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Three Pence.

Poetry.

ALL THINGS EARNEST.

Time is earnest,
Passing by—
Death is earnest,
Drawing nigh.
Sinner, wilt thou trifling be?
Time and death appeal to thee.
Life is earnest,
When 'tis o'er,
Thou returnest
Nevermore.
Soon to meet Eternity,
Wilt thou never serious be?
Heaven is earnest!
Solemnly
Flout its voices
Down to thee.
O thou mortal, art thou gay,
Sporting through this earthly day?
Hell is earnest!
Fiercely roll
Burning billows
Near thy soul.
Woe for thee, if thou abide
Curse-d, un sanctified!
God is earnest,
Kneel and pray,
Ere thy season
Pass away;
Ere he set his judgment throne,
Vengeance re-venge gone.
Christ is earnest!
Bids thee "Come!"
Full thy spirit's
Priceless sum—
Wilt thou scorn thy Saviour's love,
Pleading with thee from above?
Thou refusest!
Watched one,
Thou despisest
God's dear Son!
Madness! divine sinner, turn,
Lest his wrath within thee burn.
When thy pleasures
All depart,
What will soothe thy
Fainting heart—
Friendless, desolate, alone,
Entering a world unknown?
O, be earnest!
Linger,
Thou wilt perish,
Linger,
Be no longer. Rise and flee;
Lest the Saviour waits for thee.
—Independent.

Christian Miscellany.

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

Communion with Saints.

In studying the holy deeds and writings of prophets, apostles, martyrs, and reformers of all ages, we enjoy a true spiritual fellowship with them. While we meditate upon the history of the people of God, the struggles and piety of men of former ages, we imbibe their spirit, and become wiser and holier by their example. And in proportion as we do this, do we enjoy the true communion with saints. Ever when, from time to time, we bend weeping over the remains of those whose virtues we have known, and below their coils with our tears, and resolve to follow their faith, to imitate their example, and to worship as they also worshipped, we enjoy this fellowship and communion. Who has not felt the influence of a pious mother or father, a sister or wife, animating their devotions, long years after their departure to the skies? Robert Hall lost his theological materialism in praying by the grave of his father. How often are the sins of Christ erased by the hope that the eyes of one day gaze upon the departed friends, upon apostles and prophets, whose example they have followed, and whose deeds have encouraged them, have

Paul the logician, Peter the zealous, John the beloved, Moses and Elias, Samuel and David, Daniel and Isaiah, the glorious company of the apostles, the goodly fellowship of the prophets, and the noble army of martyrs. And these hopes shall not be disappointed. Our eyes shall gaze upon them. Even now are they worshipping as we worship, all forming part of that "general assembly" to which we also belong. With all, from the saint most newly arrived in the kingdom of bliss, whose life and sufferings we have witnessed, to the holy apostle who leaned on the breast of Jesus at the last supper, we have fellowship—a true and living communion even now; it is our privilege as saints, our birthright as Christians.

How little of this do we realize? How far below it do we live. The tendency of the age draws men to live only in the present, and to forget the past. This affects even the temper of our piety. There is too often a forgetfulness of the maxims and experience of those of our Christian brethren and friends who have fallen asleep before our very eyes. "The righteous perish, and no man layeth it to heart." The saints of Christ die, and their memory seems lost, almost before their bodies are cold. They fall asleep in Jesus, their spirits fly to the throne of God, but what of faith follows them? They are put into the cold, damp earth, and then, O! how soon are their labours and piety forgotten!—*Curtis.*

How to make a Minister a Good Pastor.

A minister who has no agency in his appointment, goes to his field of labour with some peculiar feelings, not knowing whether his coming is pleasing or displeasing to the people he is appointed to serve. Therefore the members of the church should rally around him, and give him a hearty welcome. All on his family, show in ways not to be mistaken that they are glad to see him, and they will lift a great weight from his shoulders. Let the stewards ask him for his bill of travelling expenses, and pay it, and put some of the needful in his hands to begin housekeeping with, that he may not be compelled to try his credit among strangers. Save him from that mortification!

In the next place, remember that he cannot call on all his society the first week, and if his society is large he will not the first month; and when he comes do not salute him by saying, "I did not know that you were ever coming to see us;" and as one sister said to me the first pastoral visit I made to her family, "I hope you will do better than our last preacher did; he did not call on us more than seven or eight times for the whole year!" It is a great cross for a minister to call on a family, especially when he is comparatively a stranger, if he has reason to believe the family will give him a severe reprimand for not calling sooner or more frequently, but encourage him by saying, we are glad to see you. Invite in your family, and ask him to pray with them, make his visit as pleasant as possible, and you may rely on it he will call again.

Let the stewards, or any of the members, inform the minister of any who are sick or in trouble as early as possible, that they may be visited. I have known some good men helged up in their work for the whole Conference year, by a cold reception for the first month, and by whispering behind his back, that they were afraid he would not answer for them; this coming to his ears weakens his energies. How can he call as frequently as he otherwise would upon these complainers.—*Correspondent of Zion's Herald.*

Moral Symmetry.

Symmetry is the appropriate notation of the parts; and moral symmetry is the harmonious combination of the various graces and virtues to each other.

In the human body, if any of the members are unduly large, the proportion and symmetry are destroyed; and however im-

portant that member may be, its want of conformity to the other members makes it a blemish to the whole.

Now the various principles of divine truth should have their due and proper influence on the mind, producing moral symmetry in the new man.

Hence a Christian is not to be all head or knowledge; or all mouth or utterance; or all heart or emotion; or all bowels or sympathy; or all feet or activity; or all shoulders, or endurance; but all these must be exhibited in their due and appropriate proportions and beautiful symmetry.

How numerous are the instances of moral deformity, which are constantly passing before us!

The religion of one, is precision in the reception and retention of truth. Of another, rigid and scrupulous exactness of conduct. Of a third, an ardent and bold profession. Of a fourth, an unwavering reference to joys and comforts experienced. Of a fifth, a glowing, benevolent activity. Of a sixth, a fervent devotion. And of a seventh, a constant glorying in the cross of the Lord Jesus.

The religion of the New Testament is the whole of these; displayed in their mutual connexion and harmony with each other.

Knowledge, however accurate or profound, cannot dispense with faith; or faith, however vigorous, with love; or love, however ardent, with obedience; or obedience, however cheerful, with patience; or patience, however elastic, with prayer; or prayer, however instant, with praise; or praise, however exalted, with humility; or the whole, with an entire recumbency of the soul on the Lord Jesus Christ, as "the way, the truth, and the life."—*Dr. Burns.*

The Prime Business.

The prime business is to secure the safety of the soul. To be able to say, "I know whom I have believed; for me to live is Christ;" and as intimately identified with this—so intimately, that it is only polemical subtilty or an evil heart which can separate them—to depart from all iniquity, and to perfect that holiness without which no man shall see the Lord. And the secondary business is to arrange every worldly matter so as to leave all compact, explicit, honest, and, as far as is allowed to mortal frailty, completed and conclusive. On Saturday evening well conducted families set the house in order—everything is provided which the morrow may require; and when once all the implements of industry are put aside, and all the furniture is fitly arranged, the devout spirit feels a Sabbath tranquillity stealing over it, and is glad that to-morrow will make it the worshipper and the guest of God. And this, brethren, is our Saturday night. This life is the preparation, and the eternal Sabbath draws near. And what shall our preparation be? Shall we bespeak a shroud and a coffin? Shall we give orders for the digging of our grave? Shall we bid them toll funeral bells all day long, or hire some monitor to chant perpetually, "Memento mori?" Shall we do as the old anchorite did? Shall we procure a death's-head and meditate over the hollow orb, and repeat, "Weep and lament to-day, for you die to-morrow?" This is what we shall do if we are pagans, or if, under our Christian profession, we retain our inborn pagan gloom. But if we are Christians, if to us Jesus has abolished death, if we have got a clear glimpse of that immortality which He brought to light, our preparation will be very different. Our preparation will be directed, not to the intervening night, but to the following morning; we shall prepare, not for the body's slumber meanwhile, but for the spirit's jubilee in the presence of its God. Our preparation will be theirs who set the house in order, because to-morrow is the Sabbath, — a preparation serene, hopeful, and tinctured with the blessedness beyond. Instead of the death's head we shall take for the object of our contemplation a page of the open Bible, and shall read in it, "He that believeth in me shall never die." Instead of a hireling crying, "Memento mori," we shall hear the voice of Jesus saying, "Let not your hearts be troubled: believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions." And instead of bespeaking our funeral attire, we shall find an occupation more rational and more Christian in providing the robes of immortality, in surveying the righteousness of the Redeemer, and considering whether it be to us precious as it is precious to God, and in acquiring those tastes and habits which are heaven begun. And if our house be thus in order, we shall not need to mind which of many messengers our dear Lord sends to warn us of his coming; and provided it opens the gate and lets in the Saviour and the Sabbath of his own immediate presence, we shall not have any quarrel with the grim door-keeper, whether it be a stormy billow or an exploding engine, a palsy or a pestilence, a slow consumption or the rapid and much-dreaded cholera.—*Rev. James Hamilton.*

Holiness of Heaven.

How vain must be our hope of entering into heaven if we have no present delight in what are said to be its joys. A Christian finds his happiness in holiness. When he looks forward to heaven, it is the holiness of the scene and association on which he fastens as affording his happiness. He is not in love with an Arcadian paradise, with the green pastures, the flowing waters, and the minstrelsy of many harpers. He is not dreaming of a bright island, where he shall meet his buried kindred, renew domestic charities, and again live human life, in all but its cares, and tears and partings. "Be ye holy, for I am holy"—this is the great precept, conformity to which is the business of a Christian's life on earth—perfect conformity, to which shall be the blessedness of heaven. Let us take heed that we deceive not ourselves. The apostle speaks of "tasting the powers of the world to come," as though heaven were to begin on this side the grave. We may be enamoured of heaven, because we think that "there the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." We may be enchanted with the poetry of its descriptions, and fascinated by the brilliancy of its colourings, as the Evangelist John relates his visions, and catches the scenery on which he was privileged to gaze. But all this does not prove us on the high road to heaven. If it be heaven toward which we journey, it will be holiness in which we delight; for if we cannot now rejoice in having God for our portion, where is our meetness for a world in which God is to be all in all, forever and forever?

Choice Sayings.

Well may those sins draw tears from our eyes which drew blood from Christ's body. If we cannot make others better, it should be our special care that others should not make us worse. As the blood of Jesus alone can free us from guilt and sin, so his Spirit alone can cleanse us from the filth of sin. It is our duty to know God; our safety to fear him; our glory to resemble him; our stability to trust him; our sincerity to love him; and our felicity to enjoy him. Many professors will plead debt, and finally expenses, when anything is desired of them for a pious and righteous use, though they have enough for their pleasure and pride; surely this is one of the worst kinds of sacrifice. Speech is only then good when it is better than silence. Desire God's presence and you shall not be denied; if you long for it, you shall not be long without it. It is the peculiar wisdom of a Christian to pick arguments out of his worst condition to make him thankful; and if he is thankful he will be joyful.

Missionary Intelligence.

(From Wesleyan Notices Newspaper, Jan. 1851.)

Wesleyan Missions in South Africa.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. John Aylife, dated Fort-Beaufort, October 5th, 1850.

The cause of God continues to proceed with steadiness and success in this Circuit, especially amongst the natives. In consequence of the great depression in trade, about two-thirds of our English members and congregation have removed from this Circuit; and, therefore, there is a great reduction in this class of our members and hearers. These have moved into different, and in many instances to distant, parts of the interior, northward, but, carry with them, we trust, the saviour of the Gospel of Christ. Thus from the frequent changes which are taking place, the knowledge of Christ is spreading. Our great regret is, that we are not able, for the want of means, to provide for the spiritual wants of these people.

The result of the Government arrangement in forming native settlements on the frontier is, that we have a wide door opened for usefulness amongst this people. Had I more strength, (which, I am compelled to say, is beginning to fail,) we might do a great deal more; though I am thankful for the aid I obtain from Mr. James Verity, who continues steadily to superintend the Sabbath-school department of the natives: to which I might add that of Mrs. Verity, who, from her knowledge of the Kaffir language, renders the cause of God great assistance as a Class-leader. During the past six months I have admitted into the church of Christ by baptism forty-nine adult natives.

At the commencement of our labours in this Circuit, our native members numbered twelve, and six on trial. Now I find, at the close of my renewal of tickets, we have one hundred full members, and thirty on trial. For this we "thank God, and take courage."

Among the many encouraging circumstances connected with your Missions in this country, is the fact of a monthly paper in the Kaffir language, edited by Mr. Appleby, and printed at the Mission press, King William's Town. This paper is being read with great interest. Some interesting papers written by natives appear from time to time. To the cause of Missions are the natives of Kaffraria indebted for letters, and for that which is better, the Gospel of Christ.

Kaffraria is in a state of tranquility. In the present arrangement of Sir H. Smith's government, provision is being made for the promotion of Christianity amongst the native tribes. His government is mild, just, and firm. The carrying out his plans for improving the general condition of so many different tribes, having views and interests so diverse, is no ordinary task. If he be spared to complete his plans, he will be the greatest benefactor Africa ever had; and to that Government which supports him will belong the honour of civilizing the natives of this part of South-Eastern Africa, in the working of plans so broad and extensive. There are some instances of dissatisfaction; but whilst the Government shows its power to punish evil-doers, it is always ready to administer justice.

I have never known a state of things so encouraging. My most ardent desire and wish is, that nothing may be allowed to obstruct the present system of government, nor to cause the withdrawal of Sir H. Smith. Not only is the effect of his Government a blessing to the tribes of Kaffraria themselves, but also to the frontier districts of the colony; for since Sir H. Smith has been at the head of our affairs, the losses of the border-farmers are not worth mentioning. So that, what I have said of Kaffraria, I may say of the frontier district; namely, that every thing is in a state of perfect tranquility.

Western Africa.

SIERRA-LEONE.—Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Thomas Raston, dated Free-Town, November 5th, 1850.

NINE years have rolled over my head since I first left my native land for what was

called the "white man's grave." Changes of vast importance have, during that period, taken place. Sierra-Leone then, and now, presents very different aspects. But especially in religion is the most marked difference. The great and rapid increase of Christian knowledge seems more than ever to mark out Sierra-Leone as the nucleus from whence the Gospel shall go forth to the interior. The decided advancement of religion in the colony furnishes us with increasing stimulus to labour. Our beloved societies are increasing in knowledge, and in the love of our Lord Jesus Christ: a deeper tone of piety prevails, and a better and more experimental knowledge of the great doctrines of justification by faith, and entire holiness, is exhibited in their daily walk and conversation. In the Free-Town Circuit our congregations are large, respectable, and intelligent; and while believers are growing in grace, the Lord is daily adding to his church. All the glory be his own!

I have nothing but the old cry. We want chapels, but we want the money. It is truly distressing to my own mind, when I see beautiful churches erected by funds from England; while our own, poor, crazy, rotten, wood-chapels are falling about our heads. Dear Sirs, what are we to do with our thousands, whom the Lord has given as seals to our ministry? We are in a fearful predicament. Our village societies cannot build their own chapels; and yet chapels they must have, if our character and work is to be sustained. And what part of the small allowance made to this Mission can we devote to building purposes? I believe that never, in the history of this Mission, was our Society so popular, our chapels so well attended, or the work of God so progressive. I feel jealous lest we should lose our standing for want of funds. The gold and the silver are the Lord's. O that He would direct their course to Sierra-Leone!

We have commenced the enlargement of Bathurst-street chapel. The addition is to be occupied entirely with pews, and the whole work will be done without the aid of the parent Society.

The pews in Zion chapel are now all let, and we expect the necessity of having new ones erected. These are new features, and will tend to promote the stability of our congregations.

The trust-deed for Gibraltar chapel is signed, so that the chapel is secured forever. An enlargement is contemplated, which is greatly needed.

Family Circle.

(From the Western Luminary.)

The Jesuits in Exeter—A Warning.

We have always been of opinion that Dr. Wiseman did not return to this country from Rome, with the dignity of Cardinal, and the pretended title of Archbishop of Westminster, to carry into effect the provisions of the Pope's insolent bull, without a sufficient staff of Jesuits and Seculars, to compass the designs of the apostate Church, of which he is the chief organ in this country. We gather from the papers and other sources of information, that many of our large towns are, at this moment, infested by the most unscrupulous emissaries of the Papal see; and that Exeter is by no means exempt from their base endeavours to proselytise, and to get admission secretly into private families, is evident from the statement we shall subjoin. We beg to call to it the serious attention of all parents and guardians of families, and also to caution the youthful, of both sexes, against being entrapped by the guile and subtlety of strangers, should they be accosted. We are informed that other young persons in this city and neighbourhood have been tampered with. The following is the substance of Miss Julia Munk's deposition, before the mayor, at the Guildhall, on the 6th of December, 1850:—

"I am the daughter of William Munk, and reside at Colleton-place, Exeter; shortly after the 5th of November last, as I was on Southernhay, returning from school, and going towards the Friars, an elderly gentleman in black, having the appearance of a clergyman, addressed me; he had followed

me; he asked me the way to Heavitree; I told him; he then left me, going in the direction I had pointed out to him; he was alone; this was in the middle of the day; in a day or two afterwards I saw him again about the same place, when he again addressed me, saying he had found his way to Heavitree, and it was not so disagreeable as he had fancied; I continued walking on each time, he accompanying me, sometimes by my side, at others a little behind, talking to me; he said he knew me, and told me where I lived; he said it was in the parish of the Holy Trinity; he said he knew Mr. Gurney, the clergyman; that he was much liked amongst the poor, but his sermons were not liked; he said he was sorry I did not belong to the Catholic Church; he said it was the only true religion; he then left me; it was below the hospital; I have seen him several times since, and he has always spoken to me on the subject of the Catholic religion; on Tuesday fortnight, the 19th November, I again saw him; I was by the Valiant Soldier, going towards the Magdalen-road; he was on the opposite side, by Mr. Ridgeway's house; I continued walking on, and when about Mr. Pridham's shop he overtook me; he commenced talking about the Roman religion, both of us still walking on towards Heavitree; when we came just by Miss Charleton's house, I was taken by the shoulders and pushed into a room or shop (opening into the street) of an uninhabited house; the door was shut, and I found myself in the room with two persons, one the gentleman who had repeatedly before spoke to me, and the other a person whom I had several times seen before, and who had also once spoken to me; the second person was younger than the other, and dressed like a gentleman; they are both strangers; there was no furniture in the room but a sort of butcher's block, a bench; there was a pen and ink, a small image of the Virgin and a crucifix on the bench; the elder one took a paper from his pocket; there was writing on it, and he said I should have to sign it; he read it to me in the nature of an oath; it was in the second person, as 'You vow, or you shall vow, to recant the doctrines of the Church of England, and follow those of the Church of Rome; I was to vow to attend the Christmas midnight mass; by this oath I was also to swear I would not divulge the name of Mr. Horaeu, or give any clue that he might be known by my friends; I considered the other person, the younger one, to be the Mr. Horaeu referred to; I should know him again; I signed the paper by the directions of both; the elder one handed me the pen; before I signed the paper he gave me a Testament; before that I was to have been sworn after the form of the Romish Church, upon which the elder remarked I should consider that void, and then it was I was sworn upon the New Testament; I took the book in my left hand at first, upon which the elder one said I must take it with my right hand; he then repeated an oath to me that I should not divulge what was in the paper; the elder took the paper, and I was cautioned and warned that if I told, there was another young person in their power, whose friends would never hear of her again; I hesitated to take the oath, upon which they told me that if I did not take it, my friends would never hear of me again; one of them then told me, I might go, saying 'Remember what we have told you;' the room door had been locked when we first went in; they unlocked it to let me out; I cannot speak as to the window shutters being up or down; there was light enough for me to sign my name, but in order to read the paper, the gentleman took it towards what light there was; I left both in the room when I came away; I did not go into the room voluntarily, but was pushed into it by force; I should not otherwise have gone in; it was from the force, threats, and coercion used by those two persons that I signed the paper and took the oath that I did; I would not otherwise have done so; I did it under fear; in consequence of their conduct I am afraid of meeting them again, and to walk the streets alone."

The following letters were received by Miss Julia Munk before application was made to the Mayor of Exeter; we may here state that four other letters had been previously received during the absence of Mr.

and Mrs. Munk, but were destroyed by her eldest sister, not being aware of their importance:—

November 4th, 1850.

"MY DEAR YOUNG LADY,—At a time when the Romish Church has undergone great changes, and the most holy father the Pope has thought fit in his wisdom to appoint bishops—for the great increase of converts has rendered it necessary to have more watch over them—I would ask you this question—do you think that God or the Holy Virgin would have permitted our cause to prosper, had it not been the right? Why will you continue to follow the devil? for it is he whom you are following, while you continue in these horrid heresies. I am told that within the last six months you have become both serious and thoughtful. Whether it is Mr. Gurney's preaching that has made you think more of religion, I know not—but this I tell you, if you continue in these opinions, or believe the doctrines which he preaches, or the damnable ones of the Protestant religion, you can never be saved. Turn to our church which is the only true one, and out of whose pale is no salvation. Believe in the seven most blessed sacraments, I mean those of Baptism, Confirmation, Penance, Extreme Unction, the Eucharist, Holy Orders, and Matrimony; also in the Mass in which the priest offers Christ as an atonement for your sins. Intreat the Holy Virgins and the blessed saints' intercession for you, and you will then be saved.

"I would advise you to peruse a little book entitled 'Chateaubriand's Genie du Christianisme,' and there you will find what I have told you is right. Time will not allow me to write more at present, but I hope in a short time to address you again, when I will give you a fuller explanation of the tenets which we hold.

"Meanwhile I pray the Holy Virgin to intercede for you.

Your obedient servant, "G. C." [The parties supposed to be concerned, were known to have attended the evening services at Trinity Church on three several occasions; hence probably the allusion to the Rev. Mr. Gurney.]

"MY DEAR YOUNG LADY;—It is from a bed of sickness that I now address you, and my letter must be but short, as my strength will not allow me to write much. I earnestly pray the Holy Virgin may have made intercession for you before the Throne of Grace. It is with the greatest pleasure I have seen how you have avoided Mr. Gurney of late, and earnestly hope you will continue to do so, for, as I before said, he is a heretic; and those who follow the doctrines he preaches will never be saved.—Next Sunday there will be mass at our chapel, and I beseech you, as one truly anxious for your spiritual welfare, to attend where you will receive great comfort.

"I hope to give you, when my health returns, a full account, as I have said before, of the faith which we hold. Meanwhile accept the prayers of one truly anxious you may be saved. "Your obedient servant, "G. C."

The following communications were received after the family had consulted the rector of the parish and others:

"If you give the least clue to your friends, of the gentleman who followed you, for I know we are watched, you shall suffer for it. Follow my advice and keep silent on the subject. "G. C."

"Remember your oath and break it not, for, though it was obtained by force, it is the same as if you swore it after the manner of your own religion."

The subjoined were received after the magistrates had been consulted:—

"We have reason to suppose you have broken your oath. This night we shall know. If you have, I vow by all the powers of heaven and hell, you shall feel my revenge, for your father is away, and your friends shall not prevent the getting you in our power, though they watch me, for I have sworn to my priests, that you shall not escape me. I know every room in your house, as you shall know by my throwing this in yours."

The charge stated by Miss J. M., from recollection, to have been recited to her prior to taking the oath, was:—

"If you a it, as it w rents thre at the displ ever angry take a sole God that y have seen that paper."

We the the several and we see as our opin Miss Julia has not been rectly impl GEORGE F CHAR EDWA

Tw Whoever Wm. Mun had to th violently at Julia Mun above state the stone, bed-room shall recei

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A fact w ago may ill Englander's W—was man, and a farm in water. I frugal, an I quantities, to calculate One day he and troubl red the pri need were fully, "ev button mon for a good money. T or of a Yan bought the by the doz buttons, at operation, the hushin ing; bou into button of button n of the neg profit. So ship with I do the w was chang and twist. in machin the best E tons. S— sweetest vi and almos buttons fo endowed a tributed fil ly disting ry, and h embarrass ness of a disposition way, rather hard and t —Nation

Some m themselves children at they stay a fessions or closures oi to disburd Whether t worth pou rious const the couns

"If you are told it would be right to break it, as it was obtained by force—if your parents threaten to turn you out of your house at the displeasure of all your friends—whatever angry words you receive—will you take a solemn oath in the presence of your God that you will never disclose what you have seen in this place or heard read from that paper."

We the undersigned have investigated the several particulars of the above case, and we feel ourselves called upon to give it as our opinion that Dr. Munk, a brother of Miss Julia Munk, and a Roman Catholic, has not been, and is not, directly or indirectly implicated:—

GEORGE HENRY SINGLED, Rector of the Parish of Holy Trinity.
CHARLES LYNE, Prebendary of Exeter.
EDWARD PARKER PRIDHAM, Surgeon.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Twenty-five Pounds Reward.
Whoever will give such information to Wm. Munk, Esq., Colleton-place, as shall lead to the conviction of the parties, who violently and illegally administered to Miss Julia Munk, the oath referred to in the above statement, or of the person who threw the stone, &c., through the window of her bed-room on the night of the 13th Dec. last, shall receive the above reward.

* We have seen the stone, tied to a piece of string, which was thrown into the room.

What a Prudent Wife Did.

A fact which I came in possession of years ago may illustrate the character of the New Englanders, and reveal the origin of some branches of their profitable business. S. W.—was the son of our country clergyman, and was accustomed to labouring on a farm in summer and keeping school in winter. He was moral, industrious and frugal, and took a wife possessing the same qualities, together with a shrewd propensity to calculate the cost of all articles of living. One day her husband brought home the cloth and trimmings for a coat. The wife inquired the price of the buttons, which she noticed were made of cloth "lasting," or, more fully, "everlasting," covered on wooden button moulds. She thought she could afford a good button, made by hand, for less money. The next day, like the true daughter of a Yankee, she tried the thing out. She bought the cloth by the yard, and the moulds by the dozen, and in a week she had better buttons, at a less price, in the market. The operation, it became evident would pay. So the husband quit farming and school-teaching; bought the cloth, which the wife cut into button covers; he then purchased a lot of button moulds, hired the women and girls of the neighbourhood to make them at great profit. Soon another entered into partnership with him, and invented machinery to do the work. Then the plain "lasting" was changed to figured velvet, and satin, and twist. Improvement on improvement in machinery was made, till they equalled the best English, French, or German buttons. S.—W.—now owns one of the sweetest villages in the Connecticut valley, and almost supplies the United States with buttons for coats and overcoats. He has endowed an academy munificently; has contributed like a prince to the funds of a highly distinguished and useful female seminary, and has rescued a noble college from embarrassment. So much for the carefulness of a prudent wife, and so much for a disposition to earn an honest living in some way, rather than thriving in idleness on the hard and too often unrequited toil of others.—*National Era.*

The Mother and Child.

Some mothers make it a practice to go themselves to fetch the candle when the children are in bed; and then, if wanted, they stay a few minutes, and hear any confessions or difficulties, and receive any disclosures of which the little mind may wish to disburden itself before the hour of sleep. Whether then, or at another time it is well worth pondering what a few minutes of serious consultation may do in enlightening the conscience—in ratifying and cherishing

the moral life. It may be owing to such moments as these that humiliation is raised into humility, apathy into moral enterprise, pride into awe, and scornful blame into Christian pity. Happy is the mother who can use such moments as she ought.

For Farmers.

To Prevent Smut.

Messrs. Editors:—I will give you my experience in preventing smut. About 12 years ago, on my farm in Brighton, I raised a field of wheat of about five acres, which was so smutty that I thought it would not pay for threshing; so I fed it out. But, as a matter of experiment, I threshed enough to sow the same field again. I soaked it all night in water strong with salt, and stirred it up and skimmed off all the smut and shrank wheat that rose to the top. In the morning I rolled it in fresh slaked lime, and sowed it on the same field where it had grown; and I did not discover a head of smut in the field. I was much troubled with smut before this, having to wash most of my wheat before grinding; but since I have pursued this course, I scarcely ever see a head of smut in my fields. My neighbour, Matthew Dryer, was troubled in the same way—pursued the same course for two or three years—and got rid of the smut. These are facts, and important facts for the farmer. The question whether smut is caused by a bug, or some other cause, although a very interesting subject of inquiry to the curious, is of very little practical consequence as long as we know an effectual remedy, easily applied, and within the reach of all. I should of course prefer to sow clean wheat, if I could procure it readily; but I should sow smutty wheat that had been limed and brined in the way I have mentioned, with perfect confidence that the vitality of the smut had been destroyed, and that its effects would not be seen in the next crop. This confidence has been gained by my own experience, and my observation of its success among my neighbours. I had tried various remedies previous to this.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Brighton, N. Y. HIRAM BOBBINS.

Ashes and Lime for Plum Trees.

I have in my garden a plum-tree, of which for three or four years past, has not any portion of the plums been sound. They are all bored or rotted, and fell from the tree before they were ripe. Two or three other plum trees of a different kind which have borne less, shared the same fate. Last year, a young tree which stood near an ash-leach, and which had never borne before, produced a solitary plum that was sound. This suggested the idea that its preservation was owing to the ashes which had been scattered around the roots of the tree. Following out the hint thus given, I last spring spread ashes and lime, with manure and salt around all my trees. The result has been, that they have all borne this year more than usual, and most of the fruit has been sound. This result I ascribe in part to the ashes and lime. The same I find is recommended by "An Old Digger." And the conclusion is obvious, that alkali enough will destroy the young insects as they lie burrowed in the ground, or attempt to emerge from it in the spring. If in this way sound plums can be raised, it will be found a very easy way. Let some of our readers try the experiment and note the result.—*Horticulturalist.*

General Miscellany.

Health.

How few know how to prize this blessing, the most grateful and best gift of God to man. Little do we think that without it, we should be indeed miserable, and that life's pleasures would be turned to pain, that no enjoyment remains for him who has parted with this precious boon.—Let us look around us, and how few do we find enjoying perfect health. One has the dyspepsia, and another the sciatica, and so on. There, with a thousand other maladies which afflict mankind, we have brought upon ourselves by our own imprudence and neglect to the laws of our

being. Then let us study the laws of health and live according to their precepts. Diet exerts a most powerful influence upon the body, modifying its powers and even exercising an effect upon the mind. In reference to diet, quantity is of as much importance as quality; if, therefore, we wish to live temperate lives, we should especially have a care not to overload the stomach, even if it be with plain food.

But little need be said upon the quality of the food; it should be plain and easy of digestion, that the stomach may not be taxed and its digestive powers impaired. All greasy, fatty substances should be avoided, for they invariably tend to fill the blood with humours. Some contend that animal food is pernicious and was never intended for food; they advance many strong arguments in support of this theory and have found many followers. Suffice it to say, that animal food can never injure the most delicate stomach; that is, we intend to say more than the same quantity of vegetable food. It is certain, therefore, that an animal diet is not so hurtful as some of these supporters of Graham have imagined. The Grahamite will probably reply that he knows of persons with whom animal food actually disagrees; but we can assert there are people with whom vegetable food disagrees.

But we are no supporters of an entire animal diet, but believe that the food should consist of a proper admixture of both. Bread has been styled the staff of life, and so it most certainly is; it has constituted a part of the food of the human family for many ages, and thus it continues to the present day. Flour bread is admitted on all hands to be the most injurious to the digestive organs, and its use should be avoided. It actually destroys more than any one thing not directly, but through the fatal power of dyspepsia and consumption, which it produces. We are apt to swallow our food too quickly, and it therefore can but be imperfectly masticated, so that the stomach cannot perform its functions with perfection. We also eat too much, thereby overloading the stomach, and hindering digestion in that way, beside filling the blood with humours, which, if suffered to remain, would cause a legion of diseases. Thus we see that diseases of various kinds are brought into existence through our imprudence in eating, alone; then is it not our duty to avoid such practices as are laying the foundation for our dissolution? A duty which we owe to the great and beneficent Creator of our bodies, who has formed them with such consummate skill, and created us the lords of the earth, stamped us in his own divine form and competent to discharge the active duties of life.

"Health alone can give us rest."
All who feel its power are blest;
'Tis itself the heart's one treasure.

—Correspondent of New England Farmer.

Treatment of Monomania.

We often find that men, who have accumulated large fortunes from a small beginning, when they have passed the middle age of life, imagine themselves in poverty. A singular case has lately occurred for the truth of which we can vouch.—A large manufacturer, residing in the wilds of Yorkshire, one day called on the relieving officer of the district and asked relief.

Appreciating instantly the state of mind in which the well known applicant was, the officer replied, "Certainly, Mr. —, call to-morrow, and you shall have it."

Satisfied, the applicant retired, and the officer hastened to the gentleman's son, stated the case, and expressed his opinion that the relief demanded should be given.

"Give it," said the son, "and we'll return you the money."

Accordingly the wealthy manufacturer next day received relief and for many weeks regularly applied for his five shillings per week, until at last the hallucination vanished, and his mind was completely restored.—It is possible that this little anecdote contains a valuable hint as to the proper treatment of monomania.—*London Times.*

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

Cornwallis Circuit.

MR. EDITOR.—Of all the articles that appear in your very interesting journal, none are of deeper, or more thrilling interest, than those which inform your readers of the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom by the conversion of sinners; and well, indeed, may those who love the Lord Jesus Christ feel a lively interest in the subject, since it was the great object of his mission to earth—

that for which he became "acquainted with grief that he might bring sinners to God."

The writer of this is not prepared to command the pleasing style, nor yet to communicate the glorious intelligence, that sometimes graces your columns. But since the day of small things is not to be despised, and there is "joy in the presence of the angels of God over" even "one sinner that repenteth," it may be well to give you some account of the work which has recently taken place in the western part of Cornwallis.

On the evening of Sunday, the 29th day of December last, our beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. NARRAWAY, announced his intention of holding a series of meetings, of which that service was to be the commencement. Dark was the prospect, and trying indeed must the circumstances have been to the preacher's mind. The mercury in the thermometer, which stood that evening and for a great portion of the time several weeks after, at or below zero, was, it is feared, but too correct an index to the state of religious feeling in the church. At a consultation, held previous to the announcement just now referred to, with the leading members of the church, the brethren present simply did not oppose the proposition.—Very little help was to be expected from abroad. Our amiable and excellent SUPERINTENDENT, being pressed by other duties, could spend but little time with us; and much of that little time, Mr. Narraway had to supply his place. No other assistance could be, or was obtained, except two sermons from the Rev. Mr. SURRENDER, and a brief visit from a worthy local preacher. So cold and stormy was the weather, and the state of roads so bad, that only six meetings had been held at the end of fourteen days. Nevertheless our preacher was not discouraged. When he could not get a congregation together, he visited from house to house; fully determined by all means to save some. At length a "little cloud, about the size of a man's hand," arose. The weather became favourable, and the roads passable. Believers began to believe in earnest, and sinners to be anxious. A few came forward to be prayed for; and their number increased from time to time. It was not long before some individuals found peace and joy through believing, and others were added to them daily. The meetings were continued, with some intermissions, for about five weeks.

The direct result has been that about thirty have been received on trial; including persons newly converted, awakened, back-sliders restored, and such as had heretofore obtained hope, but had never seen their way clear to unite with us. The more remote consequences, eternity alone can fully reveal; but it is confidently hoped that an influence has been exerted on the mass of the people by frequent, clear, forcible exhibitions of the truth, the fruit of which will be seen "after many days" to be at least equal in value to that which is at present more apparent. To God alone be all the glory. Yours, in christian love,
N. TORRES.

West Cornwallis, March 4th, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

Shelburne Circuit.

MR. EDITOR.—On the 24th of January a Tea Meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel (Roseway) for the object of raising a fund for the establishment of a Sabbath School, the want of which, has long been a source of very great anxiety by our dear people in that place. The preparations for the occasion were very creditable. About 5 o'clock about 250 delighted guests, sat down to a tea, the quality of which was soon tested by a speedy diminution of the quantity. Tea being over, Mr. C. F. Wilson (son of Rev. H. Wilson,) who kindly consented to take the Chair, to preside over the business of the evening, opened the meeting with a very appropriate speech upon the utility of "Sabbath Schools." After which the company earnestly desired the Rev. Mr. WILSON, who kindly favoured us with his person and assistance—to favour them with an address upon "Modern Superstitions," to which request, Mr. W. kindly responded.

After some remarks made by the writer, a vote of thanks was given to the ladies for their indefatigable exertions in preparing a repast so excellent.

The Doxology being sung, the Rev. Mr. Wilson concluded the meeting, by pronouncing the Benediction.

The proceeds of the meeting amounted to nearly eleven pounds. May God crown the efforts of our friends in all their endeavours to promote the glory of God. Yours,
R. E. CRANE.

Shelburne, March, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

Amherst Circuit.

MR. EDITOR.—I am happy to inform you that we recently held a Tea Meeting at Amherst to assist in supplying some necessary articles of furniture in the Mission House.

A very friendly feeling was manifested by our christian friends of other denominations, and the handsome sum of fourteen pounds realized as the result.

Amherst, March 6, 1851.

W. CROSCOMBE.

which this divine light is shut out from its followers, and the anti-Christian jealousy with which the Bible, the precious Word of God, is prohibited, and in many cases seized and committed to the flames! Is it not notorious that the conversion of the Anglo-Tractarians, which has caused so much joy to Rome, has been effected by the instrumentality of the FATHERS, and not by a careful perusal of the Sacred Scriptures? We might safely challenge a single instance to be produced of a protestant, whether in a "peasant's cot," or in a "Baronial Castle," having been converted to Rome, by a prayerful study of the lively Oracles of God; whilst hundreds of instances can be given of benighted romanists having been brought to renounce their corrupt system, and to embrace the true faith, by the teaching of the Gospel of Christ alone; thus justifying the holy boasting of the Apostle Paul, when he said— "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation, to every one that believeth, to the Jew first, and also to the Greek. For therein is the righteousness of God revealed from faith to faith; as it is written, The just shall live by faith."—Romans 1, 16, 17. "The result," therefore, is nothing to the credit of Rome. The great fact of Protestantism, as Bible Christianity, and insinuated with divine life and power, with its MILLIONS of adherents, in all parts of the world, shows very clearly in what manner and with what success the "chosen champions of error" have "met" the defenders of the Protestant faith. Nor has this heaven-descended and heaven-defended cause any reason to fear for the "result," when brought in conflict with the man-corrupted and man-corrupting system of popery—with "the way-side cross, the ivy-mantled turret, the storied sepulchre, the silent cell, the painted window, the frescoed wall, the encaustic pavement, the antique gem, the illuminated manuscript, the ancient coin, the regal robes, the coronation rite, the royal charities, the knightly armour, the municipal badge, the heral device, the monumental inscription, the old patent, the moth-eaten deed, the legal formula, the parochial titles, the black-letter calendar, the patron saints of churches, the collegiate rules, the pious statutes of olden guilds, the hallowed festival customs, the popular games, the familiar salutations, the names of streets, villages and towns, and the stones crying out of the walls of the dismantled temple," which the Bishop affirms have "awakened the English heart from the torpor of ages," and on the potency of which "merriment telegraphs," "speaking in mute but eloquent language," he evidently depends much for the conversion of England in the future! As protestants, we have nothing to fear from the contest with "The Man of Sin," who trusts in an arm of flesh and in worldly policy; for him shall the Lord consume with the spirit of his mouth, and shall destroy with the brightness of his coming." "For the weapons of our warfare, are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds, casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God."

The Bishop intimates, that were he and his people, "to imagine that this mighty throbbing of the national pulse should create no sensation, they would indeed be greatly deceived." But instead of looking at the real cause of the recent manifestation of protestant feeling in England against "papal aggression," he has made a laboured attempt to make it appear as being only a defiant opposition to "Irishmen!" If successful in this unworthy *manœuvre*, "the result would be before the world" of romanists in Nova Scotia. Persuade the natives of "the emerald Isle" or their descendants, that the "gauntlet of defiance," the "barbarous policy," the "impious edict," the "penal apparatus,"—as this calm ecclesiastic is pleased to designate the measures of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, as the Premier of HER MAJESTY'S Protestant Government—are directed against the IRISH PEOPLE, and what wonder, if, in resentment of such an imaginary insult, the love of country and national pride, those "noblest instincts of the human heart," should blind their judgments and array them in deadly hostility to the supposed Saxon oppressor? From a careful perusal of the "Pastoral Letter," we cannot divest our minds of the impression, that, to produce this effect on the minds of his excitable countrymen, was one great object of Bishop Walsh, and thereby to exasperate them, and to inspire them with vengeful feelings, against the hated English; and if this "result" has not been effected, the failure is to be attributed more to

the good sense of his congregation than to any lack of effort on his part. What a preparation for the "Lenten Fast!" How unlike to the meek and patient spirit of CHRIST! How similar to the spirit of PETER, when, in anger, he "drew his sword, and smote the high priest's servant, and cut off his right ear!" The opposition of the English people, is not arrayed against papists, because they are Irishmen, but because they are adherents of a politico-ecclesiastical system, which all history has incontestably proved to be inconsistent, when dominant, with rights of conscience and civil freedom—because the recent establishment of a Romish Hierarchy in England, is justly considered as an infringement on the prerogatives of the Sovereign of the Realm, in the correctness of which views not a few loyal, intelligent and influential English Roman Catholics perfectly agree.

The unmeasured abuse heaped on Lord John Russell, and the English Nation, by this prince of loyal subjects, is altogether undeserved; and considering the especial marks of favour, which he, and other bishops of the Romish Church in the Colonies, have received from the Protestant government of England, his conduct on this occasion is unseemly, ungrateful, unjustifiable.—For their own creditsake, we hope there are but few, if any, of his congregation, who do not sincerely lament the injudicious, unbecoming, and violent out-burst of misplaced anger of their ecclesiastical superior at the commencement of a "fast," which was avowedly designed to call them to the duty of humility and of "speedy and effectual Repentance." His *brutum fulmen* will however scarcely reach the ears of Lord John across the loud-sounding Atlantic to cause his heart to palpitate with fear; though the printed characters may meet his eye to fill him with amazement. If so, he will learn how to appreciate the gratitude and loyal feeling of Colonial popish Bishops, and we hope the lesson will not be lost on those who administer the affairs of the British government.

The R. C. bishop of Halifax expresses great "sympathy" for the ignorant and heathen English; and grounds an earnest appeal to the "faithful" to "offer up fervent supplications for the spiritual welfare of the English people, and for their speedy return to the faith of their forefathers." We confess we have no great confidence either in the potency or success of such prayers; though the secret machinations of Jesuits, such as are represented in the unmanly but successful efforts stated in an article which appears on our second page, may possibly draw aside the *weak and simple* from a true to a false faith. "Of course, the Bishop cannot object to protestant "sympathy" for those who are in the darkness of popery; and whilst "ringing the changes" on *protestant intolerance*, is he willing that the same degree of toleration now allowed to Papists in Protestant England and in British Colonies, should be granted to Protestants by Popish Governments? It is easy to talk and harangue about *intolerance*; but Bishop Walsh knows, that the most intolerant nations in the world towards Protestants, are precisely those where popery is the dominant religion. He knows full well that the adherents of the Pope under British Rule enjoy ten thousand times more religious freedom, than is allowed to English and other Protestants in Rome where sits the *mitred head* of his Church. When, therefore, we advert to the unceasing *surveillance* which Popery maintains over the movements of Protestants, and the invariable refusal to tolerate Protestantism, in papal countries, we remind this prelate that he should be the last to cry out against protestant intolerance; and we cast back the taunt, and tell him, that papists would not pertinaciously continue to refuse toleration to Protestants, did "they really believe that their Church was built upon a Rock, and that by Divine Promise, the gates of hell could not prevail against her."

The Halifax popish Bishop, also, misrepresents the intent of the present protestant appeal to Parliament to uphold the Protestantism of the country. According to his version, the demand is for "brute force." Nothing is more untrue. He cannot produce a single instance where such a demand has been made. He must have been thinking of the palmy days of popery; when, in his language, the "Immaculate Spouse of Christ," that is, the papal church, *vi et armis*, employed "brute force" to propagate her religion.—Witness—the exterminating crusade against, and cruel butchery of, the pious, unoffending

WALDENSES in Italy—the horrid Massacre of the HUGUENOTS on Bartholomew Day in France—the murder of the thousands, in the NETHERLANDS and in SPAIN, who fell victims to papal mercy during the reigns of Charles V., and his son Philip! "What must have been the capacity for lying of Milner, the man who had the audacity to declare that his" (the papal) "Church never persecuted!" What, we ask, means that exquisite piece of argumentative machinery,—so admirably constructed to place the disputant on the sharp points of a crushing dilemma, and cause him so sensibly to feel the force of the *argumentum ad corpus*,—called the *Inquisition*, so well known at Rome? What mean these *autos de fe*, which, in their slow consumption of living human beings, have so frequently shot up their hideous glare in the calm face of heaven, and which to the world have declared the investigators and promoters of such *sacrifices* to be brutal and sanguinary, cruel and detestable, beyond the power of language to describe? Are these *facts* in the history of the *sanctity only dreams* or vagaries of fancy?—Bishop Walsh knows that Englishmen have reason to remember other names than those he has named in his "Pastoral Letter" BONNER and GARDINER are names to be held in everlasting abhorrence, as appertaining to "two of the most sanimentary wretches" that ever disgraced humanity, and as the "prime agents" in effecting the diabolical butcheries of bloody Mary.—HOOPER, RIDLEY, and LATIMER, are names of persons to be embalmed in the Nation's grateful remembrance to the end of time, as champions of the Protestant faith, and who sealed their testimony to the truth of God with their blood. Scotland, also, can tell of the fierce persecutions of a CARDINAL BEATOUN, and of the martyrdom of a HAMILTON, a WISHART, an ADAM WALLACE, and a WALTER MILL, and others. The principles whence have proceeded these fearful "results," we shall expose in a future number.

In the mean time, let it be remembered that English Protestants desire no appeal to "brute force," but a constitutional use of parliamentary powers to prevent the encroachments of popery on the prerogatives of our protestant and beloved Sovereign. As long as there was no invasion of this nature by a foreign prince, our roman catholic fellow-subjects possessed as much liberty as any non-conformists in the realm. But when Rome presumed to appoint a "Cardinal," a "prince" of an alien court, with corresponding powers, to establish and enforce the "canon law," and exercise civil as well as ecclesiastical jurisdiction, over a large portion of our Queen's subjects, then, it was time for the English people to flink, to sneak, to act; and by every legitimate means in their power to oppose such presumptuous usurpation and aggression. "The wise" (*man*) "has been taken in his own craftiness;" and if Bishop Walsh, his apologist, declares his gratitude (!) to Lord John Russell for his renunciation of the Pope's manifest(*hoc*), on account of its influence on popish zeal, then may we also congratulate our common protestantism on the grand cardinal mistake of which His Holiness was guilty, when, by his "aggression," he unwittingly caused the protestant feeling of the country to be inflamed to the highest pitch of ardour, and called forth an opposition so firm, so general, so strong, as will cause his heart to tremble and fall within him whilst seated on his throne.—*Protestant England will never submit to the Papal yoke*; and in our humble judgment, the case is so utterly hopeless, as to justify us in hinting, that, for "the conversion of England" to the Romish faith, the "prayers" and the "fasting," and the trouble of Bishop Walsh and his adjutors in the cause, will be in vain.

We have no wish to stir up angry feeling, but the intensely abusive and inflammatory contents of the "Pastoral Letter" call for severe rebuke and unflinching opposition. If, in defence of Protestantism, we have been led to say hard things against Popery as a system, it is only what facts justify and the unprovoked attack of Bishop Walsh imperatively demands. When the plain, unvarnished truth has been told, we have no doubt, our fellow protestants will see abundant cause to rejoice in the liberty wherewith Christ and The Word of God have made them free, and to hold fast with greater steadfastness the Truth of the Gospel, as the grand charter both of their civil and religious freedom.

It is affirmed that the Bishop of Tuam is prepared to declare in the House of Lords that he has, within the limits of his diocese, not less than ten thousand converts from Popery.

CONNEXIONAL FUNDS.

With great pleasure we insert the Chairman of the District's acknowledgment of the liberal donations of "A Friend" to two of our funds, one of which has been but recently established. The considerate donor will receive the reward of his gift in his own bosom, and in the consideration, that his practical benevolence will be the means of doing good. The wealthy, and others less affluent, among us, have now a favourable opportunity of contributing to the support of connexional funds, an increase of which is exceedingly desirable. We doubt not that our excellent Chairman will be glad to receive and to report many such special donations to the Wesleyan Mission Fund, Contingent Fund, and the Supernumeraries and Wesleyan Ministers' Widows' Fund, have strong claims on the christian liberality of our people.

The Chairman of the Nova Scotia District gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, viz.:

Donation from a Friend, for the Wesleyan Mission Fund,	£20 0 0
Do. do. N. S. District Contingent Fund,	10 0 0
	£30 0 0

THE WORK IN ST. JOHN, N. B.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from St. John, N. B., received by a friend here, giving a most delightful account of the continued progress of the work of God in the Wesleyan Church of that city. We shall avail ourselves of the permission kindly given to make some extracts for publication in our next number. God is in a very eminent manner watering his inheritance with plenteous showers of grace in St. John. May the good work extend until thousands more are gathered into the fold of Christ! Our brethren in St. John have our heartiest prayers for enlarged prosperity.

A WORD FOR THE WESLEYAN.

The circulation of *The Wesleyan* continues gradually to increase. Every new paying subscriber is valuable. Our Agents and others who have interested themselves in procuring subscribers, will please receive our thanks. Will they permit us to request them still to use their best exertions in behalf of the Paper? It is universally admitted, that the Press, when under judicious control, and especially when pervaded with christian principle, is a potent instrument for good. *The Wesleyan* aims at being a good Family Paper, and a vigorous assistant both of the Schoolmaster and the Christian Pastor.

METHODISTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Toronto *Christian Guardian* says: "We have heard of several interesting revivals of religion in progress in different parts of the work in Canada West." We learn also from the same source, that the Wesleyans "in Montreal are doing something towards the liquidation of the heavy debt incurred in erecting the beautiful churches in St. James's St. and Griffin Town. One Trustee subscribed £1000; another £1000; three others £500 each; and a sixth subscriber £250." We rejoice at this manifestation of christian liberality, and hope the same spirit will pervade the entire membership of Methodism.

The *Fredericton Reporter*, contains a brief but interesting account of the Meeting of the Fredericton Branch Wesleyan Missionary Society which was held on Tuesday evening of the 25th ult. The Hon. Charles Cornell presided. Resolutions were moved and seconded by Revs. Messrs. Brooke, Temple, Daniel, Spurgeon, and Smithson, and by J. Hogg and Joseph Gaynor, Esquires. The preparatory sermons were delivered on the preceding Sabbath by the Rev. H. Daniel; in the Scotch kirk, with the use of which, the Wesleyans have been kindly favoured by their Presbyterian brethren, since the late calamitous fire.

Recent numbers of the *New York Christian Advocate and Journal*, and the *Boston Zion's Herald*, contain very gratifying intelligence of numerous revivals of religion in the M. E. Church, U. S. We are glad to see it stated, that, in San Francisco, "A revival has been in progress for some weeks past, and a large number have been converted." Thus the good work prospers.

There are upwards of 800 Sunday Schools in the U. S. Methodist Union. During the past year the sale of Sunday School Books by the Northern Methodist Church is estimated at \$20,000.

The Rev. Charles Mackay, of the Baltimore Conference, has been appointed a Missionary in the Oregon and California Mission Conference.

The Dublin *Evening Herald* mentions three respectable Romanists who have renounced the errors of Popery, and received the holy communion, in St. Thomas's Church. One of them had been a student in Thurlow College, and intended for the Romish priesthood. He will, after probation, be taken under the charge of the Priests' Protection Society.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.—The Bill to incorporate a Company, by the above title, having passed the Assembly, we give a few of its leading features.

The Bill provides that the Capital of the Company shall be £1,500,000; in 60,000 shares, of £25 currency each. Power is given to increase the capital to £2,000,000 when necessary. A deposit of five shillings per share from every person who subscribes for shares; the calls are not to exceed £2 10s. per share, and there must be at least two months between the payment of each call; not more than one of the amount of each share shall be called for during any one year. The Company may allow interest on calls, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, until the Railway is completed; and may allow interest for shares paid up in advance.

The Company is empowered to construct a main line of Railway from the Nova Scotia boundary, through New Brunswick, to the Eastern boundary of Maine; and the company may unite with other Companies, in Maine and Nova Scotia, for the purpose of constructing the Railroad; and it may make branches, from the main line, to any part of New Brunswick; and may own Steamers in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Bay of Fundy, to ply in connexion with the Railroad. When Stock to the amount of £100,000 is subscribed, and five shillings per share is paid in, a General Meeting of the Shareholders is to be called for the organization of the Company. The number of Directors may be either, seven, nine, or thirteen, as the Shareholders choose; each Director must own at least forty shares of Stock. Each Share in the Company entitles the holder to one vote in the choice of Directors, and on all questions which come before the Shareholders.

The Bill requires the conveyance or instrument, already signed by the proprietors of land over which the Railway is expected to pass, giving the right of way; and it provides that such instrument shall operate as a good and valid conveyance to the Company, of the necessary breadth of land for the construction of the Railway.

Where the line passes through Crown lands, the Company is authorized to take a strip four hundred feet in width for the Railway; where it passes through private lands, no greater width than six rods, except where greater width is necessary for embankments or excavations. No rate or assessment is to be levied in any Parish or City, on the Company's property, or upon the Stock of the Company, or upon its income.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council is authorized to appoint Commissioners to assess damages for private lands taken by the Company. In assessing such damages the Commissioners are to take into consideration the indirect as well as the direct advantages to the owners of the land by the construction of the Railway.

There are a variety of other provisions for regulating the amount of tolls, so that the profits of the Company shall not exceed fifteen per cent. per annum; for the appointment of auditors to inspect and report upon the accounts; for the accountability of these officers to the Company who receive or disburse money; and for the transport of the Mail, the non-conveyance of troops, and the construction of Electrical Telegraphs along the line. By a special clause, the Shareholders are relieved from all personal liability beyond the amount of shares for which they may subscribe.

There is no suspending clause in this Bill; its last Section provides, that it shall come into operation on the first day of June next.—St. John, N. B. Courier, 8th.

THE FACILITY BILL.—Yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Parleau presented to the Assembly the Government Bill for facilitating the construction of the European and North American Railway.

This Bill provides, that when the Shareholders of the Company shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of £10,000 Sterling, the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall order the Provincial Treasurer to subscribe, on behalf of the Province, for shares in the Company to the like amount; and also, to pay in full for the same, Provincial Debentures, bearing interest at six per cent. and redeemable in thirty years. No larger amount is to be subscribed and paid for, in any one year, than £100,000 Sterling; and the whole amount to be subscribed for by the Provincial Treasurer, is not to exceed £250,000 Sterling.

In return for the Debentures, the Company is to deliver to the Provincial Treasurer certificates of shares to the like amount; these shares are to be held by the Treasurer as public property; no interest upon them are to be claimed from the Company in consequence of their being paid in advance; nor is the Executive Government to exercise any superintendence or control over the business of the Company, in consideration of the Province holding these shares; but the Legislative Council, and Assembly may, by joint resolution, appoint two directors of the Company annually, who shall have the like powers as other Directors of the Company.

The interest on the debentures is to be paid half yearly in London, New York, or St. John, at the option of the holder. The dividends on the shares are to be applied to the payment of interest; and the faith and credit of the Province, and its ordinary revenue, and any special impost which may be collected for the purpose of forming a Railway fund, are pledged in full form, to every holder of a debenture, for the payment of principal and interest. No shares are to be sold by the Province under penalty for the first two years after the subscription for Stock; at the end of thirty years, the shares not then sold, are to be applied to the payment of the debentures.

Another Bill was also introduced in the Assembly yesterday, by the Hon. Provincial Secretary, for giving assistance, by debentures, to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, to the extent of £50,000 Sterling, on precisely similar terms and conditions as are proposed for the other line. This is offering equal justice to the inhabitants of the western side of the Province, with those who dwell to the eastward of the St. John.—Ib.

THE RAILWAY.—Gratifying News.—The following Telegraphic communication from John Poor, Esq., of Portland, to the Executive Committee of the European and North American Railway, in this Province, was posted in the News Room yesterday:

"At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Portland and Montreal Railroad, held this day, it was unanimously voted to ratify the Directors in taking a lease of the Bangor and Waterville road for twenty years, paying six per cent. on the cost. This put the road through in two years."

The Bangor and Waterville road is part of the European and North American line, and the determination of our American neighbours to carry it through, should urge us to spare no exertions to accomplish our share of the work, or doubtless they will come forward and undertake it themselves, and thus secure both the control and the benefits of the undertaking. But we hope better things from the spirit that is being evinced in behalf of this great work, both in and out of the Legislature.—Ib.

FATAL CASUALTY.—On Tuesday the 25th ult., as Mr. John Story, of Ward's Creek, Sussex Vale, was crossing Little River on the ice, near Beatty's Ferry, so called, the frail bridge gave way, and he was drowned. A young man who went to his assistance, also broke through the ice, but with the help of his father, who came to his rescue with a fence pole, he succeeded in getting out. Mr. Story was 37 years of age, and has left a wife and five small children to mourn the early loss of their earthly stay and protector.—Ib.

Canada.

It is stated in the Toronto Globe that the Governor General has offered the Postmaster Generalship, with a seat in the Cabinet, to the Hon. James Morris, and that Mr. Morris has accepted. An official notice from the Secretary's office states that the new Post Office arrangements will come into operation on the 5th of April. In the meantime, the Hon. Gentleman has been sworn in as an Executive Councillor. Mr. Morris is a native of Scotland, and has amassed a large fortune as a Canadian Merchant. He is well known as an energetic, upright, practical man, of close business habits, and peculiarly well adapted for the office entrusted to him.

The Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, with a capital of half a million sterling, will, we believe, commence operations in a few months, with their managing committee in Kingston. The Company is incorporated both by the Imperial and Provincial Parliaments, and all the stock is certain to be taken up, upwards of £370,000 being now subscribed.

The object of the Company is to borrow money in England at a low, and loan it at a high rate, in both the Canadas, and the capital can be increased to a million and a half. We think the effect will be to raise generally the value of all property in the Province.—Quebec Morning Chronicle.

PRINCIPLE CARRIED OUT.—The Christian Guardian states that the new Mayor declined to accept the invitation to attend the late military ball, in deference to the rules of the church (Methodist) of which he is a member.—Toronto Examiner.

The results of the great Anniversary meetings held recently in this city are beginning to be developed. The Montreal Temperance Society is carrying out the recommendation adopted at its anniversary, viz., to employ a Temperance Tract Distributor, who is at present engaged in a systematic visitation of the city. The Bible Society will we hope, soon be in the field to carry out the suggestion so earnestly made and warmly responded to, of offering a Bible in their own tongue, to every family in Lower Canada.—Montreal Witness.

INQUEST.—On Monday afternoon, an inquest was held before John King, Esq., M. D., one of the city coroners, at Peterson's Inn, Bathurst St., on the body of Daniel Brown, formerly a soldier in the 73d Regiment. Deceased has long been addicted to habits of excessive intemperance. For some time past, he has laboured under chronic diarrhoea, which was aggravated by drunkenness and exposure; and on Sunday morning last was found dead in bed, by the side of his wife, who, although paralysed, appears to be equally vicious in her habits. The jury, after hearing medical testimony, decided that the death of the deceased was caused by chronic diarrhoea, aggravated by want of care, intemperance, and exposure to the inclemency of the weather. The principal witnesses in the case were females who resided in rooms adjoining that of the deceased, and their statements revealed a mass of wretchedness and depravity utterly unfit for notice in the columns of a newspaper.

DEATHS FROM INTemperance.—An inquest was held at Ancaster on the 30th ult., on the body of a Tuscarora Indian whose body was found lying in a corner of the frame, near Duffy's tavern, having been frozen to death while in a state of intoxication. Another inquest was held on the 3rd inst., at Peet's tavern near Ancaster, on the body of a degraded woman, whose clothing had taken fire when she was in a state of inebriety. She was subsequently exposed for 10 hours to severe cold, and death was the result.

Newfoundland.

NEW WESLEYAN CHURCH.—As we had intimated in our preceding number the New Wesleyan Chapel, in this town, was solemnly set apart for the purposes of Divine Worship on Sunday last, the 9th inst. Notwithstanding the extreme severity of the weather, and the impassable condition of the roads, owing to the immensity of snow which had fallen on the two days previously, there was a goodly congregation at the services both in the forenoon and in the evening. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Rev. Mr. Norris, of Carbonar, and in the evening by the Rev. Mr. Suenston, the present superintendent of this station. The collections amounted to about £10.

We have reason to believe that the members of the congregation generally are much pleased with the interior arrangements of the edifice, which have been pronounced by competent judges to be exceedingly chaste and appropriate, and to reflect great credit upon the builder, Mr. John Withycombe. The extreme length of the edifice is 56 feet, the width about 37 feet; the height from the floor to the ceiling 25 feet; it contains 60 pews, (all single) and will seat upwards of 500 persons. It has a Vestibule and a Porch; the windows are in the Gothic style with diamond-shaped panes; and the front or southern gable is finished off with a small octagonal cupola or turret.

Upon the whole we think that the Wesleyans of Harbour Grace have great reason to be thankful. They have now a strong, commodious, faithfully built and in every way suitable church, which, with due care, may be preserved for several generations—a temple for the spiritual refreshment of members yet unborn, and a monument to the liberal and anti-sectarian feeling pervading the community.—Harbour Grace Herald, Feb'y 12th.

Friday and Saturday last were two of the severest days ever experienced here for these many years past. The wind blew a gale from the north, the snow fell in immense quantities, and the frost was most intense.—Ib.

SEAL FISHERY.—The outfit from this port this season is considered larger than that of last year, eighty three vessels had cleared from the Customs up to yesterday, and there are yet a few more to clear, perhaps seven, these vessels are all of a superior class, and, on the whole, of larger tonnage than usual; allowing a crew of forty to each, there will be from St. John's alone, three thousand five hundred men at the fishery. We have no particulars as yet from the exports, beyond hearing that sixteen vessels had sailed from Brigus, and a few from Harbour Grace. The number from the different ports generally amounts to two hundred and fifty vessels, and there is no reason to think that it will be less this year. From St. John's, in 1849, there were but 54 vessels, and in 1850 71 vessels, averaging about 103 tons. The entire outfit in 1840, was 278 vessels, 26,123 tons, 9,338 men; there was an increase in 1850, but we are unable to state it precisely, as some output returns never reached us. The season promises well, the severity of the months of January and February, it is expected, will be followed by mild and moderate weather; the wind blew a stiff breeze from the westward all yesterday and the night preceding which gave an offing to the ice, and enabled a great many of the vessels, to proceed on the voyage. If this wind hold good the, will all have gone in a day or two.—Newfoundland Courier, 15th.

West Indies.

We have received our usual files of West India papers; but we give the following synopsis of news from the Chronicle:—

By the Merlin (sc) at Bermuda 23th ult from St. Thomas we have late news from the West Indies. The Cholera had again broke out at Jamaica—with considerable violence at St. Mary's and St. Thomas in the East. The disease was rapidly disappearing at Portland, no cases had occurred at Port Antonio for several days, no cases at St. Ann's for 10 days, and Pedro and Brown's Town District, as well as that of Dry Harbour had as yet been preserved from the pestilence. Several of the leaders in the murder-affair at St. David had been arrested. The Rev. J. M. Auld, of the Presbyterian Church, had been killed by a fall from his horse. A meeting has been held at Kingston to return thanks on the part of the inhabitants, to the Medical gentlemen of the Island, for their exertions during the prevalence of the Cholera.

A despatch from the Secretary of State was read in the Barbadoes House of Assembly, 24th January, in which he suggests that inducements should be held out for the settlement in the West India Colonies of fugitive slaves from the United States. The Admiral has recommended that Mangrove Swamp, on the banks of Constitution River, be constructed into a harbour of refuge, a suggestion likely to be carried into effect. The Board of Council are considering the propriety of transferring the Custom House to the control of the Company, or leaving it, as at present, managed at Home. A large meeting has been held at Bridgetown, to manifest sympathy with their color brethren in the U. S. on the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law. Subscriptions were on foot for the purpose of relieving the destitute at Jamaica, and the Bishop has directed the Clergy to bring the same to the notice of their respective congregations. A good deal of sickness prevails in the rural districts. There were brick sales in the Dry Goods line, but the market was overstocked with provisions; sales slightly improved, the supply of potatoes having been limited.

St. Ann's Garrison was healthy. Capt. Reid, 65th Regiment, is dead. Sugar was being made in large quantities.

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, March 5, 1851.

Dear Sir,—

The weather during the past week has been very boisterous. It has prevailed from the North and West, sometimes blowing a gale. The weather has been piercing cold too. The weather people think that they were in North America rather than in Bermuda. The gale during the past week has cut up terribly the crops of potatoes and onions, &c., and has severely injured, and in several cases, destroyed a variety of fruit trees. Strange as it may appear, we are still without rain. Such an occurrence as this at the end of the year, is unexampled in the history of the Colony.

The Earl of Dundonald is expected here about the 1st of April to meet his successor, Sir G. F. Seymour. The loss of the Earl of Dundonald will no doubt be much felt by the inhabitants of the Station over which he has the command, because through his means much has been done which otherwise would have remained in a backward condition. We only hope that his successor will equal the gallant Earl in energy and perseverance.

The Spanish Steamer Caledonia from Havana, bound to Caiz, unexpectedly arrived here on the 22nd ult., for a supply of coal. This large Steamer went into the harbour of St. George's with the greatest ease, which speaks volumes for the accommodations that harbour possesses for vessels of the largest class. The C had 60 passengers, many of whom were the dark-eyed daughters of Havana, on their way to old Spain.

The Caledonia received 1160 chaldrons of coal from H. M. Dock, and sailed on Sunday for her destination. It is probable that the Steamers of this new line will have to call at Bermuda, or some intermediate port to coal.

UNITED STATES.

THE M'DONOUGH ESTATE.—The case of the States of Louisiana and Maryland vs. the Executors of John McDonough, came up for trial on the 10th ult., at New Orleans, before Judge Buchanan. It appeared in evidence, and excited a good deal of surprise in court, that the gross revenue of the estate per annum was only \$35,000, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. for expenses of collection. It was supposed that the income of Mr. McDonough was about \$200,000 per year. The object of the testimony was to show the impracticable and illegal nature of the bequests, as well as so small a revenue, it would require some two or three hundred years to pay the annuities, as well as for the legacies to take effect. Meanwhile, the revenue being invested in property at compound interest, would absorb all the property in the State of Louisiana. The point was raised, that the Mayor of New Orleans had no power to accept the legacies in favour of the city, and argued at great length. The case was decided in favour of the city.

It is supposed that more than twenty thousand people of all ages and sexes, from the new born infant to the gray-headed grandeur, eat, drink, and sleep under ground in the city of New York, burrowing in the earthlike so many wild animals.

A despatch from Washington dated the 4th inst. says that the President signed the cheap postage and all other important bills.

THE RESCUE CASES.—Mr. Davis, whom we reported last week as under examination for assisting in the rescue of "Shadrach," the fugitive, has been acquitted. The examination of the colored persons arrested is in progress.

Meanwhile, counter prosecutions have been instituted and writs issued against U. S. Commissioner Curtis, against the District Attorney, Lunt, and U. S. Marshal Devens—laying damages at ten thousand dollars—for false imprisonment, &c.

The English Government, forwarded the Atlantic's mails by the Africa with out any charge—an act of generous hospitality which has called out from Postmaster General Hall a letter of warm acknowledgment, and a proffer of similar courtesy whenever opportunity offers.

A MELANCHOLY CASE.—Prof. Ansel, a young man of fine acquirements, whose classical attainments were well attested in a work entitled, "Elements of Literature, or an introduction to the study of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres," died in Wilmington, Del., on Monday last, after being found in an almost frozen condition in an old hotel, with a bottle of whiskey by his side. He was lately Professor of languages in St. Mary's College.

MEXICO.

New York, Feb. 18.—The San Antonio Ledger says, by the arrival of several Mexicans from Monterey we gather the following: It appears that the people of Monterey and eastward of that city to the Rio Grande, have long been wearied of the exactions and operations of the military, and have been desirous to throw off the Mexican yoke. They have lately risen in arms in Monterey and overpowered the military authorities. The celebrated Canales has espoused the side of the people, and is probably the leader of the popular movement. The people are said to be triumphant in Monterey.

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MIN... DE-OLY... Scales... Parbanks... the weight... William L... In accord... with Doct... November

Advertisements.

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 desiring in the article, and all who are afflicted with the various diseases, for which the Sarsaparilla is known to be beneficial, to call and try the above, before putting any confidence in the slander that the agents of this firm in the United States are publishing from time to time.

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 opinion 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 households generally, should always be provided with it. When gruel, arrow-root, groats, barley, starch, rice, farina, and many other things, ordinarily resorted to for patients are of no utility, the Broma is so much to be desired. It is believed that those who use it as a beverage will have manifest diastolic advantage over the consumers of tea and coffee. We see it stated that during the last summer those individuals who were continually using Chocolate or Broma neither had attacks of cholera or dysenteric affections, while others of the same families, taking their daily potations in tea, coffee, or simple cold water, were the sufferers, if any. We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but it has recurred to mind the statement that the oil dealers in London had been far from observing that persons who were taking cod liver oil for chronic difficulties, during the prevalence of the late epidemic, were not affected by it. Vegetable oil in the first instance, and animal oil in the last, taken internally, would appear, by these statements, to have secured those who took them from the effects of the pestilence. It is certainly a point well worth a trial to determine, whether the chocolate drinkers have been secure in other infected cities.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the "TAYLOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY" of the United States, and having previously taken 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 if accepted, Policies will be immediately returned. The Capital Stock of the Taylors Mutual is now \$250,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortgages on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks—and is doing a very large and successful business. In the Life Department they issued the first year, ending 31st October 1851, 57 Policies—a number which very few Companies of long standing ever reached in the same time. The benefit of a 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, which are lower than any of the English Companies, and not subject to stamp duty—all the partial claims of which are fully set forth in the Pamphlets which the Agent has for distribution, who furnishes all Blank and every necessary information, together with the Medical and Examiner's Certificate gratis. All persons intending to insure are invited to call on the Agent, who will give them every assistance.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, TRUSSES, INHALING TUBES, &c. M. HERBERT is now manufacturing ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS on the latest and most improved principles. It has been asserted by a Medical Gentleman of the largest experience in Pulmonary Complaints, that one third of the cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with a host of other diseases, originate in the falling of the bowels caused by the relaxation of the Abdominal Muscles, such as—Weakness and Loss of Voice and Discharge of the Air Pipes, Short Breath and Wheezing, Irregular palpitation of the Heart, Sticking feelings, and All General ways of the Bowels, Hemorrhoids of the Liver, Breaking of the Pit of the Stomach, Diseases of the Gall, 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 after a moderate support, which all the above Supporters are so perfectly adapted to.

HERBERT'S ANTI-SPASMODIC 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 of the body—whilst the only relief produced by them is that of support and comfort.

M. HERBERT is also manufacturing RUBBER TRUSSES, which are constructed on principles the most modern and improved. He will also accept of hand VALVELESS INHALING TUBES. These instruments are valuable auxiliaries to the Breast and Supporters, for all Contractions of the Chest, flat chest, stooping chest, pain in the chest; in cases of Cough; in all cases after Pleurisy or Effusion of the Lung; in all cases of Asthma; in all cases of Loss of Voice, Weak Voice, Hoarseness and Weak Throat; in all cases where the Brestbone is in contact or in danger of contact with the Heart, and prevents 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 diseased Lungs; by many cases of Dyspepsia, &c. &c. &c. All the above with Herbert's Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's CHEST EXPANDING BRAC, are for sale wholesale and retail at M. HERBERT'S ESTABLISHMENT, No. 5 Argyle Street. Halifax, Aug. 24, 1850.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL. DECEMBER. That Public Notice be given that the Hay St Scales erected by Mr. Jos. Farbanks, at the head of Farbanks' Wharf, are acknowledged as Public Scales for the weighing of Hay, and all other articles, and that Mr. William Doyle be sworn weigher for said scales. (A true copy.) JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk. October 31, 1850. In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, Mr. WILLIAM DOYLE was this day sworn into office. JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk. November 16

TRY ARE YOU DESPAIR. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respectable Quaker, dated Greenham, near Loughlin, Ireland Sept 11th, 1840. Professor Holloway. Respected Friend—Thy excellent Pills have effectually cured me of an Asthma, which afflicted me for three years in such an extent that I was obliged to walk my room at night for fear of being suffocated if I went to bed by cough and phlegm. Besides taking thy Pills I rubbed plenty of thy Ointment into my chest night and morning. (Signed) BENJAMIN MACKIE.

CURE OF TYPHOUS FEVER, WHEN SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH. A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Loughlin, was attacked with Typhus Fever. She lay for five days without having tasted any description of food. She was given over by the Surgeon, and preparations were made for her interment. Mr. Benjamin Mackie, the Quaker, whose name is referred to above, heard of the circumstance, and knowing the immense benefit that he himself had derived from Holloway's Pills, recommended an immediate trial, and eight were given to her, and the same number was continued night and morning for three days, and in a very short time she was completely cured. N. B.—From advice just received, it appears that Colonel De R., who is with his Regiment in India, the 21st Fusiliers, cured himself of a very bad attack of Fever by these celebrated Pills. There is no doubt that any Fever, however malignant, may be cured by taking night and morning, copious doses of this fine medicine. The patient should be induced to drink plentifully of limpid tea, or barley water.

CURE OF DROPS IN THE CHEST. Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq., dated Kensington, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1848. To Professor Holloway. Sir,—My shepherd was for some time afflicted with water on the chest, when I heard of it I immediately advised him to try your Pills, which he did, and was perfectly cured, and is now as well as ever he was in his life. As I myself received an asthma a year ago, I was cured by your Pills and Ointment, it has ever since been my most earnest endeavor to make known their excellent qualities. (Signed) J. S. MUNDY.

THE EARL OF AIDBROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT. Extract of a Letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Massina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845. To Professor Holloway. Sir,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you the amount, and at the same time, to bid that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all over the Continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Harrogate. I wish to have another box and a pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either. Your most obliged and obedient servant, (Signed) A. DEBROUGH.

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—Ague, Bilious Complaints, Drops, Constipation of Bowels, Consumption, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Crystalline, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Headaches, Indigestion, Inflammation of the Liver, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Nephritis, Retention of Urine, &c. &c. Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each box.

HEALTH, ECONOMY & CONVENIENCE. BAKING POWDER. THIS POWDER answers also for Tea Cakes, Biscuits, Cakes, Puddings and other Baking, Pastry, &c. &c. Sold in packets—3d. each—at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Halifax Street; where also may be obtained—Spices, Essences, Liqueurs, Gelatine, &c. &c. of the best quality, and at low prices. Jan. 11.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS. FOR Dyspepsia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints, Headaches, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Constipation, 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 and effectual operation and the absence of Calomel and all Mercuial preparations render it unnecessary to observe any restraint in diet—the pursuit of business, recreation, &c. &c. Sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Halifax Street, 61 st. Brick Building South of Province Building, where also may be obtained Genuine British Drugs and Medicines, Leeches, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, &c., of the first quality.

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, pleasanter, 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:—Scrofula, or King's Evil, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubbish Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Salt Rheum, and all Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury Acetate, or Dropsy, Exposure, or Imprudence in Life. Invariably cures Rheumatism, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, General and Nervous Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint and 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 vigour. The number of Diseases mentioned above, as cured by this preparation of Sarsaparilla, may seem large; but we are, nevertheless, prepared to prove, by an extensive array of certificates, that such is the fact. A fraction of the evidence which we possess concerning each disease, would be received before any judicial tribunal as complete demonstration. It must be remembered that all this frightful array of maladies, though appearing in an endless variety of forms, are yet similar in their origin and causes; for they all spring directly or indirectly from a corrupt fountain. If the blood were in a pure, healthy, and active state, it would drive all these complaints from the system, and chronic disease would be impossible. For Sale by SAMUEL STARR, 61, Melville Street.

NOBS FOR THE AFFLICTED. Halifax, N. S., May 18. Mr. Samuel Starr, Esq., Agent S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

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 little benefit whatever, and began to despair of getting better, I was induced to try S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that you are agent for, by seeing it advertised, and after using 2 bottles, found immediate relief, and am now able to attend to my work as usual. I sincerely believe it has been the means of restoring me. I have also been afflicted with the Piles for the last seven years, and when I began using your valuable Sarsaparilla, to my astonishment, it was cured.

JOHN BRENNAN, Cooper, No. 81, Albemarle Street, Halifax, N. S. Sworn to at Halifax, before me, this 5th day of May 1850. A. KERR, J. P.

DEAR SIR,—My wife has been declining in health for the last six years with weakness and general debility, but the last 12 months she has been worse and more debilitated, 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 undoubtedly was, in the last stage of Consumption. I was informed kindly by one of her doctors that he could do nothing more for her and did not wish to put me to any more expense. As a last resort I purchased a bottle of your valuable Sarsaparilla, from your agent in Kentville, Mr. B. Calkin, at the same time expecting it would be of no use. But I am free to confess that I was disappointed; my wife commenced using it, and before one bottle was exhausted she experienced a decided relief, she has used about 7 bottles, and her health and strength are restored and her appetite good, and rests well at night. I earnestly recommend it to suffering mankind as a valuable Medicine. You are at liberty to publish this. Respectfully yours, SAMUEL STARR.

CONSTIPATION, Indigestion, Nervousness, Nausea, and Sickening during Pregnancy, and under all circumstances, on land and at sea, sea-sickness, heartburn, flatulency, distension, or morbidly affected bilious and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, debility, paralysis depression of spirits, &c., &c. effectually and permanently removed by DR. HARRY'S REVULSANT ARABICA GUM, without inconvenience, medicine, or expense, as it saves other more costly remedies. It has the highest approval of Lord Stewart de Brocas the Venerable Arch-Bishop of Exmouth, Captain Parker D. Bingham, R. N.; Captain Andrews, R. N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge; the Rev. Charles Kerr, Windsor, Bucks; and 50,000 other well-known individuals who have sent the discoverers and importers, 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 parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Dr. Barry & Co., 127, New Bond Street, March 31, 1850.—Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I enclose 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 and the enema, and sometimes both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced instant relief. She has never been sick since, but but in the heartburn, and the functions are more regular &c. I authorize the publication of this note if you think it may benefit other sufferers, and strongly recommend it for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns sour 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 enfeebled. Sold in caskets at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 13s. 6d., and 27s. 6d., by JOHN NAYLOR, 152, Granville Street, Agent for Nova Scotia. July 4, 1851.

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

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA:—THE CANADA COMPANY would submit to the serious consideration of parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia whether the Western Section of Canada (formerly the Province of Upper Canada,) does not offer every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, the soil very fertile, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Government and Canada Company. The great success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country, and is also shown by the success of many Natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who have settled in many Townships of the Country;—and the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Lands from the Company, corroborates the success, which has attended settlement in Upper Canada. The Canada Company's Lands are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for Sale Cash down. The plan of 1-6th Cash and Balance in Installments, being done away with. The Rents, payable 1st February each Year, are about the Interest, at six per Cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, no Money is required down; whilst upon the others, according to the nature of the Soil, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will free the Settler from the Calls, until the Second, Third or Fourth year of his Term of Lease. The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course, stopping payments of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money specified in the Lease. The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his Improvements and increased value of the Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he please, refuse to call for the Freehold; the option being completely with the Settler. A Discount, after the rate of Two per Cent., will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year. The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the Settler's Savings Bank Account. Printed Papers containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from every Post Master in Nova Scotia, as likewise from the Rev. E. Evans, Halifax, of whose permission the Company avail themselves to refer inquiring parties to him, as a gentleman long residing in Western Canada, and who, possessing Maps, will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally. Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office, Toronto, C. W., June, 1850. June 18.

LADIES' ELASTIC CHEST EXPANDING STAYS. HERBERT'S ORIGINAL MANUFACTURE. THE very favourable manner in which the CHEST EXPANDING BRACES, manufactured by the undersigned have been received, and the benefits many of them 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, are made in the Dress sit well, with expansion of the Chest and support of the "pine". The attention of Ladies is respectfully invited to the above. M. HERBERT. Halifax Aug 24, 1850.

IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES. M. HERBERT respectfully informs Medical Gentlemen and the public generally, that he manufactures and has gone on and—IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES, according to the construction of T. P. Teale, Esq., F. L. S., Surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary, and which are so highly spoken of in the Medical Gazette, February 1850. For the information of those who cannot refer to the above work, it may be stated, that these Trusses consist of "an elastic steel girde, a pad of varying form, according to kind of hernia, and a spiral spring acting directly on the pad; elements which combined in various trusses known to us, are here combined in the construction of one." The mode of attachment between the spiral and the pad renders any other fastening unnecessary. An uniform pressure throughout the whole extent of the pad is thus obtained; and the spiral, acting as a universal joint, allows the girde to adapt itself to the varying movements of the body without disturbing the pad. A full description of these invaluable Trusses cannot be given in an advertisement; but it may be stated that they have been shown to several of the most distinguished Medical Practitioners of this City, who have expressed their unqualified approval of them. For sale at low prices at M. Herbert's Establishment No. 5 Argyle Street. A liberal discount made to Wholesale purchasers. Oct. 25, 1850.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. THE Subscribers have received by the W. S. Hamilton, Broadbent from Liverpool, and Mr. Mac from Glasgow, their Fall Supplies of HARDWARE & CUTLERY. Also—CORRAGE, 7 inch to 6 inch Batline, Bolt Rope, MANILLA CORRAGE, Spunners, Houseline, Marline, Hamstring, Great Tar, Stanchion Tar, Oats, WINDOW GLASS, 8 all Glass, &c.; GUNPOWDER, &c., &c. For sale on reasonable terms. Oct. 18. Sm. BLACK & BROTHERS.

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. "The Castle" from London, and "The Mac" from Glasgow, the Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of Perfumery, Medicines, Parfums, Essences, &c., of the best quality, and at low rates. Also an ample supply of very superior Medicines: COD-LIVER OIL, wholesale or retail. ROBERT G. FRASER. Use 28.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER. THE above named excellent periodical, published semi-monthly, is one of the cheapest and most useful publications issued in America—and contains matter highly interesting and profitable to persons in every class of society. Price One Dollar per annum, in advance, delivered in Halifax—and may be had of BERNONET & BROWN, Hardware Dealers, Basin Row. March 8. 4w.

Selling off at Reduced Prices, No. GRANVILLE STREET. MISS SMITH announces that she will for a few weeks sell off at greatly reduced prices her stock of Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables, in great variety, Bone Paper, &c. &c. Bargains may be had.—Terms Cash. March 8.

FIGS, PRUNES, & DATES. FOR sale by W. M. HARRINGTON.—Drums, half and quarter Drums, Turkey Figs, Fancy Boxes Imperial Peaches, fresh Dates in Mats. Also—Jordan ALMONDS, Soft Shelled Do., Hickory, Pecan and WALNUTS, PINEAPPLES, PRESERVED GINGER, CITRUS, Lemon Peel, &c.; all of the best importations. Feb. 22. ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medicine for the cure of Erysipelas, and Eruptions of the Skin, which has not only immediately relieved all who have used it, but effectually cured them.

It may be procured from any of the following Agents: John Naylor, Esq., Halifax. Andrew Henderson Esq., Annapolis.

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

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Erysipelas, or the Salt Rheum, as the Doctors call it, for several years. My hands were frequently in a dangerous state, and I could make no use of them.

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

This is to certify that my wife was attacked with Erysipelas in the face. I applied Mrs. BARTHAUX'S MEDICINE, and the first application stopped it, and she was cured in a few days.

WILLIAM GORDON. Witness before me, Thomas G. W. Shelton, Esq. May 16, 1850.

Wilmot, May 15, 1850.

This is to certify that my son was severely afflicted with Erysipelas in his leg, last summer, so badly that he scarcely slept for five successive nights.

WILLIAM MCKEAN. Witness before me, Wesleyan & Atholton, 2500 St. St. March 5, 1851.

Star Life Insurance Company.

NOVA SCOTIA and other Residents of this Province, who contemplate insuring their Lives for the benefit of those depending on them, or lives of others indebted to them, are requested to take notice, that the next division of profits in the above Institution will be made at their Office 44, Newgate Street, London, at the close of the year 1851.

HALIFAX, 25th Feb., 1851. Wm. Hill June 1, Ath. 12 mos.

JOHN HAYS, MELODIAN MANUFACTURER.

Has removed to 125, Barrington Street, a few doors South of St. Paul's Church, HALIFAX, N. S.

A VARIETY of Music Books, Music Paper, and Musical Instruments, kept constantly on hand.

LONDON PAINTS.

700 KEGS Best London White Lead, Black, Yellow, Green and other PAINTS, 5 casks PUTTY, 20 barrels Linseed Oil, 30 casks Raw & Boiled Lard Oil, 40 casks

REFINED LARD OIL, in CANS.

A FEW Gallons each of the above, a superior article for Machinery or turning, can be had at the Italian Warehouse, Beauford Row. W. M. HARRINGTON. Feb. 22.

FANCY SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his present extensive stock of FANCY SOAP & PERFUMERY, at very reduced prices. ROBT. G. FRASER. Jan. 21.

BOARDING.

MRS. MADDISON, can comfortably accommodate three or four Permanent Boarders, No. 12, Jacob Street. WILLIAM LANGLEY, No. 12, Jacob Street. April 9.

For Pleasure and Comfort in Bavinging, Use RING'S VERBENA CREAM.

A SUPPLY of which much admired Compound has been received at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street, Feb. 22.

WASHING FLUID.

THE North American Electric WASHING FLUID, in quart bottles, can be had at the lowest retail prices at the store of the Subscriber. OSGILL of the above, serves for a large washing, which is done by much less labour, in one fifth the time required by other materials. W. M. HARRINGTON. Feb. 22.

MOLASSES, BREAD, BEEF, & C.

The Subscriber offers for Sale: 134 PINS. 12 barrels } Choice Clayed MOLASSES. Suitable for retailing. Ex Mattland from Matanzas, in bond or duty paid. 2 1/2 tbs. prime } CANADA BEEF, 20 tbs. prime Mess } 100 tbs. PHOT } BREAD, fresh baked. 10 tbs. NAVY } 200 Four Bushel Bags. GEORGE H. STARR. March 15. Wm. & Ath. 300 St. St.

Provincial Parliament.

(Chiefly from the City Papers.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

On Saturday, Feb. 22, leave was granted to Mr. Munro to introduce a Bill relating to the collection of Light Duty at the port of Sydney; to Mr. Mott for the extension of the Great Western Shore Road in the County of Halifax; to Mr. Fulton to present two Petitions relating to the Township Representation of Cumberland, and asking the division of that county.

The Hon. G. R. Young laid on the table a proposition by Messrs F. & H. Giborne to build certain lines of Electric Telegraph.

Mr. Frazer, from the Committee upon Public Accounts, gave in a Report, from which it appears that £66,559 10s 1d have been collected on dutiable articles imported into the Province. From an appended statement of the probable assets or debts, it was thought, that, after meeting all expenses of the government, £20,979 14s. 8d would remain for general purposes. Report received and adopted.

The Hon. S. Croftman, Financial Secretary, lately returned from Colchester, took the oath of allegiance and resumed his seat.

So far only have appeared in the Press the Notes of the Reporters, save the lengthy discussion on the Executive Council, which still rolls its slow length along.

The Elective Franchise question has given rise to considerable discussion, but great diversity of opinion distinguished members. Mr. Frazer's amendment, giving all persons over 21 years of age who had resided in the Province title to vote, passed by the casting vote of the Chairman, Mr. Thorne.

The Railway Charter Bill is made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

The Telegraph Bill has had its final reading in the Lower Branch—it may not perhaps meet with so cordial a reception in the Upper, but we can hardly anticipate resistance to the will of a very large majority of the Representatives of the people. The Revenue has also undergone its usual revision—and with no material alteration; the most important is the removing the duty on Canada Flour, imported by way of the United States, a boon to the Western section of the Province.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Committee on the Post Office reported yesterday, and the Chairman, the Hon. Attorney General, laid a bill upon the table in conformity thereto. The following are among some of its more important provisions.

That all the rights and powers for establishing Posts and conveying letters heretofore enjoyed by the Imperial Authorities are by this act vested in the local Government.

That the Governor in Council may establish, alter, discontinue or extend lines of Post Communication and Post Offices, and appoint or remove all persons connected with the Department from the Post Master General down to the humblest subordinate.

That the postage on letters, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall be a uniform rate of three pence to all parts of the Province, and a proportional increase on letters of a greater weight.

That all the postage collected within the Province, except the British Packet postage, shall belong exclusively to the Province.

That the Franchise privilege shall be abolished. That Provincial Stamps, for the prepayment of postage, shall be issued and sold under orders of the Governor in Council.

That all Newspapers published in the Province shall pass through the Post Office FREE OF CHARGE to all parts of our own Country, to the United Kingdom and to the neighbouring Provinces.

That the Postage on Books and Pamphlets shall be two pence per ounce up to six ounces, when the charge will be increased to three pence.

That the Packet Postage for letters shall be a shilling sterling—ten pence of which shall belong to the English Post Office, and the remainder to our own Department.

That the rate for transporting British Mails, by express, through the Province, shall be paid as may be agreed between the several Provincial Governments.

That the Post Master may establish additional Way Offices, and extend Postal accommodation to any place if indemnified against loss.

That persons, other than those employed in the Post Office, carrying and delivering Letters, will be subject to a penalty of Twenty shillings for every Letter—except when sent to be mailed, by Special Messenger, by Sea in a private vessel, or when accompanying Goods or Merchandise.

That the Salaries shall be respectively: Post Master General £600. First Clerk 157. 10. Second " 125. Third " 125. Fourth " 125. Messenger at Halifax 75.

That the Deputy Post Masters throughout the Country shall, until the last day of the next session, receive 20 per cent upon the amount of postage collected by them, and also the amounts now agreed to be paid them for extra labour and night work.

That forty shillings a year shall be allowed every Way Office Keeper, after the act goes into operation, when the local charge of two pence on each letter will be discontinued. That the act will go into operation whenever His Excellency in Council, by Proclamation in the Royal Gazette shall make such order.—Chronicle of Thursday.

A Liberal Offer.

The following generous proposals have been submitted to Roman Catholics in the United States. Has any bishop or priest responded? Will any one respond—there, or in these lands? We trust not.

TO ALL ROMAN CATHOLICS.

1. One hundred dollars reward, to any Roman Catholic who will fine in the New Testament, a single instance of private auricular confession to either priest or apostle.

2. Two hundred dollars reward, to any Roman Catholic who will point out a single passage in the Scriptures, which states that the Bishops of Rome, either as the successors of St. Peter or in any other character, were to be in their succession the heads of the Universal Church.

3. Three hundred dollars to any Roman Catholic who will prove from the Scriptures, that use of images was recommended either by Christ or his apostles.

4. Four hundred dollars reward, to any Roman Catholic who will discover in the Scriptures, a single instance of an apostle or Christian offering up a prayer to God through Christ, to be delivered from eternal flames, by the merits and intercession of a Saint. See R. Missal, p. 527.

5. One thousand dollars reward, to any Roman Catholic who will furnish a single text of Scripture, in which Christ or his apostles, or the evangelists, called the Virgin Mary, "the Queen of Heaven," "the Empress of the Universe," "the Mediatrix between God and Man," or in which the apostles prayed, or directed the Church to pray to her at all.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED.

Rev. J. Armstrong (60s.). Mr. Wm. Borden, Jr., Cornwallis (10s.). Mr. R. A. B. McLellan, Londonderry (10s.).

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Parrishore: J. A. The mistake arose from giving the wrong name. We shall send to Economy by the right name. We hope the papers sent have been duly received.

We have received an article on "The Electric Telegraph," signed "A Subscriber;" we remind the writer, that we insert no article, unless the name of the writer is given to us in confidence, not for publication, but as far as possible to guard ourselves against imposition.

A few extra numbers of The Wesleyan are for sale at the WESLEYAN OFFICE.

From the Boston Chronicle.

Consumption prevails as matters are, and picks off the best and prettiest of us, in our prime. In this state of things we must do the best we can, piece and patch up the web of life, with journeys, voyages, and medicines. Of all the medicines we know of, Dr. Wistar's "BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY" is what we first recommend. We have in our office a living proof of its efficacy, who, but for it, would have been beneath the sod long ago.

TO FAMILIES.

From the great usefulness of this medicine the proprietor would respectfully recommend it as a general FAMILY MEDICINE, and advise every family to keep it constantly by them, as it will not only be found much superior to the Cough Mixtures in common use, but likewise much more safe for either children or adults.

It not only emanates from a regular physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary I shall simply endeavour to give a brief statement of its usefulness, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish proofs of its virtues, as will satisfy the most incredulous, that consumption may be cured by "CANIE CUR-ED," if this medicine be resorted to in time.

Be careful and get the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. None genuine, unless signed by I. TUTTS. Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

For Sale wholesale and retail, at the Drug Store of MORTON & CO., and JOHN NAYLOR.

TO AGENTS.

We are much in want of money, having to make remittances for Paper, beside meeting the constant weekly expenses of the office. Our Agents in New Brunswick and elsewhere will oblige by collecting and forwarding fees without delay. If by mail, please send as large sums, at one time, as possible. Postage on 10s., or 20s., is a heavy tax on the Paper.

Marriages.

At Half Island Cove, Guysboro County, by Rev. R. Smith, on the 11th day of January, Mr JOHN DORR, to Miss ESTHER SMITH, of Sand Cove.

At Crow Harb, by the same, on the 11th day of January, Mr GEORGE MYERS, to Miss SARAH DORR, both of the above named place.

At New Harbour, by the same, on January 20th, Mr THOMAS G. PRESS, of Spry Harbour, to Miss ELIZABETH DAVISON, of Goddies Harbour.

On River Side, by the same February 13th, Mr C. F. MOGAY, of Manchester, to Miss SARAH M. ROSS, eldest daughter of Mr. John Ross, River Side.

At Cornwallis, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. R. Noyes, Mr WILLIAM PARKER, widower, to Miss ANNE FRASER, widow, both of that place.

Deaths.

At Charlottetown, P. E. I. on Sunday morning, the 20th instant, at the advanced age of 89 years and ten months, Mrs MARGARET DESBRISAY, Relict of the late Reverend Theophilus Desbrisay, formerly Rector of this Parish for nearly fifty years. The deceased was the eldest daughter of the late Chief Justice Stewart, who came to this Island at the early period of 1776, she being then in her fifteenth year.

At Tryon River, P. E. I., on the 16th January, Mr JOHN CLARK, aged 78 years, 87 of which he had been a steady and consistent member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society in that place, adorning his profession by a life of piety and devotedness to God, and terminating his earthly career in the faith he had espoused.

On the 2nd inst, at Maccan, in the full triumph of faith, PHOENIX ANN, wife of Henry Harrison, Esq., and daughter of Mr Isaac Chipman, of Annapolis, in the 49th year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband and six small children to mourn their irreparable loss.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED.

FRIDAY, March 7th.—Schrs Ariel, Pierce, Shelburne; Midway, Balcomb, Eastward.

SATURDAY, 8th.—Bridg Ranger, Paynter, Cienfuegos, 20 days.—G. R. Frith & Co.

SUNDAY, 9th.—R. M. steamship Falcon, Corbin, St. John's, N.F., 3 1/2 days; to S. Cunard & Co.

MONDAY, 10th.—R. M. steamship Osprey, Hunter, Bermuda, 4 days; to S. Cunard & Co; brig Mattland, Nam, 10 days, 20 days, to G. H. Starr.

TUESDAY, 11th.—brig Brooklyn, Mitchell, Matanzas, 16 days; to Creighton & Grassie; brig Inlet, Evans, Matanzas; 25 days; to G. & A. Mitchell—experienced very heavy weather.

WEDNESDAY, 12th.—Brigs Contest, Griffin, Cienfuegos, 26 days; to J. A. Moren; brig Matt, Cienfuegos, 27 days; to N. L. & J. T. West; schrs Emerald, Knowles, Barrington, 18 hours; Visitor, Whitman, Canso.

THURSDAY, 13th.—Ship Infanta, Purdy, Liverpool, G. B., 68 days, bound to New York—has 246 passengers—put in here short of provisions, water, sails, and wanting some men; brig Commodore, Hall, Newfoundland, 21 days to Oxley & Co.—has been among the ice for 15 days—lost jib-boom, &c. on Thursday last; brig Mortimer, from Port Medway; schrs Stranger, O'Brien, Boston, 4 days; to J. Essex & Co.

CLEARED.

March 6th.—brig Undoras, West, B. W. Indies—T. G. Kinnear & Co; schrs Expert, Day, Philadelphia—Jas A. Moren, R. Noble & Sons.

March 7th.—brig Kingston, Wyman, Kingston, Jamaica; and others; brig Acadia, Lockhart, New York—Fairbanks & Allison; schrs Adonia, Carl, Boston—C. D. Hunter; Mayflower, Richards, Boston—do.

March 8th.—brig Belle, Laybold, Boston—B. War & Co; Cleaver, Fuller, Boston—Salter & Twining; brig Mita, Cleaver, Jamaica—N. L. and J. T. West; schrs Margaret, Quillman, Boston—J. & M. Tobin; Triumph, Crowell, West Indies—Fairbanks & Allison; Blysses, Rongtel, Philadelphia—John Tobin; Hebe, Wilson, Poole, N. B.

March 10th.—brigs Victoria, Frith, Kingston, Jamaica; Pryor & Sons; Fanny, Banks, Kingston, Jamaica; Whitman; schrs Resident, Young, Philadelphia—Fairbanks & Allison.

MEMORANDA.

Demerara, Jan 23rd.—arr'd brig Icarus, Pondick, Halifax, 20 days; 2 cargoes from Newfoundland in market—prices cod \$3 3/4; mackarel \$8 1/2; lumber \$11. Mayaguez, 12th.—arr'd brig Rob Roy, Callahan, from Halifax; sold cod at \$3, scale \$2 3/4, mkl \$6 1/4, hgs \$4 1/4; brig Brothers, hence, arrived and stored cargo.

Trinidad, 23th.—arr'd brig Otter, Wallace, from Halifax. St. John, P.R., Feb 11th.—arr'd brig Veloc'ity, Anderson, from Halifax, and sailed 13th for St. Jago and a market; 18th—Victoria, Doat, do.

St. John, N.F., Feb 15th.—s/d schrs Blotter, Gray, for Boston; 24th.—schrs Thomas, for do; 21st.—arr'd brig Lady Maxwell, Halifax, 5 days. Yarmouth, March 3rd.—arr'd, James Wellington, St. Thomas—left brig Independent, Charlotte waiting freight; arr'd Princess, Cann, 12 days from St. John, N.B., bound to Glasgow—put in with loss of sails, and crew refusing to do duty. March 1st.—cl'd Speed, Eyerson, Demerara; Harp, Cann, Barbadoes. Boston, March 7th.—The brig Halifax sails 5th inst. for St. John's, N.F., calling at Halifax. New York, March 8th.—l'd, Elizabeth, Whitman, for Halifax.

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