

persons while drunk falling into the fire, and others in which the clothes were burnt off the body by the combustion of spirit gas, &c.—In all these cases, and in some of them scarcely any portion of the body had escaped—and notwithstanding, in a few of them, the integuments were literally baked, so that extensive and deep-seated suppuration and sloughing were inevitable, and had afterward to be endured—the external application of the flour was in the first instance our only remedy, and this was continued for one or more days, while the acute effects of the injury demanded it.—The superficial portions of the burn or scald would often heal under this application alone; and the solutions of continuity, more or less deep, which remained open and discharging, were then dressed with lime-water and oil, by means of a feather, to which kreosote was added if the granulations were slow, or the sloughs tardy in becoming loose. Under this dressing the most formidable burns have been healed; and, even when the face has been involved, there has been scarcely any considerable deformity. In one of our patients, the face being horribly burned by an accidental explosion of gunpowder, the grains of powder having been imbedded in the skin, very great apprehensions were indulged that the discoloration thus produced would permanently disfigure and deform the countenance. But, after the persistent application of the flour for three successive days, and until the tumefaction of the face and head had subsided, it was found that, with a few applications of the lime-water dressing, the cicatrization was complete, and even the discoloration was removed.

If this simple remedy were resorted to in the severe scalds sometimes occurring from explosions of steamboat boilers, &c., there can be little doubt that the fatality of such burns would be very rare; while the popular and mischievous methods of applying raw cotton, oil, molasses, salt, alcohol, spirits of turpentine, sugar of lead, water, ice, &c., to extensive and deep burns, are all of them injurious, and often destructive to life.

[From the Watchman and Reflector.]

A FATHER IN THE MINISTRY.—A few days since, being in Maine, I felt a strong desire once more in my life to see and converse with our venerable Father in the Baptist denomination, Elder Isaac Case. I accordingly called on him at his home in Readfield. He is now almost eighty-nine years of age.

Elder C. informed me that he was brought into the liberty of the gospel on the 29th of Dec., 1779. In June following, he was licensed to preach, and began immediately, (to use his own language,) to "warn sinners of their danger, and point them to the Lamb of God;" and from that time to the present he has continued to do so. Occasionally, he still preaches the glorious gospel of the blessed God. I spent about three hours with this veteran in the ministry, and his conversation and spirit were truly refreshing. He was ordained on the day he was twenty-three years old, sixty-six years ago next month. After I had dined with Father Case, he said to me, we must have prayers before we part. I led, and he followed in a firm tone of voice, and with much of theunction of the Holy Spirit, praying most earnestly for his younger brethren in the ministry. Following prayer and reading from the Psalms, he began and sang the whole of the hymn:

"Oh, how happy are they
Who the Saviour obey."

In the course of the conversation, he remarked that the preaching at the present day was very different from that which he had formerly heard; that there was so much of everything in sermons now but "Christ and him crucified," that he enjoyed but a very little preaching that he heard. The force of that remark I could not but feel. The visit, to me, was truly grateful, and the savor of it still remains.

Boston, Jan., 1850.

OLD CAMBRIDGE.—The friends of true religion will rejoice to hear that there is a revival of religion at this place, and will pray that its power may be felt inside the walls of Old Harvard. The following is from a letter to the *Christian Times*, dated at Cambridge, Feb. 25th:—"The past week has been truly a time of harvest in the Baptist church in Cambridge. Such scenes have not been witnessed here within the recollection of the present generation. Within a week past, about forty persons have found the joys of a Christian hope. We are almost bewildered by the suddenness of the movement. It has taken us by surprise, and passed along, day by day, leaving

its eternal results, and it still continues without any indications of abatement, but rather of increase.

"No public notice was given on the Sabbath, of any special meetings to be held during the last week, but it was understood among the members of the church that some such meetings would be held, not expecting however anything more than ordinary, when, with one accord, the whole congregation flocked to the meetings. Men, women, and children, were suddenly impressed with a deep anxiety about the great interests of the soul.

"We are without a pastor, but feeling that the Divine Spirit works by few, as well as by many, the brethren have done what they could. They however had but little to do except to put their own hearts in order, to point the sinner to the cross, and to stand still and 'see the salvation of God.' It has been truly a delightful week.

"To see a great assembly all apparently anxious, and each in his own way sitting in judgment upon the momentous question, 'How shall man be just with God?' is a spectacle of engrossing sublimity and interest at least to every believer."

THE "FLY-SHEETS."—The *Wesleyan Times*, an English paper, has the following:—"The 'Fly-sheet' writer is a Wesleyan minister yet unexpelled. A traitor, in the estimation of the domineering clique, lives in the camp; attends the court; is a member of the very body that has transformed itself into an inquisition."

Old Time Winters.

In 1664 the cold was so intense that the Thames was covered with ice sixty-one inches thick. Almost all the birds perished.

In 1692 the cold was so excessive that the famished wolves entered Vienna and attacked beasts and even men. Many people in Germany were frozen to death in 1695, and the winters of 1697 and 1699 were nearly as bad.

In 1709 occurred that famous winter called, by distinction, the cold winter. All the rivers and lakes were frozen, and even the sea for several miles from the shore. The ground was frozen nine feet deep. Birds and beasts were struck dead in the fields, and men perished by thousands in their houses. In the south of France the wine plantations were almost all destroyed, nor have they yet recovered from that fatal disaster. The Adriatic sea was frozen, and even the Mediterranean about Genoa, and the citron and orange groves suffered extremely in the finest parts of Italy.

In 1716 the winter was so intense that people travelled across the straits from Copenhagen to the province of Senia, in Sweden.

In 1726, in Scotland, multitudes of cattle and sheep were buried in the snow.

In 1740 the winter was scarcely inferior to that of 1709. The snow lay ten feet deep in Spain and Portugal. The Zuyder Zee was frozen over, and thousands of people went over it. And the lakes in England froze.

In 1744 the winter was very cold. Snow fell in Portugal to the depth of twenty-three feet on a level.

In 1754 and 1755 the winters were very severe and cold. In England, the strongest ale, exposed to the air in a glass, was covered in fifteen minutes with ice one eighth of an inch thick.

In 1771 the Elbe was frozen to the bottom. In 1776 the Danube bore ice five feet deep below Vienna. Vast numbers of the feathered and finny tribes perished.

The winters of 1774 and 1775 were uncommonly severe. The Little Belt was frozen over.

From 1800 to 1812 also, the winters were remarkably cold, particularly the latter, in Russia, which proved so disastrous to the French army.—*Independent.*

ENGLISH NEWS.

ENGLISH MAIL.—The steam ship *Canada*, with the Mail of the 23d February, arrived at Halifax on Friday evening, in a passage of 134 days. The Mail arrived in this City at one o'clock Monday, having been detained beyond its usual time by the immense quantity of snow on the route, which had fallen during the unusually severe storm of Thursday and Friday last.

The English papers furnish no news of particular importance, either from the United Kingdom or the Continent.

Commercial affairs, generally, continued in an unfavorable state. Price of Cotton had declined 4d. per lb. The sales for the fortnight were 42,040 bales.

Price of bread stuffs was much depressed, and quotations lower. Western and Canal Flour was

quoted at 22s. to 22s. 6d.; Ohio, 23s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. Indian Meal, 13s. 6d. to 14s. per barrel.

Money was in demand, with every symptom of an increase in value.

The returns of the Board of Trade show the declared value of exports the past year to be £58,848,042, against £48,946,325 in 1848. The increase, therefore, is £9,901,717. This does not look unfavorable for the commerce of England.

Free-trade in Danger.—In the Commons on the 22d, in a house of 525 members, free-trade escaped defeat, on a division, by a majority of 21 only. Ministers mustered 273; Mr. Disraeli, 252. The Protectionists no longer hope to restore the corn-laws, but they calculate on an equivalent.

Sir William Molesworth and Mr. Roebuck have both condemned Lord John Russell's Colonial Reform measure.

PARTY PROCESSIONS IN IRELAND.—The bill to restrain party processions in Ireland has been printed. The first section renders it an act of indecency to join any assembly of persons in Ireland who are bearing weapons, banners, &c. or accompanied by persons playing music, calculated to provoke animosity between different classes of her Majesty's subjects. Persons refusing to disperse after due notice, may be apprehended and summarily proceeded against. On conviction they are to be fined £5, or imprisoned for one calendar month. The fine or term of imprisonment is doubled for any second offence. It is provided by the fourth section that no person thus summarily proceeded against can afterwards be indicted for misdemeanor for being present at the same unlawful assembly.

The Party Procession (Ireland) Bill was read a third time in the Commons and passed.

On Monday the 18th February, the Dolly's Brae affair was discussed in the House of Lords. The Earl of Clarendon, Viceroy of Ireland, was present, and defended himself from the attacks of Lord Stanley. The *Liverpool Journal* says:—"If victory atones for the toils of the journey, Lord Clarendon has had his reward, for, so conclusively did the facts of the case contribute to his justification, that the Lords thought it idle to prolong the discussion. The Dolly's Brae affair closes forever the dominion of Orangemen in Ireland."

TIMBER.—During the month, eight timber-laden vessels have arrived at Liverpool. One cargo of St. John Pine, 194 inches, sold at 184d. per foot; Red Pine, small sales at 154d. to 164d. per foot; Birch, in good demand, cargo sales at 14d. to 16d. per foot; no demand for Railway Sleepers; Lath-wood, cargo sales, £1 10s. per fathom. Dullness is the main feature of the Timber market.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks. &c.—St. John, with cargo, have been sold at £7 5s. and apart at £7 16s. per standard; a cargo of inferior quality at £6 17s. 6d. per standard.

GLASGOW IRON TRADE.—The market is quite at a stand, and pig-iron is very languid, with sellers to 47s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. Manufactured iron also manifests symptoms of inactivity, at last quotations.—*Glasgow Citizen*, Feb. 18.

THE POST-OFFICE.—By a return just issued from the Post-office, it appears that the total number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom during the past year was 337,500,000, while the total in 1839, under the old system, was 76,000,000. The increase has been steady since that period, but it was smaller in 1848 than in any other year, owing, doubtless, to the interruption to trade caused by the disturbances on the Continent.—*Times*.

THE GREEK DISPUTE.—A Queen's messenger has been despatched from the Foreign Office with orders to Mr. Wyse and Sir W. Parker to suspend hostile operations against Greece, in consequence of our Government having accepted the friendly mediation of France. We believe the offers already made by Greece are satisfactory to our Government; and they are substantial grounds for anticipating that the next dispatches will announce a termination of the affair, the Greek Government having given the redress demanded.—*Weekly Chron.*

Admiral Parker has seized 70 Greek merchantmen, and has carried them off to Salamis and Syria. The Pyreus, Salamis, and Syria are blockaded. No Greek vessel is permitted to leave any of the ports of Greece.

PREPARATIONS IN INDIA FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—Preparations for the Indian contribution to the great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations are already begun at Bombay. The most remarkable manufactures in Western India are silks and damasks; black-wood furniture and open carved work; inland work of ivory, coloured woods, and metal; lapidary work, especially in agates, jaspers, and cornelians; silver work; arms—bows and arrows, swords, shields, and matchlocks.—*Allen's Overland Mail*.

IRELAND.—During the past week considerable excitement prevailed in Limerick owing to the riotous manifestations of large mobs, who marched through the streets demanding bread. Several bread-shops were broken into and plundered, and in one shop the till was rifled of money to the amount of £4. A large force of military and police paraded the streets on Thursday, and the police patrols were continued up to Saturday. Several of the rioters were brought before the magistrates, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The great majority of them refused to go into the workhouse, and in parading the streets they frequently shouted, "Bread or blood."

At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, Mr. John O'Connell eulogised Lord John Russell for his motion for the relief of the Irish poor. The rent for the week was £20 9s. 8d.

Several wanton outrages have been recently committed in the County of Down, by a number of armed men.

FRANCE.—The proposed plan of dividing France into four great military divisions, under the administration of four Lieutenant-Generals, excites much attention. General Changarnier will retain the Paris division, with the probable addition of the departments nearest the capital. The four Generals mentioned as likely to be nominated, are Mag-nan, Castelan, Gennan, and Rostolan. They will be invested with extraordinary powers—they can give orders without appeal to the Minister of War; proclaim martial law instantaneously and simultaneously in the districts that may become disturbed, and take any other measures they think needful without hesitation or delay.

WINTER ON THE CONTINENT.—We learn from the Austrian and German papers that the severity of the winter is unparalleled throughout Bohemia, Moravia, Silecia, and Austria Proper. All the communications between the various provinces and towns are interrupted. The Vienna mails have not arrived in Prague for the last eight days; large masses of snow cover the public roads and railroads, and several accidents have occurred. An officer and 11 soldiers were lost in a snow-storm near Paternorf, and died from cold. Soldiers on patrol service are asserted to have been frozen to death close to the gates of Vienna.

SCOTLAND.—From Scotland, no intelligence of the slightest moment has arrived, beyond, to our more religious readers, the pleasing fact, that the case of Dr. Thomson begins to assume a very promising aspect. The Coldstream testimonial still goes on in a very cheering manner. The Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, of Glasgow, and his Church, have come nobly forth to head the Presbyterian Churches in this very laudable undertaking, by a subscription amounting to sixty pounds. Here is a glorious example to the Scottish Churches.

Dr. Thomson's claims, we are pleased to observe, are not wholly unappreciated by our Transatlantic friends. The Rev. James Ross, West River, Pictou, Nova Scotia, has remitted the sum of £10 12s.—£4 being from a friend, and the remainder from their Bible Society,—as the "first instalment of their share of the compensation money, for the severe loss suffered by him from his zeal for cheap Bible circulation." This is good. But our friends must not stop here. The Americans come over here for all sorts of purposes of a like kind; and it is but just that we should look to them on similar occasions.—*British Banner*.

COTTON IN INDIA.—The London Times says—"The one great element of American success—American enterprise—can never, at least for many generations, be imparted to India. It is impossible to expect of Hindoos all that is achieved by citizens of the States.—During the experiments to which we have alluded, an English plough was introduced into one of the Provinces, and the natives were taught its use and superiority over their own clumsy machinery. They were at first astonished and delighted at its effects, but as soon as the agent's back was turned they took it, painted it red, set it up on end, and *worshipped it*."

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, March 7.—Mr. Wark submitted a resolution that on — day in March, instant, the House go into Committee of the whole on the state of the Province, with regard to our relations with the mother country.

Mr. McLeod was not aware that our relations with the mother country were in any way altered since the last meeting of the Legislature. England was still the mother, and this country was still the daughter. He could not, therefore, see the necessity of going into Committee on that subject, for the reason that he could not see wherein our relations were altered.

Mr. Wark said, that in his opinion the time had come when the House of Assembly of this Province should give expression to the opinion which they, as the representatives of the people of this Province entertained, with respect to the position which this Province now occupied, both commercially and politically towards England and towards our sister Colonies. It was well known that associations had been formed, as well in this country as in Canada, to take these matters into consideration, and it was also well known that delegates had been appointed by an association in this country to confer with their fellow subjects in Canada, on this momentous subject. He (Mr. W.) for one, thought that our relations with the mother country were far from being of a satisfactory character. It was not now a question between the Crown and the North American Colonies, so much as it was a question between a portion of our fellow subjects in the mother country and subjects of the Crown in these Colonies; and with these views he thought a day should be set apart for the full and free discussion of these matters.

Mr. Barberie had no objection to a discussion on any subject which interested the people of this country, but he had objections to pass the resolu-