

THE WESLEYAN.

Vol. II.—No. 26.]

A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, ETC.

[Whole No. 78

Ten Shillings per Annum.
Half-Yearly in Advance.

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1851.

Single Copies
Three Pence.

Poetry.

THE NEW YEAR.

A YEAR—another year—has fled!
Here let me rest awhile,
As they who stand around the dead,
And watch the funeral pile;
This year whose breath has passed away,
Once thrilled with life, with hope was gay!
But, close as wave is urged on wave,
Age after age sweeps by;
And this is all the gift we have,
To look around—and die!
Twere vain to dream we shall not bend,
Where all are hast'ning to an end.
What, this new-waking year, may rise,
As yet, is hid from me;
'Tis well, a veil, which mocks our eyes,
Spreads o'er the days to be;
Such foresight who, on earth would crave,
Where knowledge is not power to save!
It may be dark,—a rising storm,
To blast, with lightning wing,
The bliss which cheers,—the joys that warm!
It may be doomed to bring
The wish that I have reared as mine,
A victim to an early shrine!
But—be it fair or dark—my breast
Its hope will not forego;
Hope's rainbow never shines so blest
As on the clouds of woe;
And, seen with her phosphoric light,
Even affliction's waves look bright!
But I must steer my bark of life
Towards a deathless land;
Nor need I fear the seas of strife,
May it but reach the strand,
Where all is peace, and angels come,
To take the outworn wanderer home!

THE BETTER LAND.

I hear thee speak of the better land:
Thou call'st its children a happy band:
Mother! oh, where is that radiant shore,
Shall we not seek it and weep no more?
Is it where the flower of the orange blows,
And the fire-flies dance through the myrtle boughs?
"Not there, not there, my child."
Is it where feathered palm-trees rise,
And the date grows ripe under sunny skies,
Or amidst the green islands of glittering seas,
Where fragrant forests perfume the breeze,
And strange bright birds, on their starry wings,
Bear the rich hues of all glorious things?
"Not there, not there, my child."
Is it far away in some region old,
Where the rivers wander o'er sands of gold—
Where the burning rays of the ruby shine,
And the diamond lights up the secret mine,
And the pearl gleams forth from the coral strand—
Is it there, sweet mother, that better land?
"Not there, not there, my child."
Eye hath not seen it, my gentle boy!
Ear hath not heard its deep songs of joy,
Dreams cannot picture a world so fair,
Sorrow and I death may not enter there!
Time doth not breathe on its fideless bloom,
For beyond the clouds, and beyond the tomb
"It is there, it is there, my child."

Hemans.

Christian Miscellany.

"We need a better acquaintance with the thoughts and reasonings of pure and lofty minds."—Dr. Stimp.

Admonitions for the New Year.

Let us begin the year with solemn reflection—and say, with Job, "When a few years are come I shall go the way whence I shall not return." Let me not only believe this; but think of it, and feel the importance of the sentiment. Ye join a little time I shall be no more seen. How—where—shall I be disposed of?—The seasons will return as before; but the places that know me will know me no more for ever. Will this be a curse? or a blessing? If I die in my sins I shall return no more to my possessions and enjoyments; to the calls of mercy; to the throne of grace; to the house of prayer! If I die in the Lord I shall, O blessed impossibility! return no more to these thorns and briars; to this vain and wicked world; to this aching head; to this throbbing heart; to these temptations and troubles, and sorrows.

Let us begin the year with self-inspection—and say, with the chief butler, "I do remember my faults this day." We are prone to think of the failings of our fellow-creatures, and often imagine because we are free from their faults that we are faultless. But we may have other faults; we may have worse; and while a mote is in our brother's eye a beam may be in our own. Let us deal faithfully with our own hearts. Let us not compare ourselves with others, and especially the more vile of our fellow-creatures; but with our advantages; with our knowledge; with our professions; with the law of God.

Let us begin the year with a determination to abandon whatever appears sinful—and say, with Elihu, "If I have done iniquity, I will do no more." Should the evil course or the evil passion solicit, let it plead in vain while the Saviour-Judge says—"If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee: for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell. And if thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, and cast it from thee: for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell."

Begin the year with pious and personal devotion—and say, with David, "Lord, I am thine; save me." Through him who is the way yield yourselves unto God. It is your reasonable service. He has infinite claims to you. You will never be truly your own till you are his.

Begin the year with relative religion; and if the worship of God has never been established in your family, now commence it—and say, with Joshua, "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord." A family without prayer is like a house without a roof. It is uncovered and exposed: and we know who has threatened to pour out his fury upon the families that call not upon his Name.

Begin the year with fresh concern to be useful—and ask, with Saul of Tarsus, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Let me look at my condition; my resources; my opportunities. How can I glorify God and promote the welfare of my fellow-creatures? Is there not a Bible to spread? Are there not missionaries to support? Are there none perishing for lack of knowledge that I can myself instruct? Have I no irreligious neighbours to reclaim? Are there no poor to relieve? No widows and fatherless to visit?

Begin the year with more conduct in the arrangement of your affairs, and resemble Ezra and his brethren, who "did according to the custom, as the duty of every day required." God has said let every thing be done decently and in order. Much of your comfort will arise from regularity in your meals, in your devotions, in your callings; and your piety will be aided by it. Have a place to receive every thing; an end to simplify it; a rule to arrange it. Leave nothing for the morrow that ought to be discharged to-day. Sufficient for each period will be its own claims; and your mind ought to be always at liberty to attend to fresh engagements.

Finally, Time, this short, this uncertain, this all important time, upon every instant of which eternity depends, will not allow of our trifling away any of its moments. Resolve therefore to redeem it. Gather up its fragments that nothing be lost. Especially rescue it from needless sleep; and if you have hitherto accustomed yourself to the shameful indulgence of lying late in bed, begin the new year with the habit of early rising; by which you will promote your health and improvement of every kind, and live much longer than others in the same number of days—and say, with David, "My voice shalt thou hear in the morning, O Lord: in the morning will I direct my prayer unto thee, and will look up."

And if this be your determination, the season will be the date of your happiness.—

God himself says, "From this day will I bless you."—Jay.

Anecdote of Chalmers.

About this time his eloquence as a preacher appears to have been at its height, and we read of crowds bursting open his church doors, and of soldiers required to keep clear the passage. His feelings under all this have been brought out in a narrative given by J. Wright, Esq.:

"At the time I allude to, Dr. Chalmers had been preaching in the Barony Church, for the venerable Dr. Burns, on the Monday after the communion, which was in the suburban districts, about two months after the time of its celebration in the town churches. As was customary on such occasions, Dr. Burns invited the ministers who had assisted him, and some of his elders and friends, to dinner on the Monday. I was on that day one of the party, and I was exceedingly disappointed to see that Dr. Chalmers, who, in ordinary times, poured a fascinating influence over every company where he was, seemed extremely dull, nay, I may say, dejected.—When he arose, about nine o'clock, to go away, as our track homeward lay for some distance in the same direction, I left the company along with him. When we had got together, I said to the Doctor, "Are you well enough to-day, Doctor? for I have noticed you have not to-day, been in your usual trim." "O yes," he said, "I am quite in good health, but I am not comfortable. I am grieved in my mind." Seeing that he so frankly communicated to me the general cause of his unusual appearance, I used the freedom to say, "Well, Doctor, is this a matter that I may be made acquainted with, as, if it is not, I have no wish to pry into anything of a private nature." "O yes!" he replied, "you may perfectly know it, for it is a matter that presses very grievously upon me. In short, the truth is," said he, in his own emphatic manner, "I have mistaken the way of my duty to God in at all coming to your city. I am doing no good. God has not blessed, and is not blessing, my ministry here." On hearing this, I replied, "Well, Doctor, it is a very remarkable circumstance that, in the providence of God, you should have been sent with your complaint to me on this point, because I have it in my power at any rate to mention one instance in which your ministry has been made instrumental in bringing a soul from darkness to the marvellous light of the Gospel of salvation." "Can you?" said he, "then you will give me the best news I have heard since I came among you."

The particulars being narrated,—"Ah," said he, "Mr. Wright, what blessed, what comforting news you give me! I knew it not; but it strengthens me; for really I was beginning to fail, from an apprehension that I had not been acting according to the will of God in coming to your city."—London Watchman

Objections to a Revival.

Not only does the worldly religionist caricature the movement we call a revival,—others are, in many instances, unreasonably averse to it. It is often regarded by men, not enemies to spiritual religion, with suspicion and alarm. They are sincerely, but excessively, jealous of the honour of religion; though, perhaps, this often means only the public status of their own community. They dread the scandal it gives to the world, or they shrink from the over publicity which it attaches to the cause of religion in a neighbourhood; or they fear lest it should evaporate in a noisy ebullition, rather than a well-governed expression of religious feeling,—lest it should be spurious, consequently damaging,—ephemeral, consequently bringing on a collapse. Their habits, as religious men, are inveterate,—their views disregarded,—their tastes offended. They are alive to their share individually in Church responsibility to public opinion, and to the risk implied in the production of an extensive excitement, in minds of every variety of intelligence and

moral condition. They do not separate the operation itself from its accidents; nor appreciate its advantages as a set off against its many possible disparagements. Not regarding the work itself as paramount to every other,—they do not overlook the concomitants that human folly may bind to it. An inefficient, and almost neutral state of the Church, is preferred to one that invests it with new powers, and places it before the world in an aggressive attitude. Reduction and enfeeblement may be sincerely deplored; but comfort is taken in the prerogatives of a sovereignty which reserves "the times and seasons" in its own power; instead of an enlightened consideration, and a vigorous application of evangelic, published, chartered remedies to existing evils. In a declining state of the Church, reasons are rather sought out to induce acquiescence in it as inevitable; while faith, in its resources, is lowered to a positive diffidence, and the tone of feeling is correspondingly humbled. It is flat and unenterprising,—all agencies are pervaded by torpor,—they become intermittent and powerless. Results are scarcely aimed at, because not hoped for. Duty (if performed at all) is regarded as an end rather than as a means, when disjoined from successful effort.—Steward's Religion the Weal of the Church.

Reminiscences of Harrison.

While musing on the death of General Taylor, we were led to think of a sermon which was preached in Washington by Dr. C. Van Rensselaer, on the occasion of Gen. Harrison's decease. We turned it up from a pile of pamphlets, and have read it with deepened interest after the lapse of years. From this discourse we derive some facts and thoughts that we venture to copy.

Dr. Van Rensselaer was in a bookstore in the City of Washington, when the President purchased a Bible, "the best in the store;" and he expressed to Dr. V. his surprise that there was no Bible in the President's mansion, and then remarked, "The Bible ought to be a part of the furniture of the house, and I intend to buy out of the Congressional appropriation, the best copy I can find, and to write in it, 'The President of the United States, from the People of the United States.'"

The first Sabbath after his inauguration, he was very much annoyed by some persons who had been admitted into his house contrary to his orders, and he remarked to one of his family, "We must break up this Sunday visiting."

The next Sabbath, some of the foreign ambassadors called, and were refused admittance; but in the evening some gentlemen succeeded under the plea of being particular friends. The President sat with them a few minutes in evident uneasiness, then rose and walked about the room a little, and said with great kindness, "Gentlemen, I shall be happy to see you any evening but Sunday evening," and retired to his room, leaving them with some other members of his family.

Such reverence for the Bible and the Sabbath is worthy of being imitated by those in high places.

The Sabbath.

An under-sheriff of London mentioning the saying of a Puritan divine, "Hem the Sabbath well, and it will not ravel out all the week;" adds, "my office has enabled me to confirm the value of the Sabbath, there being scarcely a criminal, whether for death or minor punishment, who was not daily confessing to me, in Newgate, that he considered his first fall, and subsequent misery, to be owing to the violation of that blessed day."

Hints to Ministers.

A sermon should be made for a text, and not a text found for a sermon.—Burnett.
In preaching, study not to draw applauses, but groans, from the hearers.—Jacomb.
Steep your sermons in your hearts before you preach them.—Bishop Felton.

Missionary Intelligence.

(From Wesleyan Notices Newspaper, Nov. 1850.)

Wesleyan Missions in Hayti.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Mark B. Bird, dated Port-au-Prince, August 26th 1850.

It is a matter of great thankfulness to be able to state, that the little storm through which we have passed in this country is now beginning to subside, and that the parties concerned in exciting ill feeling against Protestantism begin to see the great impolicy of all attempts at restricting religious liberty.

A few days ago I received a note from the office of *Le Ministre des Cultes*; requesting me to call there at a certain hour, which I did, and was kindly received by his Lordship, the Secretary of State, who stated to me that he had been requested by His Majesty to see me, and to make to me the following observations relative to our general proceedings:—

1st. It was the wish of His Majesty that all Haytians should be considered as entirely free and unrestricted on the subject of religion, and that all should be at liberty to adopt whatever religious creed they might prefer. On this subject the Secretary laid great stress, and seemed to wish that it should be entirely understood that His Majesty was favourable to the most entire toleration on the subject of religion.

2d. His Majesty had been informed that we had lately given money, to induce individuals to adopt our religious views. His Majesty wished it to be understood that such proceedings could not by any means be allowed.

3d. His Majesty had heard that we had gone into the country places, and occasioned disorder, by our efforts to win over the people to our views by means of money; and His Majesty therefore wished us to confine our labours to the towns.

Such were the remarks made to me officially by the Minister of State, in the name of the Emperor.

With regard to the first of these remarks, I, of course, did not fail to express the thanks which I felt to be due.

With regard to the second, I observed to his Lordship, that it refuted itself; for, if we thus gave money, we should certainly have the people after us by hundreds, if not by thousands, who most assuredly would not fail to surround us for the sake of gain. On the contrary, as I explained to his Lordship, those who joined our churches were expected to support, by voluntary contributions, the cause which they had adopted; so that, instead of receiving, they gave.

On the latter remark I explained to the Secretary that no proved disorderly person could remain a recognised member of our communion; and that it was not as a simple matter of policy, that our people respected the authorities, but as a matter of conscience, and as a religious duty.

It may, perhaps, be remembered, that in some of my former communications it was stated that the ebullition of intolerant feeling which has lately taken place in this country was much more Romish than Haytian. In proof of this, we have now the Emperor's own declaration on the subject of religious liberty. There is not the slightest doubt that the Secretary's communication in the above-related conversation on the subject of religious freedom is the sincere expression of His Majesty's feelings on that subject, and of the feeling of the whole nation. Long experience has taught us that the Haytians themselves are a tolerant and liberal people. They, however, have had the misfortune to fall under the yoke of Rome in religious matters; and if the same scenes that have lately disgraced the Church of Rome in Madeira had not been repeated in Hayti, we know that it is not because Romish power and influence have been more liberal here than there, but rather because the Haytians were too far advanced on their views of religious liberty to be guilty of such outrages on the rights of conscience.

It is indeed to be regretted that the country places are shut up from us; but, if we have access to all the towns, we shall have a wide field open; for there are several where the Gospel has not yet been intro-

duced; and even where we are established there is still much, very much, to be done. The towns, thoroughly saturated with the spirit of the Gospel, would inevitably open the way ultimately to the interior; indeed, already we have some country places that we have long been in the habit of visiting. Nor do we infer from anything that has been said, that what is done is to be undone, or even discontinued. Even the restriction that has already been intimated cannot be of long duration; for His Majesty will and must ultimately see that he has been deceived, and that we have been calumniated, by the enemies of pure Christianity. Nor are we to forget that Hayti is in the hands of Providence, and that it is easy for Him to turn the hearts of men, and to make use even of their political errors for His glory.

I am thankful to say that our congregations are now beginning to assume their usual appearance as to numbers; and the cause of God is going on encouragingly.

Our school by no means diminishes in interest. Our subscriptions are not quite what they were; but it must be remembered that, for some considerable time past, the whole country has been suffering in its commercial and financial affairs.

Our people at Jeremie, as may be supposed, are all joy and gratitude at being able to finish their chapel.

Mr. Hartwell, I am thankful to say, is recovering, though slowly, from the severe attack of sickness which he has lately experienced.

Family Circle.

The Philosophical Cobler.

— "It is quite unphilosophical," said Tom Roberts to my father: "I cannot believe anything that is contrary to experience." "This Roberts was a cobbler, and reckoned a skilful workman in his way; he was besides a great reader in his leisure hours, and by dipping a good deal into certain abstruse books, had acquired a way of talking that was beyond the comprehension of those who visited his little shop. Some persons alleged that he did not comprehend it himself, but others held him to be a very learned man, who had studied metaphysics. He was a great reformer too,—could point out many grievous errors both in church and state,—and had long talked of emigrating across the Atlantic. In religion he proposed to follow reason, and was much suspected of studying Paine; but this nobody knew with certainty. He was very skilful in disputation; and if at any time the argument was likely to go against him, his way was to commence hammering a shoelace with such industry and noise, that all further reasoning was in vain. In this manner he had silenced many a keen opponent, and had acquired the character of a disputant whom few people cared to meddle with.

He had not an opportunity of trying his powers upon my father, until one morning, as we were going to work, he stopped at Tom's shop, to have a heel piece put upon his shoe. He happened to have but one pair, times being hard, which had reduced him to this method of having one of them mended. Tom was extremely talkative: he began with some general allusions to hard times, heavy taxes, and oppressive government,—slightly alluded to some remedies that were in a state of forwardness,—and then enlarged on the mighty consequences which would result to the poor, when despotism and superstition should fall together. "They deaden the energies of the mind," said he to my father; "they cramp the soul, Mr. Thompson, and shrivel it like a piece of burnt leather." Now my father was particularly well placed for being obliged to hear the argument quietly to an end.—He was sitting upon a block which was used for beating leather on;—one foot was on the ground, and the other, the shoe of which was under repair, was raised up in rather an awkward posture, to keep it from resting on the floor, which was none of the cleanest. Thus sat my father, the very picture of patience, listening, whether he would or not, to Tom's bad politics and divinity.

"But perhaps I should not speak in this way to you," said Tom Roberts. "You believe the Bible Mr. Thompson?" "I would

not give up that belief," said my father, "for the Duke of —'s estate." "But don't you think many of the stories in it most improbable?" said Tom. "People walk through the sea: a man heals the sick by a touch: and by a word raises the dead!" "They are miraculous events," said my father, "produced by an exercise of the power of God to prove the divine character, or the divine mission, of the person at whose command they took place." "But they are contrary to the established works of nature," said Tom. "If they were not so," replied my father, "they would not be miracles, and would prove nothing." "But can any one alter the course of nature?" asked Tom. "God," returned my father, "created worlds out of nothing; and I believe that he can do anything." Tom beat rather hard upon the heel of my father's shoe, and seemed anxious to get it finished.—"On these points," said he, "every man must judge for himself: for my part, I think the laws of nature are fixed and determined; we never knew any of them altered; and it is more probable that man should impose upon us, than that such a thing should be.—Probability is against it, Mr. Thompson; it is quite unphilosophical; I never can believe anything that is contrary to experience. The laws of nature my good friend; what think you of the laws of nature?" "I think," said my father, "that He, by whose boundless power those laws were framed, can alter them at his will." "There is your shoe," said the Cobler, hastily; "it is four pence." "It used to be but three pence," said my father. "But I cannot do it for that now," said Tom, "leather is so dear." My father put on his shoe, and paid his four-pence, but seemed inclined to have a little more chat. "What is that picture you have got up in the corner, Mr. Roberts?" "It is Mount Vesuvius," said Tom; "it is a Volcano." "What is a Volcano?" Now my father knew very well about Vesuvius and Volcanos, for he had a great deal of knowledge, only he wished to engage Roberts in conversation.—"A Volcano," said Tom, "is a mountain which burns like a glass furnace, throwing out red hot ashes; and such is the heat that the hardest stones are melted as if they were but rosin, and run down the side of the mountain in a stream like boiling pitch." "Did you ever see it?" said my father. "No," answered Tom; "there is none of them in this country, but travellers have seen it."—"But you do not believe it?" replied my father. "Why not?" said Tom. "Is it not unphilosophical and contrary to your experience?" said my father; "is it not more probable that travellers should tell stories, than that a great mountain should burn like a tar-barrel, and the hardest stones run down its sides like melted pitch?" Now Tom Roberts seemed very anxious to show off his knowledge about volcanos, but the stroke of my father appeared quite unexpected;—he started up, looked at the picture, then looked at the ground, wheeled full round, and looked at my father with an air which said, in spite of himself, "you have caught me fairly." In an instant he seized a piece of leather, laid it on the block and commenced hammering with such vehemence, that my father moved back several steps, and stood looking at him with wonder. "You are too busy for conversation," said he; but Tom heard him not. "You are spoiling your sole;" but Tom only beat the harder. "Let us go my boy," said my father; and so we left him; but as far as the coppersmith's shop, as we turned the corner, we heard Tom beating with all his might, and making more noise than anybody in the street. "He has spoiled a good sole," said my father; "it will never be fit for anything; and it is a pity," added he, looking down at his shoe which had just been mended, "a great pity, when leather is so dear."

My father said nothing more, but seemed in deep thought, until we reached our own shop, and were ready to sit down to our looms. He then called me to him, and said, "How melancholy is it, my dear boy, to see a man thus deluding himself to his eternal destruction, by the silly conceit of using words to which he affixes no meaning, and which really have none. Let us be thankful for common sense, and let us learn to apply to the great truths of the Bible the same

principles of common sense by which we judge in other matters." "What did he mean?" I enquired, "by all that about experience and probability." "It is a mere farrago of words," said my father, "introduced by certain shallow reasoners, as if there were some argument in it. The miracles that were wrought by our Lord Jesus Christ showed that he was the divine person he professed to be, and consequently, that the doctrine delivered by Him and his apostles is eternal truth. These miracles were seen by thousands, who could not be deceived themselves, and had no object in deceiving others; and we believe them upon their testimony transmitted down to us. It is precisely upon the same principles that we believe that Robert Bruce defeated the English at Bannockburn, that King Charles was beheaded, or any other remarkable event in history. 'But no,' say these reasoners, 'these events which you call miracles are contrary to experience; they are out of the common course of nature.' Now this is certainly true; for if they were not so, if they were things of ordinary occurrence, they could not have been miracles, and would not have answered the purpose for which we believe miracles were wrought. 'But it is not very possible and probable that such things should happen; and therefore we cannot believe them.' Now observe," said my father, "what this argument resolves itself into;—it comes precisely to this at last, that we shall believe nothing but what we see, except we have seen something exactly similar; it is making our own knowledge the standard of what we are to believe. How limited would our knowledge be in that case!" "Ay, you caught Tom there," said I, "about the volcano." "He could not believe the possibility of such a thing upon his principle," said my father, "nor any of the wonders described by travellers—nor any of the great discoveries of philosophers,—nor any remarkable fact in history;—in short, there would be an end of testimony,—there would be an end of philosophy,—we could believe almost nothing; O let us be thankful for common sense, experience and probability!" continued my father, after a short pause, his voice somewhat raised;—"my experience of the power of God is such, that nothing that he should do would be improbable; it is above me, and around me, and within me; I see it in the celestial bodies that keep their appointed times—I see it in the insect that flutters over my head—I see it in every little flower that springs up in its proper season, perfect in all its parts—I feel it in the astonishing structure of my own body, in every beat of my heart, in every motion of my arm, in the still more wonderful powers of my mind, by which he has taught me to rise to himself. His power," continued he, clasping his hands and raising his eyes to heaven, "is unbounded—is infinite! I have only to look at what he has done, and I must believe he can do anything. In the Bible he has revealed to us the words of eternal truth, and has shown us the way by which we may obtain them. He has placed us in the world for a few short years, and has appointed the situation which we are to occupy in it; and he calls our chief attention to that awful period when all the distinctions which exist in this world are to cease for ever, when the last trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and small and great shall stand before God. Then shall begin a state which is to be eternal. Ah! my dear boy, of what little moment is every thing here, when we think of eternity! Let us study to fill with fidelity and integrity the situations in which God has placed us, remembering that his eye is upon us every moment—let us be thankful for the mercies which he daily bestows on us—let us trace his wisdom and his power in all that we see around us—and, by the way which he has taught us in the Bible, let us aspire to immortality." My father sat down to his loom, and wrought a long day's work, for wages were very low; but I thought he looked stouter and more active than I had seen him for many years; he sat more erect than usual, and the expression of his countenance was peace. At night we returned, contented and happy, to our humble fireside; and my father, as was his practice, called his

family around him to sacrifice of prayer and us give thanks to God daily mercies, for he many comforts of this but, above all, let us poor man's best inher Leisure Hours.

Impressions.

Parents and others very lasting impressions the minds and on the great Frederick of his nephew, afterwards a lad, to recite to him his pocket an edition of "Fables," pointed out so happened that familiar with that part did it fluently. Upon improvement, "I Frederick William, having previously brightened up, and p he said, "That's r always honest and seem to be what thou than thou appearest tion made an indelible heart: and though from my childhood, hated and detested bling and lies."

General.

The Golden Eagle.

The golden eagle is family; and he was at the mountainous districts still be frequently seen in the Highlands, and of Ireland. He has a double beak, a bright firm and massive with expense. The female built on some inaccessible lofty mountain, and rashes, and other so brood are usually two commonly fed on the ducks, or smaller which she has just bred swimmingly about the male in size and him in power of flight superior to most birds the sagacity of her spired wings comp the fell sweep of her lively Christians to and the care of God and untiring solicitude an eagle sees her you venture upon flying, flutters with her wintate her, and to take sees them weary of her back, and carries the fowling cannot her own body." Ne her nest, flutters abroad her wings, to her wings; so the L there was no strange ride on the high pl might eat the incre Mother's Magazine.

Franklin.

The following story treating the animal ger," is worth retri ed occasionally, e tion. One fine morn preparing his newsp stepped into the stor in looking over th tking one in his price. "One dolla dollar," said the lo than that?" "No price." Another h the lounge asked, "Yes, he is in the see him," said the mediatly informed man was in the st lin was soon behind ger, with book in Mr. Franklin, wi

non sense by which we matters." "What did he say, by all that about ex- ability." "It is a mere said my father, "intro- shallow reasoners, as if argument in it. The e wrought by our Lord ed that he was the divine d to be, and consequently, delivered by Him and his truth. These miracles isands, who could not be es, and had no object in and we believe them up- ransmitted down to us. the same principles that bert Bruce defeated the ckburn, that King Charle r any other remarkable "But no," say these re- nts which you call mira- to experience; they are n course of nature. Now me; for if they were not ings of ordinary occur- not have been miracles, ve answered the purpose ve miracles were wrought. y possible and probable ould happen; and there- believe them." Now ob- ther, "what this argument ;—it comes precisely to we shall believe nothing except we have seen som- lar; it is making our own indard of what we are nited would our knowledge "Ay, you caught Tom about the volcano." "He the possibility of such a inciple," said my father, wonders described by tra- of the great discoveries of or any remarkable fact in t, there would be an end ere would be an end of ould be an end of philoso- believe almost nothing; ful for common sense, ex- ability!" continued my ort pause, his voice some- my experience of the power hat nothing that he should robable; it is above me, and within me; I see it in es that keep their appointed n the insect that flutters ee it in every little flower n its proper season, perfect I feel it in the astonishing own body, in every beat of ry motion of my arm, in the rful powers of my mind, taught me to rise to himself, outined he, clasping his g his eyes to heaven, "is infinite! I have only to has done, and I must be- anything. In the bible he is the words of eternal truth, and immortality to light, s the way by which we may le has placed us in the world ears, and has appointed the we are to occupy in it; and f attention to that awful the distinctions which ex- are to cease for ever, when shall sound, and the dead ncorruptible, and small and before God. Then shall rich is to be eternal. Ah! what little moment is every we think of eternity! Let with fidelity and integrity which God has placed us, at his eye is upon us every be thankful for the mercies bestows on us—let us trace his power in all that we see, by the way which he has Budge, let us aspire to im- father sat down to his loom, ong day's work, for wages but I thought he looked e active than I had seen ears; he sat more erect than epression of his countenance ight we returned, content- our humble fireside; and as his practice, called his

family around him to join in his eyeing sacrifice of prayer and thanksgiving. "Let us give thanks to God," said he, "for his daily mercies, for health and peace, and the many comforts of this life that he gives us; but, above all, let us give thanks for the poor man's best inheritance—the Bible."—*Leisure Hours.*

Impressions in Youth.

Parents and others should remember that very lasting impressions can be made on the minds and on the hearts of youth. The great Frederick of Prussia once called on his nephew, afterwards Frederick III, when a lad, to recite to him; and drawing from his pocket an edition of LaFontaine's "Fables," pointed out one for translation. It so happened that the youth had been familiar with that particular fable, and so did it fluently. Upon being praised for his improvement, "I informed him," said Frederick William, in after life; "of my having previously translated it. His face brightened up, and patting me on the cheek, he said, 'That's right, my dear Fritz! always honest and honourable. Never seem to be what thou art not; but be more than thou appears to be.' That admonition made an indelible impression on my heart: and though I disliked falsehood from my childhood, from that time I have hated and detested all species of dissembling and lies."

General Miscellany.

The Golden Eagle.

The golden eagle is the noblest species of his family; and he was at one time abundant in all the mountainous districts of England, and may still be frequently seen in some parts of the Scottish Highlands, and of the western mountains of Ireland. He has a dull brown plumage, a horn coloured beak, a bright golden red crown, and firm and massive wings of about eight feet in expanse. The female's nest or eyry is usually built on some inaccessible crag or pinnacle of a lofty mountain, and consists of twigs, heath, rushes, and other similar materials; and her brood are usually two, or at most three, and are commonly fed on the warlike blood of lambs, kids, ducks, or smaller and less domestic animals, which she has just seized on the plains, and carried swimmingly aloft to her eyry. She excels the male in size and courage, and at least equals him in power of flight and vision; and she is far superior to most birds in both the tenderness and the sagacity of her natural affection. The inspired writings compare the shortness of life to the fell sweep of her flight; the moral energy of lively Christians to her vigour and longevity; and the care of God for his people to her wise and untiring solicitude for her young. "When an eagle sees her young ones so well grown as to venture upon flying, she hovers over their nest, flutters with her wings, and excites them to imitate her, and to take their flight; and, when she sees them weary or fearful, she takes them upon her back, and carries them in such a way that the fowlers cannot hurt them without piercing her own body." Now, "as an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings; so the Lord alone did lead Israel, and there was no strange god with him; He made him ride on the high places of the earth, that he might eat the increase of the fields."—*British Mother's Magazine.*

Franklin and the Idler.

The following story, told of Franklin's mode of treating the animal called in those days "Lounger," is worth recording, that the plan may be tried occasionally, even in this age and generation. One fine morning, while Franklin was busy preparing his newspaper for the press, a lounger stepped into the store, and spent an hour or more in looking over the books, &c., and finally, taking one in his hand, asked the shop-boy the price. "One dollar," was the answer. "One dollar," said the lounger, "can't you take less than that?" "No, indeed; one dollar is the price." Another hour had nearly passed, when the lounger asked, "Is Mr. Franklin at home?" "Yes, he is in the printing-office." "I want to see him," said the lounger. The shop-boy immediately informed Mr. Franklin that a gentleman was in the store waiting to see him. Franklin was soon behind the counter, when the lounger, with book in hand, addressed him thus: "Mr. Franklin, what is the lowest you can take

for this book?" "One dollar and a quarter," was the ready answer. "One dollar and a quarter? Why your young man asked only a dollar." "True," said Franklin, "and I could better have afforded to have taken a dollar than that to have been taken out of the office." The lounger seemed surprised, and wishing to end the parley of his own making, said, "Come, Mr. Franklin, tell me what is the lowest you can take for it." "One dollar and a half." "One dollar and a half! why, you offered it yourself for a dollar and a quarter." "Yes," said Franklin, "and I had better taken that price then, than a dollar and a half now." The lounger paid down the price, and went about his business, if he had any, and Franklin returned into the printing-office.

Singular Properties of the Figure 9.

Multiply 9 by itself, or by any other of the digits, and the figures of the product added together will amount to 9. The component figures of the amount of the multipliers, (viz. 45) when added together, make 9. The amount of the several products or multiples of 9, (viz. 405) when divided by 9, gives a quotient of 45; and the component figures of either the dividend or quotient added together make 9. Multiply any row of figures either by nine, or by any one of the products of nine multiplied by one of the digits, as by 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, or 81, and the sum of the figures of the product added together, will be divisible by 9. Multiply the 9 digits in the following order, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9, by nine, or by any one of the products of nine mentioned in the last paragraph, and the last product will come out all in one figure, except the place of tens, which will be an 0, and that figure will be the one which multiplied into 9, supplies the multiplier; that is, if you select 9 as the multiplier, the product will be, (except the place of tens) all ones; if you select 18, all twos, if 27, all threes, and so on. Omit the 8 in the multiplicand, and the 0 will also vanish from the product, leaving it all ones, twos, threes, &c., as the case may be.

"Hold On!"

The late Judge Pease, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, was a noted wag. A young lawyer was once making his first effort before him, and having thrown himself on the wings of his imagination into the cloudland, was preparing for a still higher ascent, when the Judge struck his ruler on the desk, and exclaimed to the astonished orator, "Hold on, hold on, my dear Sir! Don't go any higher; you are already out of the jurisdiction of this Court."

Temperance.

A Better Use for his Money.

I once knew a young man, who, on removing from the country to the city, was introduced to a very respectable circle of persons about his own age, who were in the habit of meeting periodically for the nominal purpose, at least, of conversation and social improvement. But any looker-on at their symposia, might not have been deemed uncharitable, had he supposed that the supper, the wine, and the cigars, constituted the principal attraction. He became one of their number, and for a time enjoyed the hilarity, and shared the expense of the entertainments; but, being rebuked by his conscience for this mode of spending both time and money, he quietly withdrew from the club, though without abandoning his intimacy with its members. Through one of their number, he learned the average cost of their suppers, and taking an equal sum from his own scantily filled purse, he laid it aside, as a fund for charity. At the end of a single season, he found himself in possession of a hundred dollars, wholly made up of these sums saved from genteel dissipation. This amount he took to a poor, but most exemplary family, consisting of a widow and several small children, all of whom were struggling, as for life, and against a series of adverse circumstances, to maintain a show of respectability, and to provide the means of attending the public school. The bestowment of this sum upon the disheartened mother, and the fatherless children, together with the sympathy and counsel that accompanied it, seemed to put a new heart into the bosoms of them all. It proved the turning point in their fortunes. Some small debts were

paid, the necessary school-books and a few articles of decent clothing were obtained, and the children sprang forward in their studies, equaling or outstripping all competitors; and, at the present time, they are all among the most respectable, exemplary, and useful citizens in the State. Now, it would be to suppose myself, not among men, but among children, were I to ask the question, as if doubtful of the answer, which of these young men extracted the greatest quantity, and the purest quality of happiness, from his hundred dollars! Nor can such a charity ever fail to benefit him that gives as much as him that takes.—*H. Mann.*

Seneville Village.

There are no licensed doggeries in Seneville. A remonstrance, signed by about 500 people, was sent up to Court, and the prayer of the petitioners was heard. Still the abominable traffic goes on. A widow lady, whose husband died in peace a few months since, and who is a member of one of the churches, sells the article in this fashion. A curtain is hung up to conceal the vender and the drinker, and thus the work of death goes on. Her son, who is the bar-keeper, was happily converted, it was thought, about a year or so ago. He wished to join a certain church, but she advised him not, as their rules forbid the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. She had not yet opened a public house, but intended soon to do so, and did not wish her son to join a Church of that kind. He took her advice, and the result is, he has gone back to the world. It is rumored that on one occasion liquor was called for and with tears he declined handing it out, but the old lady gave the keys to another person, and the customer was accommodated.

What a horrible picture! A Christian woman selling liquor! A CHRISTIAN! and a WOMAN at that! Were it not for the commonness of the thing, we would be almost as much astonished at this, as if we had caught an angel in theft!

Important Movements conducive to Temperance.

It will, no doubt, be cheering to Teetotalers to find that the following are among the regulations as to refreshments in the CRYSTAL PALACE, now in the course of erection for the Industrial Exhibition of 1851.

Three areas are to be fitted up for the sale and consumption of refreshments, which are not to be taken out of the areas:—

'Area No. 1 (in the centre of the building) for ices, pastry, and sandwiches, patties, fruits, tea, coffee, chocolate, cocoa, ginger-beer, spruce-beer, and similar drinks, a list of which must be approved by the Executive Committee.

'There must be no seats.' No cooking whatever will be allowed, and no heating apparatus can be used except for the purpose of warming water and making tea, coffee, chocolate, and similar beverages.

'The contractor at such refreshment area, must supply fresh filtered water in glasses gratis to visitors, and keep a sufficient supply at each area of the articles specified as above.

'No wine, spirits, beer, or INTOXICATING DRINKS, can be sold or admitted by the contractor.'

The ADMIRALTY REGULATIONS which follow, will also be regarded as movements in the right direction:—

It is stated, in the *United Service Gazette* for November, that the Admiralty have at length determined to allow no person to be entered on board Her Majesty's ships, or be employed in the service as a 'messman,' in the gun-room mess. The reason assigned for this regulation is, that their lordships have fully satisfied themselves that most of the extravagance, and all of the intemperance, with its concomitants—ruin, disgrace, degradation, and loss of position in the service and society—are attributable to the practice of the gun-room mess of large ships appointing a regular 'messman,' from whom any quantity of

spirits or wine could be procured by paying for it.

We read, also, in the Portsmouth Naval Gazette, that the Admiralty have prepared a circular, declaring that officers of the fleet shall not be allowed to purchase spirits duty free.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

Amherst Circuit.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you, that we have lately held a series of religious exercises at Nappan in this circuit, and which continued with but little intermission for a fortnight. We were privileged with the valuable assistance of the Rev. Messrs. HENNIGAR and PICKARD, from Sackville, and also with the help of two of our Local Brethren, Messrs. H. Starr and A. Black from the Academy.

The cause of God had been in a declining state at Nappan for some time past, but the true-hearted friends of Zion in that place never ceased to pray for the revival of the work of God.—At length the time had come to "favour Zion," and in the strength of our God we lifted up our banners. The "men of Israel" from Amherst and other parts of the circuit came to our help, and earnest prayer was made without ceasing for the out-pouring of the Holy Spirit upon us. A very deep seriousness rested upon the congregations from the first of our assembling, and the greater part of our society appeared to be in earnest for a blessing. This was truly encouraging to the Ministers and Brethren present.

Observing several in the congregation who appeared to be affected even to tears, we gave an invitation to all such to come forward, that we might have the opportunity of advising them how to "flee from the wrath to come," and that we might pray with and for them. Four persons responded to the call in the first instance, and their numbers increased from day to day to the number probably of thirty persons. This was undoubtedly a great cross to them, but they felt the force of the old saying "No cross, no crown."—The pardoning mercy of God through faith in the Atoning Blood, was soon experienced by nearly every individual that came forward, while several who shrunk from the cross remain "unblest and unforgiven."

The afternoons were devoted to the special benefit of the Society, and those who were conscious of some declension in the divine life, sought and obtained a "restoration of the joys of salvation."

Several penitents were brought into the liberty of Christ with remarkable clearness, and yet with less emotion of the passions than is generally manifested on such occasions. This will be readily accounted for by the fact, that at least twelve of the persons referred to are children of Methodist parents, and nearly all the others are regular attendants on our ministry. Thus we see the great importance of having the judgment well informed on the subject of experimental religion, and parents should take encouragement to persevere in the great duty of training up their children in the "nurture and admonition of the Lord." None of the persons referred to were permitted to attend dancing parties, or frolicking of any kind, which are, alas! but too prevalent in many parts of this country. Do these young persons now regret the restraint laid upon them in the days of their ignorance? I believe not, but on the contrary are thankful to God and their watchful parents.

Several of those who have experienced religion are heads of families, and have all I believe set up an altar to the true God in their houses,—and others who had omitted this great domestic duty have begun to call upon the Lord with their households. May they all persevere in well doing until they and their children shall meet in heaven.

It is reasonable to suppose that while these delightful events were transpiring, both Ministers and people would participate in the sacred joy. This was truly the case—it was really "a time of refreshing coming from the presence of the Lord," and we have since learned, that many of our members from other places, who visited Nappan during these meetings, were greatly blessed.

I am more than ever convinced of the great importance of these special means of grace, both to Ministers and our churches, especially where the ministry of the word is so seldom heard—as on this circuit. It brings us all back to first principles—to that happy, happy day when first we knew the Lord! And it gives to Ministers a new and blessed demonstration of the reality of their evangelicall call to preach the everlasting Gospel to a sinful world; and it assures all that God hath not forsaken his people that truly trust in him.

I am truly thankful and yet deeply humbled, before God, for his love towards such an unworthy worm, in that he permits me to take a part in this blessed work that he is doing in the world. May I be more than ever faithful to Him, and ultimately finish my course with joy, is the prayer of your's most truly,

WILLIAM CROSCOMBE.

Amherst, 23d December, 1850.

Poetry.

NEWS-BOY'S ADDRESS TO THE PATRONS OF THE WESLEYAN.

With the last faltering footsteps of the year,
Again, kind Patrons, we rejoice to bear,
As erst in Spring and Summer's joyous hours,
From moral gardens, brightly blooming flowers:
Unwithered they, when Winter's frown severe,
Bade vernal fields a desert aspect wear.

We to your portals come, when smiles sincere
Gave honest welcome to the infant year,—
And when the Spring came tripping o'er the plain,
We blest, with you, her bright and laughing train;
Ye marked the deep'ning glow the Summer cast,
The brilliant tints, too lovely long to last,—
Until the generous Autumn, with her store,
To smiling hearts the fruits of plenty bore.

The flowers have faded now; the leafless trees
Moan sadly, swept by Winter's chilling breeze;
The year has nearly passed, the kind old year,
Who would refuse for it a parting tear?
Who pauses not, a backward glance to cast,
On cherished scenes, on hopes that faded fast;
For Friendship's smiles, for Love awhile that blest,
For gentle forms we sadly laid to rest?

They have gone from us; they, the young and fair,
Those who, with smiles, were wont to greet the year;
The Absent and the Dead, alas, how yearn
Our hearts for those who never may return,—
Yet for the dear ones, who are with us still,
Let warmest gratitude our bosoms thrill.
Then oh, while, vainly checked, will fall the tear,
Sweet memory's offering to the dying year;
With hope renewed we greet the coming hours,
Bright be the skies, and gently bloom the flowers:
And oh, for you, kind Patrons, may rich store
Of choicest blessings Heaven upon you pour;
May Innocence and Peace your paths attend,
And guardian Angels all your steps defend,—
For you, released, the sullen brow of care,
And, crowned with joy, thrice happy be the year!

And still, we trust, while circling months go round,
In duty's paths unwearied to be found;
Still to your fireside joyful tidings bring,—
And pleasures, which conceal no latent sting;
The thrilling and pathetic here shall blend,
Reason and Fancy all their charms shall lend;
With moral truths, the noble and sublime,
To gild with fairest hues the wings of Time;
So, doubly blest, shall glide your happy hours,
While time improved shall strengthen all your powers;
Duty shall smile, your willing steps to see,
And Hope shall tell of fairer scenes to be.

And oh, while thus enriched your mental store,
Turn not the modest suppliant from your door,
But if, perchance, he may some pleasure bring,
Be your bright smiles for aye a welcoming;
With kindest gifts the wearied footsteps cheer,
And echo back "To you a happy year!"

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, January 4, 1850.

WINTER RESOURCES.

The winter months are peculiarly favourable to the observance of religious ordinances. The lengthened evenings afford opportunities of attending on the week-night services of the sanctuary, whether these consist of the preaching of the word of God accompanied with suitable devotional exercises, the more social prayer-meeting, or the still more limited gathering of church-members for the relation of christian experience. Whilst all is cold and dreary without, how delightful and refreshing is it to the minds of the seriously disposed, to assemble together within the sacred enclosure, for the hallowed and profitable purpose of waiting on the Lord in his commanded ways, in order to renew spiritual strength and obtain fresh encouragement and assistance to pursue the self-denying pilgrimage of life. The winter season has generally been regarded as the *harvest-time* of the Church. This is the case when christian Ministers and people are found united in vigorously and continuously working the heaven-appointed machinery of usefulness, in the exercise of strong faith, fervent prayer, and dauntless courage. Labouring thus for God, the promotion of his cause, and the good of souls, he smiles graciously on their efforts and crowns them with success. Instruction is imparted and received—conviction fastens on the previously unawakened conscience—and numbers are led, through the primary agency of the Spirit and the subordinate instrumentality of the Church, to turn their wandering feet from the paths of sin to the testimonies of the just, and to seek and find pardon and peace through the atoning blood of the Lamb. The Church itself is revived—the sacred fire of love is fanned into a stronger, mightier, sin-consuming flame—a spirit prompting to unreserved consecration of body and soul, with all their powers, on the sacred altar of THE GREAT HIGH PRIEST'S SACRIFICE, "once offered," is felt—the work of scriptural holiness

advances—God receives his revenue of praise—Zion puts on her beautiful garments—the Ministers of Christ are clothed with salvation and his people "shout aloud for joy." O halcyon days—days of the power of the Son of God—days of the Church's prosperity and the world's salvation—speedily visit every BRANCH of the Church universal, and especially pour down your meridian blaze on these northern regions to illumine, warm, and fructify, during the long winter evenings! Then shall nature's wastes be made glad, and the wilderness rejoice and blossom as the rose. Then shall Winter itself become mild as the Spring, smile beautifully as the Summer, and be as fruitful as the bountiful Autumn; and amid careering storms, chilling blasts, and thick-falling snow, the joyous song of "harvest home" shall be heard throughout our land.

THE WATCH-NIGHT.

This time-honoured service was observed by the WESLEYANS of this City, and doubtless in every other place throughout the world where Wesleyanism is established, during the last hours of the past year. The practice of watching out the old year and welcoming the commencement of the New, by preaching and appropriate exhortation, intermingled with singing and prayer, was introduced by our venerable Founder, and has been since religiously observed by his sons in the Gospel and other members of our Church. Such exercises are highly befitting the serious character of those peculiar points in the history of life, and are well adapted to awaken the mind to a just sense of the rapid flight of time, to a proper estimate of the value and importance of every passing moment, as well as to lead to a penitential review of the past, a present recumbency on divine mercy through the one great Propitiation, and to firm resolves, in the strength of grace, of future obedience, and of seeking and living in the possession of habitual preparation for the unseen and eternal world. Watch-night services have ever been found profitable by serious and pious persons, and, on this account, and not by reason of novelty, for that has long since passed away, they hold their high estimation, and not unfrequently make considerable sacrifices to be present on these solemn occasions. The contrast, between their manner of spending the last hours of the expiring year and heralding in the New year, and that of giddy, thoughtless multitudes, who make this season altogether one of merriment and folly, if not of actual sin, is indeed great; but which is the more becoming to persons who are walking over the tombs of their kindred and are momentarily liable to be summoned into the unchangeable future, admits not of a question. This difference is very feelingly described in one of our Hymns, which is generally sung during the Watch-night, the language of which is calculated to arrest the attention of the mere listener, and at the same time to arouse the faithful to a deeper consideration of the important duties to which they are summoned. Two verses of this expressive Hymn we quote, though they are familiar to the minds of many of our readers.

"How many pass the guilty night
In revelries and frantic mirth!
The creature is their sole delight,
Their happiness the things of earth:
For us suffice the season past:
We choose the better part at last.

We will not close our wakeful eyes,
We will not let our eyelids sleep,
But humbly lift them to the skies,
And all a solemn vigil keep:
So many years on sin bestowed,
Can we not watch one night for God?"

So spiritually profitable are these services, that it is not a rare thing for members of other Churches to avail themselves of the opportunities thus afforded of uniting with their Wesleyan brethren in watching out the old year. Whilst engaged in the exercises of the sanctuary, as the solemn midnight hour on swift-foot has been approaching, they have felt it good to be there; and after the few last moments of the year have been spent on bended knees, in silent prayer, in communion with God, they have risen, and with joyful hearts and renewed strength, have joined with their christian friends in singing that beautiful Hymn, commencing—

"Come let us anew, our journey pursue,
Roll round with the year,
And never stand still till the Master appear."

The Watch-night in Argyle Street Church on Tuesday evening last was truly a hallowed season. The Rev. Messrs. EVANS, McMURRAY, BENNETT and HUESTIS took part in the services. The sermons and exhortations were appropriate and impressive; and the prayers eminently fervent. A gracious influence pervaded the assembly, and we trust that much spiritual good will be the happy result.

THE NEW YEAR.

Eighteen-hundred-and-fifty-one! A new, and rather strange number in our nomenclature of years! But, though unusual, it is a truthful designation of the time present. The past year has sunken quietly into the grave—its last day was cheered with mildness and sunshine, as representative of the calmness and tranquility with which the Christian meets his end. Another year has gone—a year never to be forgotten by some, either from very peculiarly pleasurable, or very peculiarly painful associations. But, come weal or woe, pleasure or pain, realization of best hopes or worst fears, time, restless time, advances. Another year has commenced. We must now use another date. Our eyes and ears, our purposes and actions, must become familiar with the *stranger*. It is well for us, mortals as we are, that our existence on earth is marked by revolving seasons, and by longer and shorter periods of time. These are monuments—registers of memory—silent yet eloquent monitors—wise and experienced teachers. Prudent and happy is the man who, from the lessons of the past, learns to improve the present, and, in the best sense, to prepare for the future. The year past has been eventful in the history of individuals, families, communities, kingdoms, empires and the world. The present year will in all probability be equally if not more eventful in all these respects. To pass from lesser to greater matters, and look at the all-important interests comprehended in the movements in the religious world to which the past year has either given existence or an invigorated impulse, may we not justly anticipate, ere this year terminates, the occurrence of some startling events, of some momentous crisis, the opening, and, it may be, the closing of some scene or scenes, in the acts of Providence, in reference to the true religion, which shall give an entirely new current to present affairs, leave a characteristic and indelible impress on the age, and exert an increasingly augmenting influence on the world's destiny to remotest time? This is neither impossible nor improbable. The times are pregnant with influences and consequences. His eye must indeed be dim, which, though it cannot penetrate all the *arcana* of the obscure future, does not behold, in the upheavings of nations, the stealthy but energetic advances of popery towards the recovery of lost supremacy in our father-land, and its waning influence in countries long under the exclusive domination of the triple-crown, the signs of preparation for the fulfilment of prophecies on the sacred page, the accomplishment of which will, by their suddenness, or grandeur, or terribleness, strike dumb the world, and overpower it with amazement.

We note these intimations of coming events for the purpose of reminding our readers that this year has special claims on their individual devotedness to the sovereign cause of truth and righteousness. Each has an important part to act. Each person has interests at stake which none but God can maintain and defend; and none can lawfully expect his favour and protection but those who are engaged in his service. Every individual has an influence for good or evil on others, for which he is held accountable. The war of principles, the contest between truth and error, may wax warmer and warmer, but as God is absolutely dependant on no human instrumentality to conduct his righteous cause to a triumphant issue, he may lay us aside, and the present year, eventful as it may prove, may witness our gathering to our fathers. The voice of Providence and of duty alike calls us to yield ourselves to God, above all things to secure his favour, and then, with hearts replenished with grace, fitted to meet any and every emergency, to play the man, to prove recreant to no truth, no trust, no obligation, but to stand in our proper place with all the firmness of the adamantine

pillar, and yet to move in our allotted spheres with all the alacrity, regularity, and perseverance with which the sun pursues his daily course.

We would not dwell on these, to the exclusion of other topics. It is our heartiest wish that the New Year may be happy and prosperous to our friends, and to our enemies, if we have any. Want driven from their doors, plenty in their homes, families in health gathered around their hearth-stones, enough of the world's wealth to pay their debts and to support the institutions of the land, clear consciences, pure hearts, and a well-grounded hope of the better land, where momentary changes are unknown—all these we hope they may richly enjoy—then this to them will be a happy year. They will be blessed now, and enabled to contemplate the future with calmness and delight.

Notes of a Traveller in Europe.

My passage from Boston to Liverpool was only eleven days, during the whole of which time Neptune appeared to be reposing, and the surface of the ocean was not agitated so as to endanger even an Indian canoe. Arriving at my hotel at Liverpool about five o'clock on Sunday afternoon, I proceeded, without sitting down to tea, to ascertain where the Rev. Dr. NEWTON would preach, and reached the place of his ministrations (Pitt Street Chapel) just after he had commenced. The occasion of his sermon was the death of the Rev. WILLIAM FRANCE—an old and able minister in the Wesleyan body, and much respected in that circuit, in which he had formerly laboured, and where he resided some time after the infirmities of age compelled him to retire from his active work. The text was—"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." In the course of his sermon, Dr. Newton mentioned the names of no less than seven ministers in the connexion who have died since the last Conference in August; and amongst them were the names of the Rev. Messrs. STANLEY, ATHERTON, and CURTIS, with each of whom I was personally acquainted—men of vigorous minds, catholic hearts, extensive information, and who had acquired themselves well and nobly in the service of the Connexion, and in their Master's work. Dr. Newton made affecting allusion to his own near approach to the end of his work, and protracted continuance in it—this being his *fifty-second* year in the work of an *itinerant* Wesleyan Minister, and he being now, with one exception, the oldest man in the Methodist world in the circuit work. After service I went into the vestry to speak to Dr. Newton. He recognized me at once, and saluted and shook hands with me with much cordiality—expressing his regret that he could not invite me to see him at his own house, as he was going away next morning, but hoping to have a visit from me before my return to America. He said his travels each week, between Monday morning and Saturday evening, still averaged five or six hundred miles, besides preaching and speaking, and attending his Sunday appointments on his own circuit, as usual. This is almost marvellous; but Dr. Newton gives unmistakable symptoms in the manner of both his public ministrations and private intercourse, that he has nearly finished the work which his Lord has given him to do—a work, I venture to say, not equalled by that of any man since the days of the memorable Wesley.

I was, however, most affected with the ravages which time has made during the last ten years upon the once manly and athletic frame of the venerable Dr. Bunting. My first meeting with him was unexpected and accidental. He had just left the Mission Hall for his own house; he had crossed Bishopsgate street into Threadneedle street, expecting an omnibus to pass, and moving on towards the Bank of England. When I met him, my attention was at once arrested by the noble appearance of an old man, supporting himself by his cane, and able to step not more than six or eight inches at a time. I felt certain that I had seen him, and while pausing to try and recognize him, he recognized me, and called me by name—thus evincing, in the extreme weakness and almost *crumbling* of his bodily system, the quickness of his perceptions and the retentiveness of his memory. His expressions and manner were very affectionate, and to me most affecting. I hastened to the Mission House for my Canadian letters and papers, and returned in about two minutes, and offered Dr. Bunting the support of my arm, which he accepted—remarking, "You see that time is making great inroads upon me; my legs are too weak to support what is placed upon them, and my spinal column has become too feeble to sustain what is inserted into it." He immediately asked respecting my family, the pleasantness of my passage—remarked upon the improvements in steam navigation, the state of the Wesleyan Church in Canada and in England, the nature and extent of the recent and existing agitations, and the indications of their probable issue. In these remarks Dr. Bunting evinced all his former mental acuteness.

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 and affectingly with his almost total bodily help-
 lessness. He still attends the Mission House,
 and shows no abatement of his former judgment
 and ability in matters of business; and even
 preaches occasionally. I purpose to hear him on
 Sunday morning next, preach one of the anni-
 versary Sermons of the *Spitalfields* Chapel—
 where I preached and aided in administering the
 Lord's Supper on Sunday evening last, for our
 old and honoured friend, the Rev. JOSEPH STIN-
 SON, who is just recovering from an attack which
 laid him aside from his work nearly three months.
 —*Toronto Christian Guardian.*

Methodist Episcopal Church Missions.

At the monthly meeting of the Missionary
 Board on Wednesday, an unusual amount of busi-
 ness was transacted. The corresponding Sec-
 retary occupied a considerable portion of the
 session by a very interesting statement of his vi-
 sits to about fourteen of the annual conferences,
 in all of which he had pleaded for the mission
 cause, and had the satisfaction of saying that there
 was a growing interest in the subject and work
 of missions. It will be recollected that, at the
 commencement of the financial year, it was de-
 termined to make an effort to raise \$50,000 in
 addition to the amount of the previous year, and
 we are happy to say that with corresponding ex-
 ertions for the residue of the year, it is believed
 that the sum received will reach \$150,000.—*Ch.
 Adv. and Journ.*

The Clergy of Italy.

The following statistical account, says the Lon-
 don *Watchman*, of the Clergy of Italy, is given
 in the *Echo della Borsa*, a Milan journal: "Mo-
 dena and Guastalla have five bishoprics, being to
 the population in proportion of one to 116,000.
 The Pontifical States have eight archbishoprics
 and fifty-nine bishoprics, being to the population
 as one to 44,766. The kingdom of Naples con-
 tains twenty archbishoprics and sixty-five bishop-
 ric; proportion, one to 75,175. Sicily has three
 archbishops and eleven bishops; proportion one
 to 116,000. The kingdom of Sardinia has four
 archbishops and twenty-six bishops; proportion
 one to 130,000. The Lombardo-Venetian pro-
 vinces have two archbishops and eighteen bi-
 shops; proportion one to 217,000. Parma has
 four bishops, being as one to 124,000. The num-
 ber of bishops in Tuscany is to the population as
 one to 85,000.

Religious Liberty in India.

A law has been passed protecting religious li-
 berty in India. In view of it, the Bengal Re-
 corder says: "The die is cast; the blow given
 to the edifice of the faith of the Hindoos is such
 as neither Mahmoud of Ghazni nor any of his
 successors, not even Tipoo Sultan, has ever
 inflicted." This is good testimony to the fact,
 that Hindooism dies without the power to perse-
 cute; that the law of liberty is fatal to the sys-
 tem.

Puseyism in the United States.

The Rev. Mr. Prescott, of the Diocese of Mas-
 sachusetts, is now undergoing a trial in the Ec-
 clesiastical Court on the charge of heresy. The
 presentment charges, 1. That Rev. Oliver Pres-
 cott has taught that the Virgin Mary, the mother
 of our Saviour, is an object of worship. 2. The
 doctrine of Transubstantiation. 3. The Auricu-
 lar Confession to a priest, on the part of the mem-
 bers of the church, is proper, and allowable and
 profitable. 4. That priestly absolution, in con-
 nection with auricular confession, is allowable,
 desirable, and profitable.
 Several days have been spent upon the trial.
 There is no question of the fact that the above
 sentiments are held and were preached by the
 reverend defendant, and yet we question whe-
 ther he will be silenced. Ah! had he only gone
 to a Methodist Church, or allowed his daughter
 to do so, or appeared before his diocesan without
 hands, the matter would be speedily settled: he
 would be silenced at once. What is insisting
 upon Divine worship to be offered to the Virgin
 Mary, compared with the awful sin of entering a
 Methodist Church; or preaching Transubstanti-
 ation, to the guilt of permitting a child to lis-
 ten to a Wesleyan Minister; or urging Auricular
 Confession to the heinous crime of appearing be-
 fore a bishop without hands!—*Toronto Christian
 Guardian.*

Native Christians in India.

It is estimated that there are now 80,000 no-
 minal Christians among the native population of
 India, of whom about 11,000 are communicants.
 Though this number is small compared with the
 population of that country, it yet shows conclu-
 sively that missionary labour there has not been
 in vain. Besides these tangible results, a great
 change is taking place in the feelings of the
 body of the people.

The Contrast.

A short time since, Dr. Strachan, the Protestant
 Bishop of Toronto, dismissed the Rev. Mr. Mur-
 phy, one of the clergymen of his diocese. The

Rev. gentleman and his family were charged
 with occasionally attending Methodist meetings.
 About the same time, Dr. McIlvaine, the Pro-
 testant Bishop of Ohio, attended a public meet-
 ing of colporteurs, a body of agents connected
 with various religions, denominations, and gave
 them an encouraging address. The meeting
 was held at Cincinnati, in a Baptist Church.—
Montreal Pilot.

The Church of Rome in India.

The Pope has divided the great south vicarage
 of Pondicherry, Mysore and Combar, and ap-
 pointed the Druispre, Jassen, and Pruse to pre-
 side over them respectively. The mission of Ma-
 zagepatam has been erected into an independent
 vicarage, responding only to the Holy See.

The World's Fair.

Among the articles at the industrial exhibition
 at London in 1851, will be a garland of artificial
 flowers, which will not be less than 1851 feet in
 circumference, and will contain 1851 varieties of
 flowers and fruits. This monstrous garland will
 be composed of materials from all the manufac-
 tures of flowers in the English metropolis and
 the counties. It will be dedicated to Prince Al-
 bert, to the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess
 of Carlisle, the royal commissioners and all the
 subscribers who have contributed to the project.
 It will be enclosed in a glass case, on the sides of
 which will be inscriptions to commemorate the
 exhibition.

A Curiosity.

Mr. Robinson, a bookseller of Edinburgh, has
 a portion of the trunk of a beech tree sent from
 Victoria, in Canada West, in which the horn of
 a red deer, with its antlers complete, is seen en-
 tirely imbedded in the hard and solid wood,
 which it had evidently transixed when the tree
 was young and in a comparatively soft condition.
 The antlers, which are palmated, have been dri-
 ven into the wood horizontally, and protrude
 from the one side while the root of the horn is
 visible on the other.

New York.

From the partial returns of the Marshals, it is
 now estimated that the population of this metro-
 polis and neighbourhood will likely reach 750,000
 souls. What a change since 1625, when the
 Dutch traders "bought the island of Manhattan
 from the savages for the value of sixty guilders.
 It contains 11,000 morgens of land!" This is
 the earliest deed for the land, and hence we
 learn that the consideration paid for the whole
 island was about TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS, and
 its contents were then estimated at 22,000 acres.
 What a change. The valuation of her property
 is now between TWO AND THREE HUNDRED
 MILLIONS!

It is astonishing how rapidly New York is
 growing in extent and magnificent buildings.
 Over 1500 edifices, and most of them upon a
 large and elegant scale, have been erected the
 present year, and 500 are now going up. A
 species of brown stone is substituted for bricks,
 and on every side there is an admirable improve-
 ment in the style of architecture.

The city and environs must now contain about
 300 temples dedicated to the worship of the Al-
 mighty; and all that taste, wealth and refinement
 can impart, have been lavished upon many of
 them. Trinity is the most magnificent, furnished
 at a cost of more than half a million. Its spire is
 264 feet high, and has become with its gilded
 cross, a prominent landmark to vessels approach-
 ing the coast. It has a splendid organ, which
 cost \$10,000, weighing forty tons, and contains
 two thousand one hundred and sixty-nine pipes.

Not less than \$120 millions of merchandise
 are annually landed at her wharfs, employing an
 amount of tonnage larger than any other city in
 the world, I believe, except London; 800 ves-
 sels may be seen in the harbour at one time,
 exclusive of steamers and river craft. For such
 an immense fleet the wharfs cannot afford accom-
 modations; and to meet this difficulty the dock
 at Brooklyn has been commenced. This is an
 immense basin, covering 52 acres, and forms a
 harbour to accommodate 500 or 600 vessels.
 Over 50 stores have already been erected around
 it of the most spacious dimensions, and are con-
 stantly filled with goods and merchandise.—
Zion's Herald.

The Harpers' Establishment.

A New York paper describes at length the
 great book factory of the Messrs. Harper. We
 learn from this sketch, that the store department
 has eight clerks and three book-keepers. The
 press-rooms have forty hands, and twenty-one
 Adams presses; each of the latter will strike off
 about twenty-four tokens, or 6,000 sheets a day
 —that is allowing ten hours a day—120 reams of
 paper a day are used in the press-rooms, in busy
 times. In the ware-rooms, where the sheets are
 dried and arranged into volumes for binding,
 the number of hands is one hundred and fifty.
 Three hydraulic presses are here used. In the
 sewing-rooms there are about fifty hands. Two
 large store-rooms are filled with books ready for

binding, which are arranged in bins lining nar-
 row avenues; both of the latter being regularly
 numbered. The binderies employ 125 hands,
 who can turn out about 3,000 books a day. In
 the course of a year the bindery uses 58 barrels
 of the best flour, 25 of glue, 1,194 dozen of
 sheep-skins, and 1,300 pieces of muslin. The
 process of gilding, and especially of marbling,
 is very interesting. The whole number of
 persons employed in the establishment is be-
 tween 400 and 500, of whom 150 are females.—
Zion's Herald.

Surgical Operation by Dr. Brouse.

We understand that Dr. Brouse of Prescott
 performed a most difficult surgical operation last
 week with complete success. The patient was a
 female who had suffered long and dreadfully from
 cancer. She was put under the influence of
 chloroform; and in five minutes three pounds of
 cancerous flesh was taken from her breast! The
 patient is doing well. Dr. Brouse was assisted
 by Drs. Smythe and Jessup.—*Toronto Christian
 Guardian, Decr. 17.*

A Just Sentiment.

The common sense of all thinking men teaches
 them that while there are some political matters
 —party questions of administration, commerce,
 tariffs, currency, &c., that do not seriously involve
 the moral and religious interests of the commu-
 nity, and which ought not, therefore, to be drag-
 ged into the arena of religion, there are other
 great questions—politico-religious ones—in which
 the friends of religion have as indispensable re-
 sponsibility as the political leaders, and the yield-
 ing of which to the demagogues by the appointed
 defenders of the faith is a scandal on all the
 apostles, martyrs and confessors of the Christian
 history.—*Zion's Herald.*

A monument is about to be erected in Rox-
 bury, Massachusetts, to the memory of the Rev.
 John Elliott, the great apostle to the Indians.—
 The monument is to be a Corinthian column, for-
 ty-two feet high, and to cost one thousand pounds.

An ingenious machinist of Washington—Mr.
 Warner—has just matured a most singularly-con-
 trived machine for making molds in sand for iron
 founding. We learn from the *Republic* that the
 sand is fed into a hopper, not unlike that of a
 grist mill, is carried through various processes,
 and finally brings out the perfect matrix of any
 model applied. It is not only adapted to iron
 tubes, or other long and slender objects, but is
 susceptible of being applied to the production of
 molds of other forms. Another invention, by the
 same gentleman, consists of a new mode of con-
 necting iron pipes, which greatly facilitates laying
 them, and in such manner that they may be readi-
 ly removed, joint by joint, without disturbing
 the adjoining sections, when change or repair
 is necessary.

Intelligence has recently been received that
 the controversy between the dissenters and the
 Established Church has broken out furiously at
 Bombay, the Bishop having denied the dissenters
 the right of interment in consecrated ground.

By the will of Capt. James McGuire, of Alex-
 andria, lately deceased, the bulk of his estate,
 thought to be worth some \$20,000, is to be di-
 vided equally between the Methodist Protestant
 and Methodist Episcopal churches, and the cor-
 poration of Alexandria. The annual interest is
 to be appropriated for the benefit of the poor.

The present convent property in Ireland is
 stated to be worth upward of seven hundred thou-
 sand pounds.

Botanical Discovery.

Captain Chearnley, well known as the indefatigable
 hunter, during a recent tramp through the
 Eastern forests of Nova Scotia; accidentally dis-
 covered in a sequestered swamp a fine speci-
 men of a very rare Evergreen Shrub, with which
 his eye had been familiar when travelling among
 the indigenous plants of the temperate regions
 of America. He at once recognised a species of
 Rhododendron, not included in the catalogue of
 our native plants. His Indian guide informed
 him that this specimen was regarded by the abo-
 riginals, as the solitary type of that variety to be
 found in our forests. The Captain, (whose tastes
 are not confined to the chase,) succeeded in de-
 taching a well rooted plant, which he has kindly
 presented to us, and we are truly gratified in be-
 ing thus enabled to certify, that the beautiful
 Rhododendron Maximum is an indigene of Nova
 Scotia.

We may no longer despair of finding the long
 sought for *Kalmia latifolia*, or broad-leaved
 Sheep Laurel, which inhabits the same regions
 with the Rhododendron Maximum.
 Captain Chearnley's knowledge of natural his-
 tory, together with his active and correct habits

of observation, fit him in a peculiar manner for
 making the hidden treasures of the forests known
 to us, and his obliging disposition is calculated to
 lay our gratitude under still weightier contribu-
 tion.
 J. IRONS.
Horticultural Gardens.

Halifax, 16th Dec., 1850.

Colonial Life Assurance Company.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a re-
 port of the proceedings of the fourth annual gen-
 eral meeting of this Company, held at Edinburgh
 on the first ult.

The Directors report the business of the Com-
 pany as in a most satisfactory state, the invest-
 ments yielding a high rate of interest, with a
 great increase for the past year, in the number of
 policies issued, beyond that of any other; and
 they feel "satisfied that they do not give undue
 expression to their appreciation of the progress
 of the business, when they state that it has ex-
 ceeded their fullest expectations, while the opera-
 tions of the Institution generally, as far as they
 have been developed, have proved clearly the
 judicious arrangement of the terms and condi-
 tions adopted for the various classes of Assur-
 ances which it undertakes to transact."—*Colo-
 nist.*

JUDGE MARSHALL delivered the first of his
 proposed series of Lectures on Thursday even-
 ing last in Temperance Hall. The lecture of the
 learned Judge was one of great interest, and we
 have no doubt will attract large audiences to the
 Hall. We understand the substance of these im-
 portant lectures, prepared by the author himself,
 will appear in *The Athenaeum and Journal of
 Temperance* each successive week, which will
 have a tendency to increase the value and popu-
 larity of that periodical.

THE CADETS of Temperance entertained a large au-
 dience in the Temperance Hall on Thursday evening
 last, by recitations and music; and we are happy to
 learn that the exercises on that occasion were so agree-
 ably received as to induce them to repeat their enter-
 tainment yesterday evening.—*Athenaeum.*

Summary of News.

FROM ENGLISH AND OTHER PAPERS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—During the last week
 we have had a much more extensive demand for
 Cotton. Holders have obtained an advance on
 the currency of last week.

Holders of Grain produce have been very firm
 in their operations this week, the value of all ar-
 ticles of the trade are fully maintained at our
 last quotations.

The Bank of British North America has de-
 clared a dividend for the half year at the rate of
 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after the
 6th January.

M. Guizot had last week an audience with the
 President of the Republic. The chief topic of
 conversation was the state of France and the
 present condition of Europe. "The prolonga-
 tion of powers" was not left untouched; and M.
 Guizot is understood to have expressed himself
 on this very ticklish point with frankness and
 patriotic feeling. The President is described as
 having said in conclusion, that he was completely
 at the disposal of the Nation. If it wished him
 to remain for some time longer at the head of
 affairs, he should obey; if not, he should still
 abide by the national will.

Advices from Frankfort and Cassel are to the
 3rd. No change has taken place in the posi-
 tion of affairs. Prussian troops from Westphalia
 continued to march upon Cassel. Nothing was
 heard of the retreat of the Federal forces. The
 news of the Olmutz arrangement came to Frank-
 fort on the 3rd. It produced a favourable im-
 pression on 'Change.

The Austrian troops, consisting of 10,000 men,
 mostly Italians, which had entered Friedland,
 were suddenly marched back to Bohemia, on
 the 26th, because the men began to cross the
 Prussian frontiers and to desert.

The Standard states that the news from Ger-
 many is generally considered satisfactory. The
 prorogation of the Prussian Parliament is looked
 upon as a prudent measure.

Hasan Pasha, President of the Council at
 Cairo, returned on the 10th November from
 Constantinople. The result of his mission was
 favourable.

Honolulu papers to the 19th of October had
 been received at San Francisco. H. B. M. ship
 Herald returned to that port, from the Arctic
 Ocean, on the 16th, after an unsuccessful search
 for the expedition of Sir John Franklin.

The Toronto papers estimate the surplus wheat
 of Upper Canada this season at 7,000,000 bushels
 more than last, which was 4,000,000—making
 11,000,000 bushels.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday and last night we had the most severe snow storm, with a high North East wind, that has been experienced here this season, or, perhaps, for several years past. The streets, in all directions, are filled with immense snow-drifts, which, added to the large quantity of snow previously on the ground, renders travelling very difficult and fatiguing. The roads in the country are probably in a worse condition. The wind changed during the night to North West, blowing strong and cold, and causing the snow to drift furiously. We do not recollect so much severe weather, previous to Christmas, for many years past.

Accounts from Fredericton, and other parts of the Province, as also from Canada, and various parts of the United States, all mention the coldness of the weather.—*St. John Observer, Dec. 24th.*

A One Dollar Note of the St. Stephens Bank, ingeniously altered to One Pound, was passed at a Store in Prince William Street, last Friday, and was not detected till some time afterwards. The St. Stephens Bank has no One Pound Notes in circulation. Its Notes are all in Dollars.—*ib.*

THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.—We have much satisfaction in stating that Mr. Morton, who was appointed by the State of Maine to explore a line for a Railway from Bangor to Calais, has found a good route for a line, only 95 miles in length, instead of 112 miles, as had been previously anticipated. Mr. Wilkinson, we learn, has found a good route from this City to Calais, only 72 miles in length, instead of 96 miles by the Douglas Valley, which was first examined.

The whole length of the European and North American Railway, the two extreme points of which are Halifax and Bangor, may now be thus stated:—

Halifax to Baie Verte,	126 miles,
Baie Verte to Shediac,	24 do,
Shediac to St. John,	105 do.,
St. John to Calais,	73 do.,
Calais to Bangor,	95 do.,

Total, 423 miles.

There are some reasons to believe, that a further examination of each of the lines mentioned will result in shortening their several lengths, especially between Halifax and Shediac; and there are strong grounds for believing that the whole length of the Great Railway when finally located, will scarcely, if at all, exceed four hundred miles! This is nearly one hundred miles shorter than was at first contemplated and cannot fail to be most gratifying to every friend of the enterprise.

We are happy to hear, that the best feeling prevails in Maine with reference to this great and important undertaking and proceedings there are only suspended until the Legislatures of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have taken action in the matter.

We are indebted to M. H. Perley, Esq., for a copy of a Map, showing the relative distances across the Atlantic between British and American Ports, as also the route from Quebec, through the Straits of Belleisle. This very neat Map was recently lithographed in Boston, under the direction of Mr. Perley, and of Thomas C. Keefer, Esq., the Civil Engineer of the Canadian Board of Works, who calculated the distances on a three-foot globe, with great care. From this Map, we learn that the distance from Halifax to Galway, is 2240 miles; from Boston to Galway, 2600 miles; and from New York to Galway, 2516 miles. From Quebec to Galway, through the Straits of Belleisle, the distance is only 2400 miles; and from Quebec to Liverpool, through the same Straits, and around the Northern extremity of Ireland, the distance is only 2680.—*Courier.*

Canada.

THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF CANADA have, by proclamation, reduced the duty on the following articles from 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*, to 2½ per cent.—Cotton warp, slate, fire brick, mustard seed, ultra mariae and paste blue, ammoniac, prussic of potash, alum, phosphorus, sulphuric, muriatic and oxalic acid, bleaching powder, cochineal, coppers, vitriol, shellac, felts, borax, strong fluid acids, including nitre.

This act of liberality on the part of Canada, (remarks the New York Journal of Commerce) ought to be, and we trust will be, reciprocated by the American Government by reducing the duty on Canadian produce imported into the United States.

Toronto, Dec. 21, 1850—Inspector General Hincks left Toronto for Washington this morning on business connected with the reciprocity question. It is stated by an opposition journal, and not denied by the government organ, that the Finance Minister is proposing a tariff of differential duties in favour of the St. Lawrence, with a view of retaliating on the American Congress, if it continues to refuse the reciprocity.

West Indies.

FROM HAYTI.—Brig Frederick, Captain Crosby, brings Port au Prince dates to December 1st. The panic concerning the cholera in Jamaica had entirely subsided. Souloque was to be crowned emperor on Christmas day. His crown and other insignia of royalty had been received from France. Three men from Aux Cayes had been publicly shot for political offences. The emperor had gone with his new fleet to a port about twenty miles distant, on a pleasure excursion, the alleged object being to "christen" a house. The new crop of coffee comes in slowly, having been retarded by severe rains. The paper money of the island was at the rate of ten dollars for one of silver. American provisions were plenty, and dull of sale.

PORTO RICO.—We have advices by the barque Brothers, Captain Ward, from Guyanilla, to the 12th ult. Abundant rains had prevailed throughout the island of Porto Rico, and the prospects for the coming crops were very flattering.

It was generally supposed that sugars would open at \$3 to \$4, as per quality. Molasses a 12c. per gallon. Nothing had been done in coffee, the picking of which had been much retarded by the heavy rains.

Considerable excitement had lately prevailed on the island, occasioned by the report of an intended invasion by Narcisso Lopez, from Hayti, and heavy detachments of troops had been ordered to Mayaguez, the nearest point to Hayti. A few days previous to the sailing of the Brothers, a report had been circulated at Ponce, that Lopez had effected a landing about twenty miles to the eastward of that place, from a large steamer, with five frigates, and troops were immediately ordered out at Ponce to meet the invaders.

UNITED STATES.

The long list of deaths, published in San Francisco papers, will carry distress and mourning to hundreds of families throughout the Globe.—Many an unknown man is buried with the epithet of "Stranger," his birth place, and his poor earnings, will remain a mystery. The gold stories are plenty in the papers, but very little is said about the fever and ague, debility, cholera, &c. Among those who have fallen victims to the Cholera, I regret to observe the name of William Hoffman, formerly of Halifax. He was one of the Judges at San Francisco at the time of his death. He had many warm friends in this city, and his death is much regretted by them. Mr. George Smith is another victim,—he hailed from Nova Scotia,—these are the only two names I am familiar with.

Mr. Richard Cassidy, formerly of Halifax, (a son of the late Mr. Cassidy, painter,) met with an untimely death last week. He was on his way home to his place of residence in Williamburg, and in going on board the ferry boat, he attempted to jump, and fell between the landing and the boat, striking his head against a portion of the former in his descent to the water, and was never seen afterwards; owing, it is presumed, to his having received some internal injury. His body was recovered some days after, floating near the spot where the fatal accident took place, and was handed over to his friends to be consigned to its last resting place.—*Correspondence of the Sun, New York, Dec. 24.*

FATAL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—While the tow-boat Anglo Norman was on a pleasure excursion up the river from New Orleans on the 13th, her boiler burst, and a fearful loss of life occurred. There were 110 persons on board, including several ladies. Nearly 100 were wounded, missing and killed.

Boston, Dec. 24—The storm of yesterday was tremendous in Boston and its vicinity,—much damage was caused among the vessels on the coast. It is said to be the greatest experienced for years.

A RICHLY ENDOWED CHURCH.—It is stated that the property of the Corporation of Trinity Church, New York, is estimated at from twelve to sixteen millions of dollars.

RESULT OF FOLLY.—Two men at Alton, N. H., at a husking last week, undertook to amuse the company by seeing which could eat the most of

a great variety of food, including dried apples.—One of them, Charles French who made the husking, died the next day; the other, Henry Miller, died the day after.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

The R. M. Steamer *Africa*, Capt Ryrie, arrived at New York at eight o'clock on Sunday the 22d. ult. She left Liverpool on the 7th, and brings dates from London and Paris to the 5th ult. She experienced boisterous weather.

It is said that the Czar Nicholas intends to visit London during the Exhibition of '51.

The London and North-western Railway contract for extra carriages for the Exhibition of '51, was let on Saturday week, for £154 per carriage of forty seats.

The number of French manufacturers intending to exhibit, up to the 26th November, was 2481, of whom 1730 were for the Seine, and 751 for the other departments.

It is suggested in the columns of the Glasgow Advertiser that the engines of the steamer Comet the first pioneer of steam navigation on this side of the Atlantic, be despatched to the Exhibition of 1851.

The scarcity of silver continues to attract considerable attention, and has caused a still further rise in the precious metal.

With regard to Germanic affairs, there seems to be considerable doubt. The Liverpool Times of the 7th, remarks that "the uncertainty whether there is to be peace or war, is as great as ever, and the orders for the armaments on both sides have not been suspended." The ministry at Berlin appear to be in a rather disorganized state, and their proceedings have naturally drawn forth various conclusions and misgivings as to the actual state of the negotiations. If they had been really favourable, the Prussians would so have informed the public. At Vienna, the purchase of horses and munitions is still continued. We are told that M. Maut-uffel has been thwarted in his endeavour to bring about an arrangement upon the basis proposed by Prince Schwarzenberg, and has now submitted a plan of his own; and what that plan is, we are not informed.

From France our news this week is not very important, as all political interest is bound up in the German quarrel. The Legislative Assembly has declared its neutrality, and in such a tone as to enforce a strict obedience to its mandates. It is said that M. Persigny, the private friend of Louis Napoleon, and late Ambassador at Berlin, has been incessant in urging the President to join Prussia, and involve France in the quarrel, but private intrigue, in the present temper of the nation, is innocuous. There have been serious disturbances in some of the departments, but the strong military attitude of the Government keeps all quiet.

At Rome there is rather an increased uneasiness about the excitement which has taken place in England about the Papal aggression. At present everything is quiet in Lombardy and Turin, but if a war breaks out in Germany, we fear that tranquility can hardly be maintained.

In advices from Hamburg of the 30th ult, mention is made of a pacific meditation between Denmark and Holstein. Great Britain was named as the mediating power. It is stated that the Stattholders have desired to negotiate with a Federal Commissioner. They have been induced to this step by the prospect of an armed intervention.

Additional fears seem to exist that, the Douro Navigation Commissioners at Oporto would give rise to some temporary quarrel between the Portuguese and Spanish Government.

INDIA.—Apprehensions were entertained of disturbances along the Punjab frontier, from Kohat southward.

Letters from Constantinople of the 20th ult. announce that the rebels at Aleppo have been completely exterminated by Kerim Pasha's troops. The rebels of Bosnia have been likewise defeated by Omar Pasha.

The preparations for war in Prussia continue with the greatest zeal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION OF FOOD.—There is a distillery at Richmond, Va., which annually consumes in the distillation of whiskey, the enormous quantity of 150,000 bushels of grain, being an average of 500 bushels a day. Of this amount, about 120,000 bushels of corn are required, which, at sixty cents per bushel, will yield \$72,000 to the producer. But this is not all; about 25,500 bushels

of rye are also required annually, which, at 70 cents per bushel, will realize the sum of 25,000. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

DESTRUCTION OF GRAIN.—A few days since we announced the burning of a large amount of grain at Detroit, and it was set down as so much "lost." But we consider the immediate destruction of grain by fire as incomparably better for the community, and far preferable, to the use made of it as noticed above. When it is wholly destroyed, the "loss" is at an end. But when it is converted into intoxicating drinks, "that steal the reason and damn the soul" the "loss" has but commenced. The sixty cents per bushel is but a small consideration compared with the misery, and woe, and ruin, and poverty and crime, which follow it, in its changed state, through all its after-course. Could all the grain that is converted into whiskey in the United States be gathered together in one vast pile and consumed in a general conflagration, the "gain" to the community would be incredible. Our national revenue would be but a small sum alongside of it.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

A WRITTEN LANGUAGE IN WESTERN AFRICA.—One of the Sierra Leone agents of the Church Missionary Society of London, Rev. Mr. Keolle, has discovered a written language existing in the interior of Western Africa—the Vy language.—Mr. Keolle says that the alphabet consists of about one hundred letters, each representing a syllable. The new characters are said to have no analogy with any other known. Mr. Keolle has taken passage on board a vessel going to the nearest point from which the Vy Nation can be reached, with the resolution to investigate fully this interesting discovery.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

RAILROAD IN PERU.—A letter in the Sun of this morning says that the rail road between the city of Lima and Callao, eight miles distant, is completed. The President of the Republic, his Cabinet, and a number of the prominent men in the country, assembled at Lima on the 8th of November to make a trial trip on the road. Before the train had proceeded a mile, the locomotive ran off the track, one man was killed, and three others were wounded. This accident is unfortunate, as its tendency would be to prejudice the public mind as to the practicability of the road.—*A. Y. Com. Adv.*

MONSTER GLOBE FOR THE LONDON EXHIBITION.—We find some particulars of the monster globe in course of construction by Mr. Wild, M.P. for the Exhibition. Considerable progress has been made in its preparation. The mountains will be shown in all their dazzling tints, and the snow-line marked upon the mountain ranges.—The course of great rivers will be seen like threads of silver; the known volcanoes will be marked by bright red lights; the proportions of land to water, and population to territory, and the great trade districts and lines of commerce, the latter marked by moving ships, will be observable at a glance. The globe will be 50 feet in diameter, made of ribs of zinc, each circle in four compartments, socketed together with copper. The expense of the globe independent of the stair cases and galleries, will not be less than from £4,000 to £5,000.

A LONG YARN.—A commercial house in Manchester is spinning a pound of cotton for the great exhibition of 1851, in length 238 miles and 1120 yards, being the finest ever yet produced. It is thus calculated:—There are 80 layers of one yard and a half each in a warp, 7 warps in a hank, and 400 hanks in the pound of cotton.—Those most conversant with the details of cotton spinning can best appreciate the value of the machinery and the talent displayed in so wonderful a production.

CONSUMPTION OF TEAS.—One of the most remarkable facts in the diet of mankind, is the enormous consumption of tea and coffee. Upwards of 800,000,000 pounds of these articles are annually consumed by the inhabitants of the world.

STOPPING TRAINS BY ELECTRICITY.—Messrs. H. Freeman and J. Patterson, New York, have invented a means of stopping railroad trains by electricity, so as to dispense entirely with the services of brakemen. The Tribune says the plan contemplates the arrangement of a Galvanic Battery on the locomotive, under the eye and hand of the engineer, with a rod running thence to each wheel in the train, connected with the differential logs or brakes, and to be connected with the battery by a touch, so as to apply simultaneously and instantly any desirable amount of pressure to every clog. It is computed that a train may be stopped in half the time now required, and with far less jarring, jerking or wrenching of the cars. Scientific men who have examined the plan have certified that it is entirely feasible.—*Exchange.*

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Advertisements.

EDWARD BAKER, CONVEYANCER, BROKER, & GENERAL AGENT, No. 1, Prince Street, Halifax. July 27

MATTHEW H. RICHEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office at the Arcade, No. 16 Woods Street, Halifax.

JOHN WOODHILL, VICTUALER, begs respectfully to inform his friends and customers that he has removed from his former stand, (opposite Davy's Corn Market) to the old Woodhill's stall, No. 52, Upper Water Street, opposite Messrs. Sallis & Fairwright's Wharf, where he will be thankful for a continuation of favours formerly conferred on him. May 19.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. The Subscriber informs the Public, that he is Agent for the sale of the above excellent Compound, in this Province, and invites those desiring in the article, and all who are afflicted with the various diseases, for which the Sarsaparilla is known to be beneficial, to call and try the above, before putting any confidence in the slanders, that the agents of his rival in the United States are publishing from time to time.

To be had by wholesale in cases of 2 dozen each, or by retail, at moderate prices, at the Jerusalem Warehouse, June 18, 1850. DANIEL STARR.

MORTON'S BROMA. The following observations having reference to the preparation of Bromo, appeared in a late number of the Boston Medical Journal:—

"A few years since a great manufacturer of Bromo sought the opinions of many medical gentlemen of distinction, for the purpose of having an unobjectionable food for invalids, and was assured that he had fully succeeded. Hospitals, infirmaries, and households generally, should always be provided with it. When gruel, arrow-root, groats, barley, starch, rice, farina, and many other things ordinarily resorted to for patients are of no utility, the Bromo is sometimes resorted to. It is believed that those who use it as a beverage will have manifest diastetic advantage over the consumers of tea and coffee. We see it stated that during the last summer those individuals who were continually using Chocolate or Bromo neither had attacks of cholera or dysenteric affections, while others of the same families, taking their daily potatoes in tea, coffee, or simple cold water, were the sufferers, if any. We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but it has recalled to mind the statement that the oil dealers in London have been free from Cholera, or the choleraic symptoms, and it has been further observed that persons who were taking cod liver oil for chronic difficulties, during the prevalence of the late epidemic, were not infected by it. Vegetable oil in the first instance, and animal oil in the last, taken internally, would appear, by these statements, to have secured those who took them from the snare of the pestilence. It is certainly a point well worth while to determine, whether the chocolate drinkers have been secure in other infected cities.

Morton's Bromo has now been before the public for a considerable period, and along with the commendations of the Medical Faculty of this and the neighbouring Provinces, it has received the approbation of all classes of consumers.—It is held to be an article of standard reputation, and the demand for it is constantly increasing.

Sole Wholesale for the Province, at Halifax, at MORTON'S MEDICAL WAREHOUSE, near the Postoffice Building. Feb 23.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The undersigned has been appointed Agent for the "FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ENGLAND," United States, and having permission by taking the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and responsibility of the Institution, he begs to inform the public generally that he is now prepared to issue Policies for the above risks at the lowest rates of premium, and to receive proposals for Life Policies, which will be forwarded to the Directors, and if approved, Policies will be immediately returned. The Capital Stock of the Fire and Marine Insurance Company is £1,000,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortgages on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks—and is consequently a very large and as yet from its commencement in 1824, a very successful business.

In the Life Department they issued the first year, ending 31st October, 1848, 361 Policies—a number which very few Companies of long standing could have effected in the same time. The amount of the Assurance is very liberal, and is most favourable to all Policy holders in this Society, as they receive a portion of each year's profits yearly, being deducted from the Premiums then payable, which is lower than any of the kind, and Companies and not subject to stamp duty—all the particulars of which are fully set forth in the Pamphlet which the Agent has for distribution, who informs all Banks and every necessary information, together with the several can Exchange's, and a full and complete list of persons intending to insure, to call on the Agent, who will give them every information.

Refers to Black, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for the Company. DANIEL STARR, Agent. Halifax, 15th June. 1851.

CHARLES LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON. Capital stock £100,000 Sterling. CHURCHILL, 47 Moor gate Street.

James Hunter, Esq., Compton Terrace, Kingston. Frank, Andrew, Esq., Banker, Nicholas Lane. Thomas Sands, Esq., Liverpool. Chairman of Directors, Charles Hayward, Esq., F. R. S. Agent for Nova Scotia, DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner, R. S. Black, Esq., M. D.

The Agency of the above Company has been in operation in this Province about 4 years, has made considerable progress, without yet having a claim, and consequently lower than any other London or Scotch Company, and the proportion of profit divided among the insured greatly exceeds any other, being 20 per cent. It is not only a safe and a most desirable mode of insuring, but also a most beneficial society without any risk to the assured; for, first, it issues policies in Halifax, and in some cases over three per cent. per annum on the amount of Policy. And on two Policies in this agency one which three annual premiums only had been paid, the Bonus added was over 52 per cent. on the amount paid in the meantime among the lives assured by this society, which would be 10 per cent. less than had been calculated on. The above facts in favour of the Society, which are not to be contradicted, and should be known, and it is the duty of the consideration of all parties in making their choice. Policies are issued on the participating principle, and if to come in on the payment of 3 annual premiums. Any days allowed for the renewal of Policies after becoming due, and Policies expected can be renewed, without any loss, if the parties death is not interposed, and the payment of a small fine—a great or half the premium—amounting to a certain sum, may be obtained for the first five years. No extra charge made for calling to mind from Halifax in 80 names or first class sailing vessels, but any son, or by order of the Agent of the participating Policies are sent out by next steamer after arrival of Passengers. The attention of the Public of this Province generally, and of Wesleyans in particular, is requested to the favourable terms, and privileges offered by the "Stars" as above enumerated. It is admitted by all that it is the duty of every person having others dependent on them to provide for them while they have it in their power to do so, and in no way can this be done so effectually or cheaply as by paying according to their means a sum insured by on a Life Policy. It has often been proved ever here to be of much benefit to widows and orphans, and so very uncertain are both life and health, of whom we have had many sad proofs, that death in case of children, Gangers, the only time to apply is when in health. Applicants will receive every information and attention to their requests by the Agent in Halifax, who furnishes all necessary Blanks, and Medical Examiner attends free of expense to the applicant. All communications by mail must be prepaid. DANIEL STARR, Agent. Halifax, 15th June. 1851.

TRY ARE YOU DESPAIR. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. CURE OF ASTHMA.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respectable Quaker, dated Greenah, near Loughall, Ireland Sept. 11th, 1849.

Professor Holloway. RESPECTFUL FRIEND.—Thy excellent Pills have effectually cured me of an Asthma, which afflicted me for three years to such an extent that I was obliged to walk my room at night for air, afraid of being suffocated if I went to bed by cough and phlegm. Besides taking thy Pills I rubbed plenty of thy Ointment into my chest night and morning. (Signed) BENJAMIN MACKIE.

CURE OF TYPHUS FEVER, WHEN SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Loughall, was attacked with Typhus Fever. She lay for five days without having tasted any description of food. She was given over by the Surgeon, and preparations were made for her demise. Mr. Benjamin Mackie, the Quaker, whose case is referred to above, heard of the circumstance, and knowing the immense benefit that he himself had derived from Holloway's Pills, recommended an immediate trial, and eight were given to her, and she—some number—was continued night and morning for three days, and in a very short time she was completely cured.

N. B.—From advice just received, it appears that Colonel Deane, who is with his Regiment in India, the 21st Fusiliers, cured himself of a very bad attack of Fever by these celebrated Pills. There is no doubt that any Fever, however malignant, may be cured by taking night and morning, copious doses of this fine medicine. The patient should be induced to drink plentifully of infused tea, or barley water.

CURE OF DR OXY IN THE CHEST.

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

To Professor Holloway. Sir,—My rhephard was for some time afflicted with water on the chest, when I heard of it I immediately advised him to try your Pills, which he did, and was perfectly cured, and is now as well as ever he was in his life. As I myself received so astonishing a cure last year from your Pills and Ointment, it has ever since been my most earnest desire to make known their excellent qualities. (Signed) J. S. MUNDY.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT.

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

To Professor Holloway. Sir,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all over the Continent, had not been able to effect; I may I even the waters of Lurik, Bad and Barlebach. I wish to have another box and a pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant, ALDBOROUGH. (Signed)

CURE OF A DEBILITATED STOMACH.

Mr. Mate, a storekeeper, of Gundy, New South Wales, had been for some time in a most deplorable state of health, his constitution was debilitated to such a degree that he was shortly looked upon by himself and tried as a certain; but as a fatherly home, he was induced to try Holloway's Pills, which had an immediate and surprising effect upon his system, and the result was to restore him in a few weeks to perfect health at home, and all over the Continent, he has been able to do it; I may I even the waters of Lurik, Bad and Barlebach. I wish to have another box and a pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

Age	Pneumic Irregularities	Sore throats
Asthma	Diarrhoea	Scrofula or King's evil
Bilious Complaints	Various kinds of all kinds	Stone and Gravel
Bleaches on the skin	Pits	Secondary Symp- toms
Bowel Complaints	Itch of the face	Furunculæ
Cancer	Itch of the face	Tumours
Constipation of the bowels	Itch of the face	Ulcers
Consumption	Liver Complaints	Veneral Affections
Debility	Lumbago	Worms all kinds
Dropsy	Piles	Weakness from whatever cause
Dysentery	Rheumatism	Retention of Urine
Krispias	Retention of Urine	&c.

Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each box.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 241 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 6d., 4s., 6s. 3d., 10s. 3d., 15s. 3d., and 20s. each box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSS.

M. HERBERT respectfully informs Medical Gentlemen and the public generally, that he has invented and has now on hand IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES, according to the construction of T. P. Peale, Esq., F. L. S., Surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary, and which are so highly spoken of in the Medical Gazette, February 1, 1850. For the information of those who cannot refer to the above work, it may be stated, that these Trusses consist of a "steel steel girdle," a "pad of varying form, according to kind of hernia, and a spiral spring acting directly on the pad's elements, which existing in various forms, as the "Barnes" or "Kaiser," are here combined in the construction of "one." The "inside of the pad" between the spiral and the pad renders any other fastening unnecessary. An uniform pressure throughout the whole extent of the pad is thus obtained; and the spiral, acting as a universal joint, allows the girdle to adjust itself to the varying movements of the body without disturbing the pad.

A full description of these invaluable Trusses must be given in an advertisement; but it may be stated that they have been shown to several of the most distinguished Medical Practitioners of this City, who have expressed their high opinion of their merit. For sale at low prices at M. Herbert's Establishment, No. 4, Argyle Street. A liberal discount made to Wholesale purchasers. Oct. 25, 1850.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

THE WONDER AND BLESSING OF THE AGE! THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND PURE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. This Extract is put up in QUART BOTTLES; it is of a fine, pleasant, and palatable taste, and is superior to any other. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

We have manufactured 1,500,000 Bottles of this Sarsaparilla during the past year, and are now putting up 5,000 Bottles per day; using more of the Sarsaparilla Root in one month than all the other manufacturers of Sarsaparilla in one year.

This Extract has cured in one of the following diseases than all the other advertised medicines together have done:— Scrofula, or King's Evil. Salt Rheum, and all Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury. Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Acites, or Dropsy, Exposure, or Imprudence in Life. It invariably cures Rheumatism, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, General and Nervous Debility, Painful Swellings, Inflammation of the Kidneys, &c.

The number of Diseases mentioned above, as cured by this preparation of Sarsaparilla, may seem large; but we are not, in any way, prepared to prove, by an extensive array of certificates, that such is the fact. A fraction of the evidence which we possess concerning each disease, would be received before any judicial tribunal as complete demonstration. It must be remembered that all this frightful array of maladies, though appearing in an endless variety of forms, are yet similar in their origin and causes; they all spring directly or indirectly from a corrupt condition of the blood, which is the cause of all the diseases mentioned above. If the blood were in a pure healthy, and active state, it would drive all these complaints from the system, and chronic disease would be impossible.

For Sale by SAMUEL STARR, 61, Hollis Street. N. B. Druggists and others supplied on the most liberal terms.

HOPE FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Mr. Samuel Story, 3rd. Agent S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Sir,—Having been afflicted for the last twelve months, with an affection on the lungs, which prevented me attending to my work as well as I could wish, during which time I was under three Doctors' hands, and must say, I derived no benefit whatever, and began to despair of ever getting better. I was induced to try S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that you are agent for, by seeing it advertised, and after using 2 bottles, found immediate relief, and am now able to attend to my work as usual. I sincerely believe it has been the means of restoring me to health. I have also been afflicted with the Whites for the last seven years, and when I began using your valuable Sarsaparilla, to my astonishment, I was cured.

JOHN BRENNAN, Cooper, No. 81, Athol Street, Halifax, N. S. Sworn to at Halifax, before me, this 13th day of May, 1850. A. KERR, J. P.

STILL THEY COME. CORNWALLIS, July 5th, 1850.

Mr. S. Story, 3rd. General Agent for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, for the British Provinces.

DEAR SIR,—My wife has been declining in health for the last fifteen years, with weakness and general debility, but the last 12 months she had been getting worse and worse, being under 3 doctors' hands, and taking various kinds of Medicine, but found she was getting no better, being troubled with a sensation of the heart, &c.—Her frame became emaciated, and her appetite and strength failed, and she was considered, as the undoubtedly was, in the last stage of Consumption. I was informed kindly by one of her relatives that he could do nothing more for her and did not wish to put me to any more expense. As a last resort I purchased a bottle of your valuable Sarsaparilla, from your agent in Kentville, Mr. B. Calkin, at the same time expecting it would be of no use. But I am free to confess that I was disappointed, my wife's condition being a decided relief. She has used about 7 bottles, and her health and strength are restored and appetite good, and rests well at night. I earnestly recommend it to suffering mankind as a valuable Medicine. You are at liberty to publish this. Respectfully yours, SAMUEL STARR.

The above Medicine to be had at the General Agency, 61, Hollis Street, December 24.

E. H. BROWN, No. 1, ORDNANCE SQUARE.

HAS received per late arrivals, a well-selected Stock of HARDWARE.

Bar, Bolt Iron and Sheet Iron. Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL, Smith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and Ropes. Fine Machine Tools, Flough Plate, Shear and Rock Moulds, Millstones and Dr. VICES. Mill Saws, Circular, Pit, Cross-Cut and Hand SAWS, Nails, Axes, Hatchets, and Hammers. Cast-iron Axes & Hatchets, Axes, Draw Knives, Planes, Chisels, Files and Bore, and Hammer. Tin, Lead, and Wire Cloth. Fine Tools of various kinds, Best Irons, Axi Blades, Manages, and Dr. Knives, Steel Yards, Spring Balances, and Scales. Millstones, Rosewood, Mineral & Ivory Rubbers & Mangle Laths. Graph Weights, Patent Axes, Carpenters' and Lum Bars, &c. &c.

Wood, Cotton, and Cattle Cords, Cut Turks. A general assortment of BRUSHES, Brooms, TABLE CUTLERY, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Razors, Harness Making, Cabinet Brass Ware, Girih, Chain and Brass Web, Stoves, Iron Pots, Oven and Oven Covers, Tea Kettles, Bakers, Fry Pans, Preserving Kettles and Sauce Pans. Fish Weights, Cart Boxes, Black Brushes, Ship's Compasses, Clocks, and Time Glasses, Best London White Lead, Black, Yellow, Red and Green PAINTS, Linseed Oil, Copal and Bright Varnish, Turpentine, Window Glass, Putty, Whiting, and Ocher, GUNPOWDER, SALT, & SALT PETRE, Blasting Powder, Gunpowder, and Blasting Powder, Brown and Black, Vanishing Green, Potentilla Paste, and a great variety of other articles, which he offers for sale at the lowest rates for cash or approved credit. Oct. 19. 67-78 Sm. 6d.

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.

EXTRACTION OF THE TEETH, and "Mie-Mie" from 12 Glasgow, the Subscriber has completed his Full Supply of Dispensary Medicines, Perfumery, &c., &c., of the best quality, and at low prices.

Also on hand a large supply of very superior Medicinal COBALT BLUE OIL, wholesale or retail. Oct. 19. ROBT. G. FRASER.

PURE COD LIVER OIL, for Medical use, WILLIAM LANGLEY, 61, Hollis Street.

SARSAPARILLA SANDS NEW YORK.



IN QUART BOTTLES.

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood or Habit of the system, viz. Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Eruptions, Biles, Ring Worms, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life.

THIS MEDICINE has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, and is entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained.—The unfortunate victims of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half cartilaginous, has been restored to health and vigour. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groined hopelessly for years, under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretory organs and the circulation, have been raised as if it were from the rack of disease, and now with regenerated constitution, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the throat and chest:—

Balileysburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1846. Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression, my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn:—

Woburn, Mass., March 30th, 1846. Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours, LUTHER WRIGHT.

THE SANDS' SARSAPARILLA is sold wholesale by appointment, in Nova Scotia, at MORTON'S Medical Warehouse, Halifax—at the same price as can be obtained at the Manufacturers in New York—\$1 per Bottle—6 Bottles for \$5. Feb. 16.

LADIES' ELASTIC CHEST EXPANDING STAYS.

HERBERT'S ORIGINAL MANUFACTURE. THESE vests are made of the finest quality of Elastic and are very extensively used, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours, LUTHER WRIGHT.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CLEVERDON & CO.

OFFER for sale at lowest market prices, received by recent arrivals, a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS, WARE, and FINEST WARE, consisting of Crown Glass &c. Rockingham Teapots, China and Staffordshire, Jugs, Basins, Milk PANS, Sugar Crocks, Dinner, Tea, and Dressing Cases, Dessert sets, richly gilt, Flower Vases, Toilet Bottles, Tumbblers, Wines, Decanters, Pails, Hull Lamps, Lamp Shades, Electric Plates, Cruet Stands, Figures, &c. All suitable for Town and Country.

No Charge for package or packing. Store No. 1 Granville Street and No. 1 Ordnance Row. Dec. 7.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS

FOR Dyspepsia, all Stomach and Liver Complaints, Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Constipation, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both sexes, with perfect safety) these Pills cannot be exceeded; their mild yet effectual operation and the absence of Calomel and all Mercurial preparations render it unnecessary to undergo any restraint in diet—the pursuit of business, recreation, &c.

Sole Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, 12, Hollis Street, first Brick Building South of Province Building, where also may be obtained Genuine British Brandy and Medicines, Leeches, Perfumery, Seeds, Spruce, &c., of the first quality. 60

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL.

RESOLVED, That Public Notice be given that the Hay Sales created by Mr. Jos. Fairbank and the head of Fairbanks' Wharf, are acknowledged as Public Sales for the weighing of Hay, and all other articles, and that Mr. William Doyle be sworn weigher for said sales. (A true copy.) JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk.

In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, Mr. WILLIAM DOYLE was this day sworn into office. JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk. November 16.

