

labours during the past year, has lately issued from The Wesleyan Office. The *Guardian* says—*"It is neatly got up and we trust will be diligently and widely circulated."* We also add our earnest wish that its circulation and perusal may keep alive the good feeling already excited in behalf of the *aborigines* of the Province, and encourage the friends of the Mission to persevering activity in their labour of love. Some may affect to treat the object of this christian enterprise with unbecoming levity, but we regard it as being fraught with the most momentous results bearing on the eternal interests of the red men of our native forests. We bid the Missionary God-speed in his noble and self-denying efforts.

Honour to whom honour is due.

With pleasure we insert a communication from Barrington, signed "A Subscriber," which appears on our third page. Had we had at the time in our possession the names of the four worthy men who assisted Capt. Coffin in his noble act of saving the crew of the *Eliza Allen* from impending death, we should have gladly published them. This want is now supplied, and we accord them the honour which is justly their due. Next to the satisfaction of their own minds, in performing so praise-worthy an act, they will prize the good opinion of the virtuous and brave, which we have no doubt they will readily obtain.

Great Mortality.

With painful feelings we note that the Cholera is continuing to rage with fearful mortality in JAMAICA. It is said that in Kingston, one thousand deaths have taken place from the 10th October to the 7th November. In other parts of the Island the number of deaths from the same cause is about 600. Great distress, as a natural consequence, prevails, and there has been a general suspension of business. At one time it was impossible to procure burial for the dead, until some convicts in the penitentiary were released to perform that service. There was also a scarcity of medical practitioners, several physicians having fallen victims to the prevalent epidemic.

Belcher's Almanac for 1851.

This Almanac has been laid on our table by the publisher. From our examination, we can speak favourably of it, as deserving of the high character which the series has attained. It is printed neatly, is well arranged, and contains a variety of useful information. See advertisement on our last page.

We have now noticed three of our city almanacs—the fourth, the one issued by Messrs. English and Blackadar, we have not seen, but have pleasure in stating, that our contemporaries have passed on it a favourable judgment. Sincerely do we wish, that all of them may obtain such a sale as will remunerate the publishers who have made so commendable an effort, at no small expense, to supply the market with this necessary and useful commodity.

The Line of Telegraph between Paris and Turin, is said, has paid working expenses since it went into operation.

The *Chronicle* states that nearly the entire stock for the Telegraph between Warr and Halifax has been taken up.

A private soldier of the 93rd Regt., who had deserted, was lately wounded near the Cape of Good Hope, while engaged in endeavouring to secure his parole.

The first discussion of the Free Disunion Convention, off in the Institute on the evening of the 23rd. Subject—*Are the North American Colonies or Great Britain more immediately interested in maintaining the present connection?* The discussion was postponed.

At a public meeting of the same society it was resolved to give a free right of way to the European and American Railway.

The plan for the New Market House furnished by Mr. Stirling, Architect, has been adopted by the City Council.

Lord John Russell has written a letter in reply to one from the Bishop of Durham, in which he is said to condemn the aggression of the Pope upon the rights of England. We will also in our next. An outbreak is rumoured from the Channel to the effect that the Pope's interference will result in the furtherance of evangelical religion.

The weather during the week has been variable, but clear, calm, and not much snow—frost which had previously fallen, has disappeared. The rain which fell on Thursday night is said to have been the first of the season, and making the walking yesterday difficult and dangerous.

Dr. Geiser has obtained a patent for his gas from the Spanish Government and is now on his way to Havana to fight that City with his gas under contract. Asphal-tum exists in great abundance in Cuba, in the vicinity of Havana.

Provincial Appointments.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HALIFAX, 22nd Nov.—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint:—The Hon. Alexander Keith, and Andrew MacKinlay, John H. Anderson, John Esion, and John Tempest, Esquires, to be, within the County of Halifax, Commissioners—any two of them—to execute all acts relating to Insolvent Debtors which a Judge of the Supreme Court may, out of Court, perform.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HALIFAX, 27th Nov.—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of Mr John H. Sindress, of the appointment of Seizing and Preventive Officer for the County of Richmond, the Gut of Canso, Chedabucto Bay, and Harbour au Bouche.

Spread of Methodism in America.

"Christianity in Earnest," spreads among the masses in America. From year to year we witness its aggressive march with thankfulness, and praise God for an instrumentality so admirably adapted to the wants and circumstances of the inhabitants of this mighty continent as Methodism is. The M. E. Church, South, is increasing in numbers, and her agencies are being multiplied. The M. E. church is not only the largest religious denomination in the United States, but every year adds to her majority over sister churches. From the Minutes of the past year, just published, we learn that there has been an accession to her members, by *conversion*, of more than twenty-seven thousand souls. This is a gratifying increase for a single year. Onward may Methodism advance in the accomplishment of her high mission, viz.: "to spread Scriptural holiness over the land;" and may she never be less in earnest than now!—*Christian Guardian*.

A Faithful Servant.

[The following account of the fidelity of an American slave to his master tells its own tale, and loudly rebukes the traffickers in human beings who would degrade the African beneath the level of a man. We scarcely ever read a more affecting and interesting instance of affection, faithfulness, and courage. The hero deserves emancipation.]—ED. WESLEYAN.

By a sailing vessel from Vera Cruz, which arrived here on Saturday last, came the negro man Marshall, a quiet, modest, unassuming person, on his way home from California. He went out with his master, Mr. Ramsell, of Claiborne parish, in this State, who was taken sick last winter at the mines, near the foot of the Nevada Mountains; and after a long and severe illness died. Marshall took the utmost care of his master; was his faithful companion, nurse, and friend, and watched by him unceasingly until he breathed his last. There was nothing left to pay the funeral expenses and the doctor's bills. Marshall set to work and laboured hard until he managed to scrape together enough to settle these debts—(\$800)—debts which nothing but an admirable respect and veneration for his master's memory, and exquisite feeling of pride and affection, compelled him to pay. How few white men, near and dear relatives, would have done as much? He gathered together his master's clothes and other personal effects, and, with about \$1000 that he had made, started home to his master's family, notwithstanding his knowledge that he was free in California, and the many inducements held out to him to remain there. He took the cheapest and most dangerous route back, going in a sailing vessel to Acapulco, and crossing Mexico on horse back to the former city to Vera Cruz—a very dangerous route. The American Consul at both places took so much interest in him as to give him letters of recommendation, and to request of him to let them hear of him.—He brought to this city several letters to persons living here or in the country, and which contained gold dust. The letters were somewhat soiled and they did, but were perfectly intact. His expenses home were heavy, owing to the unavoidable delay on the route. The faithful negro started home last evening in a Red River boat. He had letters from various persons in California to gentlemen of this city, recommending him, in the warmest terms, to their notice and protection, which was instantly accorded.—Mr. Esapher, an intimate friend of his master, has written from California to Mr. Ramsell's family, stating that his faithful servant should be emancipated and provided for by them as soon as he reached his home in Louisiana. In ancient days the story of this honest and true-hearted slave would have been written in letters of gold and handed down to posterity as a rare trait in the bright side of human nature. We can only tell the simple and affecting story as it was told us; it deserves and will receive universal attention and commendation.—A. O. Pic

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *Europa* arrived at this port on Wednesday evening last after a rough passage. She brought a large number of passengers. We give a summary of the news; but it will be seen that the principal topics of interest are the late aggressions on the Protestantism of England by the Pope, and the warlike character of the Continent.

Great Britain.

Business is reported to be inactive. The Board of Trade returns for the month of October, show a very gratifying progression in the matter of exports.

Parliament has been further prorogued from Thursday last to Tuesday, the 17th December next.

On Wednesday Prince Albert was sworn in as a freeman, and as the High Steward of the borough of Windsor.

The *Gazette*, of Friday, publishes the treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, signed between her Britannic Majesty and the Dominican Republic, at Santo Domingo, March 6.—Ratifications exchanged at Santo Domingo, March 10.

Ministers intend, immediately after the re-assembling of Parliament, to introduce a measure for the extension of the electoral qualifications in cities, boroughs, and counties.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has still under consideration the formation of a new regiment for service in Africa.

Cardinal Wiseman had arrived at London.

Great excitement continues to prevail in England and Scotland, on the subject of the infringement on Protestant rights by the Pope.

The No-Popery cry continues to sweep over the land. Every place is stirring, everybody is in earnest to put down the pretensions of the Papal supremacy; and, while England is thus stirred through its length and breadth on a subject of intense interest, rumours are abroad that the Presbyterians of Scotland is to be shocked by a bull from Rome, apportioning the northern parts of the kingdom into Catholic Bishops.—In the mean time Cardinal Wiseman has arrived from the city of the Caesars, taking Belgium in his route, where he made a short stay, but learning, probably for the first time, the state of feeling in this country, he pushed boldly on, and while London was buried in slumber, reached the capital where his policy has produced such an outbreak.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.—The London papers continue to be filled daily with accounts of meetings held in all parts of the country to protest against the late Papal aggressions. These are pleasantly varied with addresses to the various bishops, and their responses. On Thursday evening the Pope was burnt in effigy on Peckham Common, in the presence of 10,000 or 12,000 people, who marched thither in procession, in which lighted torches, tusk-wards, theatrical fires, chiefly blue, and images of Romish prelates formed the principal features. The incensation was performed and shouts of "No Popery," "Hurray for the Queen," "No foreign priesthood," "Down with the Pope," &c., &c.

Foreign.

The most important events have succeeded each other in Germany, and kept all Europe in a state of alarm and incertitude as to what will next occur. The first blood has been shed in a slight encounter between the Prussian and Bavarian outposts near Feld, but the latter having retired, and the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors still being unrecalled, we are not without hopes that a German civil war will be yet avoided. The first of July, which we announced to be a day of great importance, the retirement of Bismarck at Berlin, has already become accomplished, and when Count Bismarck, whose council and whose conduct at War saw had mainly contributed to the present turn of affairs which at that moment seemed probable, was snatched away by death; he, who had twice saved the Prussian monarchy, having fallen a victim to the Lassaing web of 1848, in which the King had thrown upon him. At this juncture the Austrians seemed disposed to push their success even to the imposing of ignominious terms on Prussia. It is said that they insisted upon the evacuation of Hesse-Cassel within a week, and of Hamburg within six weeks, and column and formal renunciation of the Union. However this may be, the advance of the Federal army into the territories of the free States of Germany, produced such a revelation of feeling at Berlin, that the King and Court rushed from one extreme to the other, and instantly called out the Landwehr; so that at this moment, Prussia has at least 100,000 men under arms, every man eager to measure his sword with his brother German. The Federal army advanced by order of the Diet to the frontiers of Hesse-Cassel, near Fulda. Here the Prussians posted them-

selves, and for the moment prevented the left wing of the Federal army from forming a junction with the right. The Bavarians pushed on from the small town of Brounell, right on the frontiers, and the Prussians opposed their advance. The outposts exchanged shots, and some half dozen men were killed by the Prussian fire. It seems, however, that this accidental encounter was unauthorised, and the Prussians retired.—The Authorities at Berlin, although they had called out the military strength of the country, seemed yet to hesitate before taking the final and irrecoverable step. Austria, backed by Russia, appears quite resolved to carry out the terms of the treaty of Bregenz, whereby the war in the Duchies was to be put an end to by force.—Hanover stands aloof, and refuses to join Prussia, who, in fact, is left alone. Saxony is arming, and will, no doubt, take the side of Austria and the Diet as now reconstituted, and thus Prussia is placed in a position of contumacy against that power at Frankfurt which, two years ago, she encouraged in such mad freaks. The latest news places the head quarters of the Prussian at Vach. It seems, however, admitted on all sides, that the affair of Hesse might be settled by German mediation, but that Russia is resolved that the Holstein business shall be brought to a close. The feeling at Berlin is warlike; it is even said that the Austrian Ambassador has demanded his passports. Large masses of Russian troops are moving westwards. The latest news from Vienna is to the 10th inst; all warlike. The troops are fast concentrating towards the northern frontiers, and Austria persists in demanding the dissolution of the League and the recognition of the newly constituted Frankfurt Diet. The Prussian forces in Baden are being gradually drawn northwards. The young Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia seem individually desirous to try which is the best man in the field.

The Legislature of France, after intrigues and plots innumerable, has once more reassembled.—The Message of the President is, upon the whole, a much more moderate document than the previous excitement would have warranted us in expecting. France promises to remain neutral in the political complications which divide Germany; of course only so long "as the interests of France and the equilibrium of Europe shall not be compromised." As regards the revision of the French constitution, Louis Napoleon expresses himself in very unobjectionable language, and he promises to conform to the will of the people legally expressed. Nearly six hundred members were present. Dujon was elected president of the Chamber for three months by a considerable majority.

The President has dismissed 431 Mayors and 183 Municipal officers; he has disbanded the National Guards in 153 towns and communes. Judging from his tone, Louis Napoleon would seem to have relinquished his ambitious schemes for the present. It is generally believed that an army of observation will be stationed along the north-eastern frontiers of France. In short, if there is any fighting, Louis Napoleon will have a hand in it.

Letters from Turin say, that His Holiness the Pope has excommunicated "Piedmont."

A grand Military Council is to be held at Vienna.

A Turkish ship of the line has been blown up, killing 1000 men.

The Spanish Cortes was opened by the Queen in person on the 31st Oct.

There have been two smart shocks of earthquake at Malta, which damaged the walls of several old buildings.

Mr. Gibson, the celebrated sculptor, who resides at Rome, has received the commission for the statue of Her Majesty, to be placed in the new Palace of Westminster.

The Government of Prussia has prohibited the despatch of private messages by electric telegraph through its dominions.

Orders have been sent by telegraph from Vienna to Trieste to place steamers at the command of the Government, to convey 20,000 men of the army of Italy to Trieste.

General Changarnier has published an order forbidding the French army to utter shouts of any sort whatever.

The Spanish Government has resolved to establish an astronomical observatory at Madrid.

Lord Howden is exerting himself to get a regular burial ground enclosed and appointed for British subjects at Lisbon.

The *Morning Chronicle* notices a rumour that Lord Normanby is about to leave the French Embassy and to be appointed to the Governor-Generalship of India.

Count de Montalambert, member of the French National Assembly, has arrived at Rome on, it was believed, a mission from the President of the Republic.

The cholera is raging at Cephalonia. Out of a thousand cases five hundred have terminated fatally. It has not, and never has, penetrated into Greece; but a severe fever is doing great damage there.

The elections in Greece are running in favour of the independent candidates, and against the Government. Mayrocodati has come in for Missolonghi, but will proceed to the Tueries as ambassador. There is some talk about the King's abdication.