

THE WESLEYAN.

NEW SERIES.] A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, &c. &c. [Vol. 1. No. 37.] HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1850.

OF INTEREST TO ALL. The Great Pain Killer.

medicine has been discovered that is adapted to use internally as drops to be used yet perform such wonders when applied externally as a wash, or bath, by friction.

PRICE from twelve to fifty cents per bottle, according to the size, will enable all to see it, a doubt, begin with a bottle, and that will remove your doubts, and make you buy and use and send it to your friends more than a hundred times would. Who will fail to try it and save and suffering for a YORK SHILLING.

THE "PAIN KILLER" may be used with a success that will astonish the beholder, in such cases as following—Cholera, Malaria, Distressing Nerves, Pain in the Side and Stomach, Coughs, and Bruises, Cholera Infantum, Breast-aches, Pain on Man or Beast, Children Teething, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Quinsy, Chills, and Swelled Feet, Spasms, Burns, Broken Breasts, Measles, Cramps, Scratches, or Torn Flesh, Bites or Stings.

ERTIFICATES to fill a volume might be published, showing the wonderful effects of "Mrs. V's Pain Killer," but they are too common, used for articles of no merit; and the One Shilling bottle will do more than a thousand anonymous certificates to convince the user.

Sold wholesale for the Proprietors in Nova Scotia at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Halifax.

MARRIAGES.

A. Walton, Hants Co., on the 24th ult., by the Rev. William McCarty, Mr. Mark Rathburn, of Jerico, N. B., to Miss Mary Jane Goddard, of St. George's Church, Toronto, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. S. Lett, L. L. D., Jannet Hogg-Thompson, Esq., Deputy Commissary General, Anna Maria, daughter of Commissary General Pike.

DEATHS.

uddenly, at St. John, N. B., on Sunday evening, 3rd inst., Anne, wife of the Rev. William Hall, Minister of St. Andrew's Church in that city, aged 31 years; leaving an affectionate husband, three children, and a large circle of friends to deplore their loss.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Monday, March 11.—Schr. Jane, Spratt, Sheet Harbour; schr. Three Sisters, Drummond, Fortune Bay, N. E.; Mary Jane, Gallant, Sydney. Tuesday, March 12.—Schr. Rover, Paynter, 25 days from Cienfuegos, to G. B. Fifth & Co.; schr. Greenway, 28 days from Cienfuegos, to G. B. Mitchell & Co.

Wednesday, March 13.—Schr. Antionette, from Trinidad de Cuba; experienced very heavy seas on the 7th and 8th inst.—lost bulwarks, &c.; as in company with the schr. Baskar from Cienfuegos, bound to this port—parted company 5th inst.; left Inquisitive to sail in 8 days—schr. Parriett, Rover, Fortune Bay, N. E.—spoke on Monday, off Whitehead, schr. Mary Ann, Fongue, on Arichat, bound to Boston. Schr. Enterprise, wain, Cape Negro; schr. Emerald, Newal, Burlington.

Thursday, March 14.—Schr. Windsor, Frances, Philadelphia. CLEARED. March 9.—R. M. Steamer Canada, Leing, New York; brig Mary, James, B. W. Indies; schr. Joseph, Cantley, Boston; schr. Mary, Terrel, New York; schr. E. L. Packhurst, Dequesne, St. Pierre; brig Vixen, Lancaster, Boston; schr. Elizabeth, McLeod, Philadelphia.

BY WM. CUNNEBELL. AT HIS OFFICE, NO. 7, CONNORS' MARKET, HALIFAX, N. S.

POETRY.

MARCH.

The stormy March is come at last, With wind and cloud and changing skies, I hear the rushing of the blast That through the snowy valley dies.

The year's departing beauty hides Of wintry storms the sullen threat; But in thy sternest frown abides A look of kindly promise yet.

CHRISTIAN MISCELLANY.

Apostolic Succession.

[The following remarks on the subject of "Apostolic Succession" are selected from the Preface of "Riddle's Manual of Christian Antiquities." The Rev. Mr. Riddle is well known as a CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. We have taken the liberty of italicising, and otherwise emphasising some of the passages. The truthfulness of Mr. Riddle's statements commends itself to the judgment and approval of the intelligent and unprejudiced student of Sacred and Ecclesiastical History.]

"Did they" (the Apostles), "in any way, sanction the doctrine connected with the theory of apostolic succession? If an apostolic succession had been designed from the first, it may reasonably be supposed that the Apostles would have made some pointed allusion to such a provision for the transmission of the faith, and for the peace of the Church, especially in the course of their warnings against false doctrines and divisions. But although such warnings are numerous, they contain no allusion of any such bulwark of security, and centre of Christian unity. St. Paul, in full prospect of the attempts of false teachers, did not charge the Elders of Ephesus to abide by the decisions and dogmas of a Bishop, but he desired them to be true to themselves, and when commended them to God. St. Peter, on the prospect of his death, and with direct allusion to the expected event, when his reference to his 'successor,' or to the Bishop for the time being, would seem to have been almost necessary, contents himself, however, with endeavouring to keep up the remembrance of the truth by composing a written document, and by referring his readers to the ancient prophecies, and to the immediate teaching of the Apostles; in other words, to the Old and New Testaments.

the doctrine; and if the fact be hopelessly obscure, the doctrine is irrecoverably lost.— But can we suppose that the divine Author of our religion has suffered any part of his Gospel to perish? It is, of course, possible that a truly apostolic succession may have existed, although the traces of it have entirely disappeared; but must we not allow men to regard such a loss as contributing to render the whole doctrine and institute extremely doubtful? Should we not weaken the good cause of Episcopacy by insisting upon pretensions which cannot be established, and which may really be fictitious? It is IMPOSSIBLE TO PROVE THE PERSONAL SUCCESSION OF MODERN BISHOPS, IN AN UNBROKEN EPISCOPAL LINE, FROM THE APOSTLES, OR MEN OF THE APOSTOLIC AGE. As a matter of history and fact, apostolic succession, in this acceptance of the term, is an absolute nonentity. Call it a theory, a fiction, a vision, or whatever you choose, you cannot give it a name too shadowy and unsubstantial. It exists, indeed, as an honest prejudice in the minds of many sincere Christians, and so far it is entitled to consideration and respect. But in itself it is an empty sound."

My own, my Native Land.

Extract of an Address of Rev. Mr. Jackson, before B. & F. Bible Society.

As an Anglo-American, I feel peculiar sensations in the situation I this day fill.—England gave me birth: America received me to her heart and hand. England gave me the Gospel of Christ—in England I imbibed the spirit of Christianity; and it is the highest honour in America to endeavour to make known those principles to others.

When I am far from thee, Britannia fair, My heart still turns to thee, my country dear! Thou hadst my friendship's spell— Here love and freedom dwell— And here this heart is full well, And every day is true.

Long may she continue to be—what she has learned from England to be—the uncompromising protector of freedom! It has been said by a statesman, that England and America combined may defy the world; but in this bloodless warfare they may defy all worlds opposed to the holiness and happiness of man. I believe that between no two nations in the world does such a strong and affectionate attachment exist.

A Peaceful Spirit Recommended.

There are, indeed, controversies which never must be allowed to sleep. Never must we cease to put forth what power we have in contending for the firmness of doctrine, which are not matters of speculation, but touch the highest interests of the heart—the interests of eternity; without which, indeed, the value of Christianity is almost gone, and its practical influence is soon perceived to be next to nothing. But when we have done justice to the solid parts, surely, we ought to feel that the more we speak of the

spirit of controversy should not intrude, if it can be prevented; and if it should, that it should be conducted in a manner that may do honour to our spiritual principles. This it is which can still the angry waves, and teach men to feel themselves far more nearly connected by the faith and hope and holiness of the Gospel, than they are separated by varieties of opinion. Let us, then, come to the fountain of light, and submit our hearts to the entrance of God's word, which giveth understanding to the simple, that we may be free from party feeling, and receive with meekness the engrafted word, which is able to save our souls. This is the way in which God will make us put an end to our petty controversies, and advance the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Excellent but not Effective Preachers.

There is much truth in the following eloquent remarks of a gifted pastor in Philadelphia:—

"There are numbers, in every section of the land, who have come forth, with rich literary attainments, from the university and the seminary, and who are adepts in the theory of their profession, and yet, when brought into the field of real service, prove utterly wanting in practical dexterity, and are mere nullities in the Church, because of this defect. They are pious and learned; they possess noble gifts, both natural and acquired; and in the solution of the study they can prepare very excellent and weighty sermons; but they can no more produce them than a poet can recite verses, than the faculty of eloquence can yield the thunderbolts he utters. In the distance and chilling reserve with which their spirits are wrapped up, they are as widely separated from the regards and sympathies of the busy, breathing, living world, as the hermit in his remote cell, or the lone astronomer on his mountain height. They are not working and every-day men; they have not the power of bringing their thoughts and feelings to bear upon others; and the consequence is, that their labours, both in the pulpit, and the more private walks of pastoral life, are unaccepted, uninteresting and feeble. One plain, unlettered preacher, with his warm heart and glowing utterance, his practical habits, and his intuitive perception of human passions and prejudices, will achieve more for the advancement of Zion, than an array of those slow, torpid book-worms, with the starch of the college yet left upon their faces, with their heads of knowledge and souls of ice, their rigid manners, and their slow delivery that hurls like an epistle. It is not by such men that the world is to be reached and shaken. It is not by such men that the crowds of impatient sinners are to be disengaged, in their fatal rejection, or the stumbling host of God's elect awakened to glorious deeds, and led on from victory to victory, until the earth alone shall be the seat of its compassers."—Ministry for the Times. By Rev. G. B. W.

The Wonders of Prayer.

Abraham's servant prays—Rebecca prays—Jacob wrestles and prevails—the angel is conquered and the messenger gloriously armed for his journey. Mary prays—Annex is elevated.—Jordan prays—Achan is discovered. Hannah prays—Saul is bound. David prays—All Israel is united. Asa prays—The victory is confirmed.—Joshua prays—The terrors away.—The Lord and his faithful people are glorified and a gloriose conquest is achieved. In the twenty years, from 1820 to 1840, the Lord's name was glorified in the hearts of His own people, and the Lord's name was glorified in the hearts of His own people, and the Lord's name was glorified in the hearts of His own people.

Elisha prays—Jordan is divided. Elisha prays—a child's soul comes back. The church prays—Peter is delivered by an angel. Paul and Silas prayed and sang praises—the doors of the prison were opened and every man's bands were loosed. Prayer has divided seas, rolled up flowing rivers, made flinty rocks gush into fountains, quenched flames of fire, nuzzled fangs, disarmed vipers and poisons, marshalled the stars against the wicked, stopped the course of the moon, arrested the rapid sun in his great race, burst open iron gates, recalled souls from eternity, conquered the strongest devil-commanded legions of angels down from heaven. Prayer has bridled and chained the raging passions of men, and routed and destroyed vast armies of proud, daring, blaspheming atheists. Prayer has brought one man from the bottom of the sea, and carried another in a chariot of fire to heaven. What has not prayer done!—Ryland.

A Forfeited Life.

I once looked in through the bars of a prison upon a man who was condemned to die. He had murdered his own father. He had been tried for his crime, and condemned to die. The day had been named for his execution. He had been reprieved for a time; but no hope of pardon was held out to him. His life was forfeited—the time of his execution rested with the Governor. He looked up at me and smiled, and appeared to be cheerful and unconcerned. I enquired that he could smile while sentence of death rested upon him. My unconverted reader, a far more dreadful sentence than the one we have just considered rests upon you. He that believeth not is condemned already." Condemned to everlasting death. You hear about with you a forfeited life, or rather a forfeited soul. Is it not strange that one can be cheerful and unconcerned while this sentence of death rests upon him—a sentence which may be executed at any moment?—N. E. Evangelist.

The Way to Hear the Gospel.

The celebrated Rowland Hill was once reminded by an old man that he heard him preach sixty five years before, and well remembered the sermon. "You told us," said the old man, "that once people were very ignorant about the delivery of different gospels; who preached the same gospel?" "I said," "Suppose you were attending to hear a well read, where you expected a legacy to be left you, would you employ the man when it was read in editing the manner in which the lawyer read it? No, you would not; you would be giving all ear to hear if any thing was left to you, and how much it was. That is the way I would advise you to hear the gospel."

Final after many Days.

John Havel preached a sermon on the text, "I have man here not the Lord Jesus Christ, but he is an impostor." When he was about to pronounce the apostrophe, he paused, and asked how he could do it ever an assembly, where were probably four hundred converts, who were converted in the year 1840. The effect was very powerful. The converts took place on the spot. A lady was present, fifteen years old, who had to the advanced age of one hundred and sixteen. He was converted when about one hundred years old, by means of the vivid recollection of a joyful memory, and the incident of a heavenly dream.

Walking with God.

When you are travelling through the wilderness of this world, walk always with God. Nothing in the name of God is to be done without the influence of His Spirit, and with a view to his glory. And let your soul be often towards Him, and let your holy desires; this will help you to see the face of God.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

ASHANTEE—Africa.

(Governor Winniett's Despatch—Concluded.)

Oct. 9th.—At 8 A. M. we reached Karsi; and, after breakfast, prepared for our entry into the capital. Here I was waited on by the King's messengers, who were sent to conduct us into the town.

At noon we proceeded in full preparation for our entry; and at a distance of about a mile from the town, a party of messengers, with gold-handled swords of office, arrived with the King's compliments.

After halting for a short time, we proceeded to the entrance of the first street, and then formed in order of procession. After a brief delay of about twenty minutes, during which a large party of the King's soldiers fired a salute about one hundred yards distant from us, we moved on to the market place, where the King and his Chiefs were seated under their large umbrellas, according to the custom of the country on the reception of strangers of distinction. They, with their numerous Captains and attendants, occupied three sides of a large square, and formed a continuous line of heads, extending about six hundred yards, and about ten yards in depth.

After we had passed along about three fourths of the line, we found the King surrounded by about twenty officers of his household, and a large number of messengers, with their gold-handled swords and canes of office. Several very large umbrellas, some consisting of silk velvet of different colours, shaded him and his suite from the rays of the sun. The King's chair was richly decorated with gold; and the display of golden ornaments about his own person and those of his suite was most magnificent.

The King of Ashantee is about six feet high, stout, and strong built, and appears to be about fifty-two to fifty-six years of age. He is a man of mild and pleasing countenance, and quite free from any of those shades of native ferocity which are so disgusting to the taste and feelings of an European.

We occupied about an hour in moving in procession from under the banyan-tree, where we had rested on entering the town, over a space of about a mile and a half in length, to the end of the line formed for our reception; after which we proceeded to an eligible situation in an open space at some distance from the market-place, and there took our seats, according to the etiquette of the country, to receive the complimentary salute of the King and his Chiefs in return. At 3, 15 P. M. they commenced moving parties, in procession, and occupied the ground before us from five to ten deep, until 6 P. M., a period of two hours and three quarters.

The King was preceded by many of the officers of his household, and his messengers with the gold-handled swords, &c., and other officers of the household followed him: some of his favourites wives also passed in procession.

When the King came opposite me he approached me, and I took him cordially by the hand.

After the King other Chiefs, and a large body of troops, passed in due order, and at 6 P. M. the ceremony closed.

During the whole of the day the greatest excitement prevailed in the town, the population of which was swelled by strangers called in by the King, or detained after the close of the recent Yam-Custom, on account of my visit, from the usual amount of about twenty-five thousand to upwards of eighty thousand.

Immediately after the procession had closed, we repaired to the Wesleyan Mission-house, where we found comfortable arrangements made by the Rev. Mr. Hilliard, the Missionary resident in Kumasi, for convenient quarters during our stay.

Greatly as I had been interested with the manner in which the King received us, the appearance of such a vast number of uncivilized men under such entire control, the new style of building exhibited, and its pretty contrast with the ever fresh and pleasing green of the banyan trees, I was equally interested and excited at the appearance of the Wesleyan Mission-house, a neat cottage, built chiefly with the teak or edoan wood of the country, containing on the second floor, a large hall and two airy bed-rooms, entirely surrounded by a spacious verandah; and, on the first floor, a store-room and a small chapel or preaching-room; in the front, looking into one of the finest and most open streets in the town, is a little garden, planted with orange, lime, bread-fruit, and fig-trees. (The two latter having been recently introduced from the coast,) and behind the house, a spacious court-yard, planted with the sour-sep-tree, and surrounded by rooms consisting of servants' and workmen's apartments, so simply constructed, and yet so spacious, as to afford room, without any inconvenience, for quarters for the whole of the men consisting of the guard of honour.

As I sat down in the airy spacious hall in cool of the evening, after all the toil and excitement of the day, and contemplated this little European establishment, planted in the midst of barbarism, two hundred miles into the interior of Africa, exhibiting to thousands of untutored

Pagans the comforts and conveniences of civilized life and the worship of the true God, I could not but think deeply and feelingly on the great triumph thus achieved by Christianity and civilization.

October 11th, Wednesday.—Felt desirous to enter into business with the King, but found that he was bound to attend to some superstitious observances, which hindered him from gratifying my wish to see me.

October 12th, Thursday.—Sent Her Majesty's presents over to the King, for which he was much pleased; and for which he requested me to return his sincere thanks.

October 14th, Saturday.—At 11 A. M. I went to the palace, attended by the Rev. Messrs. Freeman and Hilliard, to pay a short visit to the King. We found him in one of the court-yards of the palace, attended by the officers of his household, and shaded by some umbrellas; we entered into no business on this occasion; he expressed his delight at seeing an English Governor in his capital, and his gratification at the receipt of the handsome present which Her Majesty had sent him, for which he begged through me, to return to Her Majesty his best thanks. During the interview, he expressed a wish that I could spend forty days with him; and on my observing that I could not possibly make so long a stay, he seemed very anxious that I should delay my departure to the latest hour that I could consistently with my convenience. He seemed deeply interested in my comfort and welfare, and also in that of the gentlemen accompanying me.

October 15th, Sunday.—At 7, 30 A. M. divine service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Hilliard. Our congregation consisted of the troops, many of our hammock-men and servants, and some of the natives of Kumasi. I was pleased with the steady attention observed by the people.

At 2 P. M. messengers came from the King, to inform me that he was preparing to send me a present; and to avoid confusion by the entrance of too many persons on the Mission-premises on the Sabbath, I went out and took my seat under the shade of some banyan trees in the street, near the Mission-house.

Shortly after we had taken our seats, a party of linguists and messengers arrived, with the King's compliments, and with a request that I would, for myself and suite, accept of a most bountiful present of various provisions.

This magnificent present was brought to me by five hundred and fifty men, every one of whom had some share in the work of coasting. These were accompanied by several officers of the King's household and their retinue, amounting to not less than three hundred men; about eight hundred and fifty men were employed in presenting to me this token of the King's good-will.

October 19th, Thursday.—At 3 P. M. I went to the palace attended by Captain Powell and the Rev. Messrs. Freeman and Hilliard, to have an interview with the King, for the transaction of business.

On our arrival we found the King seated in one of the squares of the palace, surrounded by many chiefs and officers of his household. We soon entered into conversation; and I told him that my visit was one of pure friendship, for the purpose of promoting good intelligence between him and her Majesty's Government. On this head I made many remarks, with which he seemed much pleased; and expressed his great satisfaction at the kind feelings manifested by her Majesty in authorizing me to visit, and in sending him so valuable a present as that which had been delivered to him. Another subject which occupied us for some little time was, the best means of communication between his and my Governments; and I embraced the opportunity of thanking him for the kind protection which he had afforded the Christian Missionaries who had visited his country, and also of expressing my hopes that he would still continue to do so. The interview lasted about an hour.

October 20th, Friday.—At 3 P. M. the King paid me a visit at his Missionary-house, attended by the officers of his household, and many of his children. He stopped with us about an hour, during which time we sat in the front verandah of the house, and conversed in a very unrestrained manner. During this unrestrained conversation, the King inquired how many Queens had at different periods occupied the British throne; the age of Her present Majesty; and whether the Prince of Wales was the heir to the Crown.

When the King took his departure, he seemed greatly pleased with his visit.

October 21st, Saturday.—At 4 P. M. the King came into the street in which the Mission-house is situated, and took his seat on the opposite side of the street, immediately before the house, to drink palm-wine. He was, as usual, attended by many of the officers and people of his household.

When I was informed that this act on the part of the King was a kind token of respect to me, I went down and sat near him, and ordered the hand to play a few tunes, by way of returning the compliment. He came to the street in the beautiful little phaeton presented to him by the Wesleyan Missionary Society in 1841; and

I was pleased to observe, from the excellent condition of the phaeton, the great care which he has taken of so valuable and appropriate a present.

During this singular visit on the part of the King, the street was occupied by from five to six thousand of his people; and though this number of persons in a street of no great length, may appear large, yet there was plenty of room for them, for the street must be nearly two hundred yards in width.

October 22d, Sunday.—Attended divine service in the morning at seven.

At eight the King sent us an invitation to dine with him in the afternoon; but thinking that such a step on our part would lead to much confusion on the Sabbath-day, and produce a bad effect on the minds of the people, we declined the invitation, explaining our reasons for so doing.

October 24th, Tuesday.—At 8 P. M. the King sent messengers to the Mission-house, to acquaint me that he had returned to town, and to request that we would go down to the palace, and spend an hour with him: to this I readily consented, and was much gratified, on my arrival at the palace, to find him almost alone, and quite disposed for friendly conversation. Osei Kujoi, the heir apparent to the throne, and three or four of the King's principal linguists, were the only persons present.

We immediately entered into conversation; and, after briefly adverting to the kindly feelings of Her Majesty's Government towards him, I embraced the favourable opportunity thus offered for speaking to him on the subject of human sacrifices. I told him of the anxious desire on the part of Her Majesty, that these sanguinary rites should be abolished, and begged his serious attention to a question so important to the cause of humanity.

In answer to these remarks, he inquired whether I had seen any instance of human sacrifice taking place since I had entered his dominions. I certainly had not seen or heard of any, and therefore expressed myself to that effect; and he then observed, that although human sacrifices were the custom of his forefathers, he was reducing their number and extent in his kingdom, and that the wishes of Her Majesty should not be forgotten. He then adverted to the refugee Assins, who took shelter under the British flag in 1826, and observed, that as permanent peace was now established and confirmed by my coming up to pay him so friendly a visit, he hoped I would allow some of the Assins to come up to Kumasi, and visit him; and that, should any of them wish to return and settle under his government, I would consent to their doing so. Matters relative to the Wesleyan Mission in Kumasi were then referred to, and I was much gratified to find how completely the Mission had secured his confidence and esteem.

After conversing with the King for nearly an hour, we returned to the Mission-house, greatly delighted with all the pleasing circumstances of the day.

October 26th, Thursday.—At 7 A. M. we visited the King, to take our leave of him previous to our departure. On our arrival at the palace, we found the King ready to receive us at this early hour.

The interview was quite private, and that of Tuesday evening; and the same persons were also in attendance on him. I again adverted to human sacrifices, and expressed my satisfaction at the remarks he had made on the subject during our last interview. He then observed, that the number of human sacrifices made in Kumasi had thus been made to spoil his name. He wished me to understand that human sacrifices were not so numerous in Kumasi as they had been represented, and expressed a hope that mere reports relative to such a subject, flying about the country, would not be listened to; and he then observed, "I remember that, when I was a little boy, I heard that the English came to the coast of Africa with their ships, for cargoes of slaves, for the purpose of taking them to their own country and eating them; but I have long since known that the report was false; and so it will be proved in reference to many reports which have gone forth against me." I answered that I believed him; and that I hoped he would not forget that, in every life that he saved from sacrifice, he would be considered as conferring a favour upon the Queen of England and the British nation.

After conversing with him thus in the most unrestrained manner for about half an hour, we took our leave of him by shaking him cordially by the hand, and then returned to the Mission-house.

At 8 A. M. we took breakfast, and at 9 30 A. M. started for Cape-Coast. Some of the officers of the King's household conducted us from the Mission-house to the extreme end of the street leading to Cape-Coast, preceded by a large body of native soldiers firing a salute as they advanced. As we passed the palace, the King was seated under a large umbrella, on the flat roof of the old stone house built in the time of Osei Tutu Yamma, and under the direction of Dupuis, to see us pass, and bid me a last farewell; and Osei sat Kijoo was at the palace for the same purpose.

When we reached the extreme end of the

street, the native soldiers drew up on one side, and gave us a parting recognition, and we then proceeded on our journey.

From the records, your Lordship will I am sure, perceive that the reception given me by the King of Ashanti, and the nature of my intercourse with him during my stay in his capital, were of the most gratifying description, and that his conduct from first to last, tended to show his strong desire to honour me as the representative of Her Majesty, and to cultivate the friendship of Her Majesty's Government.

When assured of my intention to visit him, he sent orders for the clearing of the way from Kumasi to Proh, a distance of about one hundred miles, that I might travel with the greater ease; and although the Chiefs resident on or near the path were all in Kumasi, as I advanced along the road, I was saluted by a party of men bearing muskets, at the entrance of almost every village on the path; and on our departure from Kumasi, one of the members of his family, attended by a small party of men, was sent to accompany me, not only to the Proh, the boundary of the Ashanti dominions, but quite down to the castle.

The Chiefs were also very attentive and respectful in all their conduct towards me; there was scarcely a day during my stay in Kumasi that I did not receive from some of them presents of sheep, fowls, eggs, yams, or plantains. I mention these little circumstances because I consider them strong indications of the good state of public feeling towards me as Her Majesty's representative.

I think your Lordship will be pleased with the King's remarks in reference to human sacrifices; surely there are the strongest reasons to hope, that with his conviction that on this subject especially the eyes of Her Majesty's Government are steadily fixed upon him, his influence will be brought favourably to bear upon the present suppression and final abolition of this sanguinary custom.

COTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

(From the London Watchman.)

The Character and Operations of the Modern Missionary Societies.—Concluded.

We regard with the deepest interest the operations of those Societies which have for their object the conversion of the Jews. Whatever difference of opinion may exist among Christians regarding their restoration to political importance, all must be of one mind as to the duty of making known to them the Gospel—that through our mercy they may obtain mercy. The Jewish Intelligence of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews we have always read—and in predecessor, the Jewish Expositor, was the delight of our boyish days, in our early studies of Hebrew. This Society was established in 1808, and has awakened the attention of Christians in all parts of the world to the Scriptural duty of preaching to the Jews. Similar societies have been formed on the continent of Europe and America, some of which, especially those of Berlin and Posen, have been zealous and efficient in the work. Throughout all Germany, individuals have been raised up to care for, and administer to, the wants of Israelites who are seeking the truth. This Society has also translated the New Testament into Hebrew and Jewish, and published a German edition in Rabbinic characters, so that the Jews can now read the Gospel in languages which they understand. The January number of the Jewish Intelligence opens with a letter from Dr. Gosav, the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, dated Cairo, where the good Bishop afterwards suffered a dangerous illness. The oppressed state of the Jews in Kurdistan under the Turkish Government is well described by Mr. SHERNSCHU. The Jews in Austria are next noticed; then the Jews in France. The number is further enriched by Missionary intelligence from Jerusalem, from Cairo, from Rome, from Warsaw, and other parts of Poland, from Prussia, Russia, Holland, Turkey, Persia, and England.

The BRITISH SOCIETY for the propagation of the gospel among the Jews is of recent establishment. It is chiefly supported by the contributions of Christians who do not conform to the Anglican Episcopal Church. The Jews of London, and of other large towns in England,—of Germany, Spain, and Barbary,—have had the benefit of its evangelical labours.

The ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND and the FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND have distinguished themselves by their zealous endeavours for the conversion of the Jews; but their interesting operations have been much disturbed, and to a great extent suspended by the wars in Hungary, and the revolutionary state of Europe. It is a pleasing sign of the times that so much has been attempted in behalf of the Jews; it is encouraging to know that these exertions have not been in vain; but

that more Jews have embraced the profession of Christianity, within the last few years, than any one century since the age of the Apostles. The Scottish Missions of both Churches are extensive in the colonies, but their most valuable work is in India. Dr. DUFF has returned here from Calcutta, and is understood to be on his way to this country, having concerted with the authorities for the instruction of the natives of our newly acquired possessions in the East. The Rev. Dr. WILSON, of Bombay, has long been engaged in his Missionary labours, and those in literature, science, and antiquities, which his comprehensive and energetic mind has rendered peculiarly fitted. He has recently published a treatise on the aboriginal inhabitants of India, which he has enumerated, at least, two hundred and little known, resident in or near the coast of Bombay. Amongst these several nations are—

The WARJAS were first met with in 1831. They were found in great numbers in the Portuguese settlement of Damão, and in the solitary places adjoining their habitations. Their bodies are smeared with oil of castor, and their appearance is wild and repulsive; they are ignorant of the alphabet, and have no connection with the Brahmans, or any of the Hindu religions. They are never permanent, and they have no abiding place or trace of a home; they are found in the jungles as lancers, caprices, or necessities. When they need what they cannot procure in their own woods, they cut a few bamboos, bring them to the coast, and purchase with the price all that they require. WAGHIA, the lord of tigers, is the deity they recognize or worship. He is represented by a stone smeared with red lead and ghee, and offerings of chickens and broken coconuts are made to him. They have scarcely any intellect, and are not without cunning, but seem not unwilling to learn.

The KATODIS are principally found in the Konkan. They have no settlements, but live as outcasts, near the villages, and do almost any thing, excepting the work of the monkey, which they believe to be the work of the devil. They are the most commonest of their dainties. They are and improvident as they are rude and ignorant. They are nearly all drunkards, and when they are seized by the fever, they are said to be given to robbery and murder. The reputation of their magical powers is amongst the native population. Like the other tribes, they know nothing of a future state, and have nothing deserving the name of religion. The deities of both are spirits of evil.

The NAGAKADEAS are chiefly found in the Konkan. They are a source of much terror to all around them, and are very cruel, and are very much to be feared, or shot, wherever they can be found. They worship, like the Warjasis, the god, in addition, a female deity, who is said to be the goddess of the earth, and is represented by a stone, or the rent, or eldest son, is the priest of the tribe. Unlimited polygamy is indulged in, and education whatever, and are uneducated.

The KOLI, or KULI, tribes consist of twenty and thirty castes; there are above ten thousand of them dwelling in the Konkan. They are some steps above the aborigines in civilization. Their religious opinions are a mixture of Hinduism, and they discriminate in their spiritual, as well as in their bodily food. They are a very turbulent race, much addicted to robbery and murder.

One of the most successful Missions in the world is that of the German Missionaries on the coast of Malabar. It was established fourteen years ago, and has now twenty-four principal stations, and twenty-four secondary stations, where the Lord is greatly glorified in their work of preaching the Gospel to the people. Upwards of eight hundred, (£1,500) have been received to the funds of the Mission by the Government in the south and west of India.

But the most perfect specimen of a Christian Church is presented by the Unitarian community called MORAVIANS. They were first formed about sixty years before the wreck of the Bohemian Empire, and had escaped into Moravia after the death of John Huss. Their Missions in the West Indies were begun in 1722, in Greenland in 1734, in North America in 1734, in Surinam in 1736, in South Africa in 1736. Their Missions in the East, the Harmony, has completed its annual voyage to the coasts of Africa for the labourers in those

street, the native soldiers drew up on one side, and gave us a parting recognition, and we then proceeded on our journey.

From the records, your Lordship will, I am sure, perceive that the reception given me by the King of Ashanti, and the nature of my intercourse with him during my stay in his capital, were of the most gratifying description, and that his conduct from first to last, tended to show his strong desire to honour me as the representative of Her Majesty, and to cultivate the friendship of Her Majesty's Government.

When assured of my intention to visit him, he sent orders for the clearing of the way from Kumasi to Proh, a distance of about one hundred miles, that I might travel with the greater ease; and although the Chiefs resident on or near the path were all in Kumasi, as I advanced along the road, I was saluted by a party of men firing muskets, at the entrance of almost every village on the path; and on our departure from Kumasi, one of the members of his family, attended by a small party of men, was sent to accompany me, not only to the Proh, the boundary of the Ashanti dominions, but quite down to the castle.

The Chiefs were also very attentive and respectful in all their conduct towards me; there was scarcely a day during my stay in Kumasi that I did not receive from some of them presents of sheep, fowls, eggs, yams, or plantains. I mention these little circumstances because I consider them strong indications of the good state of public feeling towards me as Her Majesty's representative.

I think your Lordship will be pleased with the King's remarks in reference to human sacrifices; surely there are the strongest reasons to hope, that with his conviction that on this subject especially the eyes of Her Majesty's Government are steadily fixed upon him, his influence will be brought favourably to bear upon the present suppression and final abolition of this sanguinary custom.

COTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

(From the London Watchman.)

The Character and Operations of the Modern Missionary Societies.—Concluded

We regard with the deepest interest the operations of those Societies which have for their object the conversion of the Jews. Whatever difference of opinion may exist among Christians regarding their restoration to political importance, all must be of one mind as to the duty of making known to them the Gospel—"that through our mercy they also may obtain mercy." The Jewish Intelligence of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews we have always read—and in predecessor, the Jewish Expositor, was the delight of our boyish days, in our early studies of Hebrew. This Society was established in 1808, and has awakened the attention of Christians in all parts of the world to the Scriptural duty of preaching to the Jews. Similar societies have been formed on the continent of Europe and America, some of which, especially those of Berlin and Posen, have been zealous and efficient in the work. Throughout all Germany, individuals have been raised up to care for, and administer to, the wants of Israelites who are seeking the truth. This Society has also translated the New Testament into Hebrew and Jewish, and published a German edition in Rabbinic characters, so that the Jews can now read the Gospel in languages which they understand. The January number of the Jewish Intelligence opens with a letter from Dr. Goussier, the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, dated Cairo, where the good Bishop afterwards suffered a dangerous illness. The oppressed state of the Jews in Kurdistan under the Turkish Government is well described by Mr. SERNICUS. The Jews in Austria are next noticed; then the Jews in France. The number is further enriched by Missionary intelligence from Jerusalem, from Cairo, from Rome, from Warsaw, and other parts of Poland, from Prussia, Russia, Holland, Turkey, Persia, and England.

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that more Jews have embraced the profession of Christianity, within the last few years, than in any one century since the age of the Apostles.

The Scottish Missions of both Churches are very extensive in the colonies, but their most remarkable work is in India. Dr. DUFF has visited Lahore from Calcutta, and is understood to be on his way to this country, having concerted a plan with the authorities for the instruction of the inhabitants of our newly acquired possessions in the Punjab. The Rev. Dr. WILSON, of Bombay, is pursuing his Missionary labours, and those researches into literature, science, and antiquities, for which his comprehensive and energetic mind is so admirably fitted. He has recently published a curious treatise on the aboriginal inhabitants of India, in which he has enumerated, at least, twenty savage races but little known, resident in or near the island of Bombay. Amongst these several are interesting:—

The WAKATAS were first met with in the year 1534. They were found in great numbers round the Portuguese settlement of Damaun, and in the solitary places adjoining. Their hair is black and lank; their bodies are smeared with oil and perfumes; their appearance is wild and savage. They have no connection with the Brahmans, and know nothing of the Hindu religion. Their villages are never permanent, and they have no fixed abiding place or trace of a home: they move about the jungles as fancy, caprice, or necessity requires. When they need what they cannot procure in the woods, they cut a few bamboos, bring them for sale, and purchase with the price all that is desired. WAGHIA, the lord of tigers, is the only deity they recognize or worship. He is represented by a stone smeared with red lead and ghee. He has offerings of chickens and broken cocoa-nuts made to him. They have scarcely any conception of a hereafter. They are not without intelligence, and seem not unwilling to learn.

The KATONS are principally found in the Northern Konkan. They have no settlements of their own, but live as outcasts, near the villages. They eat almost any thing, excepting the brown-faced monkey, which they believe to have a human soul; rats, lizards, and snakes, are among the commonest of their dainties. They are as debased and improvident as they are rude and ignorant.—They are nearly all drunkards, and will pawn the last rag they possess for intoxicating liquor. They are said to be given to robbery and plunder; and the reputation of their magical powers spreads alarm amongst the native population. Like the Wagalas, they know nothing of a future state, and scarcely have anything deserving the name of worship.—The deities of both are spirits of evil.

The NAGAKADAS are chiefly found in Coorzel. They are a source of much terror and annoyance to all around them, and are hunted down, lanced, or shot, wherever they can be reached.—They worship, like the Wagalas, the god of tigers, and, in addition, a female deity, who is believed to destroy all who neglect or desert her. The parent, or eldest son, is the priest of each family. Unlimited polygamy is indulged in. They have no education whatever, and are much given to drink.

The KOLS, or KULLS, tribes consist of betwixt twenty and thirty castes; they are supposed to be above ten thousand of them dwelling in the island of Bombay. They are some steps above the other aborigines in civilization. Their religion is a corrupt variety of Hinduism, and they seem as little discriminating in their spiritual, as the Katonis are in their bodily food. They are a strong, robust, and turbulent race, much addicted to plunder.

One of the most successful Missions in India is the remarkable one of the GERMAN or BASLE Missionaries on the coast of Malabar. This Mission was established fourteen years ago; there are ten principal stations, and twenty-four devoted Missionaries, whom the Lord is greatly encouraging in their work of preaching the Gospel, and educating the people. Upwards of eighteen thousand copies, (£1,500) have been recently contributed to the funds of the Mission by the Christian public in the south and west of India.

But the most perfect specimen of a Missionary Church is presented by the UNITED BRETHREN, commonly called MORAVIANS. This Church was formed about sixty years before the reformation, out of the wreck of the Bohemian Church, which had escaped into Moravia after the martyrdom of John Huss. Their Missions in the West Indies were begun in 1732, in Greenland in 1733, in North America in 1734, in Surinam in 1735, and in South Africa in 1736. Their Missionary vessel, the Harmony, has completed her eightieth annual voyage to the coasts of Labrador, with supplies for the labourers in those forbidding re-

gions; and the number of converts on the Mission Stations far exceeds that of the members of the home community.

An incentive to further exertion may be found in the proceedings of the ROMISH PROPAGANDISTS. Their financial affairs are thus stated in that most valuable periodical, the Missionary Register.—Total receipts for the year 1848, £112,700 17s. 1d., which, with a Balance from excess of Receipts over Disbursements in the account for the year 1847, of £17,465 6s. 7d., making a Total of £130,165 12s. 5d. Of this sum, £16,485 11s. 3d. have been expended on Missions in Europe; £31,702 7s. 11d. on Missions in Asia; £11,956 19s. 3d. on Missions in Africa; £25,112 7s. 10d. on Missions in America; £16,803 3s. 11d. on Missions in Oceania (the Islands of the Pacific.)

In the Times newspaper of January 30th, we find the following startling account of the celebration of Epiphany at Rome:—

"The Giornale di Roma gives an account of the celebration of the Epiphany in the college of the Propaganda. Masses were celebrated in all the various rites admitted by the Catholic Church, and speeches delivered in 47 languages by the members of the Propaganda. The following is a list of the languages spoken on this occasion:—Latin, Hebrew, Armenian, Samaritan, Chaldean, Arabic, Syrian, Italian, Turkish, Georgian, Persian, Kurd, Hindostanee, Birman, Cingalese, Tamil, French, ancient and modern Greek, Spanish, Portuguese, Catalanian, English, Irish, Erse, Gaelic, Dutch, Illyrian, Russian, Polish, Hungarian, Albanese, Bulgarian, Walachian, German, Rhetian, Coptic, Angolan, Ethiopic, Amharic, Congonian, Maltese, Sicilian, Paraguan, ancient and modern Chinese."

A word of advice in closing this article. Those who interrupt or disturb Missionary operations give evidence that they are not like the children of ISRAEL—they do not know what Israel ought to do; they are not men who have understanding of the times—and let us hope that the reverse of the description in the latter clause may also prove correct—that all their brethren will not be at their commandment.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

Important Truths.

Knowledge should be free as the air, and pure as water.

The highest knowledge we can possess is nothing more than the shortest and clearest road to truth.

If you are ignorant, and know it, a silent tongue is safe.

The pleasures of an exalted mind are like the morning air, pure and invigorating.

The principal men in the State should be men of principle.

Without content we shall find it almost as difficult to please others as ourselves.

Labour is one of three great evils; idleness, poverty, and poverty.

Providence can raise the meanest, or humble the mightiest; it is therefore absurd for the one to despair, or the other to presume.

Every day is a little life, and our whole life but a day repeated.

Hasty conclusions are the mark of a fool. Teach a child to be merciful, and it will be charitable.

How much less trouble it costs a well-disposed mind to pardon, than to revenge.

Tell not all you know; do not all you can; believe not all you hear; spend not all you have.

It is religion only, that presents us with the true antidote of grief, or the true principle of resignation.

A clear conscience is the best law, and temperance the best physic.

Fortune.

Young persons, very young ones, sometimes ask, "Do we not see ignorant men grow rich and flourish, and obtain a larger share of the good things of the world than the educated and enlightened?" Occasionally we do; but the exception does not shake the rule. There is such a thing as tumbling up stairs. But this is an exception; the general rule is to tumble down them. I heard of a man lately who offered some painted sparrows for sale as canaries, and the trick succeeded; but no one could hope to give such a trade a fixity of tenure. We have been told of a merchant who shipped a consignment of warming pans for the West Indies, and made money by the same, the sagacity of his agent having disposed of them as sugar lasses for him; but the experiment was never repeated. Mazarin, by an ingenious device of cruelty, was chained on his wild horse to be borne through all the agonies of torture, to a slow and lingering

death, and was carried to a crown on his strong and unbroken neck; but the same royal road to power and dominion has never found a surer success. And even so, though the uneducated, by some chance or accident, do not unfrequently succeed better in worldly matters than the educated, still you may depend upon it, that, in the long run, ignorance is about the worst merchandise which a man can carry to market with him. Generally speaking, the ignorant man has to lean upon the crutches of extraneous support, whilst the educated man is self-dependent and self-sustaining. The one confides in the miserie and self-hedge of opportunity; the other waits for opportunity's flood tide to ebb on to success, if not to eminence.—Speech of the Rev. J. Aspinall, at Lancaster.

What is Prejudice?

Prejudice is the contrast of judgment, since it anticipates reflection. It has often been acknowledged that precipitation of thought, as well as speech, entails very fatal consequences; and that a man who, through life, can wisely steer clear of the double inconvincence, deserves the appellation of happy. He thinks and thinks again, before he lets his tongue mingle in the flow of conversation, and consults his inmost self ere he ventures to decide. He has also learned by experience that Nature has her mask, Science its obscurities, the World its artifices, and Merit its enemies; and, he consequently never determines, without having first deep-searched into the matter. He lifts the veil that enfolds each object, and discovers that it would be madness to judge too harshly and at first sight.

What would the result be, if we trusted to our eyes only? Why, the sun would be pronounced to turn around the earth, instead of the latter encircling the orb of day.

The prejudices of a single mind can easily be destroyed; but when they have been reduced into systems, and found their way into social circles formed to accredit them, there is no remedy.

A Soft Head.

A gay young fellow, of a deistical turn, travelling in a stage coach to London, forced his attendants upon the company by attempting to ridicule the Scriptures. Among other things he made himself merry with the story of David and Goliath, strongly urging the improbability of a youth like David being able to throw a stone with sufficient force to sink it in the giant's forehead. On this he appealed to the company, and in particular to an elderly Quaker who sat in one corner of the carriage. "Indeed, friend," replied he, "I do not think it impossible, if the Philistine's head was as soft as thine is."

Man's Abilities.

No man knows what he can do till he is fully resolved to do whatever he can. When men have thought themselves obligated to do about any business in good earnest, they have done that which their indolence made them suppose impossible. There are several abilities unknown to the possessor, which he had in the mind, for want of an occasion to call them forth.

Stephen is a funny little fellow. He asked his father if the soldiers were all blacksmiths. "No; why?" said Pappa. "Cos they're always drilling and filing!"

Good Fruit.

"Do you know me?" asked a well looking young man of a zealous and influential teetotaler. "I do not," was the reply. "Oh! I know and shall ever remember you," said the young man; "I once was a dealer in strong drink, and I hated you, but I knew I was wrong, and have given up the bad business, and I am, I hope, truly reformed. I have been looking out for to thank you for the tracts and good advice you gave me, and to beg of you to accept this pair of shells as a token of my gratitude."—Cornwall and Devon Temperance Journal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Original Matter is particularly requested for this paper such as Local Intelligence—Biographies—Notices of the Introduction, rise, and progress of Methodism in Circuits, Revivals, and remarkable Conversations—Articles on education, temperance, literature, science, and religion—Illustrations of Providence—Sketches of Scripture characters—Interesting anecdotes—Descriptions of natural scenery—Essays on any prominent feature of Methodism, &c. &c. Articles, as a general rule, should be short and pithy; as a judicious variety in each number is the secret of newspaper popularity and usefulness.

For the Wesleyan.

LETTERS UPON EDUCATION, No. 2.

MR. E. STORR.

While it has seemed to be required of you, by the exigencies of the times, to de-

vote so much space in your paper to a report of Legislative action upon the educational questions, and to discussions arising therefrom, I have been reluctant to press my letter, number two, upon your notice; and, although I now place it before you, I wish you to understand that I shall feel perfectly satisfied with any exercise of your official prerogative which your wisdom editorial may demand—let it be delayed until it is convenient to publish it, or let it be suppressed altogether.

The first of the series of propositions given at the end of my former letter was:—That proper provision should be made by the Body Politic to secure the privilege of a rightly conducted education for every youth in the community; and this shall constitute the subject of the present communication.

Education may be understood to include all the training which an individual receives from his birth, until, upon his arrival at the age of manhood, he is allowed to claim all the rights, and required to undertake all the duties of citizenship. As the word is most commonly employed, however, it includes only such formal instruction and systematic discipline as are usually sought in scholastic establishments. In this more common or popular signification the term will be employed in these letters.

The object of a rightly planned educational course, is to aid the pupil in his preparation for the privileges, responsibilities, and labours of his career on earth—its aim is to send him forth strong for the accomplishment of life's high purposes. The doctrine of the proposition carried out, then, to what, I conceive to be its legitimate extent, amounts to this;—it is the duty of the Legislature, acting for society, to make such arrangements as will ensure the establishment and maintenance of a sufficient number of different classes of institutions, to afford the privilege to all the youth of the country to qualify themselves to be respectable, useful citizens in the different positions to which they severally may be, by talent, inclination, or other guiding influences, naturally led.

Its truth might, doubtless, in the present state of the public opinion, be safely assumed without any formal argumentation in its support.—The popular feeling is certainly in its favour, being embodied in a voice which most emphatically demands that the responsibility of society in this respect should be suitably regarded in the Legislative action upon the subject. But, as in carrying out the doctrine in detail, or in making arrangements to meet its requisitions, some perplexing differences of opinion arise, creating serious practical difficulties, the importance of the work should be clearly seen, and constantly remembered, so that all concerned may be stimulated to make the exertions necessary to surmount these difficulties, and carry on the educational enterprise triumphantly.

A few additional remarks upon this point will, therefore, be made. The importance to society of a good general system of education, well designed in all its departments, can scarcely be over-estimated. Society is a business partnership; the success of the concern must depend upon the character of the several partners. Every child who may live a few short years longer in the province will have to be received and recognized as an authorized active member of the company.

Who needs to be reminded that the respectability and prosperity of every business company must be affected for good or evil, by such additional partners?—How important, then, that the young who are hastening forward in life to claim admission, should have the best possible preparation for the business before them,—that they should have every facility for the acquisition of knowledge, and most favourable opportunities for the cultivation of all their talents. Every partner should take a lively interest in those who are so soon to be connected with them, all should be anxious to have these candidates well trained, and properly prepared for respectability and usefulness before the time arrives when they must be allowed to take part in the transactions of the company.

The God of the families and nations of the earth gave intimation of the law he had ordained when He sanctioned, as an emanation of truth, the declaration,—that a

child trained up in the way he should go, should not when old depart therefrom. In accordance with this law we may confidently look for the results to events of wisely formed plans for extending the privileges of a rightly conducted education.—1. In the increased mental power and activity of the educated. 2. In a diminution of vice, crime, and pauperism. 3. In the diffusion of knowledge stimulating to greater industry and enterprise. 4. In the more rapid development and more profitable employment of the resources of the Country, &c. &c.

The differences which are found to exist in the social circumstances of communities may be proved to be connected to a very great extent, directly or more remotely, with differences in educational plans. A well educated people any where on the face of the earth will be found to constitute a virtuous, industrious, comfortable, capital-accumulating community; but on the other hand, an ignorant, uneducated people, whatever may be the advantages of their geographical position, will always be degraded, idle, improvident, and tending to poverty and wretchedness.

The interests of society are thus directly involved in the educational schemes, which may be sanctioned and encouraged by provincial assistance, to an extent which renders the right settlement of the questions relating thereto, an object of importance paramount to every other by which the public attention can be occupied.

This opinion should become unchangeably fixed in every mind that the work of education should be carried on in the best possible manner, and corresponding determination should be formed that whatever else may be delayed or left undone, this must not be neglected. But neglected it will be, and must be, to some extent at least, if left for private enterprise and the unaided exertions of individuals. It must be attended to by society as such, or it will not be so efficiently done, as to overtake the wants of society. In confirmation of this opinion it may be sufficient to suggest, 1st. That there are many parents with very large families who are utterly unable to make adequate provision for the education of their children.

2d. That there are some parents who do not estimate the value of educational privileges sufficiently to lend them to make the efforts which will be necessary to obtain these for their children, if the work is not aided by the Legislature of the land.

3d. That the wealthy members of the community, looking at their detached individual interests, will very generally conclude that they can more cheaply secure exemption from injury for these from the general evils, which will confessedly result from the prevalence of ignorance, than by making provision at their own expense to guard against the existence of such evils; and therefore whatever they may be induced to do for the support of educational institutions will be done only to provide for the wants of their own children, or as a work of charity. By these therefore the requisite provision will not be made, until much of the selfish element which so largely predominates in our fallen human nature is eradicated. And could we anticipate the manifestation of such a large-souled liberality on the part of the more favoured sons of fortune as should suffice to erect educational establishments of every rank, and to provide for the efficient working of these, we could not even then reasonably anticipate the accomplishment of what society needs. Many parents would refuse indignantly privileges for educating their children offered to them as a charity. But let it be understood as one of the fundamental doctrines of the social organization, that every child has a right to demand from society an education, and even the lowest will be likely to prize the right as of highest value. If these things are so—if the right education of the youth is essential to the prosperity of the country, and if individual exertions and private enterprise unaided cannot be expected to make adequate provision for the accomplishment of the work, it is the duty, and one of the most imperative and most important duties of the agents of society—the Government—to adopt such measures as shall tend to diffuse the blessings of education as widely as possible.

This being settled, differences of opinion arise as to the extent of the education for which society ought to provide, and secondly

as to the manner in which it may best discharge its duty in the matter.

It seems to be believed by all who acknowledge public obligation, that a sufficient number of common schools should be established throughout the length and breadth of the land, to place within the reach of all instruction in the elementary branches of an English education. And some pretend to think that when the Legislature has done all that is possible to ensure the establishment of these, all is done which it should attempt in regard to education. But the same consideration which shows it to be the duty of the Legislature to make provision for primary schools, will show that it is the duty of the Legislature to go further than this—that consideration is, that it is for the interest of society that educational privileges should be opened to all. But the wants of society will not be fully met, nor its interests sufficiently promoted, by arrangements securing the maintenance of the lower order, merely, of educational institutions. Society well needs, and must have in order to its future prosperity and advancement, scattered throughout the province, in every neighbourhood, individuals, for different posts, and different employments, possessing literary and scientific attainments and intellectual culture beyond what can be communicated in common schools. Society owes it to itself to see that provision is adequately made to supply its own wants and promote its own interests. In order to secure a supply for the educational wants of our provincial community, the privilege of pursuing a course of study higher than that of the common school must be opened to the youth of the country. It is just as certain that the interests of society will suffer if some do not enjoy the advantages of a liberal course of study, as that those interests may be promoted by securing to all the benefits of an elementary course. Institutions of the higher order should, therefore, be sustained in sufficient number, and at the public expense so far as may be necessary to render them accessible to all classes of the community.

And if there is one class of society whose members should feel individually most deeply anxious for the due recognition in the Legislative action, of the public responsibility for the support of these higher Institutions, that class is the one which is the least affluent—the poorer.—The more wealthy may secure for their children such an education as they desire even should society neglect its duty. Those who talk about education for the poor and education for the rich, assuming that every thing which is done to maintain academies and colleges is so much done exclusively, for the benefit of the rich; and strive by so awakening class prejudices to secure the sanction of the majority for the crusade against existing Institutions, are endeavouring either ignorantly or wickedly to mislead the public mind.

Let the less affluent, who are expected to be influenced by such rant, only see the insolence of its assumptions, and the results of its prevalence, and they will indignantly utter a rebuke the most significant and a protest the most emphatic. What is it but an assumption that only the children of the wealthy need, or are entitled to, the advantages of a higher education? And what could be the tendency of such doctrine but to render these advantages the exclusive possession of the few independently wealthy families of the province? And yet those who have advanced the doctrine have arrogantly claimed to be exclusively the friends of the poor, and the special advocates of the interests of the common people!!! If they have been honest in their pretensions it is to be hoped that they will soon perceive and abandon their error; but if they have employed the doctrine for the purpose of misleading the public mind, it is to be hoped that the truth of the proposition, which I have thus attempted to maintain, will be so clearly perceived by all interested, that their design shall be signally frustrated.

I remain, yours respectfully,  
12th March, 1850.  
A. WESLEYAN,  
For the Wesleyan.  
Liverpool Circuit.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER,  
Believing that any particulars relating to the progress of the work of God, will be gratifying to many of your readers, I now purpose giving

as briefly as possible, a statement respecting a very gracious revival of religion, with which our Church in Liverpool has been favoured.

During a period of nearly four years upon this Circuit, I have had to mourn over the exceedingly low state of religious feeling, and over many evils which frequently arise in the Church, when a dearth of holy influence is experienced. Among a people noted for their kindness to the ministers of Christ, and becoming increasingly attached to them as our acquaintance continued, there was but this one consideration which prevented these years from being among the happiest of my ministerial life,—that my labours seemed to be in a great degree unblest; yet I indulged the hope that good was being done, though not perceived at the present, but which in the future would be more manifest. And especially for the past three months, I have been enabled strongly to believe that we should see the Arm of the Lord made here in our midst for the salvation of souls. I felt some tokens for good in my own mind, particularly in preparing for pulpit exercises, and I was induced to institute a special weekly prayer meeting in private houses; this means was a blessing to several of our members, in the quickening of their faith and zeal. The last quarterly fast and our watch-night services, as also the renewal of the Covenant on the first Sabbath of the new year, were solemn and profitable seasons, and we were led to entertain enlarged expectations of the Divine blessing. Yet there seemed to be no particular moving upon the minds of any, except with a few of the more devoted members of the Church. The question then was,—can anything be done in the way of special means? I have on frequent occasions witnessed the beneficial results of protracted meetings in the conversion of hundreds of souls; yet I think that they ought to be used with caution, and that the indiscriminate employment of them is not advisable, for there is a possibility of their abuse, and especially if by their means the Church is diverted from expecting the continual dew of God's blessing upon the ordinary means of grace. But those who are experienced in holy things, and who are watching the signs of the times in the spiritual horizon, will generally be able to discern the fit and proper period when recourse may be had to extraordinary efforts. At the time referred to, I could hardly see any way clear for holding a protracted meeting, but my feeling of anxiety for the salvation of the people of my charge became intense, and the thought of leaving the circuit after four years of toil and trial without seeing any fruit, was insupportable.

In the early part of last month I stated my feelings to our members, and resolved to hold some extra services, and a day of special fasting and prayer—merely as preparatory to a protracted meeting, should the Providence of God direct the way for the holding of such meeting. We held these services, during the first week, on every alternate evening. The attendance was encouraging, a disposition to hear the Word was apparent, and a holy influence rested upon many minds. We then felt it to be highly necessary to hold more frequent services, and the congregations becoming larger we were compelled to hold our evening services in the Church, instead of the vestry, as during the previous week. But, for two or three days after this, our faith was much tried; though we felt assured that some good was being effected, yet there were no instances of deep awakening or of conversions, and in addition, we were disappointed by Bro. Morton being unavoidably prevented from coming to our help. We felt that it was a time for faithful prayer, and that we could but look away from man and means to the arm of God alone. Nor were we disappointed, for the dense cloud above us, soon broke in blessings on our head.

The principal labour devolved upon myself and my worthy assistant Bro. Houston, along with a few praying friends; but we resolved to persevere while our strength continued. I have often looked with amazement at the hand of Providence in meetings of this kind, and have observed that circumstances, which at the time have greatly tried the faith of God's people, have suddenly turned out to be the fulcrum of the work of God. In our necessity the Lord sent to us a valuable helper—Bro. Ezra Foster from Annapolis County, whose exhortations and prayers were greatly blessed to the awakening and salvation of souls. This good brother was instantaneously sent to our assistance just at the time when we needed aid, and without any expectation on his part of being so employed, or even intending to come to Liverpool when he left his home. Others may look upon such circumstances as casualities, or matter of chance, but for my part I can see in them very clearly, nothing less than a direct interference of the Hand of God.

Our meetings were conducted without confusion, and with very little to which any spiritual mind could be justly or really reasonably objected; though indeed we were not careful in consulting the objections of the many who are full of objections against the work of God. We kept the salvation of souls as our great object prominently in view, and at the same time, so conducted our services, as not especially to allow our good to be the subject of all.

upon the congregations; all our members, as well as some brethren and sisters of other Churches, shared largely in the blessing; many of those for whom benefit our beloved Brother Pope, prayed and laboured during a former revival, but who had backslidden from the ways of the Lord, have been restored to the service and Church of God—and many others, chiefly young persons, who were entire strangers to religion have been brought to "taste and see that the Lord is good." The exact number we cannot yet state.

The work seemed to progress more gradually than in any similar meeting that I ever attended, thereby affording greater opportunity for the exercise of deliberate and enlightened judgment; and this I regard as a circumstance which augurs favourably as to the depth and permanency of the impressions which have been made. I cannot but observe also that the great change wrought in many, during the past year or two, by the Temperance reformation, very greatly prepared the way for this work of grace, and affords stronger reason to hope that those who have now become converted men, as well as temperate men, will be much more likely to be steadfast in the cause of God, than if they were, as formerly, exposed to the insidious and soul-destroying influence of strong drink.

Last week we held several services at Hunt's Point, which resulted in the refreshing of God's people, and in the reclaiming of many wanderers; and never did I before see, in one place, so many souls so extremely happy; many were filled "unutterably full of glory and of God."

Services are now being held every evening in the African Chapel, and which have already been rendered a great blessing to many.—And we can but strongly hope that this gracious work will be greatly deepened, and much more widely extended, not only among our own people, but throughout this entire circuit, but also among other Churches and Congregations.

I am now endeavouring to gather the limbs into the fold, assured that if not so gathered, they will be exposed to the ravages of prowling beasts of prey. We very naturally desire to gather into our own inclosures, those to whom our labours have been a blessing; and being confident that in no place will these new born souls, and anxious seekers of salvation, be better cared for, or enjoy greater, if as great privileges.—But when as in some cases, our hopes in this respect are not gratified, we feel that the responsibility of their faithfulness, does not rest upon us; and we can but pray that the good Lord will provide them with pastors after His own heart—where they may enjoy Evangelical instruction—be preserved from this evil world, and finally "be presented faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy." The great end to be attained is the glory of God in the salvation of their souls, and if we can but believe that this will be attained, even by any means—"therein we do rejoice, yea, and will rejoice."

"To God be all the glory! for what is man but a feeble thing of naught."

Last Sabbath was a day of blessing to very many in the ordinances of the Lord's house—and especially during the administration of the Lord's Supper. Very faithfully yours,  
J. McMURRAY.

Liverpool, March 12, 1850.  
For the Wesleyan.

College Question.

The position in which the question of Collegiate Education has been placed by the Legislature demands the grave consideration of the people of Nova Scotia. What the opponents of religious education felt it unsafe to effect by a straightforward course has been thus far accomplished by a ruse, a trick, a resort to parliamentary tactics, too transparent to impose upon an intelligent community. If the Denominational Institutions, which are imparting an efficient education, on terms which place it within the reach of the middle classes of society, are deprived of Legislative aid, the responsibility must rest, not chiefly upon the Legislative Council, but, upon the Representative Assembly, whose action has been so at variance with the usual modes of Parliamentary procedure as to excite and justify the suspicion of foul play having been practised upon it.

A Bill is brought into the House by Mr. Henry to repeal a clause of the Charter of King's College. This, after protracted debate, passed through Committee, by a majority which clearly proclaimed the intention of the House to pass it. The design avowed was to place that Institution in the same position as others. It was earnestly contended that the Bill should be considered and dealt with on its own merits, exclusive of the claims of other Institutions, although its chief promoters are known opponents of religious education, and their ultimate intention to plain to throw them all upon their own resources, and give primary aid only to a non-religious College in Halifax.

At this stage of proceedings, after much discussion on the general question, a Bill is introduced by the Hon. Provincial Secretary, to appropriate \$1200 to Collegiate and Academic education. This encountered a furious but fruitless opposition from the advocates of the godless system. The ordinary unanimity of polit-

cal party action was broken up, and of the approval of the great mass of the assembly, a commanding majority passed through Committee. It thus stood in opposition as Mr. Henry's Bill. Each an undoubtedly passed on its own merits.

This latter act of the Committee, and brought into play the ingenious opponents of religiously controlled Institutions. They had in vain introduced amendments to neutralize the effect of the Bill. Unbrave the displeasure of the religious ties of the land, the Committee of the House negatived these amendments, disposed to do equal justice to all parties meetings are held;—a scheme is and in an evil hour succeeded to by the Secretary, to unite the two Bills, thus the opponents of the latter Bill acquiesce, and are found voting for Institutions. The justification uttered that the union of the Bills was necessary the passage of either in the Assembly, that the Legislative Council, having Mr. Henry's Bill last session, might by their desire to add other Institutions reverse their former decision, and the College Bill through.

To this course there are many faults. 1. It is at variance with the usage of the Legislature. Such a jumbling together of distinctly distinct measures is unprecedented, and every Legislative Act of the judgment of both Houses and of the be sought and obtained. The constitutional representative bodies have heretofore the propriety of doing one thing at a time, and the judgment and action of all intelligent and intelligible.

2. It is unfair and discourteous to the Legislative Council. That Body has year after year, in the wish of the Mr. Henry's Bill. If it be not a fair deliberation a farce, it had the right to do so, and to repeat the its collective judgment be unchangeable. Bill for allowing aid to other religious institutions, the Council had the right to similar independence. But that originate a money bill, nor amend destroying it. This was well known member of the Assembly. If the Council were to be consulted on grants to existing institutions, should have been laid before them, and by association with any other Council felt that they were trifling attempt was made to coerce their their last year's decision, or to apply practically to withdraw from the Council asserted its right in refusing to discuss the Bill as them. This was foreseen and known it as probable more fully education party in the Assembly educational plan could have been to inflict injury upon the Colleges, which some have declared to "sweep away." The responsibility upon the Assembly. If they do this result, they have yet the power remedy. Will this be done? It will answer.

3. It is unjust to all the educational Institutions. THE COUNCIL HAS BEEN DEPRIVED OF OPPORTUNITY TO GIVE AN UNBIASED HEARING TO THEIR CLAIMS. Some petitioned that as well as the Legislature. They had a right to an impartial hearing, and a definite Assembly has barred that right. The course objected to. The bill has been unadvisedly assented to, kept separate. This is believed to be the wisest course, or why reverse its last year's action? Let the religious public calmly investigate this unparliamentary legislation, and it will be strange not this conclusion—that many the incorporation of the two, do cure the passage of the first, the second. They have thus it remains to be seen whether injured Institutions will resort such a parliamentary manoeuvre before the Session shall close shall be done.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning,

ANOTHER TESTIMONY.

We have been favoured of a letter, just received by this city, from the venerable DANIEL D. D. of New York

on the congregations; all our members, as well as some brethren and sisters of other Churches, are largely in the blessing; many of those for whose benefit our beloved Brother Pope, pray- ing and laboured during a former revival, but who had backslidden from the ways of the Lord, have been restored to the service and Church of God, and many others, chiefly young persons, who were entire strangers to religion have been brought to "taste and see that the Lord is good," the exact number we cannot yet state.

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A Bill is brought into the House by Mr. Henry to repeal a clause of the Charter of King's College. This, after protracted debate, passed through Committee, by a majority which clearly proclaimed the intention of the House to pass it. The design avowed was to place that Institution in the same position as others. It was earnestly contended that the Bill should be considered and dealt with on its own merits, exclusive of the claims of other Institutions, although its chief promoters are known opponents of religious education, and their ultimate intention to plain to throw them all upon their own resources, and give pecuniary aid only to a non-religious College in Halifax.

At this stage of proceedings, after much discussion on the general question, a Bill is introduced by the Hon. Provincial Secretary, to appropriate \$1200 to Collegiate and Academic education. This encountered a furious but fruitless opposition from the advocates of the godless system. The ordinary unanimity of politi-

cal party action was broken up, and conscious of the approval of the great mass of the constituency, a commanding majority passed the Bill through Committee. It thus stood in the same position as Mr. Henry's Bill. Each would have undoubtedly passed on its own merits.

This latter act of the Committee excited the ire, and brought into play the ingenuity of the opponents of religiously controlled Institutions. They had in vain introduced amendments to neutralize the effect of the Bill. Unwilling to bear the displeasure of the religious communities of the land, the Committee of the whole House negatived these amendments, and were disposed to do equal justice to all parties. Careful meetings are held;—a scheme is concocted, and in an evil hour acceded to by the Provincial Secretary, to unite the two Bills in one. In this the opponents of the latter Bill strangely acquiesce, and are found voting for the hated Institutions. The justification attempted is, not that the union of the Bills was necessary to secure the passage of either in the Assembly, but that the Legislative Council, having negatived Mr. Henry's Bill last session, might be induced by their desire to aid other Institutions to reverse their former decision, and thus get King's College Bill through.

To this course there are many fatal objections. 1. It is *at variance with the usage of Parliament*. Such a jumbling together of two perfectly distinct measures is unprecedented. On each and every Legislative Act the concurrent action of both Houses and of the Crown must be sought and obtained. The common-sense of representative bodies has heretofore dictated the propriety of doing one thing at a time, that the judgment and action of all might be intelligent and intelligible.

2. It is *unjust and discourteous to the Legislative Council*. That Body had decided last year adversely to the wish of the Assembly on Mr. Henry's Bill. If it be not a nonentity, and its deliberations a farce, it had the unquestionable right to do so, and to repeat that decision, if its collective judgment be unchanged. On the Bill for affording aid to other educational establishments, the Council had the right to act with similar independence. But that body could not originate a money bill, nor amend one without destroying it. This was well known to every member of the Assembly. If the Legislative Council were to be consulted on the question of grants to existing institutions, that question should have been laid before them unembarrassed by association with any other measure. The Council felt that they were trifled with—that an attempt was made to coerce them to reverse their last year's decision, or to appear to oppose, and practically to withdraw from useful Institutions, the aid they have hitherto received. The Council asserted its independence, by refusing to discuss the Bill as brought before them. This was foreseen and foretold. None knew it as probable more fully than the secular education party in the Assembly, and no more effectual plan could have been by them devised to inflict injury upon the Colleges and Academies, which some have declared it their object to "sweep away." The responsibility of this rests upon the Assembly. If they did not anticipate this result, they have yet the power to apply a remedy. Will this be done? A few days more will answer.

3. It is *unjust to all the existing Denominational Institutions*. THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL HAS BEEN DEPRIVED OF AN OPPORTUNITY TO GIVE AN UNBARRERED DECISION on their claims. Some of them have petitioned that as well as the other branch of the Legislature. They had a right to expect an impartial hearing, and a definite reply. The Assembly has barred that right, by adopting the course objected to. The grant would have been undoubtedly assented to had the Bills been kept separate. This is believed even by their warmest opponents, or why allege that the union of the two was to induce the Council to reverse its last year's action on Mr. Henry's Bill? Let the religious public of Nova Scotia calmly investigate this unparalleled piece of legislation, and it will be strange if they reach not this conclusion—that many who assented to the incorporation of the two, did so not to secure the passage of the first, but the defeat of the second. They have thus far succeeded. It remains to be seen whether the friends of the injured Institutions will remain the dupes of such a parliamentary manoeuvre, or whether, yet before the Session shall close substantial justice shall be done.

EPSILON.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, March 21, 1850.

ANOTHER TESTIMONY.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter, just received by a gentleman of this city, from the venerable NATHAN BANGS, D. D., of New York—a name well

known in the Methodist world, as well as in literary and religious circles generally in the United States—from which we give some extracts below, strongly corroborative of the oft-repeated fact of the Legislative support of religiously conducted Seminaries of learning in the American Union. It is of importance, at the present crisis, to exhibit to the country, with the utmost clearness, the course pursued in our Fatherland and in the neighbouring Republic—two of the most enlightened nations of the world—in the matter of education. Public money is distributed by the British Government to Schools avowedly under the management of religious denominations. This cannot be denied. The fact is notorious. This is likewise the case in the United States, though an attempt has been made to impress the public mind with a contrary conviction by some who profess to have been well informed on the subject.

Facts, however, speak in tones not to be misunderstood. The religious element has never been made a reason for withholding Legislative aid from efficient and well-conducted Academies and Colleges by the State Governments of America. They have not arrived at that exalted degree of wisdom and patriotism, yet; and we believe they never will. They know that the true elevation and substantial prosperity of their widespread country depend, under the blessing of heaven, on having the minds of their youth deeply imbued with religious truth and their morals carefully cultivated, in connexion with a sound literary education, and therefore wisely foster and assist the efforts made by various sections of the Christian Church to diffuse the blessings of a liberal education associated with religious training. We lately saw in an American Paper letters from Oregon earnestly soliciting Teachers to be sent there from the New England States, but expressly stipulating that they should be persons of undoubted piety, as none others would meet the wishes and circumstances of the people. This fact speaks volumes, and shows that the enlightened policy of shutting out religious instruction from secular education had not reached even that distant region. We sincerely hope that our highly favoured Province will never be stigmatised among its own inhabitants and among neighbouring colonies and countries, by such a God-dishonouring course. At all events we shall lift up our voice against it; firmly believing as we do that its adoption would justly sink us in the estimation of the wise and good of other lands, and tarnish all our glory.

Extracts from Dr. Bangs's Letter.

"There are in the United States 118 Collegiate Institutions, of which 9 are under the jurisdiction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North and South. The others are under the patronage of the Protestant Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Old and New School, Baptists, and perhaps some other minor denominations, and some few of them are State Institutions.

"I believe most of these, if indeed not all, have received donations from the several States in which they are located.

"I know that some of them have received liberal grants from the State Legislatures of the States respectively.

"I am certain that no objections have ever been made on account of their religious character.

"In addition, we have 38 (Methodist) Academies, which teach all the higher branches of education, so as to fit the students to enter College. Three or four of these are located in the State (New York), and I have just seen the distribution by the Regents of the University in which they have distributed from 2000 to 5000 to each of these Seminaries."

Thus by incontrovertible testimony we have sustained our own position, and dispro-

ved the statements of those who have cited the example of the United States, as affording no countenance to Legislative support to Seminaries of learning which are under the supervision of religious denominations. A more fallacious report was never hazarded—or attempted to be imposed on the public mind. We distinctly contradict it, as being utterly unworthy of credence; and until the present position of educational affairs in the American Union be thoroughly revolutionized, let it never be repeated.

WHAT THINK YE OF THIS?

Speaking of "the want of success which has attended the working" of the ACADEMY of St. John's, Newfoundland, the Board of Directors, in their Report to His Excellency Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, Governor, &c., use the following language:—

"The Directors, however, would not be understood as ascribing to this defect alone the ill success of their labours; another, and a much more serious cause, is, in their opinion, to be found in the entire absence in the course of instruction of all religious teaching. The Directors are firmly of opinion that for an Institution such as this, designed not so much for communicating to adults knowledge purely scientific and classical as for the instruction in the ordinary branches of a good general education, the confidence of the public will never be attained until a proportionate degree of attention is paid by Masters to the religious training of those intrusted to their charge, and, as in the present constitution of the Academy, this end cannot be attained, the Board do not hesitate to recommend an alteration in this respect by means of a slight amendment in the Act of Incorporation."

Such is the teaching of our experience in a neighbouring Colony! The principle advocated by some here has been tried there, and it has signally failed! The conclusion irresistibly forced on the Board of Directors in St. John's, N. F., is, that public confidence will never be attained until a proportionate degree of attention is paid by Masters to the religious training of those intrusted to their charge! The purely secular principle, as a general rule, will fail here also. A similar conclusion will be practically forced on the Managers of all such Institutions. The population appreciate divine truth too highly to allow it to be driven from the halls of learning, as if it were a curse rather than a blessing. Why then should we adopt a system of instruction which has called forth the condemnation of those who have tested its inefficiency?

THE FATE OF THE COLLEGE BILL IN THE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary's Bill, providing for Collegiate and Academic Education, to which Mr. Henry's Bill against King's College, Windsor, was attached as a Ryler, has been thrown out of the Legislative Council. "The Hon. Mr. BELL, moved that the further consideration of the Bill be deferred to that day three months,—which was carried by a vote of 12 to 8, the President voting with the majority." The course pursued leaves room for grave suspicions, from which it will be very difficult to divest the minds of those who look beneath the surface of things. We are among the number who think the real motive is belied. We trust, however, that any hope which may be entertained of arraying other denominations against King's, by the step which has been taken, will be entirely defeated. Such is our present earnest wish. We think the above statement, if carefully considered, will prove in the end more than amply justified. The agitation was brought against King's, but against DARTMOUTH. Dartmouth is in possession of certain portions of immunities, and therefore will suffer nothing or comparatively nothing, by the loss of its present Bill. But if the Denominational Institutions are thrown out, and replaced by an Institution from which the beneficiaries of King's

ious instruction are excluded, will the Province quietly tolerate such an act? The opponents of denominational Institutions may in the present triumph—but we predict that such triumphing will be short. We cut the following from the Sun of Wednesday last, by which it will be seen that we are not the only ones who are dissatisfied with the movement.

The real motive behind.

We confess ourselves puzzled to apprehend the meaning of the Hon. Mr. Bell's movement in the Legislative Council, going to reject the measure of the Hon. Provincial Secretary for the encouragement of Collegiate Education. That the Lower House is the sole judge as to what Bills, involving money appropriations, are "legitimately considered," is a constitutional doctrine which may be established by innumerable British precedents. We may be pardoned, therefore, if we question the propriety of the movement in this instance; can the true motive to it be anything? We hate humbug. The manipulation has been tolerably dexterous, but not sufficiently so as to veil the cheat. We shall turn to this question again in due season, and with the facts before us.

Wesleyan Missionary Anniversary, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

As previously advertized the Anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in Charlottetown, was held on Sunday and Monday last. The services on the Sabbath consisted of Sermons preparatory to the public meeting on the day following. The weather in the morning was unfavourable for a large attendance, but it having become fine and clear in the afternoon, the congregation at night was unusually large. The interested attention of this numerous audience was cordially given to an appropriate discourse, the relevancy and adaptedness of which were acknowledged by a very good collection.

The Hon. Charles Young occupied the Chair at the meeting on Monday evening, which was very large. The Report was less ample in its statements, than at some Anniversaries, in consequence of the official publications of the Parent Society for the year just ended, not having reached the Island. The very important intelligence was however given, that the Wesleyan Missionary Society occupies in various parts of the world, co-extensive with the British Empire, and in some other countries, 278 principal Stations. It has 2,472 places in which Divine Service is regularly and often held by 411 Missionary Ministers, who are assisted by 800 paid agents, as Catechists, Interpreters and day school Teachers, making a total of 1,211 salaried agents. This great number of selected, and Evangelizing Christian men, under the direction of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, presents strong claims to the intelligent and benevolent of every community, as that Body has no pecuniary resources, but the gratuitous contributions of those who approve of its objects. About 100,000 members constitute the Communicants of the Wesleyan Churches, and about 75,000 scholars receive instruction in the Mission Schools.

It was truly gratifying to hear that the Charlottetown Circuit contributes a larger sum yearly to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, than any other Circuit in the Nova Scotia District.

This is a distinction which it is hoped Charlottetown will long continue to enjoy.

The Resolutions adopted by the Meeting were instinct with Christian truth, zeal, benevolence, and piety. The post of honor, that of proposing the Resolutions was with good taste and judgment allotted to the gentlemen of other Churches, whose addresses did excellent service to the interesting occasion. And a godly sight it is when intelligent Christian men belonging to different religious communions, stand side by side on the platform of an Evangelical Missionary Society. This demands no denunciation of principle, no surrender of convictions, no sacrifice of cherished preferences. It is a public testimony that the persons so uniting appreciate Christian Truth, and its efficacious diffusion through the world, more highly than their respective denominational differences. It is a proclamation, that they are Christians, and not Sectaries. It is a manifestation of that primitive and apostolic state when those who "believed were of one heart and one soul." The greater intensity, the wider spread, the uninterrupted succession of this unity would result in the greatest blessing to the Church of Christ, and to the world which he has redeemed.

The amount collected and announced at these services are:—

Collected at the Sermons	£5 10 2
" Public Meeting	11 5 6
Sunday School Collection and J. vende	
Christmas offering for 1849	12 10 0
	£29 5 8
From the same sources last year	25 8 5
Being a difference in favour of 1850	£3 17 24

Royal Gazette 127A.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CALIFORNIA.—The Brigantine Lion, E. Hooper, Master, cleared at the Customs House yesterday for San Francisco. Her cargo consists of five House Frames, 30 M. Boards, 25 M. Shingles, 50 boxes smoked Herring, 20 chaldrons Coals, and one ton Black Paint—valued, in all, at about £200 sterling. She is a handsome little craft, of 112 tons, and was built for the trade between this place and the States, and will likely make a quick passage, as her captain has been at the docks before, and is accustomed to the trade. The cargo was shipped by Capt. W. G. Brown, of the Steamer Commodore, and the vessel is owned by him and Capt. Hooper. Mrs. Hooper, and child, Captain H. W. Chisholm of this City, and Mr. George Grassie, Jun. of Annapolis, go passengers in her; and some of the crew are young men belonging to this City. We wish them all a quick passage and much success. The Lion, sailed to-day, at noon.—St. John N. B. Courier 18th.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening last the Rev. Mr. Cooney lectured in the Hall, on Her Majesty the Queen; on which occasion he was honoured by a very large audience; which seems to argue that Her Majesty has not lost much of her popularity in this corner of her dominions. The Rev. Gentleman reviewed her character in the respective lights of a monarch and an accomplished lady, and by comparing her Government with that of other countries, showed the blessings which we enjoyed under her rule, although he bore down heavily on the Colonial system of Britain, which he represented as totally inadequate for the proper administration of such an extensive and unwieldy Colonial Empire. At the conclusion of his lecture, the Rev. Gentleman, in alluding to the progress of events in this Province, stated that twenty years ago, he went up to the House of Assembly to solicit their permission to report their debates—free gratis, all for nothing,—which great privilege they declined granting him. It appears things have undergone some change since then.—1b.

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT occurred at Messrs. Allison & Spurr's Mill, at Milford, yesterday, causing the death of Mr. John McCordick, Superintendent. While employed in the lower part of the Mill, his hand accidentally caught in the belt, which drew him in contact with the machinery, causing injuries that resulted in death. He survived the accident two hours.—Mr. McCordick was thirty-three years of age, and leaves a wife and four children; he had been employed in the above establishment six years; was a very worthy man, and esteemed and respected by all who knew him.—1b.

Another melancholy accident occurred this morning at Carleton—a lad about 15 years of age, son of Mr. James Addison, having been killed by a ship-knee falling upon him while it was being hove—1b.

REMOVED RETIREMENT OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—The Fredericton Reporter of the 8th inst., gives currency to a rumour, that the present Chief Justice, urged by his many infirmities, intends resigning the office, which he now holds, and that either the Attorney General or the Hon. E. B. Chandler, will receive the appointment thus vacated. Although such a rumour has also been in circulation in this City, yet no credit is attached to it by persons who are likely to be well informed on the subject. His Honour the Chief Justice is in very independent circumstances, and it may be that he really intends to retire from active life; in that case, one or other of the gentlemen named will probably succeed him, as under the late law for the reduction of the Judges' salaries, the Chief Justice will be placed in the anomalous position of receiving less compensation than any of the present Puisne Judges. Of the two gentlemen named, it is thought by many, the Hon. Mr. Chandler will be the fortunate person.—1b.

FREDERICTON A FREE PORT.—We learn from the Head Quarters, that a Despatch has been laid before the House of Assembly, authorizing Fredericton to be made a Free Port, and that foreign vessels can go direct to Fredericton with cargoes. Unless some measure is adopted for the purpose of protecting the Revenue, on the passage of vessels from this port to Fredericton, a door will be opened for extensive smuggling transactions along the banks of the River. The Revenue authorities will perhaps find it necessary to place a Tide-water on board vessels proceeding up the River with dutiable articles, which will probably be done at the expense of the parties owning or having charge of the cargoes.—1b.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.—Last Thursday evening, in the Centenary Chapel, the Third Lecture, of the Course on the Evidences of Christianity was delivered by the Rev. W. Caswell, Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the attendance was very good. The Lecture was well composed, and gave general satisfaction.

We understand that the next Lecture will be delivered also in the Centenary Chapel, next Thursday evening, by the Rev. E. D. Vaux. Subject "The Miracles of Revelation"—1b.

During the last week the two Legislative Branches have been engaged in the discussion of several most important Bills. One is a Law Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Hill in the Council, which goes at once to strip the law of its numerous technicalities—its John Does and Richard Roes, its repetitions and incomprehensibilities, and leaves it to the sole guidance of common sense by enabling parties to plead the general issue. We need not add, that when all this machinery shall be swept away, the costs will be much lighter; and that taken in conjunction with a Bill in further amendment of the Law brought by his honor the Solicitor General, we shall have a clear riddance of much of the legal trash which has hitherto disgraced our statute book.—Fredericton Reporter.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The following Resolution was passed in the House of Assembly, P. E. I. on the 12th inst., by a majority of 15.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the House to appoint a Committee to draw up an address to Her Majesty, stating the grounds on which the House has been obliged to pass a vote of Want of Confidence in the Executive Council of this Colony, and that, as a necessary consequence, they are under the necessity of refusing Supplies, until the Government of this Island shall be re-modelled, so as to enjoy the confidence of the people, and that the moneys which shall in future be taken from the people shall be expended judiciously and for their benefit; or, in other words, until the people of this Colony obtain what is usually termed Responsible Government.

As far as we can learn, we believe it is the intention of the House to pass a Bill retaining all expiring laws in full force and effect for one year; after which, it is supposed, the Legislature will be prorogued, without passing a Revenue Bill.—Review 15th.

UNITED STATES.

STEAMSHIP DISASTER.—PROGRESS LOSS OF THIRTY LIVES.—Montgomery, Ala., March 7th.—The steamer St. John was burned to the water's edge near Bridgeport, Dallas County, on her upward trip to Montgomery, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening, 5th inst.—Some thirty lives it is feared have been lost, including seven or eight ladies. Boat insured for \$20,000. Several Californians lost their all.

A GREAT FIRE occurred at St. Louis on the 10th inst., which destroyed property to the amount of about \$150,000.

GREAT FIRE AT BUFFALO.—BUFFALO, March 11.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a very destructive fire occurred here, commencing in the building known as Stewart's Globe Saloon. The flames rapidly communicated to the American Hotel, Bloomer's Hall, Lafayette street Church, Metzger's stables, and from fifteen to twenty other buildings, all of which were consumed. The estimate of the loss varies from 100,000 to \$112,000; about \$75,000 of which is covered by insurance.

EARTHQUAKE AT SAN FRANCISCO.—Several shocks of an earthquake were felt at San Francisco on the 16th of January. The first two occurred at about half past 11 o'clock, A. M., and were of several seconds' duration—succeeding each other at short intervals. The third took place at a quarter past 1, P. M., the vibrations of which were more violent than the previous ones, and of greater duration. The Alta California says:

"For a few seconds at intervals throughout the day, the earth trembled violently, and we shall undoubtedly hear of an earthquake in some of the lower countries, probably South America, which has proved destructive to a considerable extent."

MISCELLANEOUS.

An outrage had been committed by the Chilians upon the Americans at the mines near Stockton. Two Americans were murdered and others imprisoned, but they were finally released. The attack had created great excitement, and it was supposed all the Chilians would be expelled from the mines.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Edward Allison, as Consul in New Brunswick; and of Mr. Fred. Charman, as Consul in Nova Scotia, for her Majesty the Queen of Portugal.

The following is a copy of a letter received from the master of the English ship Oceola, from Newport for Carlos, lat. 29 50 S.,

lon. 32 27 W. —On Sunday morning, the 16th of Dec., a schooner on the lee bow, at 6 A. M., showed Brazilian colours; we kept off one point; set fore and main; longallant studding sails; the schooner kept off on our course; at 10 A. M., two miles astern; had a great number of hands on board, which looked very suspicious; he then eased off his sheets, and kept after us; the breeze increasing, we left him astern at noon four miles; at 3 P. M., he hoisted American colours, and gave chase until dark. I set all sail I possibly could, and in the morning could not see anything. She appeared to be a fast sailing Baltimore schooner.

The Oceola is owned by Messrs. Allison & Spurr, of this city. We observe that the bark Elephanta, of Liverpool, was overhauled by a pirate, probably the same one, in Oct. last, within a few degrees of the same place.—New Brk.

Important from Santa Fe.—More Indian Depredations.—Movements of Troops, &c. &c.

St. Louis, March 9th.—By an arrival here yesterday from the Plains, we have dates from Santa Fe to the 27th of January. On the 9th, Col. Calhoun, after considerable difficulty, had succeeded in effecting a treaty with the Eutaw Indians. A few days afterwards a marauding band of Eutaws attacked and murdered a number of Mexicans, and stole a large quantity of stock.

A short time since a party of hunters who were returning to Santa Fe encountered a large party of Apache Indians. A severe fight ensued, in which several of the Indians were killed and wounded. Two or three of the hunters were wounded, but not dangerously.

The Cayuse tribe is again becoming hostile. Fears are entertained that they will be very troublesome to emigrants crossing the plains in spring. The weather was extremely cold at Santa Fe.

Rio Janeiro.—The New York Sun reports on the authority of Capt. Young, of bark D. Godfrey, which arrived there the 2nd inst. from Rio Janeiro, that the yellow fever had made its appearance at the Palace of the Emperor, and that the Prince Royal, heir to the throne, died a few days previous to the sailing of the bark.

Blockade of Caracas by the British.—The bark Thomas Dault, arrived at Philadelphia on the 10th instant from Caracas, Venezuela, by which we have received advices to the 20th ult.

Erl Dunalton, commander-in-chief of the British West India Squadron, had sent a vessel of war from Trinidad to Caracas, to demand indemnity for outrages committed on British subjects during the revolution. Mr. Wilson, British Consul at Caracas, had made known the command, and had given 14 days notice for the people of Caracas to consider the matter, at the expiration of which period, if satisfactory answer was not given, the coast would be blockaded. The fourteen days will expire on the 24th ult.

Business was without the least improvement. Gen. Pex continued in prison, but expected to receive his liberation soon, at the instance of the British Admiral.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not inconsistent with the professed character of our Paper, inserted on the following terms. A square or under, first insertion, 3s. 6d., and each continuance 1s. Larger advertisements in proportion. Auction sales on moderate terms—the price to be fixed according to their size and frequency of changes. As this paper will circulate extensively through all parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in Prince Edward Island, it will form a desirable medium of advertising. Advertisements not limited will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.



Medical Warehouse.

OLEUM JECORIS ASELLI. CLARIFIED COD LIVER OIL! For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Scrophulous, Rheumatism and cutaneous Diseases. This most popular remedy of the age, is now used and recommended by intelligent Physicians in Halifax and elsewhere, by whom its effects are declared to be truly astonishing.

The Subscribers have made arrangements for a constant supply of the Oil, which for sweetness, lightness, and transparency cannot be surpassed. A pamphlet containing directions for its use, will be furnished gratis, on application at the Medical Warehouse of MORTON & CO. Halifax, March 9, 1850.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

THE Subscriber is now forming several Instruction Classes for instruction on the FLUTE. Each class (comprising eight members) will meet twice a week, after School hours, at his residence, corner of Gratton and Jacob Streets. The price of tuition will be low.

He also continues to give instruction on the Piano Forte, A. Cantino, Flutina, &c. His course of instruction is in every way adapted to facilitate rapid progress; and his mode of teaching on the Accordion and Flutina, will in a very few lessons impart a thorough knowledge of these Instruments. Terms made known on application at his residence. J. S. CUNNABELL. March 16—3w.

Elastic Chest Expanding Braces.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

BEING acquainted with the construction of Chest Expanding BRACES, &c. &c. considered as a principal means of the prevention and cure of Consumption, by Dr. Fitch of Philadelphia, a Physician celebrated for his success in the cure of this disease,—and being urged by several of his friends whom he furnished with them, to make it known to the public, he therefore takes this opportunity of complying with their wishes.

These BRACES are recommended to all slightly made or narrow chested persons; also for Round Shoulders or Dislocated Spine, as a means of expanding the Chest, so as to give full play to the Lungs, & lightening and strengthening the Back, and giving brightness and symmetry to the body. They will be found beneficial to all ages,—but especially to youth. They may be worn without the least inconvenience, precluding the necessity of Stays,—for which Ladies would find it greatly to their advantage, as regards health and beauty, to substitute them.

The Subscriber will furnish the Braces wholesale or retail, at prices as moderate as possible. MICHAEL HERBERT, Halifax, Feb. 16. No. 6 Argyle Street.

Jubilee Bazaar!

THE Ladies of the "Halifax Temperance and Benevolent Society" while they congratulate themselves and the world, on the striking advance which the virtues, advocated by their Society, have made during the last half Century of the Christian era,—they respectfully to announce that it is their intention to make, a further effort in behalf of the same noble principles, by holding a Bazaar in the new Temperance Hall, on Tuesday, 2d April ensuing, being Easter Tuesday.

In the meantime the aid and co-operation of a generous public are requested. Contributions in Fancy Articles and Refreshments, will be received 17.

- Mrs. James Thompson, Mrs. Joseph Bell, John E. Starr, E. W. Greenwood, Crane, W. M. Brown, E. J. L., Miss Livingston, John Whitman, Fife, Sowers, Timmarsh, Vaux, Forester. Halifax, 23d February, 1850.

Encourage Home Manufactures.

RECEIVED from the Botanical Depot of Lawrence N. Young, of Liverpool, and for Sale by the Sub-criber, the following articles of Medicines—

GRAMP & PAIN ALLEVIATOR—in an article of superior worth, being preferable to any of the Pain Killers now in use for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Rheumatism, Spinal Complaints, Head Ache, &c., but is not recommended to cure every complaint. See directions.

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, so highly useful in old running Sores, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Burns, Sore Heads, Frost Burns, and all Scrophulous Humours, it removes pain in a few minutes, and commences and soon effects a cure.

CHOLERA or DYSENTERY SYRUP, a sure remedy for those grievous maladies. File Specific, never known to fail in effecting a cure.

VEGETABLE FEMALE PILLS, an excellent Medicine for general debility and all complaints incident to Females—try them.

VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, safe medicine.

Vegetable Compound, a medicine which no family should be without. It is a preventive to persons being exposed to wet or cold from receiving an injury thereby. Also useful in cold hands or feet, Heartburn, Jaundice, Gravel, and the whole train of Chronic diseases.

SPICED BITTERS, for restoring the tone of the stomach, and creating an appetite.

The above articles are purely Vegetable, and the Proprietor respectfully requests the public to give them a trial and test their worth. To be sold Wholesale and Retail at the Store of JOHN NAYLOR & CO. Druggists, and at MISS SMITH'S Book Depository, Halifax.

Medicines on the Botanical principle can be had for all diseases at the Botanical Depot of Lawrence N. Young, Liverpool, N. S. January 10th, 25—n. 1.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Prunes. Just received, Ex Halifax, from Boston.

BOXES LEMONS, do Orange's, Drums best Figs, Prunes, in fancy boxes, Filberts, Walnuts, &c. For sale by March 16. W. M. HARRINGTON.

The Colonial Life Assurance Company.

Registered and empowered under Parliament, 7 & 8 Vict. Cap. CAPITAL £500,000.

GOVERNOR: The Right Hon. the EARL OF FIFE CARDINE, Governor General of

General Board of Directors for N. B. The Hon. M. B. ALMON, Banker; The Hon. W. M. A. BLACK, Barrister at Law; CHARLES TWISSING, Esq., Barrister at Law; JOHN BAYLEY BLAND, Esq., Barrister at Law; The Hon. ALEX. KEITH, Member of Council; Medical Adviser, ALEXANDER F. SAWYER, Agents and Secretaries, JAMES and CHARLES STEVENS.

EDMUNDO, HALIFAX, N.S. 4, George St. 11 Prince St. (Head Office)

THE COLONIAL commenced business on the 1st of January, 1850, and the result which has attended its progress has fully borne out the anticipations which its founders entertained. The Directors look forward with every favourable result to the first Anniversary, in 1854, and Persons desiring to participate in the Extension of 5 Years (Claim). The Capital of the Company gives security for all its transactions, and the Office incurs none of the risk of insurance. The Rates adopted were framed carefully and according to the usage of the Colonies, and the Directors feel that they have adopted as moderate as can be held consistent with safety. Parties assured can pass between the Colonies and North America with certain extra charge, and have other privileges as more particularly noticed in the Prospectus. Every information can be obtained from the Company's Office, in Halifax, No. 11, Prince Street, or from any of the Agents.

By order of the Directors, J. & C. J. STEVENS, Secretaries to the Halifax Agents for Nova Scotia and P. Amherst, Robert B. Dickie, Annapolis, James J. Ritchie, Bristol, Charles F. Harrington, Bridgetown, James R. Smith, Charlottetown, P. E. I., E. L. Light, James A. Dennison, Kentville, John C. Hall, Liverpool, John H. Freeman, Lunenburg, George T. Robinson, Pictou, James Wright, Shelburne, Cornwallis White, Sydney, C. B. Charles F. Lenoir, Windsor, Adam G. Archibald, Windsor, P. M. Cunningham, Yarmouth, Henry A. Grantham.

Valuable PROPERTY. THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale a Dwelling House attached, with a garden, one 80 Acres of land, and a new set of ranges fitted out with a new set of improved principle, at a cost of £2000, on the river, and for the free of last summer. GEORGE Mill Yd ago, Feb. 23d, 1850.

Wesleyan Day School. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to intimate to the Public generally that the above School for some time in operation, and is a reception of the youth of both sexes of instruction embraces the following Primary Department Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English and Geography.

Higher Department Ancient and Modern History, Arithmetic, Writing, Commercial Algebra.

Mathematical and Classical Euclid, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Greek, French, Logic, and Rhetoric. School Room adjoining the Arg House of attendance from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Terms of the different Classes of instruction at the School Room, on July 14th. W. ALEXANDER.

MARCH 23.

MARCH 23.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

THE Professor is now forming several Juvenile Classes for instruction on the FLUTE...

Elastic Chest Expanding Braces.

Being acquainted with the construction of Elastic Chest Expanding Braces...

The Subscriber will furnish the Braces whole or retail, at prices as moderate as possible.

Halifax, Feb. 16. No. 6 Argyle Street.

Jubilee Bazaar!

The Ladies of the "Halifax Temperance and Benevolent Society"...

Every information can be obtained by application at the Company's Office...

Encourage Home Manufactures.

RECEIVED from the Botanical Depot of Lawrence N. Young...

CRAMP & PAIN ALLEVIATOR—An article of superior worth...

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, so highly useful in all running Sores...

CHOLERA or DYSENTERY SYRUP, a sure remedy for those grievous maladies.

VEGETABLE FEMALE PILLS, an excellent medicine for general debility...

VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, sale medicine.

Vegetable Compound, a medicine which so family should be without.

SPICED BITTERS, for restoring the tone of the stomach...

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Prunes.

Just received, Ex Halifax, from Boston.

ORANGES, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, in fancy boxes...

W. M. HARRINGTON.

The Colonial Life Assurance Company.

Registered and empowered under Act of Parliament...

GOVERNOR: The Right Hon. the EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE...

General Board of Directors for Nova Scotia: The Hon. M. B. ALMON, Banker...

Agents and Secretaries, JAMES and CHARLES STEWART.

EDMUNDOUR: HALIFAX, N.S. LONDON: 4, George St. (Head Office) 11 Prince St. 4, Abolthby.

THE COLONIAL commenced business in 1849 and the result which has attended its operations...

The Directors look forward with confidence to a very favorable result at the first Division of Profits...

The Rates adopted were framed after a most careful and searching enquiry...

The Subscriber will furnish the Braces whole or retail, at prices as moderate as possible.

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W. M. HARRINGTON.

Try Ere You Despair.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. CURE OF ASTHMA.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respectable Quaker...

Respected Friend, Thy excellent Pills have effected a cure of my Asthma...

(Signed) BENJAMIN MACKIE.

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

A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Longhall, was attacked with Typhus Fever...

N. B.—From advice just received, it appears that Colonel Dear, who is with his Regiment in India...

Extract of a Letter from J. B. Mandy, Esq. dated Kensington, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1848.

To Professor Holloway. Sir, My Shepherd for some time was afflicted with water on the chest...

To Professor Holloway. Sir, Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time...

The Earl of Aldborough Cured of a Liver and Stomach complaint.

Extract of a Letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Massimo, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845.

To Professor Holloway. Sir, Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time...

These celebrated PILLS are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague, Female Irregularities, Scrophulous or King's Evil, Rheumatic Complaint, FEVERS of all kinds...

Mr. Mate, a Storekeeper, of Grandage, New South Wales, had been for some time in a most debilitated state...

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MOTT'S BROMA.

THE following observations having reference to the preparation of BROMA, appeared in a late number of the Boston Medical Journal...

A few years since a great manufacturer of Broma sought the opinions of many medical gentlemen...

Respected Friend, Thy excellent Pills have effected a cure of my Asthma...

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DR. S. P. TOWNSENDS

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

39, HOLLIS STREET GENERAL AGENCY—Halifax, N. S.

Dr. S. P. Townsends—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for some years with the Rheumatism...

Yours respectfully, JAMES CUMMING

The Rev. John Sager, of Jersey City, an old and highly respectable clergyman...

Dr. S. P. Townsends—Dear Sir: I am constrained to give you a statement of the benefit I derived from using your Sarsaparilla...

Yours respectfully, JOHN SKELER, Jersey City, July 11, 1847.

The following was sent to our Agent in Halifax, by the Rev. J. O. TUNISON...

PARSON FRASER—Having for some time past, as you are aware, experienced great general debility...

Yours respectfully, J. O. TUNISON, Halifax, August 24, 1847.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON.

Capital Stock £100,000 Sterling. Chief Office, 44 Moorgate Street, TRUSTEES.

James Hunter, Esq., Quispem Terrace, Edington. Fredk. Milnes, Esq., Banker, Nicholas Lane. Thomas Studd, Esq., Liverpool.

Medical Examiner, R. B. Black, Esq., M. D.

THE Agency of the above Company has been in operation in this Province about 4 years...

For Sale by Z. S. HALL, 39, Hollis Street.

N. B. DRUGGISTS and others, supplied on the most liberal terms.

M. HERBERT, LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S BOOT & SHOE MAKER.

TAKES this opportunity of acquainting his friends and the Public, that he is now engaged in the Gentlemen's, as well as the Ladies' department...

JOHN WOODILL, Victualler.

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and customers that he has removed from his former stand...

Pure Cod Liver Oil, FOR MEDICINAL USE.

Just received a fresh Supply of the above, warranted pure and fresh.

ROBT. G. FRASER, Chemist, 129 Granville Street.

Dec 29.

Valuable PROPERTY For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for SALE, a Dwelling HOUSE and Lands attached...

The Dwelling House is pleasantly situated; is situated throughout, and in a good state of repair...

Wesleyan Day School.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to intimate to Wesleyan Parents and to the Public generally...

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

Higher Department. Ancient and Modern History, Ancient & Modern Geography, use of the Globes, Grammar, and Composition...

Mathematical and Classical Departments. Euclid, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Latin Grammar, French, Logic, and Rhetoric.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Prunes.

Just received, Ex Halifax, from Boston.

ORANGES, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, in fancy boxes...

W. M. HARRINGTON.

**HYDE'S LIVERY STABLES.**

I HAVE SOLD the above Establishment to Mr. Thomas B. Lindsay, who will be found honorable and courteous in all his dealings. I therefore solicit for him the support of my numerous friends and customers.

One of the terms of sale is that Mr. Lindsay treats no person whatever, he will also act as Agent for the EASTERN STAGE LINES, and all the business will be conducted strictly on the cash principle.

All persons having claims against me are respectfully invited to send them in immediately, and persons who are indebted to me are in my debt will I trust not think me oppressive when I ask them to pay their accounts on or before the first day of April next, or give me their notes payable on demand with interest. Mr. W. D. Cottis is authorized to settle these accounts, with instructions to push them to a close as fast as possible.

I am thankful to the many who have given me their business and supported me with their cash. Those that have had the benefit of my labour, and withheld the hire, will find it to their advantage to call early, if too poor to pay it will give me great pleasure to forgive.

H. HYDE.

March 16. 1m.

**Corn Brooms, Clothes Pins, &c.**

12 DOZEN Brooms, 2 Gross Clothes Pins, 4 Gross short Headed KNIVES, Wash Boards, Butt's Prins, &c. &c. Just received, per Halifax, from Boston. For sale by W. M. HARRINGTON.

March 16.

**NOTICE.**

**To the Friends of Temperance AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.**

WHEREAS Travellers have been put to great inconvenience for want of a comfortable Hotel in Lower Horton, the Subscriber has opened his House as a

**TEMPERANCE HOTEL.**

The House is large and commodious, with good Stabling, situated in one of the most pleasant parts of the Township on the road leading from Dunwich's old Stand to the Packet landing, a few rods from the Post Road, near the Temperance Hall, which can be seen by all Travellers as they pass along. The Road leads out into the Post Road, the Coach often passes that way.

The Hotel will be conducted on strict Temperance principles, and every attention paid to visitors. Persons not wishing to spend a few weeks in the Country, can be accommodated with Board, Horses and Carriages, and those coming in the Packet conveyed to any part they wish.

The Subscriber trusts from his long experience in the business to be able to give every satisfaction.

JOHN FISHER.

Lower Horton, March 23.

**PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.**

(Selected chiefly from the City Papers.)

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**

Friday, March 12th.

The Legislative Council sent down Mr. Howe's Law Bill and the British Agency Bill, agreed to; and a new bill to abolish punishment by death in certain cases. They had also agreed to the grant of £250 for the Governor's Private Secretary. On bringing up some votes from Committee of Supply, a discussion arose on Breakwater grants, when Mr. Hall in answer to Mr. Young was proceeding to draw a picture of somebody, when he was called to order. While the gallery was clearing, Hon. G. R. Young applied some pretty strong expressions to the hon. member for King's, which we need not give. The gallery was reopened in a quarter of an hour. The reports of the Committee on Reporting, recommending £12 to Mr. Grant was referred to Committee of Supply. Mr. Henry reported from the Committee on the Probate Law. The House resolved to sell the Stud Horse Norfolk; and adjourned till 12 on Saturday.

Saturday, March 16th.

Hon. Mr. Huntington subscribed the usual oath this morning, and took his seat. Mr. McLeod reported a recommendation to erect a Lunatic Asylum. A Bill for restraining the issue of writs of *cepias* before judgment, in suits for less than £10, and the Halifax and Dartmouth Insurance Bill created some discussion. The latter Bill passed, but the former was recommitted for the purpose of reducing the limit for *cepias* from £10 to £1. Mr. Fraser rejoined from Committee, a recommendation to address the Imperial Government to repeal the act prohibiting the importation of Foreign Gun Powder. Mr. Fraser reported the Revenue Bills. Hon. Attorney General reported from the Post Office Committee, recommending the following petitions be not complied with at present—viz., those from Mr. Wallace, William Bent and others, Mr. Hanley, Joseph Deane, Maurice Walsh, George Ernst, and others, James Nevel, Allan Cameron, Henry Taylor, Michael Renton and others, and a petition from Big Pond, Cape Breton.

The contract for printing the Journals, &c.,

**being about to expire, a Committee was appointed to take charge of the subject—Messrs. Fraser, Beckwith, Mignowin, Taylor and Crechman.**

Hon. Mr. Johnston then brought to the notice of the house the superseding by the Government of persons recommended by the members of different counties to expend the road money, and charged the Government with violating the constitutional rights of the representatives of the people. Hon. Provincial Secretary and hon. G. R. Young replied. While the debate was proceeding at six o'clock Mr. Hall rose, and read a letter that had been sent at his instance, demanding an apology or a private meeting from the hon. G. R. Young, concerning expressions applied to him yesterday. Loud cries of "Order" arose and the gallery was cleared.

Monday, March 18th.

Mr. Henry asked leave to introduce a Bill amending the Probate Law. Mr. Marshall from the Committee upon the Guyborough poor reported a Bill. Hon. Provincial Secretary laid on the table a return of all the sums granted for road damage in all the Counties for the last six years, total £4,700. The House went into Committee on the Revenue Bill—which excited long discussion. Mr. Killam moved an amendment to abolish the 1s. 3d. upon flour, which was negatived. Mr. Freeman moved that all decked vessels engaged in fisheries, no matter what their tonnage, be allowed to draw beef and pork out of the Warehouse duty free, this was also negatived. The Legislative Council informed the House that they had agreed to the Registrar's Bill without amendment—and the House adjourned till 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

Tuesday, March 19.

Hon. Mr. Johnston moved for a committee to search the Journals of the Legislative Council to ascertain what had become of the College Bill. Mr. Fulton asked for information on the Halifax and Quebec Railway, and was answered that Her Majesty's Government had decided not to present to enter on the speculation. The Revenue bills passed a third reading, after several divisions on the flour and other duties. Hon. Mr. Johnston moved his resolution for returns of all the correspondence relating to the excluded Magistrates, by the new commission of the peace in 1845. After a long debate, an amendment of the hon. Prov. Secretary passed, evading the resolution. Hon. Mr. Johnston then addressed the house, in committee, for three hours in favor of his resolutions for reducing the salary of the Lieut. Governor, and making the Legislative Council elective.

Wednesday, March 23.

The Halifax Corporation and Powder Magazine Bills passed through committee. Hon. Mr. Johnston reported that the College Bill had been deferred for three months by the Legislative Council. The house then returned into committee on Mr. Johnston's resolutions, and the hon. Provincial Secretary addressed the committee for four hours in answer to Mr. Johnston's speech of yesterday. He concluded by moving an amendment, the substance of which was that, Whereas the forms of government at present existing satisfactory to the people, it was inexpedient to make any change therein.

Thursday, March 21st.

Several Bills being passed through Committee. The House went into Committee on Hon. J. W. Johnston's resolutions. Mr. Marshall addressed the Committee in support of and Mr. Doyle in opposition to them. The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

**BY THE R. M. STEAMER.**

The R. M. Steamer *Niagara* arrived at this port on Thursday evening last. We give a summary of the News.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

During the past fortnight the Cotton Trade has been dull.

The Corn Market has been extremely slack. Indian Corn declined 2s. per quarter for white and from 6s. to 6d. for yellow, with an improving market for the latter. In Flour there has been a decline of 1s. 6d. per barrel for best qualities.

The debates in Parliament during the fortnight have been of a very tame character; nothing eventful in a political sense being anticipated. The Chancellor produces his budget for 1850-51. It is anticipated that strenuous efforts will be made to have a portion of the surplus on this year's revenue appropriated to the reduction of the paper and stamp duties upon newspapers. It is currently reported in official circles that it is the intention of Government to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, together with the vice-regal court at Dublin, and to erect an office in the Home Department for the management of Irish affairs under the title of "Secretary for Ireland." Mr. James Esdell, the eminent Banker, is about to be raised to the peerage by the title of "Lord Overstone."

**Lord Deane has retired from the wool sock,**

and Lord Campbell has been appointed to the office of Lord Chancellor.

The conduct of Lord Palmerston in continuing the Greek blockade is severely commented upon by all the Journals here, and we find for a brief which exists to the effect that his Lordship has made this decision a great mistake. The people of England would take measures to have a full explanation of his policy given in the Country.

Last night's *Gazette* publishes the following rewards for the discovery of Sir John Franklin's ships: £10,000 to any one who shall effectively relieve the crews of Sir John Franklin's ships; £10,000 to any one who shall relieve any of the crew, or who shall convey such intelligence as shall lead to the relief of such crew; and £10,000 to any one who shall first succeed in ascertaining their fate.

**THE OVERLAND MAIL.**

The Express in advance of the Overland Mail reached Liverpool on the evening of the 21st, with advices from Bombay to the 23rd ult. and Calcutta to the 22nd Jan. India was tranquil, if we except a petty outbreak on the part of a few Sikhs, who attacked the Camp of the 1st Fusiliers, but who were instantly chastised for their temerity. We learn from Calcutta that the general prospects of Commerce were considerably improved, and gave promise of a brighter future.

**FRANCE.**

The anniversary of the Republic, the 24th of February, passed off without disturbance in either Paris or the Provinces. The Minister of Finance has announced that the revenue will provide for the public service this year without a new loan or increased taxes.

The menaces of Russia on the Swiss Cantons were renewed in the early part of last week; but through the interference of France and Austria it is thought that nothing serious will occur. France declared that she would place an army of observation to check the Prussian movements, and Austria very wisely represented the evils that might arise if an insurrection were to break out in Prussia when the troops were engaged in Switzerland. It is believed that the mediation of one or both Countries will be accepted.

**AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.**

The Vienna Journal-state intelligence had been received from Transylvania to the effect, that the Russians were assembling a considerable military force at the office of Gotta, with the intention of again occupying Transylvania, so as to allow Austrian troops to pass through to Italy and the German frontier.

**GREECE.**

The London Gazette states that a Queen's Messenger passed through Malta on the 23rd ult., with orders to Admiral Parker to cease hostilities against Greece. We may therefore soon expect to hear that this emu has been settled.

**TURKEY.**

It is possible that friendly relations will soon be renewed between Austria and the Porte. The Sultan proposes that the Refugees shall be detained in Asia Minor for a period not exceeding 12 months. Kosuth and others of the important Refugees have therefore been removed from Shunla to Varina, from whence they will proceed to Katsarja in Asia Minor.

**ITALY.**

We have nothing new from Sardinia, except that fears are entertained at Naples that when Admiral Parker leaves the Greek coast he will pay the Neapolitans a visit also. Fears of a similar kind are entertained at Madrid, from which we have nothing new. The Pope still remains at Portico.

W. H. Hoffman.

We learn from a file of San Francisco papers, that our townsman, Wm. M. Hoffman, Esq., has been appointed Public Administrator by the Court of First Instance in civil cases, for that district. It gives us pleasure to hear of the prosperity of our old friend, who must be in a fair way to the realization of a rapid fortune. The Security demanded in this instance was—bonds for \$50,000! The "Pacific News" speaking of this appointment, says:—

"Mr. Hoffman is a gentleman well calculated to give entire satisfaction in the discharge of his duties as administrator, and we congratulate the public on the propriety of this selection."—Sun.

**LETTERS RECEIVED.**

Since our last Letters have been received from Rev. G. Miller (remit. 10s.) and Rev. H. Pope, sen. (remit. 12s.)

**To Agents.**

In ordering papers for new Subscribers, Agents would greatly oblige by stating the time from which they are to be sent. Back numbers can be supplied.

**"OF INTEREST TO ALL."**

The Great Pain Killer.

No medicine has been discovered that is so happily adapted to relieve all kinds of pains, to be taken, and yet has such a wide range when applied, certainly as we have seen.

**A YORK SHILLING is all you have to risk to try it, and as that sum can be no object to the proprietor, it is not to be feared that such a price can be made to any family, and will never prevent its trial.**

It is intended that this great healing remedy shall be put into the hands of every man, woman, and child, and every one who is afflicted with any of the following diseases, or their consequences.

**THE PRICE from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per bottle, according to the size, and suitable all to use. If you do not see a bottle, and that will move your doubts, and make you buy, and recommend it to your friends, more than a hundred certificates would. Who will fail to try it and see the relief and suffering for a YORK SHILLING.**

This PAIN KILLER may be used with success that will astonish the hearer. In such cases as the following—Cholera, Malaria, Distressing Dysentery, Pain in the Side and Stomach, Cuts and Bruises, Cholera Infantum, Bronchitis, Sores on Man or Beast, Children Teething, Hanging Blood, Hoarseness, Quinsy, Clitellitis and Frosted Feet, Spasms, Burns, Broken Breasts, Measles, Cramps, Seratches, or Tooth, Flashes, Bites or Stings.

CERTIFICATES to fill a volume might be published, showing the wonderful effects of "Mr. Brown's Pain Killer," but they are too common, and need for articles of no merit; and the One Shilling bottle will do more than a thousand unknown names to convince the user.

For Sale Wholesale for the Proprietors in Nova Scotia at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Halifax.

**MARRIAGES.**

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John Martin, the Hon. David Crichton, M.L.C., of Pictou, to Mary Anne French, daughter of the late Mr. Wm Neilson, of this city.

**DEATHS.**

At Arichat, after a short but painful illness, the Rev. Mr. Miranda, aged 17 and for many years, the Parish Priest of the late Madam.

On Monday afternoon, 18th inst, at 4 o'clock, Mary Jane Mitchell, aged 21 years.

At Richibucto, in Sept, last, Alice, infant daughter of John and Elizabeth Brookway.

Died at Pictou, N. B., in Dec. last, Mrs. Jane Abrams, aged 50 years. Early in life Mrs. A. became the subject of converting grace, and united herself with the Christian Church, which union she maintained until her triumphant spirit took its happy flight to join the church of the first born before the throne of God in heaven. The last year of her life was years of suffering and weakness from bodily disease, yet during the greater part of that time she triumphed in the Lord, and rejoiced in the God of her salvation.

In her last struggle with the king of Terrors, her faith was strong and unwavering, and her prospects bright and cheering. She could say with the holy Anselm, "I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day."

At Liverpool, N. S., on Sunday, the 17th inst. Mr. Charles Rain, aged 23 years—formerly of Halifax.

**SHIPPING NEWS.**

**ARRIVALS.**

Friday.—Brig. Fame, Morgan, Ponce P. R.—to G. S. J. Mitchell; schr. Bunker, Georgetown.

Saturday.—S. Ls. Boston, Gray, New York, 6 days—to Donohoe & Brothers; the Schr. Lark sailed same day for Halifax; Myrtle New York 6 days Quebec Trader, Canada.

Sunday.—Brig. Dandy Jim, Wyman, Arichat; Schr. Midway, Catharine, and Primrose; brig. Oscar, Pitmevy, Porto Rico, 23 days—to T. C. Kinnear.

Tuesday.—Brig. Dolphin, Thomson, St. Kitts, 31 days; to W. H. Rodolf—has had very heavy weather; Schr. Liverpool, McLean, Liverpool, 29 days; Schr. Lark from St. Martins, 29 days; also a Brig. Asher at Little Harbour from England bound to New London, cargo Rail Road Iron, 29 days; last 15th inst. Sale took place on Thursday.

Thursday.—R. M. Steamer Niagara, St. John's, Liverpool, 12 days; schr. Lucy Alice, from the Eastward.

**MEMORANDA.**

St. John, N. B. March 13.—Artd. Charles Halifax.

The Schr. Lady Oglethorpe, arrived at St. Kitts 13th Feb.

At Kingston, Jam.—Brig. Carolina from New-Brunswick, Senior Lieutenant from Arichat.

The Brig. Fame reports, but brig. Hummingbird to sail on 2nd inst. Emily in 4 days—brig. Hamlet departed—brig. Emma Adeline sailing on 2nd inst. Myrtle for Liverpool in 7 days—schr. Mayflower, from Salt Island bound to Philadelphia.

The Schr. Niven, Leves, arrived at Boston on the 13th inst.

By Telegraph to Bunker's News Room. Brigs. March 21st. 20—Robt. Ross, arrived—schr. Lark for Cuba; Halifax ready; Wind N. East.

The Wesleyan is published for the Proprietors BY WM. CUNNABELL.

AT HIS OFFICE, NO. 2, CORNER OF WHARF, HALIFAX, N. S.

**NEW SERIES.] A FAMILY.**

Ten Shillings per annum & Half-Yearly in advance.

**POETRY.**

**THOUGHTS ON LIFE.**

What is this fleeting life? A bubble on the wing; The morning cloud, the vapory dew, The summer evening's short-lived zephyr in the spring; A passing thought, a thing of naught, The midnight's pleasing dream, At morning light forgo.

Yet short however it be, 'Tis all that is assigned, To insure a bliss of endless name, To save the soul from sin and shame, And have its dross refined; To purify for joys on high, That never know alloy; That never, never die.

But O how strange it seems, The soul still rests secure, As though its place were always there, As though no death it had to fear, Nor any change to endure; Confined to earth, that gave it birth, It'er aspires on high To joys of greater worth.

How darkened, how depraved This wretched, silly mind, To catch at bubbles, aim at toys, And yet neglect substantial joys; How foolish and how blind! To miss the way to realms of day, By trifling thoughtlessness, Far worse than childish play.

O come, thou heavenly Dove, And come thy humbling to fill with anxious cares, and Suffice these eyes with gracious, Nor blessing may I find, Until I feel thy blissful seal, To bind my broken heart, My wounded soul to heal.

O point me to the cross; And cause my hope to glow Assurance firm and steadfast give, That Jesus died that I might live, And his salvation know; And then his love my heart would And raise my groveling thought To fix on things above.

O best inspiring hope, Such joy henceforth be mine, To know the Saviour is my friend, O him in all things to depend, All else I would resign; 'Tis he is supreme, all else is vain, Be this my only theme.

Then would my days present A new and different scene, A gem bought by blood divine, My sin, or sorrow, should be vain, Who in this dark terrene I live in thee, my state should, To see thy face adorned, Till thy glory see.

And when this life shall be And he be away in death, My soul, my angel heart, My heart to thee shall be, To catch the blissful dove, To dwell in high, heavenly love, Where sorrow, my heart, A blissful never more.

**CHRISTIAN MEN.**

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