

white tents of the diggers, looking from the opposite side, like the encampment of an army. The glare of huge fires in front of the tents, and the figures of men and women engaged in preparing their evening meal, threw life into the picture, and heightened the wild romantic interest of the scene. As we stood to gaze, we heard in the distance the dull, heavy stamp of the machine employed in crushing the gold out of the quartz, and the shrill whistle of the engine by which it is worked, whistling, nearer to us, sounds of rail and boisterous merriment assailed our ears, telling of the vicinity of grog-shops, which here, as elsewhere, ply their work of destruction.

As we were walking, we were struck by the appearance of a light fall of snow. We set down with good appetites, to a substantial breakfast of mutton-chops, and, having read and prayed with the family, who are five miles from the nearest place of worship, we again set out for Geelong with one horse between us. Mr. Harding being still unable to travel. After some interesting conversations by the way, in which we were again and again reminded of the spiritual destination of the people, we reached the Mission-house about four o'clock, having journeyed not less than forty miles during the day, but of which I passed only a few hours on horseback, and the remainder on foot.

On Saturday, March 1st, I undertook another journey to Mount Cottrell and the Little River alone. I preached at Mount Cottrell at half-past ten, to a deeply serious and attentive congregation of about sixty persons, many of whom had walked four or five miles, whilst one gentleman came on horseback, a distance of ten miles, to be present at the service. I could not help thinking of the means of grace too often neglected and despised at home, and mourning that it should be thus, whilst they are here so rarely enjoyed and so highly esteemed.

After taking a cup of tea, I mounted my horse at once, and, riding twenty miles under a scorching sun, arrived about three o'clock at Station Peak, on the Little River, where I preached to all the people residing in the neighbourhood, about fifteen in number, who listened with serious attention, and some of whom manifested deep religious concern. In the morning I visited a Station which makes down the river, and then left for Geelong. I reached the Mission-house about ten o'clock in the evening, having preached and given tickets at Geelong on my way.

When I tell you that we have now five congregations in Geelong and its neighbourhood, with eleven day-schools, all of which require constant supervision; that we have, besides those of which I have spoken in connexion with my journey, several new places in contemplation, and among them one we have commenced supplying at a distance from us of fifty miles, you will perceive that, with these long journeys, there is ample work for the three Ministers now in the Circuit, including Mr. Wilkinson, your late valued supply for Inverloch. Indeed, I am not going too far, when I say that, in this Circuit, and the places in its neighbourhood which are destitute of any ministry, we could find immediate and abundant employ for the present number of Ministers.

General Intelligence.

Domestic. HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT GENERAL EYRE, Commander of the Forces in British North America arrived in this city on the afternoon of Wednesday the 10th inst. A review of all the troops in Garrison took place on the following day. We regret to learn that a young gentleman was struck in the thigh by a carriage, and that a gentleman's servant had a narrow escape from a railroad disaster by one of the soldiers.

California Affairs.—A message was received by congress, on the 6th, from the president, communicating a mass of papers connected with the difficulties in California. The letter of the governor of California asks the president for three thousand stand of muskets, two mortars, three hundred shells, and two guns of large calibre, and their ammunition and appliances, promising they shall be paid for or returned. He likewise asks the use of the military and naval forces to suppress the insurrection. The president conceiving insuperable obstacles to the action now demanded, referred the subject to the attorney-general, whose opinion he approves of. He is of opinion that there is no evidence in the government's statement, or in other authentic information, that in what has occurred at San Francisco, there was committed or threatened any act of resistance or obstruction to the constitution, laws, or official authority of the United States, and that the president is only to be moved to action by the legislature of the state in which the insurrection exists, or of the executive of said state when such legislation cannot be construed, and when imminent or extreme public disaster can be averted only by such intervention of the federal government. He says the governor's demand does not appear that the president could do anything to prevent the legislature from any step to convene the legislature, although that remedy might have been adopted, and had its effectual application to the evils, long before any such remedy could be demanded from the president.

The Charter Oak.—Our whole community, old and young, rich and poor, were grieved to learn that the famous old CHARTER OAK in which Wadsworth Hill King Charles's Charter of the Old Colony of Connecticut, in 1689, at the time when Sir Edmund Andros and his party, James 2d, deposed the charter of the said colony, had been destroyed by fire. It fell about ten minutes before one o'clock, in the stormy morning of August, 21st, 1836. This tree has been for centuries one of the "Martyrdom Institutions." No tree in the country has such legendary associations. Our citizens thronged in crowds to the spot, and a huge pile of lumber, to be used by the Chief Magistrate, was viewed by the fallen monarch. A dirge was played at noon, by Col. Van Arman, over the fallen tree. It was a touching thing for these mechanics, some of them sons of Connecticut, and some of them born on the other side of the Atlantic, thus to volunteer their sympathy; and many an eye was moistened as the dead March in Swat was played, and followed by "Home, Sweet Home" and roundly off by "Hail Columbia." The bells all over the city were tolled at sundown, as a token of the universal feeling, that of one tree more sacred links that bind these modern days.

set apart for the erection of Government buildings; and though the project may never be carried out, the Government are not disposed to restore to the University the site selected. The University question itself seems to be as far as ever from settlement. Since the resignation of Mr. Chancellor Blake, it is understood that the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Draper has also resigned his seat in the Senate of the University. There have followed his example or decline to act, and the Senate meetings are reduced to a mere quorum. Before these differences arose the Senate had appropriated \$120,000 for the erection of University buildings, and had dispatched an architect to Europe to examine and report on University buildings there. The architect has since prepared his plans; they have been approved, but as yet nothing has been done toward the erection of the buildings. The Government will have some difficulty in reconciling differences and uniting public opinion on the subject. Thus far the Provincial University scheme has been a failure. The endowment is princely; but none of the religious denominations will have anything to do with it; and sooner than conciliate them by endowing their colleges, on condition that their charter (authorizing them to confer degrees) be suspended, the advocates of the Provincial University would rather continue the University as it is. Five colleges are now authorized by law to confer degrees in Upper Canada, viz: Trinity (Episcopalian), Victoria (Methodist), Queen's (Presbyterian), Regiopolis (Roman Catholic), and Toronto (Protestant). The opponents of the present University scheme propose to have but one University for the conferring of degrees. (That is now the suggestion of Toronto University, but it has only one college in connexion with it, viz: University College.) They would, instead of five, have five colleges in connexion with the University; and in consideration of these colleges suspending their charters, they would endow them out of the present University funds, and thus make them efficient leaders of the University. By this means emulation among the colleges would be promoted. Each would try to do as many as possible to the University to degrees, and a fixed and uniform standard of excellence would be attained by the graduates of all the colleges affiliated to the Central University.

United States. CONGRESS.—The extra session of Congress has completed its business and adjourned, the Administration having triumphed in securing the passage of the Army bill through the Republican proviso; and more than this, the very vote on adjournment was another triumph, having the effect of defeating a proposition made with a view of dismissing all "treason cases" in Kansas. The vote in the house was 101 to 98—the only New England Member voting with the majority being Fuller of Maine. This unexpected success of the Administration party was due to several causes, one or two members had changed their votes in consequence of the arguments and entreaties of friends, one of the Republican members was sick, another who had paired off did not return before the time of limitation had expired, and so, seeking themselves in sufficient force, the majority pressed and carried their measures.—Am. Traveller.

Latest from Europe. The Cambria arrived here on Friday at 11 a.m., with English dates to the 30th ult. The general news is not very interesting. The trade returns exhibit an enormous amount of manufacturing activity. A grand entertainment was given to the Guards in London, in which 2000 fine soldiers participated. The chair was filled by Sergeant Major Edwards, the speaker being the French Consul, who claims to be the oldest soldier in the British army. The remonstrances addressed by the Western Powers to the King of Naples have met with a reply not only decided but even offensive. The authorities in question are desirous of making use of their energetic efforts to vanquish revolution at home, and presume that its intention cannot be to encourage revolution in Italy; and the acts of England, "What would Lord Palmerston say if the Neapolitan Government were to presume to sit in judgment on the administrative acts of the British Cabinet and to recommend a modification in its internal policy, as for instance the adoption of more liberal measures towards unhappy Ireland and more humane ones in regard to subjects in the East Indies?" In the Roman Legation a new feature has arisen which is alleged to create much disgust to the Pontifical Government. The municipal authorities of some of the most important towns have dared to petition against a longer continuation of the Austrian occupation. This event derives its chief gravity from the fact that the authorities in question are persons of wealth and conservative habits, who were appointed only a few years back by the Court of Rome as express instruments for carrying out its reactionary policy. Meanwhile, Sardinia continues to grow in power and reputation. The subscription capital of the Kingdoms to purchase cannon for arming the frontier forts against the Austrians, prove to have been a popular and most opportune idea. Mazzini, however, perseveres in endeavouring to excite his countrymen to distrust the Neapolitan Government, and to repudiate the Republicanism, for which they are wholly unprepared. He is, consequently, daily losing ground. He is capable of a more rational and less egotistic course, he might with his sincerity and boldness assist greatly, at the present epoch, in leading his country to independence.

Spain is quiet at last. From all sides we have a confirmation of the fact, that although O'Donnell remains master of the situation, his position is not a secure one, and nobody believes that he will maintain it. Espartero has left the country surrounded with a sort of charitable disdain, which proves that he has lost his prestige and his force, which is far worse for him than either defeat or proscription. The successful generals are dividing the titles, honors and distinctions of the victory. So many secret societies have lately sprung up in France, a new hierarchy of policemen has been created, whose recruits will be to watch and ferret them out. These societies are organized for the overthrow of the present Government, and the substitution of a socialist form of government; but as I had occasion to say in a former letter, they are only dangerous as tools of a movement made by some more powerful party. This is a fact easily established by the candid enquirer after truth, who, acquainted with the soil destroying doctrine of Universalism, carefully examines for himself the Sacred Scriptures. Aids, however, are at all times desirable, and here we have "An Examination of more than one hundred and twenty texts of Scripture in controversy between Evangelical Christians and Universalists, comprising a refutation of the socialist Theology, and an exposure of the sophistical arguments and objections by which it is propagated; with a general

Special Notices. Missionary Anniversaries. Services in connexion with the Anniversaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Societies will be held on the respective Circuits as follows: Nashville, Sept. 21, 22, 23—Deputation, Revs. T. H. Davies, R. Weddall, W. Temple, W. McCarty. Richmond, Sept. 21, 22, 23—Rev. A. McL. Desbrisay. Hopewell, Oct. 5, 6, 7—Rev. E. Evans, D. D., W. McCarty. Point de Bate, Oct. 12, 13, 14—Rev. W. Temple, W. McCarty. Amherst, Oct. 19, 20, 21—Revs. T. H. Davies, J. Buckley. Parrboro', Jan. 4, 5, 6—Revs. W. Temple, W. McCarty. Montreal, Feb. 1, 2, 3—Revs. R. Weddall, I. B. Smith. A PUBLIC COLLECTION will be made at each service in aid of the Mission Fund. EPHIM EVANS, Chairman. Sackville, Sept. 6, 1836.

Standing Notice. The following are the times appointed by the Conference for making the different collections in the present Conference year: (Extract from the Minutes.) TIME FOR COLLECTIONS IN AID OF THE CONNEXIONAL FUNDS. In August, Public Collection for the Continent Fund. September, Collection in the Classes for Support of the Widows Fund. December, Public Collection for same Fund. March, Yearly Collection in the Classes for the Contingent Fund. April, Public Collection for Educational Fund for Ministers' children. May, The Conference Collection. The Public Collections are to be made in all our Sabbath preaching places.

Mexico. Immense placers of pure gold have been discovered in the southern portion of the State of Guerrero. Attention is called to the sulphur beds which exist at and around the volcano of Popocatepetl, and which are said to be inexhaustible. The United States pays \$15,000,000 annually for sulphuric acid for mechanical uses, and it is said that if Mexican sulphur could be imported, it would be a much better article of sulphur at less cost than what we now get from Italy. Some of the papers think that the Spanish difficulty is far from being permanently settled. The city of Mexico is being lighted with gas. The French Minister having refused to preside at a meeting held to devise means for the relief of his suffering countrymen at home, and having subscribed only one hundred francs to the fund, was hissed and booed, and had a regular chair-charge from the French residents for his pitiful conduct.—N. Y. Herald.

The Financial District Meeting of the CHARLOTTEVILLE DISTRICT will be held (D.V.) at River John, on Wednesday the 24th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, a.m. Superintendents of Circuits and Circuit Stewards are invited to attend. JOHN MCMURRAY, Chairman.

The Financial District Meeting of the HALIFAX DISTRICT will be held in the Wesleyan Church, at Petite Revere, on Wednesday the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock a.m. The Circuit Stewards of the different Circuits are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend. A. MCNUTT, Chairman.

COMMUNICATIONS designed for insertion in this paper, and all letters intended specially for the Editor, should be addressed (prepaid). "PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN," HALIFAX, N. S. LETTERS on business must be addressed to "REV. C. CHURCHILL," Wesleyan Conference Office, Halifax, N. S. Parties wishing to communicate by the same mail with both Book-Separate and Editor, will please write on separate sheets, but may enclose in one envelope addressed to the Rev. C. Churchill.

and Scriptural evidence," by the Rev. N. D. George, of Melrose, Massachusetts. Mr. George is not ignorant of the devices of Universalism, and he has done good service to the Church in providing this useful manual in which are brought together and intelligently expounded, the numerous texts which incoherently prove that whatever origin of Universalism may be it is not of the Bible.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE. For September is on our table. The contents are as usual various and entertaining and twenty-three illustrations adorn its pages. The new editor, Dr. Fry, will doubtless maintain the reputation of this popular serial. It may be ordered from the Wesleyan Book Room Subscription \$2 per annum.

THE METHODIST MAGAZINE. Edited and published by the Rev. Dr. McLeod at Baltimore, an excellent repository of religious matter original and selected. The terms \$1 per annum or five copies for \$4, are such as to bring it within the reach of every one. We are now in the receipt of the numbers for July and August.

Wesleyan Conference Office. LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Now here is a case of balance of trade that is most striking, not to say alarming, for it shows that England is losing her gold, and France her silver, and serious consequences must presently arise. What then is the vast Indian possession to Great Britain, if they only tend to impoverish her? How much more profitable is her trade with the West, where the balance is always in her favor. How much more profitable are her dealings with the Anglo-Saxon race, than with those Eastern possessions where the people do not adopt her habits or buy her manufactures.

India, then, it seems is the great gold which swallows up British capital and British talent, for it is known that the flower of the British youth are sent to India. Nothing will satisfy a Court of Directors and produce a situation in India but talent, high education, and respectability, where thousands yearly fall victims to the severity of the climate, the sword, and the numerous fatal incidents of the country. Had half the talent and treasure that has been expended in India during the last quarter of a century, been thrown into the British possessions of the West, what splendid results would now be apparent. We will not pretend to estimate them. But from all this England may draw one great lesson, viz: that the most profitable trade is with the West; it is immaterial on which side of the boundary line of 54° 0', for both sections of the Anglo-Saxon family speak her language, adopt her fashions, and are her best and most certain customers. Well may every patriotic man desire a permanent peace with America.

BOOK PARCELS. Have been forwarded since our last to J. N. Freeman, by Liverpool, Messrs. J. F. Bent, by London, by Rev. E. Botterell, and Mr. W. Warwick, by Creole from Windsor; Rev. W. Wilson, by Bridgton Packet; Rev. James Taylor, (writing to be called for); Rev. Joseph Hart, Catechisms and Tracts, by a Mail, (these are no postage on these); Rev. R. A. Temple, Catechisms, by Mail; Rev. G. W. Tuttle, by Bridgton Packet; Rev. G. H. Taylor, Mr. M. E. Bradley, care of B. Dewolf & Co., Windsor, (leaves tomorrow); Mr. Sweet; Rev. G. O. Huestis, by Stage; Rev. C. Dewolf, by Eastern Stage; Rev. C. Lockhart, 2 parcels by Capt. Cunningham, (Capt. Crowl had left).

We learn through the Wesleyan Missionary Notices that the Rev. Henry Daniell and family embarked at Liverpool for Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 7th of August.

In our notice last week of G. M. W. Barrett's lectures for the week of August 1st, we omitted to mention that he was an ARMINIAN BAPTIST.

Commercial. Flight of Bullion to the East. The Anglo-Saxon, an interesting weekly published in Boston by Dr. Bartlett, formerly proprietor and editor of the Albany, in an article with the above heading, makes the following exhibition: The extraordinary drain of silver to the East Indies and to China from Europe, is beginning to create some alarm in Great Britain. The drain is large, steady and increasing, and consists, as we have intimated many a time, because she has no large stock of that metal to part with, but it is chiefly taken from France, which latter country England sends gold to purchase it. Hence the constant flow of gold across the channel to Paris. Let us show some of the facts in figures furnished by Mr. James Low:— Total shipments of the precious metals from England by the Indian steamers during the first six months of the year. The results are as follows, viz:—In January, \$332,948; in February, \$279,485; in March, \$282,118; in April, \$243,718; in May, \$1,182,444; and in June, \$243,920; making a total of \$5,106,638 in the six months of which \$201,726 was in gold, and \$4,886,906 silver. The proportion despatched to the three Chinese ports was \$937,288, the remaining \$4,163,345 being sent entirely to India, with the exception of a small sum to Alexandria. In the corresponding six months of last year, the total shipments were \$2,514,806. These figures exhibit an increase of \$2,588,832, or more than 100 per cent. over those of the corresponding half of 1835. But the increased velocity with which the current of the precious metals has lately set toward India will be best shown by a recapitulation of the total exports of England to the Eastern ports, in the six months of the last five years. These remittances amounted in 1831 to \$1,818,380; in 1832, to \$3,651,917; in 1833, to \$5,390,867; in 1834, to \$4,806,302; in 1835, to \$7,338,161. In the present year, they are proceeding at the unprecedented rate of nearly ten millions and a quarter per annum.

This establishes the fact of the rapid flight of British treasure to the East. The fact, too, that France and through her the continent, supplies the silver, is shown by the following results. They are drawn from the French official reports:— Total imports of silver into France during the three years 1833-5, at \$13,132,000. We take the exchange at 25 to the pound and the exports at no less than \$32,440,000 indicating a balance in favor of exports over imports of silver of \$19,308,000. During the same period the aggregate imports of gold into France were \$47,216,000, and the total exports of \$19,272,000, showing a balance on the side of imports over exports of gold of \$36,944,000. The gold sent into France, it will be noticed, exceeds greatly in value the silver drawn from it. Part of this excess is probably due to the French Transit trade on the precious metal, whilst part is very likely hoarded in the provinces. It is evident from a general comparison of these figures that under the influence of the Eastern demand for silver, the stock of this metal circulating in France and in other continental countries is being gradually drawn and replaced by gold. This is conclusive enough. The London Daily News contains these and other great facts on this subject; and the News further shows that this specie goes to India, to pay for the exports from India, which are far in advance of her imports. This is proved by a paper read before the Statistical Society by Col. Sykes, from which we copy the following:— Taking, for purposes of illustration, a period of eight years, from 1825 to 1831-2, Col. Sykes shows that the aggregate imports of all goods into India were valued at \$61,211,944, and that aggregate exports at \$108,032,293, and that, consequently, there was a balance in favor of India, or debt due to it, of \$46,820,349. This he accounts was partly liquidated by a net import of bullion of \$16,184,729, leaving an unpaid trade debt of \$31,635,620. Doubtless, this apparently heavy discrepancy was made up in some other way—in part, perhaps, by the pecuniary and other transactions between the Indian Government and its dependencies; but the general inference to be deduced

Not Many Years Ago. ADVERTISEMENT.—Patent or Proprietary Medicines were almost entirely unknown, but of late there has been brought into use an assortment of them, [that is, a special remedy for each different disease], by Messrs Comstock & Brother, of New York. They are entirely vegetable, and perfectly free from mercury or any other mineral poisons which are so injurious to the human constitution. Being free from such, they can be recommended as being safe remedies in all cases, without the danger of catching cold and endangering the lives of the users. Their Cherry and Lungwort, for coughs and colds, is unequalled; and it will also cure Consumption, if taken in its first stage. For hoarseness, and other diseases connected with the human air, their Turkish Balm is equal to any in use. They are also the Priests of this o' genuine Cartleyton & Young's Horse and Cattle Medicines, such as Condition Powders, Gargling Oil, &c. Try them.

For sale in Halifax, only by Morton & Cogswell, Hollis Street.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE, No. 12 GRANVILLE STREET. Important to Buyers.

THE Stock of Dry Goods, previous to Fall Importation, will commence in this date to dispose of the same, for Cash only, at a very great Discount. A quantity of Bonnets, Shawls, Mantles, Parasols, Muslin, Barges, &c., at less than cost. W. J. MOLEMAN & CO., September 11.

from the figures is, that the balance of trade was constantly in favor of India. Taking next period Sydney's statistics exhibit results of a kind character. The aggregate value of the imports into India in these five years was \$55,292,688 against \$95,115,476 of exports, leaving an apparent balance of trade in merchandise in favor of India of \$39,822,788. This shows a much larger annual balance in favor of India than during the eight years of the preceding period. The total imports of bullion in these five years were \$18,998,865, by which the balance was reduced to \$20,823,923.

Thus, then, it appears that in five years the balance of trade in favor of India was \$39,822,788—more than round numbers forty millions sterling! This period of four years terminated in 1834, since which the export of bullion has rapidly increased, and the balance of trade in favor of India, has probably increased also. It is too easy to see what becomes of the Californian and Australian gold which is sent to England in such vast amounts. It is shipped to the continent and exchanged for silver, and the silver is reshipped to India on British account to pay the difference, and make up the deficiency for our diminished or insufficient export of goods to pay for the imports.

Now here is a case of balance of trade that is most striking, not to say alarming, for it shows that England is losing her gold, and France her silver, and serious consequences must presently arise. What then is the vast Indian possession to Great Britain, if they only tend to impoverish her? How much more profitable is her trade with the West, where the balance is always in her favor. How much more profitable are her dealings with the Anglo-Saxon race, than with those Eastern possessions where the people do not adopt her habits or buy her manufactures.

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Halifax Markets. Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Sept. 17th.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Beef, Pork, Butter, Flour, and various oils.

MEMORANDA. Liverpool, G. B. August 28—Arr'd Asia, Cochran. Walton, N. S. Clyde, Aug 27—Arr'd Western, Parker, New Brunswick.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Advertisements intended for this paper should be sent to us in a clock on Wednesday morning at the latest.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM, Argyle Street, Halifax. A FRESH SUPPLY OF Arthur's Tongue of Fire!

CHILD'S LIBRARY.—Series A. Each embracing upwards of 200 volumes, and a complete set of the Youth's Library, numbering 814 volumes.

NEW Autumn Goods! At the Albion House.

Notice to the Public. WITH reference to the Notice, issued from this Office on the 14th inst. respecting the treatment of Letters, &c., for England, would they be dropped into the Letter Box, after the hour of closing the Mail, and up to the arrival of the Steamer from Boston.

Sands' Sarsaparilla. FOR purifying the Blood, and curing all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, this medicinal preparation, the result of years of diligent and successful research, is now offered to the public, and is found to be a most valuable and reliable remedy.

Wesleyan Book-Room. Select Literary Notices. We are indebted to Messrs. Carter & Brothers of New-York for the following new works, just received:

- 1. HENRY LYMAN, THE MARTYR OF SUMATRA. This is the title of a work just published, although the subject of the narrative has been dead many years. It is the memoir of a devoted young missionary who was sent out in 1829 by the American Board of Foreign Missions to Sumatra, where he fell a victim to the savages of that country while prosecuting a journey to the interior. It is beautifully written. It is a narrative of no ordinary interest, and will form a valuable addition to the library-table of our friends. It is a very neat copy—upwards of 400 pages. The table of contents will, to one versed in the matter, give some idea of the execution of the task, as it respects style: Chapter 1. The Boy; 2. The Conversion; 3. The New Man; 4. The Decision; 5. The Hill Difficulty; 6. The Ordination; 7. The Chapel for the Dead; 8. The Voyage; 9. The Missionary Household; 10. The Bates Group; 11. Nyas; 12. The Martyrdom.

Another volume added to the Fireside Library, the title of which will be sufficient: "Walter Binning, the adopted son, or, Illustrations of the Lord's Prayer." These books are all published by Carter & Brothers, of New-York, and are for sale at the Wesleyan Book-Room.

UNIVERSALISM NOT OF THE BIBLE. This is a fact easily established by the candid enquirer after truth, who, acquainted with the soil destroying doctrine of Universalism, carefully examines for himself the Sacred Scriptures.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—It is true, that Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the cheapest and most valuable remedy for cuts, wounds, bruises, sores, and (used internally) for cholera, cholera morbus, bowel complaint, &c. Thousands of persons throughout the United States, the Canadiana, Mexico, and even the "Old World" can testify to this fact.

For sale by G. E. Morton & Co., and by Druggists everywhere.

At Liverpool, on the 3rd inst. by Rev. A. Martell, J. W. Walker, to Mrs. W. A. G. daughter of L. D. Walker, Esq., of Liverpool. At Newport, on the 10th inst. by Rev. J. M. G. Mr. Augustus W. Christian, of the city to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late John Cochran, Esq. of Newport.

On Tuesday evening, 8th inst. by Rev. J. C. Cochran, Mr. John SHERMAN, of the Parish of Holywell, London, mate of the barkentine Arcton, to Miss Sarah S. Livingston. On Thursday evening, 9th inst. by Rev. J. C. Cochran, Mr. C. S. S. of the Parish of Holywell, London, mate of the barkentine Arcton, to Miss Sarah S. Livingston.

On Saturday, 13th inst. by Rev. R. F. Lincoln, Mr. Thomas F. S. of the Parish of Holywell, London, mate of the barkentine Arcton, to Miss Sarah S. Livingston.

On the 12th inst. LAVINIA, wife of James Butler, residing on the 4th Street, at Cambridge St. Boston, Mr. Wm. FRANKLIN, of the Parish of Holywell, London, mate of the barkentine Arcton, to Miss Sarah S. Livingston.

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