthy; I have given my son a scientific education for an engineer, and he has the honour to sit in Parliament for Whimby.

First Morning in Madras.

The sound sleep that had followed a day of un-
equalled excitement was broken at morning-light,
by a perfect storm of the same wild songs which
had formed one of the wonders of the preceding
evening. From the cabin window a crowd of
awkward boats and black men were seen throng-
ing the ship's side. Hastening, without loss of
time, to the deck, I found a large number of na-
tives; presenting, in their graceful costumes, a
pleasing contrast to the nude Neptune of the
extremum. To form an idea of the respectable
Hindu, take a man of the middle size, with a
light, supple, graceful figure, the complexion of
a dark hazel-hut, a good forehead, small and re-
gular features, a black eye, quick, intelligent,
and curious, and a moustache covering the upper
lip. On a head closely shaven you place a tur-
ban of white or turkey-red muslin, with stripes of
gold; a tight frock-coat of calico, without any
collar, and white as snow, clasps round the base
of the brown neck; a piece of the same cloth,
showing a broad stripe of gold or crimson, forms
a kind of flowing trousers, which cover the person
nearly to the feet in front, but behind leave the
brown leg, from the calf downwards, standing
out in contrast to their white folds. The costume
is completed by a pair of red slippers, always down
at the heel; while the toe, spreading to a great
width, turns up in a curl. You are struck, at first,
by a mark on the forehead, indicative of the reli-
gious sect to which he belongs: it is frequently
in the form of a trident, having all the parts white
but the central prong, which is bright yellow. In
other cases it consists of three stripes, which
cross the whole breadth of the forehead, intersect-
ing a dark circular mark in the centre. The
trident, or any vertical mark, designates a wor-
shipper of Vishnu; horizontal marks point out
the votary of Shiva; and those sects which unite
the worship of the two rival divinities, combine
both.

The deck, at this moment, afforded a scene of
uncommon variety and animation. There were
the red coats of the British soldier, and the blue
of the British tar, mingled with the light snowy
costume of the Oriental, and the unclad sables of
the boatman. Presently, pale-faced Englishmen,

in round jackets of white calico, jumped on deck
inquiring for their friends. Then came joyous
meetings. Some of the soldiers looked wistfully
on and their eye seemed to say, "There is no one
to welcome me." The rising sun shone on Mad-
dras. A line of noble buildings stretched along the
northern beach, their chunam fronts glistening
the morning beam. The sombre fort was right in
front, with its white light-house and church-
spire; while the ensign of England, waving from
the flag-staff, seemed to proffer both welcome
and defence. The minaret of Mohammedan
mosque, the tower of heathen temple, and the
spire of Christian church, were equally sharing
in the brightness of the new sun. To the left
the eye caught sight of many detached dwellings
scattered along the shore, and looking like the
villas adjacent to English towns. The city look-
ed fair and beautiful; but the pleasure of the
prospect was repressed by the recollection that it
was "given to idolatry."—Arthur's Mission to the
Mysores.

Man.

Man is but a reed, and the weakest in nature;
but then he is a reed that thinks. It does not need
the universe to crush him: a breath of air, a drop
of water, will kill him. But even if the material
universe should overwhelm him, man would be
more noble than that which destroys him; be-
cause he knows that he dies, while the universe
knows nothing of the advantage which it has
over him. Our true dignity, then, consists
in our capabilities for thought and affection.—
From thence we must derive our elevation—not
from space or duration. Let us endeavour to
think well: This is the principle of morals.—
Pascal.

Wesleyana.

More Wesleyanica, or Thoughts on Metho-
dism.
No. III.

If the creed of Methodism is peculiar, much
more so is its eternal economy; though that eco-
nomy is Presbyterian in its fundamental prin-
ciples—having an equality of order among its mi-
nisters, and a regular gradation of Church Courts.
In a larger degree than is obtained by any other
polity, does it secure concentration of resources,
and order with liberty.

One of its most striking peculiarities is its ar-
rangement for the orderly employment of its
gifted members. No one, possessed of gifts cal-
culated for usefulness, seeks in vain for an ap-
propriate sphere for their exercise. Every va-
riety of talent finds its congenial circle among
the offices of Steward, Prayer-Leader, Class
Leader, Exhorter, Local Preacher, and Regular
Ministry. This general distribution of labour
has rendered the system more efficient, by many
fold, than it, otherwise, could have been.

Not inferior to this last named arrangement, in
effective result, is the plan of Itinerancy in practice
by its Ministry. It is a mode of pastoral removal
by frequent and regular changes, which has done
for the Wesleyan Body what Celibacy has done
for the Papal Church—it has rendered the
Ministry, by separation from local ties, and
worldly pursuits, wholly devoted to their spiritual
work, at least, it has taken from them the chief
temptation to be otherwise.

It would be too much to say that no incon-
veniences have, at any time, arisen from the work-
ing of the Itinerancy system; for there is no plan
entrusted to human administration, but must
sooner or later exhibit the proofs of human
fallibility. It is, therefore, probable that, in some
instances, appointments and changes have been
made devoid of mutual adaptation between
pastor and people, and without beneficial effect.
And, indeed, the system requires, from Mem-
bers and Ministers, a frequent severance of af-
fectionate ties, most painful to undergo.

The balance of good is, however, immeasurably
on the side of Itinerancy. In addition to the ad-
vantage of securing the undivided attention of
the Ministry to their great work, it possesses
other advantages of equal worth. It avoids some
evils attendant upon other modes of pastoral set-
tlement. It precludes the existence of discord,
and the action of party in choosing a Minister;
while, in some cases, where other plans are
adopted, Churches have been for a lengthened
period deprived of pastoral supervision, be-
cause their members were unable to agree in the choice
of the man. In other instances, the majority sel-
ecting a minister has been so small, and the mi-
nority so dissatisfied and unyielding, that any-
thing like a comfortable support for the Minister
has been quite impracticable.

Again, the Itinerant method provides for the
peaceful removal of a Minister to what may
prove a more successful sphere of labour, when
his ministrations are no longer effective or inda-

ential in his oldfield of exertion; whereas, where
Itinerancy is unknown, and settlement for life is
the prevailing mode, a Minister may have out-
lived his power of usefulness, by many years,
and large portions of his congregation be desirous
of change, and yet, in accordance with their own
ecclesiastical views, they have no resource, save
patiently waiting until death shall prepare the
way for a more acceptable pastor.

Nor is the plan of indefinite settlement, by
popular suffrage, less open to objection than
settlement for life. This indefinite mode must
give great opportunities, and present strong tempta-
tions to one Minister to supplant another—su-
perseding him in the affections of his congrega-
tion. It must, also, be deeply painful and trying
to a minister to be forced to descend to a per-
sonal canvass of his people in order to maintain
himself in his position. True delicacy, too, will
often prevent a congregation from performing the
disagreeable task of announcing to their minister
that they have no further occasion for his services—
the interests of the Church may nevertheless de-
mand that such an announcement should be
made. From all those inconveniences, Itineran-
cy saves the Methodist Church.

And, irrespective of these considerations, there
are certain other advantages connected with
Itinerancy of no trifling value. It is not of minor
importance that the widest circulation possible
should be given to superior talent; that the larg-
est practicable sphere should be afforded to emi-
nent capabilities for usefulness. This desirable
diffusion is provided for in the Methodist Polity.
In other plans, it is a serious defect that high
ability is either cooped up in some narrow recess,
or monopolized by one not always more intelli-
gent masses of large towns.

Moreover, it is much to be desired that diver-
sified talent should also be diffused. Beyond
doubt, so far as taste for different kinds of mi-
nistry is concerned, it is not reprehensi-
ble that some should be for Paul, and some for
Apollos; for it is part of the constitution of na-
ture that men should be diversity of tastes as
well as of gifts. Now this diversity of tastes not
only exists between different congregations, but
likewise in congregations. The system, there-
fore, which gives to each member of many con-
gregations the greatest probability of being mi-
nistered unto by that man who of all others is
the most likely to profit him, must necessarily,
carry with it, other things being equal, the great-
est promise of extended success. Without con-
troversy, the Wesleyan Itinerant system gives
more general circulation to diversified gifts than
any other yet devised.

Besides, there is in the human mind an in-
extinguishable love of novelty. It has, doubtless,
often been perverted, and often led men into
great errors and fearful crimes. It may be re-
strained, and it may be gratified in subservience
to the highest interests of man, but it is not en-
tirely eradicable. It may, perhaps, even be
proved to be an inherent principle of the mental
constitution, and shown that the Divine Being
has amply provided for its rightful exercise in the
moral and physical world. Then must it be the
part of a wise economy to adapt the agencies by
which the glorious gospel is proclaimed to men to
the various phases and manifestations of the hu-
man mind and character; thereby multiplying the
chances of achieving the greatest good. This
adaptation is successfully attempted by Itinerancy.
In short, if the whole polity and order of Metho-
dism be carefully analysed; impartially com-
pared with every other species of ecclesiastical
government; and, then tested by the criteria of
possessing, in a high degree, the elements of
progress and of internal development of Chris-
tian character; it will be found entitled to the
truest admiration, and destined to play among
the institutions of christianity a most beneficial
part. ERASMUS.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.
Barrington Circuit.

WESLEYAN MISSION HOUSE AND SOCIETY.
TEA MEETING, PORT LA-TOUR.

The ladies belonging to the Wesleyan Society
and congregation at Port La-Tour, anxious to
assist the Barrington ladies in their laudable
efforts to provide furniture for the Mission House,
held a Tea Meeting for that purpose on the
evening of the 26th of December.

The meeting was held in a building belonging
to Mr. Freeman Taylor, and kindly lent for the
occasion. The sides of which were hung with
white tapestry, a noiter wreath of evergreen; and
the whole area over head was entirely covered
with flags; among which the British Ensign was
the most conspicuous.

At few minutes before five o'clock, after sing-
ing the grace, about 200 persons sat down to a
most sumptuous tea, gratuitously provided.

Tea being over, Mr. John Taylor was called
to the Chair, who made a very appropriate
speech; in which he showed that as the lives of
Wesleyan Ministers is that of constant itinerancy,
it became the imperative duty of the circuits to
which they are sent, and where they employ
their talents and spend their lives, to provide

comfortable houses for them, with an adequate
supply of decent furniture. He observed that
Barrington had taken the lead in the district in
an organization to supply mission houses with
furniture; that he hailed his friends in Port La-
Tour in holding the second "Tea Meeting" in
connexion with such organization, and for such
specific purpose; and he hoped the ladies in ev-
ery part of the Circuit, and throughout every Cir-
cuit of the District, would soon follow so noble
an example; that our ministers may thereby be
relieved from that anxiety which they now often
have to feel on coming to a new Circuit, as to
the state of the Mission House, and the general
comfort of the Missionary domicile.

Pursuant to the request of the Committee,
and of which public notice had been given, a lec-
ture was then delivered on "Modern Supersti-
tions."

The lecturer, taking the Bible for his guide,
showed that those acts called "Modern Supersti-
tions" are all heathen in their origin, and are
really identical with the "abominations of the
ancient Canaanites: that they are all named or
referred to, and denounced in Deut. xviii. 9—
15: and that the Divine disapprobation of these
things is expressed also in several other texts of
the sacred volume: that they are therefore mor-
ally wrong, and ought to be discountenanced
through every christian community. He show-
ed that all kinds of prognostication whether by
the stars, or meteors, or any other natural phe-
nomenon; all charms or spells to drive away
disease; all kinds of "Enchantment," or Mes-
merism, with Biology, and Clairvoyance; as al-
so, all kinds of Jugglery and Legerdemain, are
included in the category of prohibited things;
and of which God has said in the above text—
"When thou art come into the land which the
Lord thy God giveth thee, thou shalt not learn
to do after the abominations of those nations."
Again—"For all that do these things are an
abomination unto the Lord: and because of these
abominations the Lord thy God doth drive
them out before thee."

A gentleman present, who had studied and
practised Biology arose in the meeting, and
stated that he had now ceased to practice that
art; because although he had done, and could
do what was considered wonders with it—yet he
knew Biology was wrong; that it began in de-
ception and might be used to very bad purposes.

The meeting was also addressed by the Rev.
R. E. Crane, Rev. E. Reynolds, Mr. Edward
Homer of Yarmouth, and the writer of this arti-
cle.

Votes of thanks were then given to the Chair-
man; to the Lecturer; to the ladies who pro-
vided the tea; to the committee; and to the
young men for their zealous and laborious ex-
ertions upon the occasion.

This very interesting meeting was closed a
little before ten o'clock by singing the Doxology
and pronouncing the Benediction by Rev. R.
Crane. Amount realized £7 10s. 10d.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Barrington, Jan. 1, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

Hopewell Circuit.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—As *The Wesleyan* is
a periodical much prized and eagerly perused,
by our people, it should be supplied with local
matter. In regard to this, I have been deficient,
as well as some of my brethren, but resolve on
an improvement.

On the 15th we held a Tea Meeting in the
Temperance Hall at the Bank, for the purpose
of raising funds to defray the expenses incurred
by repairing the Church at Hopewell Corner.—
The young men who composed the Committee
made every necessary arrangement for the con-
venience of the company, and acquitted them-
selves in the best manner. The Ladies who fur-
nished the repast displayed great taste and cha-
racteristic generosity in the part assigned them.
Great praise is due to Mr. Isaac Turner and fam-
ily for the kind part which they acted, in the
preparation of sundry matters in connection with
the Meeting. After Tea, John Smith Esqr. was
unanimously voted to the chair, who addressed
the Meeting, and was followed by Mr. John
Phinney, formerly of N. S., but lately a Student
of Sackville Academy, Mr. Isaac Turner, Thos.
B. Morse, Esqr, John Read, Esqr. The speech-
es were all excellent, and the large audience was
highly delighted.

It has pleased the Head of the Church
to visit us on this Circuit with a time of refresh-
ing from the presence of the Lord. The good
work commenced in our Watch-night meeting,
and has been progressing powerfully since then.
From 12 to 16 penitents have been forward ev-
ery night: and as some are set at gospel liberty,
others are awakened to a sense of guilt. Many
who are heads of families have been brought to
God, and on the night of their conversion erect-
ed a family altar. There is no appearance of
abatement but of an increase both in power and
extent of this good work of the Lord. Brother
Phinney, above referred to, is yet with me. He
is respected and loved by the people, and very
useful in the cause.

Yours,
WILLIAM ALLEN.

Hopewell, N. B. January 18th, 1850.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, January 25, 1851.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. R. Weddall to the Chairman of the Nova Scotia District, dated "Liverpool, January 9th, 1851."

"We have just held our Missionary Meetings at some of the principal places on this Circuit. We commenced at Hunt's Point, and pleaded strongly for an advance of twenty-five per cent upon last year, and succeeded by obtaining subscriptions fifty per cent in advance. In Liverpool the key-note was raised a hundred per cent above last year! and a number of our friends heartily responded to it. Here the meeting was rendered highly interesting by the very efficient advocacy of the cause by several respectable lay gentlemen, who first told the people, what to do, and then showed them how to do it, by doubling their subscriptions. At Mill Village the hundred per cent worked well. These are tokens of good, and indicate the presence of God with us, and the existence of a right state of feeling.

"We have recently had two very delightful meetings of the Trustees of the Liverpool Chapel. It was ascertained that a debt existed of upwards of £200. The question was 'What can be done to liquidate the debt, and place the chapel in unembarrassed circumstances?' There were due to Jas. Barrs, Esqr., £100; to John Campbell, Esqr., £18; to Capt. McClearn £30; to Mr. Wm. Johnston £30. Capt. McClearn generously proposed to give up the whole of his claims, and to open a new set of books with the new year. This was nobly responded to. J. Barrs, Esqr., gave up £50, and the rest gave up all their claims."

It is truly gratifying to receive such testimonies of attachment to the cause of God as are above detailed. The whole machinery of Methodism within a Circuit is too often clogged for years by an embarrassing debt upon a Chapel or Mission House, which it requires but a united effort at once to remove. The interest on such a debt is a constant emaciating drain upon the Circuit resources, the payment of which for a series of years absorbs more than would pay off the principal. In several Circuits in the District I find debts on Mission Houses, which are proposed to be gradually liquidated by an annual rent paid for the Minister's residence. Circumstances as the District is, with accumulating unpaid deficiencies due to the Ministers, the practical effect of such a measure is to tax the Minister the whole amount charged as rent,—thus discharging the debt by a forced contribution from those least able to pay it. This is so manifestly oppressive that I am persuaded the attention of our friends needs but to be called to the subject, to induce them to devise other and more equitable arrangements. I trust this whole matter of Church debts will be brought under the christian consideration of the official meetings of the Circuits concerned, and that the praiseworthy example of our Liverpool friends sustained by the membership at large will be imitated, and the way thus be prepared for the wider extension of Wesleyan agency over the Province.

E. EVANS.

Halifax, Jan'y 21st, 1851.

The above communication needs from us no word of commendation; yet we cannot allow the opportunity to pass, without urging its serious consideration on the parties most intimately concerned. There is, however, one point to which advertency is made, which requires more than a passing thought: we refer to that of rent paid for Mission Houses for the accommodation of Ministers. Were the whole amount of Circuit Expenditures raised on the respective Circuits, or fully met according to present pecuniary arrangements, no objection could be raised to the item of rent: but in all cases where such is not the case, or where there is a deficiency unprovided for, the rent if included in the account is necessarily paid by the Ministers, which is not at all intended to be the case by our economy. The best remedy is, for the Circuits to free their Mission Houses from all incumbrances where they exist, and for local efforts to be made independently of regular Circuit receipts to keep them in repair, and then the item of rents need not appear on the face of the accounts; at all events it need not interfere with the receipts of Ministers. We hope the intimation of our respected CHAIRMAN and GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT on this point, as well as others, will receive all due and proper attention from our

official men and other members of our Church in the District.

In connection with the above, we would refer to the very praiseworthy efforts of our BARRINGTON and PORT LA TOUR friends to increase the receipts of the "Mission House Furniture Society;" and we think that the example thus happily set, might be followed with advantage by all our Circuits. The more these local efforts are made and encouraged, the better will it be for our general work. It should be the object of every Circuit to render itself in every sense independent of foreign aid, and then to contribute as largely as possible to the furtherance of the Gospel and its institutions throughout the world.

BRITISH ORGANISATION OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

This Alliance, at a recent meeting, has resolved that Slaveholders shall not be admitted as visitors to the Conference proposed to be held in London during this year simultaneously with the Great Exhibition. This resolution has been adopted, lest the intercourse which might be held with slaveholders from America might assume such an amicable aspect, as to bear the interpretation, that the members of the Alliance look with a qualified indignation on American slavery, and more particularly on the Fugitive Slave Bill which has recently come into force. Such an interpretation the Alliance regards as involving a responsibility very dreadful, and which it ought not to incur. Slavery is branded with infamy generally throughout the civilized and religious world; the only exceptions are those who hold, buy, and sell their fellow men as they do the cattle of the field, and who are therefore peculiarly interested in the continuance of the dark and foul system. American slaveholders cannot long resist the mighty force of moral and religious opinion determinedly and intensely arrayed against their inhuman traffic both in their own Republic and in other countries.

The Adjudicators appointed by the above Alliance to decide upon the merits of the first Class of Prize Essays on Infidelity, have adjudged the first prize to the Essay bearing the motto "Shadow of Death," and the second to the one distinguished by the motto, "Strange, Delusive, Fatal." These Essays are said to be written with great force, and calculated for much usefulness. They are specially designed to arrest the attention of the working classes in the mother country, who are to a considerable extent lamentably tinctured with infidel principles.

The Rev. T. R. Birks, Rector of Kelsall, Herts, has been respectfully invited to accept of the office of Honorary Secretary of the Alliance, rendered vacant by the lamented death of the Rev. E. Bickersteth.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONFERENCE OF 1851.—It has been agreed by the British Organisation of the Evangelical Alliance, that as the month of August appears to be the most convenient time for holding the Conference, the Council meet (D. V.) on Tuesday, the 10th of that month, being the anniversary of the Conference of 1846, at which the Evangelical Alliance was formed, and that the Conference open on Wednesday, the 20th. That on the Wednesday morning, the annual address, adapted to the occasion, be delivered, the "Practical Resolutions" read and enforced, and the Annual Report of the British Organisation presented, and on the Wednesday evening, a meeting be held for the mutual introduction of brethren. That Thursday morning, the 21st, be devoted to a free and fraternal conversation on the subject of Christian union; and on Thursday evening, the Committee of Foreign Organisations, having been previously invited to furnish the Council with reports of the state of the Alliance cause in their respective countries, such reports to be read, and each of them followed by a free and general conversation; this reading of foreign reports, and intercommunication on the topics suggested by them, to be resumed and continued at the sitting on the following morning, Friday, the 22nd; and in the evening a public meeting to be held, at which foreign brethren chiefly shall be engaged. That Monday, the 25th, be given to the consideration of the subject of Infidelity, it being an instruction to the Committee of Council to secure the preparation of a paper to be read on Continental Infidelity, by some foreign brother; and also one on the aspects of the same evil in our own country. That Tuesday, the 26th, be occupied with the subject of Popery; and that, in reference to that subject, two papers be also prepared, one on the state of

the Papacy on Continental Europe, by some Continental writer, and another on the aggressions of the Papacy in the British empire. That Wednesday, the 27th, be devoted to the subject of Sabbath desecration, some brother in Germany to be solicited to prepare a paper on the Sabbath question, as at present affecting that country, and another paper to be prepared on the same topic, in its relation to this kingdom. That on the morning of Thursday, the 28th, a public meeting be held, and in the evening a general conversation; that on Friday morning, a public breakfast be held, after which, Religious Liberty, and more particularly the circumstances of British subjects abroad, in relation to it, be brought under consideration; and that the evening be given to a concluding and parting meeting, purely devotional.

PERPETUAL BANISHMENT OF REV. F. O. NILSSON.

Some time ago we adverted to the persecution of Rev. F. O. NILSSON, Baptist Minister, in Sweden, and to his banishment from that, his native country, owing to his religious principles and his pious efforts to benefit his fellow subjects. Memorials and petitions, praying for a rescinding of the sentence, were sent to the King of Sweden from the B. O. of the Evangelical Alliance, and from many congregations and ministers in England and Scotland; and the result has been waited for with much anxiety. The sentence was not immediately carried into effect, as an appeal lay to a higher court. Pending the appeal, Mr. Nilsson obtained an interview with the King, who received him kindly, listened to the recital of his wrongs, and encouraged him in the event of the sentence being confirmed by the superior court, to petition him for the exercise of the royal prerogative in his favour. The sentence of the inferior, was confirmed by the superior court. An answer subsequently came from the King—alas! for royal veracity and firmness!—stating that the King himself confirmed the sentence of Mr. Nilsson, and that nothing could avail to hinder his banishment! The pastor is banished and the flock is dispersed. Tell not this outrageous act in Gath—publish it not in Askelon—lest infidels rejoice and the enemies of Protestantism triumph! Religious liberty—liberty of conscience—whither are ye fled? Shall not God visit that guilty nation for these things, unless, in compliance with the strong remonstrances which, we have no doubt, will be presented from numerous evangelically-Protestant communities, this unjust and disgraceful sentence be speedily erased from its records?

PERSECUTION FOR CONSCIENCE' SAKE.

One of the worst features of human depravity, is persecution of our fellow men, under the guise of zeal for religion. True christianity is as opposed to a persecuting spirit as love is to hatred, or benevolence to pure malignity. Persecution for righteousness sake, ipso facto, evinces depraved, diabolical principle. The sword, instruments of torture, pains and penalties, the undue exercise of civil authority, issuing in confiscation of goods or banishment of person, are utterly inconsistent with the spirit of the christian code, and savour of the lower regions whence they emanate. Protestants who have recourse to such weapons to suppress the efforts, or arrest the progress of any sect of religionists, depart "wile as the poles are assunder" from their own publicly avowed principles, and are unworthy the hallowed name they have assumed. We therefore deeply regret that truth compels us to chronicle the acts of persecution stated in the article preceding; and we cannot withhold the expression of our just indignation at such unchristian, un-protestant conduct, as that which has been manifested by the Courts and Government of Sweden, towards a pious, unoffending, but zealous minister of Christ. Such high-handed injustice, committed in the broad light of the nineteenth century, deserves the reprobation of every sound protestant the world throughout; and the innocent object of it, we trust, will gather around him the warm sympathies, and call forth in his behalf the fervent prayers, of all "who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity," and who are the friends and advocates of the inalienable rights of conscience and freedom of thought, especially when these harmonize with the general, fundamental principles of sacred truth. Let the Protestant world speak out, and tell Sweden that

this act of unrighteous persecution has swelled every heart with indignant feeling, and that if not repealed will render that country a byword of reproach and an object of scorn to every generous mind, and such an appeal to its honour, to say nothing of its religion, for that has been utterly disregarded by itself, will result in its timely retracing its steps and in the restoration of Mr. Nilsson to his former status in society, and to all the immunities he previously enjoyed.

NEW CHURCH.

We are happy to learn that the subscription-list for raising funds to erect the contemplated New Wesleyan Church at the South End, is progressing satisfactorily. The amount signed for this purpose now reaches the handsome sum of about Fourteen hundred pounds. This intelligence will be gratifying to the friends of this enterprise to extend church accommodation. We hope those yet to be called upon, will sign liberally, so as to leave as little incumbrance, on the Edifice when completed, as possible. We accord our meed of commendation to all parties who have interested themselves so nobly in this undertaking; and hope that the result will greatly tend to promote God's glory and the spiritual benefit of thousands of our fellow men.

The Treasurers of the Wesleyan Superannuaries' and Widows' Fund gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, viz.:—Guysborough Circuit, £10 0 0 Halifax Circuit, 18 0

A meeting of the Fire Wardens took place on Monday evening, when John Esson, Esqr., was elected Chairman of the Board, Mr. Sinclair having resigned. An order for 1320 feet of new Hose has been forwarded to England. The estimate for the current year, is £300. Last year the expenditure by the Department was less than in previous years.

The Sun furnishes the following statistics of exports from the port of Halifax during the year 1850: total of dried fish 191,802 quintals; 96,630 blbs. of mackerel; 43,599 blbs. herrings; 4,227 blbs. alewives; 340 tierces 6,412 blbs. salmon; 3,493 casks 36,628 gallons oil; 328 boxes preserved fish; 3,234 boxes herring; 73 blbs. cod-fish.

The American Steamer ARCTIC, from Liverpool for New York, put into Halifax yesterday morning. She brings no tidings of the ATLANTIC, which sailed a fortnight previously.

We are glad to learn that a movement is making to get up a joint stock Company for the prosecution of the Labrador fisheries from this Port. Though the sum proposed to start with is small, it is an easy matter to have the act of incorporation so framed as to increase the stock at any time, should the result of the speculation warrant it. We understand there will be no difficulty in securing the amount of £1000 the sum proposed.—Pictou Chronicle.

A vessel sailed recently from the port of New York for the Sandwich Islands, having on board Mons Perin, a French Consul of the first class.—N. Y. Paper.

The leading cities of the United States rate thus, under the new census, as to population:—New York, 517,000; Philadelphia, 409,000; Baltimore, 169,000; New Orleans, 145,000; Boston, 135,000; Cincinnati, 116,000; Brooklyn, 96,000; Pittsburg, 83,000; St. Louis, 81,000; Louisville, Buffalo, and Washington are about 42,000 each.

Vaudois Missions.

The period of the Vaudois Missions was, taken as a whole, a great and glorious one. It comprehends the records of that primitive Church from its first documentary history in 1120 to the year 1488, when the first general persecution took place, in virtue of a bull of Innocent VIII, and which was executed by the united efforts of King Charles VIII. of France, and the Duke Charles II. of Savoy. This period embraces three centuries and a half. It was then that the Vaudois faith spread far and near, not only in the plains of the Po, and the Calabrian provinces of the Kingdom of Naples, but also as far as Sicily on the one hand, and the southern parts of France on the other. During the former portion especially of these three centuries and a half, the zeal was most intense and fervent, being free from all motives either of worldly interest or of carnal fear. Devoted christians under the garb of pedlars, went from one city to another, and while offering their wares, proclaimed alike in the castle of the rich and the cottage of the poor, the glad tidings of a Saviour's love. How often did the gay lady or the humble peasant, shed tears of penitence and joy, while the poor Vaudois recited the stories of Bethlehem and of Calvary! The colonies formed at that time, be-

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came also, as in the first age of Christianity, Missionary Stations, from which the truth spread forth, to the great mortification and embarrassment of the Pope and his adherents. Barbes, or Missionary Pastors, every where followed, to encourage the zeal and quicken the piety of the people. It would be difficult to compute the number of persons then professing openly or secretly, the faith of the Gospel, especially as the Waldenses were often confounded with the Albigenses, whose doctrines were heretical—but it must have amounted to many hundred thousands. The true Missionary spirit in a church is both a proof of spiritual life, and a means for its preservation and increase. We judge, therefore, in this instance of the tree by its fruits.

The period now under consideration was that also of a strict and godly discipline, comprehending alike both Pastor and people. We have every reason to believe that it was in general both punctually applied and cheerfully consented to; and herein we have another evidence, to a certain degree at least, of a spiritual life in the church.—*Correspondent of Watchman.*

Rome and Piedmont.

The controversy between Rome and Piedmont remains unsettled; the question now is, who holds the power of appointment to the See of Turin. The Government of Piedmont has removed the Archbishop (as all moderately free countries agree in believing with perfect justice for interference with the execution of the laws of the land.) and declares the See to be vacant. Rome denies that the See is vacant, and has refused to hold negotiations with Piedmont on the great questions of difference lying back of this, until the Archbishop be restored. It does not appear that the Court of Turin has yet decided to fill the vacancy by its own authority, although rumors to that effect have been some time afloat. It is wholly improbable, moreover, that any Roman prelate would accept the appointment in opposition to the Pope. The post must be filled however, and the Government has either to yield to the Pope and take back Monsignor Frosinone, or break with Rome as England did under Henry the Eighth. Rome never retracts her decisions upon questions of her own rights. She has judicially approved of the conduct of Monsignor Frosinone in resisting the civil authorities at Piedmont. The Cabinet of Piedmont seems as little capable of yielding on this point: as that would be not only to reverse the decision of the Supreme Court of the land, but to dishonor the revolution to which the Cabinet and the Constitution owe their existence. Now as conditions of society once modified can never return, as there can never be another crusade, another inquisition, another Robespierrian revolution, or another Puritan Colony, so neither can there be another successful intervention of Rome to crush the Supreme Court of an independent nation. To predict changes in Piedmont, exactly like the Lutheran Reformation in Germany, or that of the English Pope Henry the Eighth, would be contrary to the principle just announced—some great change, however, unquestionably awaits the religious condition of Piedmont, if indeed, that change has not already come, and its first fruits been already shown in a resistance of the authority of Rome.—*Roman Cor. N. Y. Ecologist.*

Educational Institutions of M. E. Church.

I think the Methodist Episcopal Church can no longer be reproached with indifference on the subject of education and literary institutions.—She has forty-six universities, colleges, seminaries, etc., under her control in the United States, located in the different States, as follows: in Ohio eight, in Pennsylvania five, in New York six, in Vermont four, in Massachusetts one, Long Island two, in Rhode Island one, New Jersey three, in Maine one, in Delaware one, in Virginia two, in New Hampshire one, Indiana two, in Illinois four, Michigan one, Iowa one, Wisconsin one, and in Connecticut two. The above constitute quite a brilliant constellation, from which might emanate light and learning enough to bless many generations. The Lord sanctify them all to his service and glory.—*Western Advocate.*

An agent of the American Bible Society, writing from California, Sept. 20, says: "The demand for the Scriptures in Spanish has continued during the past month. Our sales have amounted to twelve Spanish Bibles, thirty-five Testaments, and twenty Gospels. They are taken by individuals for their own private reading, and sometimes by merchants, to sell again.—The Spaniards, as a race, are a serious, devout people. They look on sacred things with respect, and take up the Bible with interest and inquiry."

At a recent meeting of the London Tract Society, it was stated that there are no fewer than ten stamped newspapers of an infidel tendency, the circulation of which, throughout the country, is not less than 11,700,000. There are six unstamped newspapers, of which the circulation is 6,250,000. Of miscellaneous publications

of evil tendency, there is a circulation not less than 10,400,000. Of the worst class of all, the circulation amounts to 5,250,000. In the United States there are, doubtless, as many as in Great Britain, when the population is taken into account.

Mrs. Judson.

Mrs. Judson, widow of the late Dr. Judson, the missionary, writes home to one of her friends, under date of Sept. 1850, that it was the wish of her late husband that she should return to America, collect his scattered family, and assume the guardianship of his children; but she conceives that she might remain at Maulmain a few years longer without disregarding his wishes, if God should preserve her health so that she might be useful.

The Dead of 1850.

The year 1850 has been remarkable for the deaths of notable persons. A London paper gives a list of them. Among them we may notice those of the President of the United States, and the ex-King of France, the Emperor of China, the President of St. Domingo, the Duke of Cambridge; Sir Robert Peel, one of the most distinguished Prime Ministers England ever had; John C. Calhoun, one of the oldest Senators in the United States; Sir Francis Jeffrey, the masterly critic; Wordsworth the Poet Laureate; Neander, the able defender of Christianity; Rev. Dr. Judson, the venerable American Baptist Missionary; Margaret S. Fuller, the vigorous American Essayist; Jacob Hays, High Sheriff of New York, and a "terror to evil doers," for over half a century; and a host of others of less mark.

A Good Example.

The Canada Guardian says a late Philadelphia gentleman has bequeathed to the Wesleyan Missions eleven thousand five hundred dollars.—The gentleman who made this noble offering to the Missionary Society was a Scotchman, and had a high regard for the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, as his handsome legacy abundantly shows.

A New Wonder in Machinery.

The Albany Knickerbocker thus describes a new steam engine recently patented by a Mr. Black of this State: "Mr. Black's machine, we believe, is perfectly original, the power being applied directly to the driving wheel, without the interruption of any cylinders, piston rods, walking beams, steam chests, condenser or other apparatus. By this means an immense amount of friction, room, and money is saved. This wheel, of which we speak, is a submerged one, and is so contrived that an immense hydraulic power is also obtained without any cost whatever. Several of these engines are already in operation—one near Williamsburg, where it is employed in sawing lumber and getting out floor plank. This one operates most successfully. Much more, in fact, has been effected, than even its most sanguine friends have dared to hope. It drives the machinery with a degree of speed and force beyond any previous calculation. A two horse power was produced by two jets of steam, from two tubes of one-eighth of an inch in diameter, with the consumption of only one bushel of coal in the space of ten hours, and was kept during the whole time in active use, sawing timber and boards; the expense of the fuel required being about 25 or 30 cents in this market. What will render this application of steam and water of general adoption, is the fact, that it needs no ingenious artisan or machinist to construct it. A common mechanic or mill-wright, can build a machine of this description, and keep it in repair. It dispenses entirely with the steam engine, so costly and expensive, and is much safer, requiring for any given power a much less pressure, or weight of steam to the square inch.

Curious Surgical Operation.

A few weeks ago, one of the grizzled bears at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, London, was operated on by Surgeon Cooper, for a cataract; and the operation bids fair to be successful. It seems. The operation was performed whilst the patient was under the influence of the chloroform, to apply which was a difficult job, and required the efforts of four strong men for a quarter of an hour, before they could master the bear, such was his great strength. He was floored at last, however, and the sponge containing the chloroform made fast to his muzzle, and he was soon entirely helpless. Whilst in this state, the cataract was removed; and Bruin having recovered his senses and sobriety, made a hearty meal. If his sight should be restored, another bear who is going blind, is to be operated on. Why do these bears go blind? This is a question that we can ask, but cannot answer.—*Washington Globe.*

Within a short time past, no less than 200,000 adults in Lower Canada have pledged themselves to total abstinence.

Hardening Objects in Plaster of Paris.

Take 2 parts of stearine, 2 parts of Venetian soap, 1 part pearl ash, and 24 to 30 parts of solution of caustic potash. The stearine and the soap are cut into slices, mixed with the cold lye and boiled for about half an hour, constantly stirring. Whenever the mass rises, a little cold lye is added. The pearl ash, previously moistened with a little rain water, is then added, and the whole boiled for a few minutes. The mass is then stirred until cold, when it is mixed with so much cold lye that it becomes perfectly liquid, and runs off the spoon without coagulating and contracting. Before using this composition, it should be kept for several days well covered. It may be preserved for years. Before applying it to the objects, they should be well dusted, the stains scraped away, and then coated by means of a thick brush, with the wash, as long as the Plaster of Paris absorbs it, and left to dry. The coating is then dusted with leather or a soft brush. If the surface has not become shining the operation must be repeated.—*London Chemical Gazette.*

The Wandering Tribes of Tartary.

To the northeast of Persia extend the widely spread plains of Tartary, which from the earliest ages were inhabited by wandering tribes, who retain even to this day, the habits of a pastoral and nomadic race. The first remarkable notice of these warlike shepherds occurs in the thirteenth century of the Christian era. The first chieftain who possessed sufficient influence to cement together the various conflicting hordes, was Chengis, or Gengis Khan. Before this time, the Tartars lived in subjection to the monarchs of Cathay, or China, and are spoken of by Bar Hebraeus as a race whose savage and uncivilized habits provoked the disgust of their contemporaries. Their clothing was composed of the skins of wolves and of dogs, and they fed greedily on the carrion of dead animals. Their leader was distinguished by an iron stirrup borne before him, which served as a standard in their numerous predatory expeditions.

The religion of this wild people seems to have resembled the rude and baseless superstitions of the early Turcomans. They professed to believe in a God, but they paid him neither honour nor worship, while they received with avidity the predictions and advice of certain kam, or soothsayers, whose credit was however destroyed by the contrivance of Gengis Khan. Having understood that the Chinese possessed magnificent idols and priests of uncommon wisdom, he sent an embassy to request that some of the latter might be sent to him, promising to treat them with great honour. When they arrived, he ordered the kam to hold a public disputation with the new comers on the subject of religion, but the ignorant soothsayers were soon silenced by their more able antagonists, who reinforced their arguments by reading copious extracts from a ritual which they entitled Num. With the illiterate, the affectation of learning is frequently sufficient to convince or to persuade, and the kam retreated from the arena pursued by the sneers and ridicule of their late admirers. In this manner the doctrines of Buddha appear, for the first time, to have been introduced among the Tartars.

Alleged Burying Alive.

In the midst of exaggeration and invention, there is one undoubted circumstance which formerly excited the worst apprehensions—the fact that bodies were often found turned in their coffins, and the grave clothes disarranged. But what was ascribed with seeming reason, to the throes of vitality, is now known to be due to the agency of corruption. A gas developed in the decayed bodies which mingles by its mechanical force, many of the movements of life. So powerful is this gas in corpses that have been long in the water, that Mr. Devergie, the physician to the Morgue at Paris, and the author of a text-book on legal medicine, says, that, unless secured to the table, they are often heaved up, and thrown to the ground. Frequently, strangers, seeing the motion of the limbs, run to the keeper of the Morgue, and announce with horror that a person is alive. All bodies sooner or later generate gas in the grave; and it constantly twists about the corpse, blows out the skin, till it rinds with distention, and sometimes bursts the coffin itself. When the gas explodes with a noise, imagination has converted it into an outcry or groan; the grave has been re-opened; the position of the body confirmed the suspicion, and the operation taken for evidence that the wretch had gnawed his flesh in the frenzy of despair.—*Quarterly Review.*

Among many specimens of artistic skill shown at the late exhibition of the Royal Dublin Society, was some hand-spun flax, to the length of nearly one hundred and thirty-one miles, spun from one pound's weight, by Miss Wilson. "When we consider," says the Dublin Advocate "the patience, and perseverance, and delicacy of touch, which our present knots or inequalities in the cobweb-like thread, we see no reason to expect that the canopies of France will longer stand

pre-eminent in the markets of the world, and that those of Belfast will suffer in comparison with them."

More than eleven thousand conversions are reported from Methodist Sunday Schools the past year, in the United States.

THE FORCE OF MIND UPON MATTER.—It is reported in the scientific world, that a very beautiful, and, if we consider it, a very wonderful experiment has been tried, or discovery made in Europe, and verified by the success of Berlin and Paris. It is this: The needle of a galvanometer, or machinery to measure galvanism, has been moved many degrees by the mere action of the human will! For example, the operator, standing near the instrument, wills the needle to move one way or the other, and it obeys, moving a greater or less number of degrees, according to the strength of his will.—*Boston Transcript.*

MR. WISE, THE AERONAUT, has petitioned the American Congress for the sum of \$20,000, to enable him to fit out a monster balloon for a voyage around the world—said vehicle to possess means of attacking a hostile force—fleet or army—not hitherto thought of by the scientific world.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT occurred at New York, afternoon of 15th inst., by the falling of six buildings in 21st Street; thirty to forty men were buried beneath the ruins—fifteen to twenty of whom have been killed.

LOSS OF A FISHING SCHOONER, WITH ALL HER CREW—Schooner Tiber, of Newburyport, was spoken in the Bay Chaleur on the 7th September, with a full fare of fish, and just leaving for home. She has not since been heard of and was undoubtedly lost in the terrible gale which occurred next day.

HAVANNA is represented as having a vast influx of distinguished visitors of Europe and the United States; the society there, is also said to be the most refined and select of any city in the world.

BUENOS AYRES.—Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 24th Nov., state that a struggle with Brazil is inevitable, and letters from Montevideo assert that great preparations are making in Brazil for a war with Buenos Ayres.

The Miramichi *Gleaner* says, that Mr. Joseph Long, at Napan, recently fell down and expired, while talking with Mr. Gray.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY is being subjected to several reforms, not the least important of which is the disuse of the cast of nine-tails—substituting solitary confinement and the loss of pay in lieu thereof.

THE LEXINGTON, U. S. STORE SHIP, recently arrived at New York, from Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, had fifteen distinguished Hungarians as passengers to the United States.

THE SUPERINTENDENT of public schools of the first municipality, N. Orleans, recently cleared out taking with him \$20,000 of the school funds.

ST. DOMINGO.—Provisions are selling at a great sacrifice. Coffee high and scarce, Logwood the same. The place healthy and every thing in the political world quiet.

THE U. S. S. PREBLE, 18, recently returned from a four years cruise in the Pacific, during which period she lost the whole of her original crew, 145 in number, except one Commissioned Officer and two forward dito.

The Inhabitants of the Magdalen Islands have petitioned the Queen, praying that they may be detached from Canada, and annexed to Nova Scotia, on the ground that the Government of Canada pays no attention to their interest.

Summary of News.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

DENSE FOG.—The whole of London was lately enveloped, from an early hour in the morning, in a smoky fog so dense as to stop the circulation of the public vehicles, or to render their progress through the streets a matter of considerable difficulty. Several serious collisions took place in the crowded thoroughfares, endangering the lives of the passengers, and checking for the time being, the business of the thronged streets. On the river the accidents were more numerous, and threatened more serious results. Vessels ran foul of each other, rigging was carried away, property was destroyed, and several ships ran aground.

George Hacket, who lately effected his escape from the Model Prison, of Pentonville, considerably addressed the Governor of the gaol, through means of the post-office in the following words:—"Monday, Dec. 2, 1850.—George Hacket presents his compliments to the Governor of the Model Prison, Pentonville, and begs to apprise him of his happy escape from the gaol. He was in excellent spirits, and could assure the Governor that it would be useless for his men to pursue him; that he was quite safe, and in a few days intended to proceed to the Continent to recruit his health."

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

Since the 23rd of December we have had a succession of the coldest weather we ever remember to have seen at such an early stage in winter. Our snow storms have not perhaps been heavier than those in other parts of the Province, but our cold has been somewhat exclusive, the Thermometer ranging from 10 to 36 below Zero during the last fortnight:—Fredericton Reporter 10th.

The Courts of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer for this City and County, was opened this morning.—His Honour Chief Justice CARTER presides. His Honour delivered an excellent charge to the Grand Jury.—There are 34 civil cases entered for trial, and two or three criminal cases on the Sheriff's calendar.

Previous to the opening of the Court, the Mayor and Corporation, and the Members of the Bar, waited on his Honour at his lodgings at the Saint John Hotel, and, after being introduced, escorted His Honour to the Court House. This was a very appropriate compliment to His Honour, upon his recent appointment to the chief seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court.—St. John, N. B. Observer, 14th.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the proprietors of this Company, held at Quebec on the 9th inst., the Secretary read the report, which states that the line will be completed to Woodstock by the latter end of July next. The Directors are happy to state, that the lines between Fredericton and Woodstock will be finished by midsummer, thus furnishing one uninterrupted chain of telegraphic communication through the whole of the British Provinces of the Canadas, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, from Niagara to Halifax.—New Brunswick, 12th.

We have heard of several narrow escapes during the week, from the immense quantities of snow and ice which had lodged on the roofs of the houses, and which slid off into the streets as it thawed, to the great danger of all pedestrians. One woman, we understand, who sold apples through the streets, was knocked over the North Market Wharf, falling between a vessel and the wharf, by which she had her leg broken. It is said she has since died from the effects of the injuries received.—H.

RECIPROCIITY.—We learn from Washington, that the Hon. Mr. Hincks, Inspector General of Canada, is still there, earnestly engaged in pressing the passage of the Bill now before Congress, providing for reciprocal free-trade, in certain specified articles, between Canada and the United States. We have already stated, that this bill applied to Canada only—and we hear that Mr. Hincks strenuously opposes every attempt to extend the benefits of the proposed arrangement to these Lower Colonies.

This reciprocity bill has been made the order of the day for the 21st inst., in the Senate; and the first Tuesday in February is appointed for its consideration in the House of Representatives. On these days, the debates on this important question will be commenced; but, thanks to the kindness of our Canadian neighbours, and our own suspiciousness, we are not likely to have either lot of part in the matter. New-Brunswick has no delegate at Washington to look after its interests, and not even an agent to furnish information in a matter which so deeply concerns its most important interests.

When it was announced last year, that the Reciprocity Bill was introduced into Congress for Canada only, a meeting of our Merchants took place, and a spirited remonstrance was presented to the Executive on the subject. When the Act of Assembly was passed providing for Reciprocity with the United States, it was conceived by the people that a great step had been gained, and that a beneficial extension of trade and business would undoubtedly follow. It, however, that Act is not brought under the notice of the American Government, and no steps are taken to carry out its provisions, it becomes a dead letter, and will fall to the ground wholly impotent and useless.

We have no doubt that the Merchants and traders of the Province expect, and will rigidly insist upon some steps being taken to secure to New-Brunswick, a full participation in the benefits of whatever arrangements may be made with Canada, with respect to a more extensive and unrestricted trade with the United States; and with that view, we bring the matter prominently under their consideration.—St. John N. B. Courier, 18th.

TRADE, &c. AT THE BEND.—An account has just been made up, showing the estimated value of Exports from the Bend of Petitcodiac, during the last year, in order that some idea might be formed of the traffic of the Railway that would likely take place from that quarter alone. The information has been obtained from the most authentic sources, and may be depended on. Of first class Colonial Ships, Larch and Red Pine materials, 3250 tons, at £5 per ton, equal to £16,250; Lumber, £3 200; Shad Fish, 700 barrels, at £1 5s., equal to £275; Butter, 1000 firkins, at £2, equal to £2000; Beef, 300 head, at £5, equal to £1500; Pork, 300 carcasses, at £2, equal to £600; Coal, 600 chaldrons, at £1 15s. (present price), £1050; Gypsum (supposed value), £100; Eggs and Poultry (supposed value), £150.—The total value of which amounts to £26,025. The number of Farms between the Bend and 27 miles to the westward of it, extending and bordering on the proposed line of Railway, is 117, and the quantity of cleared land is 471 acres, valued at £8 10s. per acre, equal to £72,003 10s. The average number of Horned Cattle during

last year on the said farms was 1571, at £4 10s. per head, equal to £7,069 10s. Horses, 212, at £12 10s., equal to £2544; Sheep, 1667, at 10s., equal to £833 10s. The quantity of Wheat raised last year was 2427 bushels, at 6s. 8d. per bushel, is £1669; Buckwheat, 9327 bushels, at 2s. 6d., is £1165 17s. 6d.; Oats, 10,927 bushels, at 2s., is £1092 14s.; Potatoes, 52,740 bushels, at 1s. 6d., is £3955 10s.; Barley, 626 bushels, at 3s., is £233 18s.; Hay, 3500 tons, at £2 per ton, is 7000L; Hogs, 400, at 17. 10s., is 680L. The total value of the stock and produce on these farms amounted, during 1850, to 25,644L. 19s. 6d.—The average value of these farms, with their stock, amounts to 834L. each.

Few of our readers would be aware, we presume, of the extent of trade and agricultural produce in that section of the country, and the result will show very encouraging prospects for the Railway passing through such a productive part of the Province.—H.

MIRAMICHI.—The total amount of Revenue collected at the Port of Miramichi during last year, amounted to 6647L. 17s. 3d. currency, and the amount of drawbacks paid was 233L. 14s.—The Import duties were 3912L. 11s. 11d. There was exported during the year, of Salmon, 748 barrels pickled and 664 boxes preserved; Herrings, 404 barrels; Alewives, 2993 barrels; Haddock, 224 quintals; Cod, 107 quintals. The total value of the Imports last year was 45,860L., and for 1849, 53,677L. The total value of the Exports last year was 70,576L., and for 1849, 75,340L. Of vessels inwards last year there were 202, 37,733 tons, and in 1849 there 214, 39,552 tons. There were 196 vessels, 40,377 tons, cleared out from the Port last year, and in 1849, 209 vessels, 42,003 tons.

There appears to be a falling off on the trade of the Port during last year as compared with the former one, which may be attributed to the dullness of the times in that quarter. The number of vessels owned at Miramichi on the 31st Decr. last, was 22, measuring 6282 tons, and for the former year it was 90 vessels, 7461 tons. There were 20 vessels built last year at that place, measuring 8114 tons N. M. Of these 15 were registered at the Port, and 5 proceeded under Certificate to Great Britain for the owners there.—H.

NEW INVENTION.—We saw to-day, in the Sales' Room of Mr. Myhrall, a model of a new machine for generating Steam, invented by Mr. George Craig, of St. John, and for which the inventor is about to apply for a patent. The following is Mr. Craig's own description of the invention:—"The said machine is a boiler consisting of two ends or chambers connected by tubes or flues, containing water and steam—a steam chest admitting of the free circulation of steam from one chamber to the other, upon which steam chest the ordinary safety valves and steam pipes are placed." Mr. Craig claims as his own invention the arrangement of the tubes or flues in such a manner as to contain the water or steam in an inclined or horizontal position, and to have the fire to act on the outside of the tubes, passing up through and amongst them, thus generating steam much faster, and with less fuel, than any other boiler or steam generator known. The inventor does not confine himself to shape or form of the ends or chambers, outside shell, or water space, which may be modified to suit the circumstances for which the boiler may be required.—The model which we examined appears simple enough in its construction, and should it combine the many advantages which its inventor anticipates, there can be little question that it will be handsomely remunerated for its ingenuity.—Head Quarters.

Canada.

DEATH OF A BEGGAR.—A man whose name was unknown to our informant, stopped a few days since, at the residence of Mr. John Rusley, in the township of Bertie, two or three miles from Fort Erie Ferry and asked for lodging.—He was refused a place in the house but was allowed to sleep in the barn. In the morning on being aroused, he complained of being unable to go, and he was left without further notice. A man living near, learning his situation, took him to a school house near by and nursed him until he died. On examining the clothes of the deceased, ninety sovereigns were found concealed under the patches. The money was taken possession of by Mr. Rusley. Nothing seems to be known of him but his story that he had a brother in Hamilton to whom he was begging his way. It seems to us that the coroner should have something to do with this case.—Chippewa Advocate.

TAVERN LICENSES.—The teetotalers of Kingston have made choice of seven of their number to act as Inspectors of Taverns for the ensuing year, and the Whig is so wroth at what he terms their "consummate impudence," that, even at the risk of pocket and person, he is inciting the King-tonians to tar and feather the Sons of Temperance.—Patriot.

MODEL DEPARTMENT.—The Adjutant General's Department for Canada West is a model to all the other departments of Government. It consists of but two gentlemen—the Adjutant General Macdonald and a single clerk.—These two transact all the business of this extensive office, and in a way that cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction to the public.—Cobourg Star.

UPRIGHTNESS AND HONESTY.—Mr. Gentle, of St. Eustache, has recovered the fifty pounds lost by his man on Tuesday, from Martin LaRose, the son of a poor farmer, residing about two miles from St. Laurent. When the loss was announced at the Church door on Wednesday morning, by the public crier, young LaRose stepped out

and said he had found a large parcel of money on the road, which he was ready to deliver to the owner; and which, when called for on Thursday, by Mr. Gentle, was handed over unopened.—The honourable conduct of young LaRose is the more to be commended, from the circumstance that his family is very poor, and the father without hands, both having been frozen. It is pleasant to record a bright spot of honour like this, amid the rascalities that we must daily chronicle.—Gazette.

THE MURDEROUS TRAFFIC.—An inquest was held by the Coroner of this district on the 23rd inst., on the body of a man named Wm. Murray, who occupied the garret of a most miserable house in the St. Lewis Suburbs, the widowed father of two sons, seven and nine years of age.—It appeared on evidence that, on the Saturday evening previous, he was returning home with a piece of salted beef, and a piece of pork, which he exchanged in a tavern, in the neighbourhood, for a certain quantity of spirituous liquor. This liquor he seems to have drunk that night, and the day following (Sunday), so as to have kept himself in a state of continued inebriety. On the evening of Sunday, one of the children was forcibly sent out by him, barefooted and with scarcely any clothing, to the tavern for more liquor; this, also, was drunk, and in the night two women occupying the lower part of the house, hearing some continued moaning, went to inquire, and found him insensible. The testimony proved that neither the deceased nor the children were seen, for months past, to have used other food than dry bread;—one of the boys acknowledged that he did not often drink liquor, because he seldom had coppers to procure it; that, when he had a copper Mrs. —, the tavern keeper, gave him part of a glass. The house was without a stove in any part of it, during this winter, until the day of the inquest. On examination, the stomach was found to contain about a pint of spirituous liquor, and the most unequivocal appearance of sanguineous apoplexy, occasioned by habitual and excessive drinking. The verdict was given accordingly.—Quebec Gazette.

AFFECTING ACCIDENT.—We are informed that a most heart rending occurrence took place in the township of Orford, on or about the 26th of November ult. A young girl aged about 18, by the name of Margaret Ford, daughter of H Ford, a respectable farmer in that township, went to the barn to call in to dinner a number of hands then employed at a threshing machine. She playfully proposed to get on the horse power and have a ride with a youth who was driving the horses. She was told to be careful of raising her dress as she stepped over the connecting rod, but unfortunately it caught in passing, and before the machine could be stopped it wound up her clothes, and twisted her body in a most frightful manner around the rod. Her bones were literally smashed. She was, however, taken up alive, and remained sensible, by a merciful Providence, and without pain, for about twelve hours, when she calmly expired.—Kent Advertiser.

The Globe asserts that all the "rumors" about ministerial appointments and exchanges are with out a particle of truth.

Mr. Hinck's has returned from Washington.

Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Philip Beers, of Three Rivers, left McNaire's Cove in the Gut of Canso, on Wednesday the 6th, in company with five others, they travelled all round the shore to Pictou, hiring a horse and sleigh from place to place to draw their luggage. On arriving at Pictou they obtained a boat which they dragged over the ice to the Wood Islands, and reached home on Saturday the 11th, greatly fatigued from their journey. Mr. Beers reports, that there is not an acre of water to be seen from the other side of the Gut to Cape George, and that in crossing from Pictou, they found no open water, with the exception of a few chasms, over which the boat served for a sufficient bridge. Captain Mutch had not reached the Gut up to the time of Mr. Beers's leaving.—Royal Gazette, 13th.

THREE RIVERS BRANCH OF THE CHARLOTTE TOWN, P. E. I. TEMPERANCE UNION.—A Temperance Festival, under the auspices of the above Society, was held on New Year's Day last, at the R. C. Chapel, Sturgeon, when and where a number of both sexes partook of Tea, and its accompaniments, got up in excellent style, and creditable to the Ladies who served. A Ter Tea large audience assembled to hear addresses on the all important subject of Temperance, delivered by W. Sanderson, Esq., of Georgetown, Rev. J. Whitlock, and others. Mr. Sanderson's lecture was fraught with much important information, and delivered in an excellent and interesting manner.

At the close of this interesting Tea, a vote of thanks was passed upon Mr. Sanderson for his conduct in the Chair, &c., and 12 names enrolled to the society, which now numbers about 70 members, all of whom are staunch Teetotalers.—Communicated to Islander.

SUPREME COURT.—The above Court was opened on Tuesday last. His Lordship the Chief Judge, in addressing the Grand Jury, congratulated them on the very small number of criminal cases on the Sheriff's calendar, on the present, as well as several previous terms, and attributed the cause, to a certain extent, to the spread of Temperance principles.—Islander, 10th.

OS DIR.—That Mr. Bannerman, our newly appointed Governor, has been knighted, and that he is coming out to St. John's, Newfld., and thence to Souris, and may therefore be expected here in the month of March. We can hardly credit the latter statement.—Advertiser.

UNITED STATES.

A WIFE WORTH HAVING.—Not many months since a gentleman who resides not a thousand miles from Chelsea, and is the book-keeper of a large manufacturing establishment, had the misfortune to injure seriously his right hand. In addition to the pain of his wound he had the discouraging prospect of being for a long time incapacitated from attending to his ordinary business, consequently being deprived of his means of support. But his wife, with a spirit and resolution worthy of her sex, in addition to the care of her household, (which is at all times a pattern of neatness,) undertook and actually performed all the writing necessary to keep in order the books of the company with which her husband was connected. She cheerfully devoted several hours of each day to her self-imposed task, and the neat and faithful manner in which the work was performed elicited the warmest encomiums from her husband's employers. Such a woman is equal to any emergency, and is an honour to her sex.—Boston Journal.

THE BARKS IN THE SNOW.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript narrates a singular incident which happened in the village of Piedmont, N. H. last week. Two little children, one five and the other three years of age, strayed from home not returning at dark, a general search throughout the night was made by the people of the village. In the morning the children were discovered in an open field, lying upon the frozen ground, and locked in each other's arms, one sleeping soundly and the other awake. Although the night was a severe one, the little ones have shown no ill effects from the exposure. It is wonderful how two such little children could pass a winter's night upon the frozen ground without perishing. Successful Negotiations.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Charles T. Carpenter, of this City who went out to Ireland in October last, in behalf of Messrs. F. A. Van Dyke & Co., for the purpose of negotiating a portion of the bonds of the city of Montreal, issued to the Saint Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, in aid of the prosecution of that important work, has succeeded in the object of his mission. The negotiation, we understand, was effected on favourable terms. The loan was authorized by the citizens of Montreal to the Railroad Company on a pledge of its preferred stock. This negotiation of a new loan in London by one of our own citizens, results in a handsome pecuniary advantage to himself and Messrs. Van Dyke & Co., and is highly satisfactory to the owners of the bonds.—Phila. Bulletin, Jan 9th.

The Home Journal says there are six thousand bar-rooms in the City of New York! FIRE.—At Utica, N. Y., on Sunday, the First Presbyterian Church, the largest in the city, was destroyed by fire—Loss \$30,000, insured for \$10,000. A Diamond Watch of the value of \$10,000, about to be raffled for, was seized by the Customs House officers on the authority of a despatch from the Collector of New York, stating that it had been smuggled into that port.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—Wm. Hughes, the agent employed by Mr. Knight to arrest Craik, the fugitive slave at Boston, was killed at Maccon in a rencontre with the brother of Knight, about politics.

The Kennebec and Portland railroad has been opened to Richmond.

There are in the United States eighty one women holding the office of postmaster, thirty-one of whom are in Pennsylvania. Some of these are important offices.

The steamship City of Glasgow arrived at Philadelphia on the 1st inst. Her arrival was the occasion of great rejoicing, being the first steam ship that ever arrived at that port from Europe. She is to run regularly between Liverpool and Philadelphia, in connection with three other screw steam ships now in course of erection.—St. John Observer.

The Boston Atlas, alluding to the scarcity of silver coin, notices the fact that of \$20,000 which were exported to Europe by the steamer of last week, from New York, over \$20,000, or more than 75 per cent of the amount, was in American halves—a coin which never was intended to meet the exigencies of foreign panics.

A poor woman was frozen to death near Albany, on Monday, when but within a few rods of her home, which contained her nine children. She perished in a snow drift.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLOR-FORM.—One of the new uses to which this powerful agent has recently been applied, was in the performing painful operations on valuable wild animals. Two of the grizzly bears of the Rocky Mountains, which have been lately added to the Menagerie of the Zoological Society, London, were blind and have been successfully operated on for cataract, while under the influence of chloroform, without which this delicate operation could not have been performed, as this description of bear is the largest, most powerful, and most ferocious of its kind.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, at the last annual meeting of the proprietors, showed a very flourishing state of affairs. The dividend for the past half year was four per cent. The net profits for the year were £36,500—the guarantee fund, by which they stand their own underwriters, now amounts to £180,000. The company's fleet consists of twenty-five vessels, of 27,125 tons. Five new vessels are to be added.

Advertisements.

WARD BAKER, CONVEYANCER, BROKER, & GENERAL AGENT, No. 7, Prince Street, Halifax, July 27

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 effects, before putting any confidence in the standards that the agents of its rival in the United States are publishing from time to time.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the "TANTON MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF ENGLAND," in this Province, and has previously to taking the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and respectability of the Institution, he begs to inform the public generally, that he is now prepared to issue Policies for eligible fire risks at moderate rates of premium, and to receive proposals for Life Policies, which will be forwarded to the Directors, and accepted, Policies will be immediately returned. The Capital stock of the Tanton Mutual is now £250,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortgages on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks—and is doing a very successful business.

THE LIFE OF THE TANTON MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, £250,000, is a number which will be forwarded to any of our Agents, on being sent in the same line. The object of the mutual system in Life Assurance is very apparent, and is most favourable to all Policy holders in this Society, inasmuch as they receive a portion of each year's profits, being deducted from the Premiums, which are payable, and are lower than any of the English Companies, and are not subject to any duty—all the profits, which are fully set forth in the Pamphlets which the Agent has for distribution, who furnishes all Blanks and every necessary information, together with the Medical Examination's Certificate gratis. All persons intending to insure are invited to call on the Agent, who will give them every information.

THOMAS BRUNTON, M. D. is Medical Examiner for the Company. DANIEL STARR, Agent. Halifax, 8th June.

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

"A few years since a great manufacturer of Broma sought the opinions of many medical gentlemen of distinction, for the purpose of having an unobjectionable food for invalids, and was assured that he had fully succeeded. Hospitals, infirmaries, and nursing-houses generally, always provided with it. When grain, arrow-root, gruels, barley, starch, rice, farina, and many other articles ordinarily resorted to for patients are of no utility, Broma is so easily assimilated. It is believed that those who use it as a beverage will have manifest diastetic advantage over the consumers of tea and coffee. We see it stated that during the last summer those individuals who continued using Chocolate or Broma neither had attacks of cholera or dysenteric affections, while others of the same families, taking their daily potatoes in tea, coffee, or simple cold water, were the sufferers, if any. We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but it has recalled to mind the statement that the oil dealers in London had been free from Cholera or any cholera-like symptoms. It has been by a friend asserted that persons who were taking cod liver oil for chronic difficulties, during the prevalence of the late epidemic, were not affected by it. Vegetable oil in the first instance, and animal oil in the last, taken internally, would appear, by these statements, to have several times as much force from the shafts of the pestilence. It is certainly a point well worth inquiry to determine whether the chocolate drinkers have been more or less injured by it."

MOTT'S BROMA has now been before the public for a considerable period, and along with the commendations of the Medical Faculty of this and the neighboring Provinces, it has received the approbation of all classes of consumers. It is held to be an article of standard reputation, and the demand for it is constantly increasing. Sold by the Proprietor, at Halifax, at MOTT'S MEDICAL WAREHOUSE, near the Province Building, Feb 23.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, TRUSSES, INHALING TUBES, &c.

M. HERBERT is now manufacturing ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, TRUSSES, INHALING TUBES, &c. in the most improved manner. It has been ascertained by a Medical Commission, the largest ever formed in Pulmonary Complaints, that a third of the cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with a host of other diseases, originate in the falling of the bowels, caused by the relaxation of the Abdominal Muscles, such as—Weakness and Loss of Voice and Discharge of the Air pipes, Short Breath and Wheezing Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Sinking feeling, and All Gains at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Liver, Breaking away of the Bowels themselves, Piles, Gravel, Pain and Weakness, threatening Disease of the Spine, Swelling of the Lower Extremities, with various diseases peculiar to Ladies, &c. &c.

The greatest number of these diseases cannot be cured without, but in general may be cured with, MOTT'S BROMA, which, and the above Supporters are recommended to be used. M. HERBERT'S Abdominal Supporters have been inspected by most of the Medical Gentlemen of Halifax, and were highly approved of by all who examined them. They weigh but a few ounces—allow the most unobtrusive support to the body—without the only feeling produced by them is that of support and comfort. M. HERBERT is also manufacturing RETURNING TRUSSES, which are constructed on principles the most modern and improved. He will also keep on hand VALVE & INFLATING TRUSSES. These instruments are valuable auxiliaries to the Belts and Supporters, for all Contractions of the Chest—Flat Chest, stooping chest, pain in the chest, in cases of Cough, in all cases after injury or Induration of the Lungs, in all cases of Asthma; in all cases of Loss of Voice, Weak Voice, Hoarseness and Weak Throat; in all cases where the Breast-bone or Ribs contract or fall down upon the Heart, and prevent its free action; in all cases of Shortness of Breath, and when the chest does not expand well; in the cases of all persons who are in any way predisposed to disease; Lungs by family habit; or long sickness; or confinement in bed; in many cases of Dyspepsia, &c. &c. &c.

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

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. "Moro Castle" from London, and "Mc-Mee" from Glasgow, the Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, &c. of the best quality, and at low rates. Also on hand a large supply of very superior MEDICAL COD-LIVER OIL, wholesale or retail. Oct. 19. ROBT. G. FRASER.

FAMILY FLOUR. EXTRA Genesee in half barrels, imported expressly for Family use,—for sale by W. M. HARRINGTON. Dec 1.

YOU MAY BE CURED YET! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Coalton, York-shire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 28th, 1848.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,—For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines, I was so bad as not to be able to walk. I had tried anodyne and medicines of every kind, but all to no avail, indeed I daily got worse, and felt that I must shortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in this paper I take in, I thought I would give them a trial. I did so. I rubbed the Ointment in as directed, and kept cabbage leaves to the parts thickly spread with it, and took the Pills night and morning. In three weeks I was enabled to walk about for an hour or two in the day with a stick, and in seven weeks I could go any where without one. I am now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been attending to my business more than seven months, without any symptoms of the return of my old complaint.

Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman, living near me, had had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which soundly healed it when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honour to serve my country for twenty-five years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years a corporal, and two years in the Peninsular War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd September, 1833. The Commanding Officer at that time, was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Honourable Henry Baring. (Signed) THOMAS BRUNTON.

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS' STANDING. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmith, Eyemouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1848.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for 21 years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted, at different times, every medical man of eminence in this part of the country, but all to no purpose. I was frequently unable to work; and the pain and agony I often endured no one can tell. My leg is now as sound as ever it was in my life by means of your Pills and Ointment, which I purchased from Mr. L. Davidson, Druggist, Berwick-upon-Tweed, who is now my correspondent, and will, I am sure, be happy to certify with me, if necessary, as to the truth of this wonderful cure. (Signed) ANDREW BRACK.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Halifax, August 13th, 1848.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,—I was superintending, about six months ago, the erection of one of our Railway Bridges, and by the fall of a large stone my right foot was seriously bruised, which ultimately got so bad, that I was advised to go to Edinburgh to consult some of the eminent Surgeons, which I did, and was told that in order to save my foot, two of my toes must be taken off in a despatch, I returned home to impart the melancholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation. It was then a thought struck me to try your valuable Ointment and Pills, which I did, and by their means in three weeks enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at this time my toes are perfectly cured. (Signed) OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DISSEMINATED SKIN DISEASE. On the 21st July, 1848, the Editor of the "Morning Star" Newspaper, published in India, inserted the following Editorial article in his paper:—"We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as in the case of a Colic, called Eliza, on days in our Establishment, was affected with myriads of Ringworms, which defiled all the Mercantile Doctors, and promised to devour the poor man, before he was under ground; we tried 'Holloway' upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin. The effect was miraculous."

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:— Bad Legs, Contracted and Sore Nipples, Bad Breasts, Stuffed, Sore Throat, Burns, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, Blisters, Elephantiasis, Scalds, Eitof Mucosities, Fistulas, Scary, and Scalds, Cont. Corns, Glandular swellings, Clabs, Erysipelas, Eruptions, Chapped hands, Piles, Wounds, Corns (soft). Rheumatism, Yaws.

Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each Pot and Box. Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the Kingdom. Wholesale Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 3d. per Pot, 8d. 3d. 4d., and 5d. each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger size. Sub-agents in Nova Scotia.—Dr. Harding, Windsor, Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg, T. K. Patton, Liverpool, N. J. Upper Cornwallis, Tucker & Smith, Truro, J. & E. Auld, Cape Breton, F. J. Leitch, S. & Co., Pictou, G. N. Fuller, Horton, B. Legge, Mahone Bay, S. Fulton & Co., Wallace, J. F. Moore, Caledonia, T. & F. J. Jost, Sydney, J. Christie & Co., Bras d'Or, P. Smyth, Fort Hood, Mrs. Robinson, Victoria, G. Stevens, Yarmouth. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

None are genuine unless they are Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London, the printed name on the wrapper and Stamp. The same words are woven in the Water mark of the direction papers, that accompany each pot and box. December 21.

IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES.

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

A full description of these invaluable Trusses cannot be given in so small a space, but they may be stated to have been shown to several of the most distinguished Medical Practitioners of this City, who have expressed their unqualified approval of them. For sale at low prices at M. Herbert's Establishment, No. 6 Argyle Street. A liberal discount made to Wholesale purchasers. Dec 1, 1850.

PURE COD LIVER OIL, for medicinal use. WILLIAM LANGLEY, 10th Street, April 9.



FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, viz. Scrophulous or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Blisters, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Scapulous, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life.

THIS MEDICINE has acquired a very extended and established reputation, wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained.—The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrophulous patient, covered with ulcers, has become to himself and his attendants, has been made a whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years, under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretory organs and the circulation, have been raised as if it were from the rack of disease, and now with regenerated constitution, gladly testify to the efficacy of this medicinal preparation.

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

Baileysburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1848. Messrs. A. R. & D. SANDS: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my hearing improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

The following is a testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 70 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn, Woburn, Mass., March 30th, 1846. Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and value of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and respectfully yours, LUTHER WRIGHT. My name 'SARSAPARILLA' is sold wholesale by my agent, in Nova Scotia, at MORTON'S Medical Warehouse, Halifax—at the same price as can be obtained at the Manufacturers in New York—\$1 per Bottle—6 Bottles for \$5. Feb. 14.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON. Capital £100,000 Sterling. Chief Office, 44 Moorgate Street.

James Hunter, Esq., Compton Terrace, Islington. F. M. H. Esq., Banker, Nicholas Lane. Thomas Saurle, Esq., 15, York Street, London. Chairman of Directors, Charles Harwood, Esq., F. R. S. Recorder of Newbury. Dr. Chairman, John Josiah Buttress, Esq. Agent for Nova Scotia, DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner, K. S. Black, Esq., M. D.

The Agency of the above Company has been in operation in this Province about 4 years, and made considerable progress, without any having a claim, the rates are generally lower than any other London or Scotch Company, and the proportion of profit divided among the assured greater by far than any other, being 10 per cent. 10 per cent. only to the stockholders, rendering it at once both a safe and a profitable investment without any risk to the insured. Their first Bonus declared in May last were 50 per cent. over their previous year, per annum on the amount of Policy. And on two Policies at this Agency on which three annual premiums only had been paid, the Bonus paid was over 92 per cent. on the amount paid in, the mortality among the lives assured by this society were found to be 2 1/2 per cent. less than had been calculated for the above are made in favour of the star, which can not be controverted, and should recommend it to the favourable consideration of all parties intending to insure. Policies effected on the participating principle allowed to come in on the payment of 5 annual premiums. Thirty days allowed for the renewal of policies after recording the same, and policies expired can be renewed within 18 months, if the parties health is not impaired and the payment of a small fine, a credit of half the premium, and amounting to a certain sum, may be obtained for the first six years. No extra charge made for crossing to and from England in Steamers or first class sailing vessels, and one reason for advising the Agent of the party's health, if a claim is presented out of the ordinary of a person. The attention of the Public of this Province generally, and of West Indians in particular, is requested to the favourable terms and privileges offered by the Society, as above mentioned. It is admitted by all that in the daily course of business, having others dependent on them to provide for their families, they have it in their power to trade, and in no way can this be done so effectually or cheaply as by paying according to their means a sum annual of 10s. a Year Policy. It has often been proved even here to be of much benefit to widows and orphans, and so very usefully as both life and health, or which we are so fond of, and profit, that during its absence, it is very dangerous, the only time to apply is while in health. Applicants will receive every information and attention to their requests by the Agent in Halifax, who furnishes all necessary Blanks, and Medical Examiner attends free of expense to the applicant. All communications by mail must be prepaid. DANIEL STARR, Agent for Nova Scotia. Dec 1, 1850.

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE. MOLLIS STREET. A GENERAL supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Cloth Brushes, and other articles, neatly kept at such establishments has been received at above and is offered for sale at moderate prices. Dec 1, 1850.

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

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

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

This Extract has cured more of the following diseases than all the other advertised medicines together have done:— Scrophulous or King's Evil, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Blisters or Pustules on the Face, Blisters, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Salt Rheum, and all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or the judicious use of Mercury, Scrophulous, or Imprudence in Life. It invariably cures Rheumatism, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, General and Nervous Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint, Inflammation of the Kidneys.

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and vigor.

The number of Diseases mentioned above, as cured by this preparation of Sarsaparilla, may seem large; but we are, nevertheless, prepared to prove, by an extensive array of certificates, that such is the fact. A fraction of the evidence which we possess concerning each disease, would be received before any judicial tribunal as complete demonstration. It must be remembered that all this frightful array of maladies, though appearing in an endless variety of forms, are yet similar in their origin and cause; for they all spring directly or indirectly from the same fountain. If the blood were in a pure, healthy, and active state, it would drive all these complaints from the system, and chronic disease would be impossible.

For Sale by SAMUEL STARR, 61, Hollis Street, N. R. Druggists and others supplied on the most liberal terms.

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

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

JOHN BRENNAN, Cooper, No. 81, Albemarle Street, Halifax, N. S. I was born at Halifax, before me, this 13th day of May 1850. A. KERR, J. P.

STILL THEY COME. CORNWALLIS, July 6th, 1850.

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

Dear Sir,—My wife has been declining in health for the last fifteen years with weakness and general debility, but the last 12 months she has been getting worse and worse, being under 3 doctors' hands, and taking various kinds of Medicines, but found she was getting no better, being troubled with palpitation of the heart, &c. Her frame became emaciated, and her appetite and strength failed, and she was considered, as she mightly was, in the last stage of Consumption. I was informed kindly by one of her doctors that he could do nothing more for her and did not wish to put me to any more expense. As I had just purchased a bottle of your valuable Sarsaparilla, from your agent in Kentville, Mr. B. Calkin, at the same time expecting it would be of no use. But I am free to confess that I was disappointed; my wife commenced taking it, and before one bottle was exhausted she experienced a decided relief. She has used about 7 bottles, and her health and strength are restored and appetite good, and rests well at night. I earnestly recommend it to suffering mankind as a valuable Medicine, and assure at liberty to publish this. Respectfully yours, SAMUEL STARR, 61, Hollis Street, December 24.

CONSTIPATION, Indigestion, Nervousness, Nausea, and Sick Head, arising from Indigestion, and all circumstances, such as colds, coughs, asthma, dropsy, debility, paralysis, hemorrhoidal affections, bilious and nervous complaints, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, asthma, dropsy, serofulosa, debility, paralysis depression of spirits, &c. &c. are cured and permanently removed by DR. BARRY'S REVOLVENTA ARABICA, a mild, pleasant, and safe medicine, or, as expressed, will give other more ready remedies. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archbishop Alexander Stuart, of Ross; Major-General Thomas King, of Edinburgh; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R. N.; Captain Andrew, R. N.; William Hunt, Esq., Charterhouse; King's College, Cambridge; the Rev. Charles Keble, Bishop of Exeter; and 50,000 other well-known individuals who have used the Sarsaparilla, and importers, Dr. Barry & Co., 127, New Bond Street, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from persons of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Dr. Barry & Co., 127, New Bond Street, March 31, 1849.—Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I made of your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic of the most violent kind, and sometimes blood. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, but her heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c. I authorize the publication of this note if you think it may benefit other sufferers, and remain, gentlemen, faithfully yours, Thomas Woodhouse. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most emaciated. Sold in casks at 3s. 6d., 5s. 8d., 13s. 9d. and 27s. 6d., by JOHN NAYLOR, 152, Granville Street, Agent for Nova Scotia. July 4, 1851.

COMFORT AND ECONOMY. JUST received at No. 23, Hollis St., two doors from the new Bank, a few of entirely new invention of STOVES, intended for parlor—these are very handsome and sold to be the most economical Stoves in use. Also a few Cook Stoves of first rate kind and quality, in which many persons in the city can testify. J. & E. LONGARD, Jan 11.



ELEGANT BOUQUETS
AND
GAMELLIA BLOOMS

MAY be obtained at the "RICHMOND NURSERY" F. L. Hannas has much pleasure in informing the Public that he has removed his extensive collection of Greenhouse Plants from the old premises, Richmond, to his new establishment, on the Fort Needham Road, and opposite the residence of Joseph Jennings, Esq., where the lovers of the rare and beautiful, are invited to view the same.

The Richmond Nursery has been justly celebrated, as containing the most extensive and rare exotics to be found in this country, and it is the Proprietor's determination to constantly add every new and valuable Tree and Plant as soon as it can be obtained from Europe.

His stock embraces some thousands of Plants, all grown in pot, and in a high state of health. Fruit Trees of every description, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, every choice variety, all of which he offers at reasonable prices. Also—200 splendid Camellias Japonicas, (all sorts) from 7s. 6d. to 25s. each.

F. L. H. is prepared to receive orders for three year old Trees, for making hedges to any extent required, from one to two hundred thousand, at 12s. 6d. per 1000. All orders carefully packed and forwarded to any climate.

Richmond Nursery and Horticultural Grounds.
Jan. 18. 2ms.

ROYAL ACADIAN SCHOOL.

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

Application to be made to the Secretary on or before Monday 27th inst., who will give all the necessary information with regard to terms &c.

JAMES C. HUME, Secretary.
Jan. 7. 3ms

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS

FOR Dyspepsia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints, Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Costiveness, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both sexes, with perfect safety), these Pills cannot be excelled; their mild yet effectual operation and the absence of Calomel and all Mercurial preparations render it unnecessary to undergo any restraint in diet—the pursuit of business, recreation, &c.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, first Brick Building South of Province Building, where also may be obtained Genuine British Drugs and Medicines, Leeches, Perfumery, Seeds, Spices, &c., of the first quality.

LADIES' ELASTIC CHEST EXPANDING STAYS.
HERBERT'S ORIGINAL MANUFACTURE.

THE very favourable manner in which the CHEST EXPANDING BRACES, manufactured by the SUBSCRIBER have been received, and the benefit many persons have stated they have derived from their use, has induced him to give much attention to remove one inconvenience occasionally alleged by Ladies to the BRACES, that they were insufficient to make their dresses sit well, and he now offers the CHEST EXPANDING STAYS as an article well calculated to remove this objection altogether. They embrace all that is essential in stays to make the Dress sit well, with expansion of the Chest and support of the Spine.

The attention of Ladies is respectfully invited to the above.

M. HERBERT.
Halifax Aug 24, 1850.

BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANAC,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1851.

IS now ready, and can be had at all the Book Stores in the City. This Almanac contains besides the usual Astronomical Tables, columns of the time of high water at Halifax, St. John's, N. F. L., St. John, N. B., Annapolis, Windsor, Truro, Horton, Cornwallis and Parrishore; together with a large amount of useful and instructive "Information for the People."

forming a complete "Directory to the New Year." Nov 23rd, 1850 73 C. H. BELCHER

The above Almanac can also be had bound and interleaved, with an Engraved View of Cape Blomidon and Parrishore.

LONDON PAINTS.

700 KEGS Best London WHITE LEAD, Black, Yellow, Green and other PAINTS, 6 casks PUTTY, 20 barrels Lampblack, 25 casks Raw & Boiled Linseed OIL, 60 cans Polished Starch, & Fig BLUE, 35 cases INDIGO.

Just received per Charlotte & Nova Castle from London. For sale by BLACK & BROTHERS.
Oct. 19. 6m.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

THE subscribers have received by the W. S. Hamilton, 1 Bredalbane from Liverpool, and Mic Mac from Glasgow, their Fall Supplies of HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

ALSO—CORDAGE, 7 inch to 6 1/2 inch R-line, Bolt Rope, MANILLA CORDAGE, Spun yarn, House-line, Marine, Hammerline, COAL TAR, Stockholm Tar, OAKUM, WINDOW GLASS, Sail Canvas, SOAP, GUNPOWDER, &c., &c.

For sale on reasonable terms.
Oct. 19. 6m. BLACK & BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS WANTS.

RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, PRUNES, Ground Peices, Essences for flavouring, NUTS, JORDAN ALMONDS, fresh Buckwheat, MEAL, LEAF LARD, BUTTER, &c., &c., required at this season of the year, can be had of good quality at the ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.
Dec. 7. W. M. HARRINGTON.

HEALTH, ECONOMY & CONVENIENCE. BAKING POWDER.

For Making BREAD without YEAST—and in considerably less time.

THIS POWDER answers also for Tea Cakes, Buckwheat Cakes, Plum and other Puddings, Pastry, &c. &c. Sold in packets—4d. each—at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street; where also may be obtained—Spices, Essences, Isinglass, Gelatine, &c. &c. of the best quality, and at low prices.
Jan. 11.

PROVISIONS, &c.

300 DBLS. N. S. Prime BEEF, 150 lbs. do. do. PORK, 25 do. N. Y. do. do. 600 Brkins and lbs BUTTER, 200 lbs. superfine Flour; 60 bushels Seed Wheat, 20 do. Pot barley; 25 chests TEA, 35 boxes Honey Dew Tobacco; 50 lbs. Tar, 15 Timothy Seed; 1000 lbs. Liverpool Soap, 50 boxes Candles; 50 bags stored SALT.

Also.—Chain Cables and Anchors, Corbridge Canvas, Twines, &c. For sale by BARSS & HARRIS.
Jan. 25. 4w.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CLEVERDON & CO.

OFFER for sale at lowest market prices, received by recent arrivals, a general assortment of CHINA, GLASSWARE and EARTHENWARE, consisting of Crates Black & Rockingham Teapots, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Jugs, Basins, Milk PANS, Butter Crocks, Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Dessert sets, richly gilt, Flower Vases, Toilet Bottles, Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Salts, Hair Loms, Lamp Shades, Electro Plated Cruet Stands, Figures, &c. All suitable for Town and Country.

ET No. Charge for package or packing.
Store No. 1 Granville Street and No. 1 Ordnance Row.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL.

RESOLVED, That Public Notice be given that the Hay Scales erected by Mr. Jos. Fairbanks, at the head of Fairbanks' Wharf, are acknowledged as Public Scales for the weighing of Hay, and all other articles, and that Mr. William Doyle be sworn weigher for said scales.

(A true copy.)
JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk.
Oct. 31, 1850.

In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, Mr. William Doyle was this day sworn into office.
JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk.
November 16.

FOR SALE.

AT very low prices TWO Second hand PIANOFORTES, in good order and of Superior tone, by the Subscriber, at the SERAPHINE and MELODION MANUFACTORY, No. 27 Sackville Street.
Nov. 9, 1851. 70. n. l. JOHN HAYS.

BOARDING.

MRS MADDISON, can comfortably accommodate, three or four Pezantment Boarders, at No. 13, Jacob Street.

Provincial Legislature.

The Legislature of this Province was opened in due form on Thursday last. We have only space to subjoin his Excellency's Speech delivered on the occasion:—

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
23d January, 1851.

At two o'clock this day, His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir JOHN HARVEY, came to the Council Chamber, attended as usual, and, being seated, was pleased to command the immediate attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, with their Speaker, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:
Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

I have required your attendance on your Parliamentary duties at an early period as appeared to me to consist with your convenience, for the purpose of affording me advice and co-operation in matters which call for our united efforts to promote the general interest of the Province, and the happiness and prosperity of its Inhabitants—objects in which it is unnecessary for me to assure you that a deep degree of interest is felt by my Gracious Mistress, our beloved Sovereign. You, on your part, will, I doubt not, approach your Legislative duties in that spirit which a common desire to advance the public spirit cannot fail to inspire.

Before entering on the Business of the Session, I would offer you my congratulations on the satisfactory condition of the Colony, as respects the Crops, Fishery, Trade and Revenue of the past year—blessings for which your gratitude is justly due to the Beneficent Dispenser of all good.

In the conviction that no events affecting the domestic happiness of the Royal Family can be without interest to the people of this ancient and loyal appendage of the British Crown, I will here advert to two which have occurred since we last met—the death of His Royal Highness, Uncle of our beloved Queen, and the birth of another Prince.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In the examination of the Accounts which will be laid before you, you will, I doubt not, derive satisfaction, as well from the wholesome condition of the Revenue, as from the due degree of attention to your wishes which I trust you will find to have been manifested in the Expenditure which has been made.

The Estimate for the present year will be laid before you at an early period of the Session.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The Legislative enactments of the last Session have, with two exceptions, received the Royal Assent. To the Act relating to Postal arrangements I shall call your attention, submitting the views of Her Majesty's Government, as expressed by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on that important subject.

A Convention, by invitation, was held last Summer in Portland, in the State of Maine, and Resolutions were adopted for the construction of the "European and American Railway." Aware of the strong feeling that had shewn itself on more than one occasion in the Assembly, on the subject of rapid and certain means of intercourse by Rail Road, I deemed it to consist with my duty, immediately to place myself in communication with Her Majesty's Government, and to send one of the members of my Council to England to ascertain what amount of aid or encouragement might be expected from the Home Government or Imperial Parliament in furtherance of an object of such vast importance to the people of this Colony; but as the negotiation on that subject is still pending, I am not at present prepared to submit any measure with reference to this important enterprise.

I am happy to inform you that the Commissioners appointed to consolidate the laws of the Province have completed their useful and valuable labours, the result of which will be laid immediately before you.

The grant made by you during the last Session in aid of Education, has been attended by many benefits. I refer particularly to the provision for a Superintendent, whose Report will be submitted to you, and I have no doubt that the subject will receive renewed attention.

I shall take an early occasion of submitting the Correspondence which has been conducted with a view of carrying into effect your expressed wishes in obtaining the advantages of reciprocal trade, and wider and freer markets for the various products of our industry. The negotiations on this subject are still in progress, and I shall be glad if hereafter you deem it judicious to afford me the benefit of your aid and deliberation upon a question involving such wide and prominent interests.

There is another object in respect to which I should feel that I was acting inconsistently with the course which I have uniformly followed here and elsewhere, were I to omit presenting it to your humble consideration. I mean the cause of the helpless and destitute Lunatic. This interesting subject can not, I feel assured, need any advocacy from me: but it would, as I have said in the neighbouring Colonies, be deeply gratifying to my feelings, if I could in any way make myself instrumental to any, even an initiatory step, in connection with this good work.

In conclusion I would repeat the expression of my earnest hope, that a cordial desire to promote the public good may be manifested in all your deliberations during this last Session of the nineteenth century of the General Assembly of Nova Scotia.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. R. Smith (4's) with new sub. and order for back numbers). Rev. Mr. Coscombe (5's) Mr. George Henderson (2's) paid over for 2 new sub.) Mr. Henderson will please accept our best thanks for the warm interest he has taken in behalf of *The Wesleyan*; and we shall be glad to receive from him similar substantial proofs of approbation.

CAUTION. DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The only genuine and original article was first introduced in the year 1833. It has been well tested, and appreciated for ten years, in all the complaints, for which it has been recommended, viz.—Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption in its incipient stages. No other medicine has proved more efficacious. Various remedies, it is true, have been offered and puffing notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs; and some have been found to doubt very useful; but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects, that none has proved so successful as this. For Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and similar affections, it may be pronounced a specific cure. It has cured Asthma in many cases of ten and twenty years standing, after physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

From the Boston Post
Dr. S. W. Fowler, 13, Washington street, has an article entitled as above, which we believe is the best preparation hitherto discovered for the cure of colds and other consumptive complaints. Having tested this medicine, we can speak with confidence as to its salutary effects in removing coughs and other complaints, incident to this season of the year.

Beware of the Syrup and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Buy none but the genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. Originally prepared by Williams & Co., Philadelphia, now prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by Seth W. Fowler, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by his agents.

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

Marriages.

At Guysborough, Dec. 24th, by Rev. R. Smith, to Miss HENRY MORGAN, to Miss JANE DEALE, of River Side, at Manchester.

By Rev. R. Smith, Dec. 26th, Mr. JAMES A. TORY, to Miss HANNAH MORGAN, of the above named place.

By Rev. R. Smith, Dec. 31st, Mr. ISAAC LAWSON MYERS, to Miss CATHERINE M. HADLEY, both of Manchester.

At Amherst Point, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. William Coscombe, Mr. STEPHEN HUMPHREY, to Lucy daughter of Thomas Logan, Esq.

Deaths.

I stay not to gather the loved one to earth;
I spare not the young in their gay days of mirth;
But I sweep them all on, to their home in the grave;
I stop not to pity—I stay not to save.

DAVID CHAMBERS NORRIS, Merchant, died on Saturday Morning last, at 6 o'clock, in the 28th year of his age, after a tedious illness—borne with meekness and patience,—leaving a young widow and afflicted relatives to mourn over their bereavement, and his death in the prime of his days.

Of consumption, at the residence of her father, Mr. John McLeod, in Liverpool, Mrs. ELLEN COLE, the wife of Israel Cole, Jr., in the twenty eighth year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband, and a family of six young children to mourn their sad bereavement. It seldom falls to the lot of mortals to meet death in such a calm and peaceful strain of mind as did the deceased. The buoyant hope, and the lively faith in the merits of the Redeemer, were her constant theme, during her painful and protracted illness, sustained her to the last. It may be truly said of her—her end was peace, her death triumphant.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17.—R. M. Steamship Niagara, Leitch, Boston, 30 hours, to S. Cunard & Co.—70 passengers; brig Dasher, Grant, Trinidad, 21 days, via St. Thomas 16 days, to J. Strachan; schrs Margaret, Quillan, New York, 4 1/2 days, to R. McLearn; Ida, Belling, New York, 4 1/2 days, to E. Jones and R. McLearn; Ullal, Griffin, Odessa, N. Y., 7 days, to J. & M. Tobin; Herald, Hopkins, Newfoundland, 8 days, to Salter & Twining and other; Nigun, McLeod, Sydney, to Dickson, Forman & Co.; Nettie, Camso, to B. Wier & Co. and J. Whitman.

SATURDAY, 18th.—Brothers, Sydney, C. B., via Lunenburg; Young Henry, Oxner, Lunenburg.

SUNDAY, 19th.—Brigs, Halifax, Meagher, Boston, to B. Wier & Co.; Fanny, Smith, Barrington, 18 hours; Pkt schr. Ariel, Pierce, Shelburne; Schrs. Garland, Kenny, Barrington; Ocean Queen, Crowell, St. John's, P. R., 18 days, to John Whitman.

MONDAY, 20th.—Brigt Lady Maxwell, Dunseith, Rum, Key, 18 days, to John Strachan.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd.—Brigt Undoras, Garret, New York, 4 days, to Creighton & Grassie, and others; schr Adonia, Cocoran, Boston, 4 days, to T. & L. Piers, and others; Liverpool Packet, McLearn, Liverpool, N. S., 11 hours.

CLEARED.

Jan 16th—schrs Primrose, O'Bryan, Philadelphia—James Cochran; Resident, Strum, Philadelphia—James A. Moren.

Jan 17th—Steamship Niagara, Leitch, Liverpool, G. B., by S. Cunard & Co. and others.

Jan 18th—brigt Rob Roy, Callaghan, Porto Rico, by G. R. Frith and Co.; schr Humming Bird, McDonald, New York, by J. A. Moren.

Jan 20th—Brigs Brothers, Duncomb, Foreign West Indies, by T. C. Kinneary; Mary Banks, Br. West Indies, by G. H. Starr.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Element, was at St. Thomas, [no date] to sail in 3 days for Manzanillo.

Brigt Charlotte hence at Demerara, 11th ult, and sold cargo.

Barque Envelope, hence, arrived at Liverpool, G. B. on the 31st Decr. in 18 days.

New York, 18th inst—arrived, Rosanna, Sponagle, St Kitts.

The Atlantic had not arrived, on Jan. 18th—at 12 o'clock.

Kingston, Jam, 30th ult.—Brigt Lord Lovatt, Lawson, sailed for Halifax, N. S., 1st inst.

Ocean Queen, arrived hence, at St. John's, P. R. via Antigua and St. Thomas, 20 days; sold cargo, Cod \$34, Seal \$3, Mackerel \$5, Herring \$3. Reports brigt Sobin, Doane, arrived hence in 14 days; sold cargo, Cod \$34, Seal \$4, Lumber \$24, and sailed 1st Jan'y for Matanzas. Brigt Waterloo, Parker, arr'd about 26th ult, from Philadelphia, to sail for Wilmington, N. C. 5th Jan'y.

At Antigua, 20th ult—arr'd brigt Arctic, from N. York.

At Demerara, 11 ult—brigt Charlotte, Thomas, hence arr'd 5th 21 days; sold cargo, Cod \$24, Boxes \$3; Mackerel \$6, Herring \$4, Lumber \$16.

St John, P.R., 25th ult—arr'd brigt Sobin, Doane, Halifax—sold cargo cod \$33.

Trinidad, 22nd ult—arr'd schr John Gilpin, from Ragged Islands.

Boston, Jan 12—arr'd schr Teazer, Halifax—was on shore at Race Head, but got off without damage; 13—old Adonia, Halifax.

Ragged Isles, 30th ult—sld Port au Spain, Cole, Trinidad. 1st Jan'y sld brigt Sceptre, Trinidad.

New York, Jan 14th—arr'd brigt Ambassador, Doane, Malaga; brigt Pomona, Parker, Lingua; Arthur Leary, McNeil, Arichat, Matanzas, 6th inst. Fish very dull, a cargo of Halifax Cod, was sent, from here to Havana, and sold at \$3, another cargo afloat and sold.

St. Jago de Cuba, 30th ult—arr'd brigt Emporium, Cutter, Wilmington, N. C.

Shelburne, sailed brigt Standard, Demerara.

Brigt Lady Maxwell, left brigt Elizabeth, Crosby, of Yarmouth, loading at Rum Key for New York.

Smoke 12th inst, a brig belonging to Waterford, from St. Domingo, bound to Philadelphia, lat 28, long 68.

Schr Harmony of St. Mary's, went ashore near Arichat, 27th ult, with a pilot on board, and filled with water; cargo, 50 qtls Codfish, 25 bbls Mackerel, 25 do Bread; may probably be got off.

DISASTER.

St John, N.B., Jan 8—ship Harmony, Jamieson, from Savannah, reports that on the 23rd Decr. while laying to in a gale of wind from S. W., Cape Hatters, bearing S West, 50 miles, drifted past the wreck of a vessel apparently about 150 tons, copper bottom, and painted black with a white streak, and having stern dunnage and beam, masts and bowsprit gone by the board. Saw five men on deck waving for assistance, but the violence of the wind and the high sea, precluded the possibility of assisting them. On the 25th, the gale having abated, made sail in search of the wreck, but at 7. p. m. it again blew a violent gale, and could see nothing of it. Capt J. thinks she must have foundered on the night of the 23rd, as the wind shifted to N.W., with a heavy cross sea.