

er proved by Scripture, by reason, and by a masterly chain of argument, that unless we are performing the conditions, as well as believing the promises, our faith is not scriptural, but it is presumption.—The sermon produced a powerful impression on the minds of the hearers.

On Saturday afternoon, the Reports from the different Churches were received, accompanied by suitable addresses from the brethren. Our churches have still to mourn over the spiritual declension which prevails, though there are some favorable indications which prognosticate an improved state of religious feeling among us. On Saturday evening brother M'Ginnis preached, and the services of the day closed with an appearance of much interest on the part of the congregation. On the Lord's day, a large congregation assembled, every seat was occupied, every foot of the aisle was taken up with the people, who came from all parts to hear the gospel. Elder Robinson preached on the great subject of Redemption doctrinally, practically, and experimentally; the interest of the hearers seemed to increase, and much emotion was manifested. The Lord's Supper was administered after the service to a large body of communicants. In the afternoon, Elder Very preached, and likewise in the evening, on the important subject—the danger of procrastination; when exhortations followed. Thus an interesting series of meetings has closed, and though nothing very special occurred, yet we must believe that much good has been done. The church has had the privilege of hearing the most pointed appeals to the conscience of the Christian; a spirit of faithfulness to saint and sinner pervaded all the exercises. Our desires are sometimes very strong that a revival of Religion should follow our public meetings, and alas! how often are we disappointed; but it should ever be the principle carried out by a church as well as by the believer, to go forth weeping, bearing the precious seed, trusting in God's promises that the harvest will be eventually reaped. We have had faithful warnings, earnest appeals, and heart stirring truths—a strain of sound practical preaching which cannot be lost; but time will show whether our earnest desires will be realized, in seeing an gathering of precious souls to the church of the living God.

THE PASTOR OF THE CHURCH.

For the Christian Visitor.

My dear Brother—It will be gratifying to you, as well as to many of your readers, to learn that the word of the Lord is accomplishing much in Sackville. Eighty had been added unto the Lord, when I left, ten days since; and others have, since that time, entertained a hope in the Lord, and must have before this time, put on Christ in Baptism. Two additional places of worship are about being erected in that neighbourhood, one at Migic, and the other near the Wesleyan Academy. Building Committees have been already appointed, and about £300 subscribed.

I shall now defer any further enlargement, as my report to the general Union will soon be forthcoming. Yours truly,
St. John, 16th Feb. JOHN FRANCIS.

For the Christian Visitor.

MR. EDITOR.—Please insert in your Journal the minutes of a Total Abstinence Society formed at Salisbury on the 20th December last, at the instigation and under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Francis to whose indefatigable exertions the cause of Temperance owes much. The meeting was opened in the usual manner by singing and prayer. William Stone, Esq., was appointed Chairman for the evening, after which a most excellent and affecting speech was delivered by Mr. Francis, depicting in true and striking colours the baneful effects of intemperance on the weal of Society, as well as the lamentable self degradation, of the unfortunate victim—and placing in juxta position the incalculable benefits resulting from an opposite course, socially and individually—after which the list was opened and thirty seven names were obtained, and the following persons were unanimously chosen as office bearers for the ensuing year:

William Stone, Esq., President.
Lewis Trites, Esq., and Asa Perrigo, Vice Presidents.

Robert Hopper, Caleb Sherman, Jacobs Beck, Robert Colpitts, Charles Taylor, Charles Beck, John Sherman, Committee.

JOHN S. TRITES,
Secretary & Treasurer.

REVIVAL AT WOLNVILLE, N. S.—Dear Brother, I stated to you in mine of last week, that the revival of religion which commenced in Cornwallis some weeks ago, had extended to this township, and that feelings of deep seriousness were evidently increasing among the people. Meetings have been held here every day for the last eight or ten days. Eighteen converts were baptized last Sabbath, and about as many more have come forward and related their experience, who will probably be baptised on the next Sabbath. Yours truly,

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

—Christian Messenger.

Extract from a letter dated Fredericton, 13th Feb., '48:—"I have it from authority on which I can rely, that L. A. Wilmot, Esq., is to be appointed Solicitor-General, in place of the Hon. W. B. Kinneir, who is to be promoted to the vacant Attorney-Generalship, the latter gentleman, of course, retaining his seat in the Legislative Council; and further, I can inform you, for the satisfaction of the "old clique," that the system of Responsible Government is now fully recognized in this Province; and that for the future the offices of Provincial Secretary and Provincial Treasurer, and those of Attorney and Solicitor General, are to be recognized as of a political character, and the succeeding incumbents are to find their way either into the Legislative Council or the House of Assembly, analogous to the practice in England, and from which we borrow the Constitution of our country. This important announcement furnishes a strong argument in favor of removing the Seat of Government from Fredericton to the City of St. John."—Mail.

On Saturday night last, a man of the name of Justice Hoyt, recently sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary, for stealing a coat, made an attempt to escape from the yard; he was pursued by the Keepers, but being unable to overtake him, a shot was fired as a signal to halt; but, disregarding it, he continued on his course, upon which one of the Keepers, taking aim, fired and brought him down, one of the slugs entering the side and coming out of the abdomen, three other slugs lodging in the hip, causing his death. It would appear that the Keepers acted according to the order of the Commissioners.

The Hon. John Neilson, a Member of the Legislative Council, died at the family seat at Carouge, near Quebec, on the 1st inst. This melancholy event has cast a deep gloom over the community. Mr. Neilson has been for many years at the head of the press in Canada, as editor and proprietor of the Quebec Gazette. As a public character, no man in the Province enjoyed a larger share of respect; his knowledge of the politics of his country was profound, and his opinions thereon, as communicated in brief but comprehensive editorial articles, was warmly appreciated by all right-thinking men; and as a specimen of moral uprightness, he was indeed a pattern. Mr. Neilson was in his seventy-first year, and was a native of Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland. He came to Canada at an early period of his life, and has long taken an active part in this promotion of its best interests.—Quebec Mercury.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—Halifax, 9th Feb. 1848.—The Lieut. Governor in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:

The Hon. Jos. Howe to be, provisionally, Secretary of the Province of N. S., in the place of Sir R. D. George, Bart., removed.

The Hon. Jos. Howe to be Clerk of H. M. Executive Council, in the place of Sir R. D. George, Bart., removed.

The Hon. J. S. B. Uniacke, to be H. M. Attorney General, in the place of the Hon. J. W. Johnston, resigned.

The Hon. W. F. DesBarres, to be H. M. Solicitor General, in the place of the Hon. Ed. M. Dodd, resigned.—Chris. Messenger.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—We have received private intelligence of such a nature from Washington, Vera Cruz, and the city of Mexico, as to justify us in the conviction that the Mexican question is settled, that there is now a peace between the two countries of the only nature that we can get; and that it is much better for every one to settle his mind under the belief and solemn conviction that the gradual absorption and annexation of all of Mexico, is the positive destiny of both republics.—N. Y. Her.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.—The overland express of this morning brings the news of importance. Yesterday morning it brought later advices from the valley of the Rio Grande, Monterey, and Saltillo. The latest papers from New Orleans are of the afternoon of the 30th ult.

Major Price, Paymaster of the United States army, arrived at Matamoras, from Camargo, 16th ult., reports the troops in good health.

General Scott's order, issued at the city of Mexico 15th, had been received at Matamoras; and Captain Chapman, upon its receipt, at once sent out a circular requiring that all duties levied upon animals, goods, wares, or merchandize, entering the city from any part of the State, or any other State within the republic of Mexico, should immediately cease; and that all such duties, paid since the 1st of January, should be refunded, upon presentation of the certificate of payment at the collector's office.

General Wool issued an order from Monterey on the 6th, requiring all persons arriving there to report themselves to the Governor, and give their names for registration; also, requiring merchants to exhibit their invoices; and a failure to comply with the regulation will subject their goods to seizure and confiscation for the benefit of the United States.

Lieut. Franklin, of the Topographical Engineers, who left Monterey on the 13th ult., reports that just as he left, an express was received from Saltillo, stating that a report had reached there from Colonel Hamtramck, to the effect that 10,000 Mexicans, under General Bustamente, were marching upon Saltillo. Very little credit was attached to the report.

EXECUTIONS IN MEXICO.—A letter from Monterey in the Philadelphia North American, dated Jan. 1, mentions the sentence, by Court Martial, of private Galbraith, mounted volunteer cavalry, to be shot at Buenavista, for mutinous conduct; private Nucent, same corps, to be hanged at Buenavista for shooting a Mexican; and A. D. Lonn to be hanged at Camargo for murdering Wm. Munson. The sentences had been approved by Gen. Wool, and ordered to be carried into effect.

NOLANS VOLENS.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Washington, under date of Feb. 5, says, "I have learned this morning, from a very reliable source, that orders have been forwarded to Major General Butler, to arrest Mr. Nicholas Trist, and send him home."

FROM THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.—We have files of the Barbadoes Globe to the 13th ult. The work on the railroad in the course of construction has been suspended. The dissolution of the company is not talked of, but merely a temporary suspension which has been rendered necessary by the disturbed state of the money market in England, and by the severe local distresses in which the island is involved.

There is no local news of interest.

The Antigua Herald of the 21st of December, mentions the appointment of Sir Robert Hansford to the office of Chief Justice of the Island. The reduced rates for agricultural labor, sixpence sterling per day, says the Herald came into operation this week on all the estates in the island with but one or two exceptions.—N. Y. Herald.

The House of Representatives, in Congress, with only one dissenting voice, have voted gold medals to Generals Taylor and Scott, for their military services.

A company has just been formed at Copenhagen, for establishing steam communication between Denmark, the Faro Islands and Scotland. The communications, which will take place every fortnight, are to be commenced on the 1st of April. The government has accorded a reduction of port or anchorage duties to the steamers which may undertake them.

The Grand Jury of Montreal have made their usual presentment, in which they have adverted to several evils at present existing in the administration of justice, and suggested several improvements—among these are: The propriety of procuring a more suitable place for the administration of Justice as soon as convenient; the disastrous consequences of the present Jury law as now existing, and the propriety of indemnifying petty jurors for the necessary expenses they incur.

NIAGARA FALLS SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—We have been informed that Mr. Ellet, the Engineer and Contractor of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge, has arrived at the Falls and commenced his truly noble work. His intention to suspend a temporary Bridge by the 1st of June next, for convenience of the workmen and moving the materials required for the more expensive structure. The public will then have an opportunity of forming an opinion of the nature of the works as it will be sufficiently wide to allow stone cars and carriages to pass. The whole structure is to be finished complete by the 1st June, 1849, and judges from the high character, both in Europe and America, which Mr. Ellet commands in his profession, we do not hazard too much in saying, that this Bridge, as a stupendous work of art, will be worthy of its magnificent site. We are happy also to hear, that the Great Western Rail Road, in that neighbourhood, goes on apace. From 60 to 70 men have been at work for the last two months, which, together with the force here and at London, we hope is an earnest of the speedy completion of this important work, the only link wanting to connect the Mississippi with the seaboard.—[Hamilton Gazette.]

We have been shown a curious invention to prevent sleeping in church. It is a long squirt fixed on the deacon's seat under the pulpit. It turns on a pivot, and being filled with cold water, can be aimed at an individual in any part of the house. One of the audience being discovered asleep, the deacon discharges a stream of cold water in his face, which never failed of waking up the sleeper. Much credit is due to the gentleman who planned this ingenious device for furthering the cause of virtue and religion.

A DISMAL PROSPECT.—A young lady of 18, Miss B., was engaged to be married to a gentleman of 36. Her mother, having noticed her low spirited for some time, inquired the reason.

"Oh dear! mamma!" replied the young lady—"I was thinking about my husband being twice my age."

"That's true—but he is only thirty-six."

"He's only thirty-six now, mamma; but—but when I am sixty—"

"Well!"

"O dear! why then he'll be a hundred and twenty!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Trifler.

We this instant imagined a man retaining all his consciousness, transformed into a swallow, a creature abundantly busy, up in the early morning, forever on the wing, as graceful and sprightly in his flight, as tasteful in his haunts which he selects. Look at him, zigzagging over the clover field, skimming the limpid lake, whisking round the steeple, or dancing in the sky. Behold him in his spirits, shrieking out his ecstasy as he has bolted a dragon fly, or darting through the arrow slits of the old turret, or performed some other feat of hirundine agility. And notice how he pays his morning visits, alighting elegantly on some house top, and twittering politely by turns to the swallow on either side of him, and after five minutes conversation, off and away to call for his friend at the castle. And now he has gone upon his travels, gone to spend the winter at Rome, or Naples, to visit Egypt or the Holy Land, or perform some more recherche pilgrimage to Spain or the coast of Barbary. And when he comes home next April, sure enough he has been abroad; charming climate; highly delighted with cicades in Italy, and the bees on Hymettus; locusts in Africa rather scarce this season; but upon the whole much pleased with his trip, and returned in high health and spirits.

Now, dear friends, this is a very proper life for a swallow, but is it a life for you? To flit about from house to house; to pay futile visits, where, if the talk were written down it would amount to little more than the chattering of a swallow; to bestow all your thoughts on graceful attitudes, and nimble movements, and polished attire; to roam from land to land with so little information in your head, or so little taste for the sublime or the beautiful in your soul, that, could a swallow publish his travels, and did you publish yours, we should probably find the one a counterpart of the other; the winged traveller enlarging on the discomforts of his nest, and the wingless one the miseries of his hotel or chateau; you describing the places of amusement, or enlarging on the vastness of the country and the abundance of the game; and your rival eloquent on the self-same things.

It is a thought, not ridiculous, but appalling. * * * * * Though the trifler does not chronicle his own vain words and wasted hours, they chronicle themselves. They are noted in the memory of God. And when once this life of wondrous opportunities and awful advantages is over—when the twenty or fifty years are fled away—when mortal existence, with its facilities for personal improvement and serviceableness to others, is gone beyond recall—when the trifler looks back to the long pilgrimage, with all the doors of usefulness, past which he skipped in his frisky forgetfulness—what anguish will it move to think that he has gambolled through such a world without salvation to himself, without any real benefit to his brethren, a busy trifler, a vivacious idler, a clever fool.—Life in Earnest.

Health.

Dr. Beaumont, of the United States Army, gave the following important rules:

1. Bulk, or food possessing a due proportion of in nutritious matter, is best calculated to preserve the permanent welfare of the organs of digestion, and the general health of the system.
2. The food should be plainly and simply prepared, with no other seasoning than a little salt, or occasionally a very little vinegar.
3. Full and deliberate mastication or chewing is of great importance.
4. Swallowing the food slowly, or in small quantities, and at short intervals, is very necessary.
5. A quantity not exceeding the real wants of the economy is of prime importance to health.
6. Solid aliment, thoroughly masticated, is far more salutary than soups, broths, &c.
7. Fat meat, butter, and oily substances of every kind, are difficult of digestion, offensive to the stomach, and tend to derange that organ, and induce disease.
8. Spices, pepper, stimulating and heating condiments of every kind, retard digestion and injure the stomach.
9. Coffee and tea debilitate the stomach, and impair digestion.
10. Alcohol, whether in the form of distilled spirits, wine, beer, cider, or any other intoxicating liquors, impairs digestion, debilitates the stomach, and if persevered in for a short time, always induces a morbid state of that organ.
11. Narcotics of every kind impair digestion, debilitate the stomach, and tend to disease.
12. Simple water is the only fluid called for by the wants of the system; artificial drinks are more or less injurious, some more so than others, but none can claim exemption from the general charge.
13. Gentle exercise after eating promotes digestion more than indolent inactivity or rest. Violent exercise, with a full stomach, is injurious.
14. Sleep soon after eating, retards digestion, and leads to debility and derangement of the stomach.
15. Anger, fear, grief, and other strong emotions, disturb digestion, impair the functional powers of the stomach, and deteriorate the secretions generally.