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HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1853.

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Doetrn.

WHAT IS A YEAR.

What is a year? 'Tis but a wave On life's dark rolling stream. Which is so quickly gone that we Account it but a dream. Plis but a single earnest throb Of Time's old from heart. Which tireless now and strong as when Le first with tife did start.

What is a year? 'Tis but a turn Of Time's old brazen wheel ---Or but a page upon the book Which death must shortly seal Tis but a step upon the road Which we must travel o'er, A few more steps and we shall walk Life's weary road no more.

That is a year ? 'Tis but a breath From Time's old nostrils blown, As rushing onward o'er the earth, We hear his weary moan. Tis like the bubble on the wave, Or dew upon the lawn, As transient as the mists of mora Beneath the summer sun

What is a year 'Tis but a breath Of life's oft changing scene, Youth's happy morn comes gaily on With hills and valleys green Next Summer's prime succeeds the Spring, Tues Autumn with a tear, Then comes old Winter - death, and all Must find their level here.

THE HARP AND FLOWER.

A harp within a vacant bower Hung, when the day was closing, And round it twined a smiling flower, Amid its chords reposing; And as the evening zephyr swept among liesighing strings, a wild sweet song it sung. Upon the calmly fading hour

But soon a tempest veiled the heaven, The angry winds were flying, And from its penc ful art or riven, The harp on earth was lying; But still amid its broken image bound, That sweet entwining flower was found; While others far away were driven.

4 And then I thought on life, when cheering, How many frier delips round it play, Which, at the frowning storms oppearing, Upon its wings are borne away ! Oh! they alone are friends alike, who share With us Time's changes, whether dark or fair, And look upon the world unfearing.

True triendship, like the gentle flower, Linds up the heart when broken. And clings around it in the hour When bitter words are spoken ; And o'er its lonely, sailly sighing strings, ray of heavenly brightness softly flings,

Christian Miscellany.

*We need a better acquaint nee with the thoughts and resonnings of pure and letty minds.—Da. Susar.

Belerce and Faith.

It would indeed give melancholy force to the saying, " Much wisdom is much grief," if much wisdom were fatal to the Christian faith, and if he who increased his general knowledge must forfeit his religious hopes. But whilst science is fatal to superstition, and fatal to lying wonders and monkish legends, it is fortification to a scriptural faith. The Bible coming from God, and conscious of nothing but God's truth, it awaits the proof some ancient implement, it hails the re-

rifle awaken friendly cchoes, and every pro- en her meaning; and, notwithstanding the those present. At the close of the service,

losophy. historians. But although there may be indifference or rivalry amongst their votaries, there is no antagonism between the truths thought as well as laws of motion : and alit is pretty certain that Julius Cæsar invadaghieved the independence of America. All truths are friendly and mutually consistent, and he is the wisest man who, if he cannot be an adept in all knowledge, dreads none and despises none; the Baconian intelligence to which the world and the works of the Most High are alike a revelation, and to though both are not alike articulate.

Be sages, then, not sciolists. In the world of knowledge be cosmopolites, and be not the pedants of one department. Be historians as well as mathematicians. Receive every truth on its appropriate evidence, and there is nothing to prevent your faith in the gospel from being equally strong with your faith in the course of nature. And although from God, it is the most secure of all the the cyclops of science may have an eye for only one-half of truth's horizon; although the bigot of demonstration may jeer at testimony; although the sectory of physics may repudiate history; if your knowledge be really "general," -- if it be sufficiently comprehensive and catholic, and correct withal -the more you grow in knowledge, the more you will be confirmed in that most excellent of all knowledge, a positive and a pleasant journey to take? historical Christianity.

certain; theology is all conflict and confusion. Let us understand one another. If you say that the phenomena of nature are the sayings of Scripture. If candour and ingenuousness can interpret the one, they may equally expound the other. But, it you say that, unlike the word of God, His works have never been misunderstood, you sarely forget that the "History of the Inductive Scipretations replaced by interpretations less erroneous, and de tined to be succeeded by interpretations still more exhaustive and true. If you smile at the Hutchinsonian or Coccecian systems of exegesis; if you quote the hostile theories which still linger in the field of polemics, Lask, Is this peculiar to theology? Have you forgot en how the abhorrers of a vacuum abhorred Torricelli and Pascal? Have you torgotten how the old physiologists were vexed at Harvey for discovering the circulation of the blood? Do you not regress of knowledge with calm security. It member how the Stahlian chemists, like a watches the antiquary ransacking among burnt-out family, long lingered round the classic ruins, and rejoices in every medal he ashes of philogiston, and denounced the wildiscovers, and every inscription he deciph- ful fire-raising of Lavoisier and oxygen? In era; for from that rusty coin or corroded early youth have you never seen a disciple marble it expects nothing but confirmations of Werner, and pitied the affectionate temaof its own veracity. In the unlocking of an city with which he chang to the last plank of Egyptian hieroglyphic, or the uncarthing the fair Neptunian theory? Or would every world-maker forgive Lord Rosse's telescope sparkling elation it follows the hotanist as he nebular hypothesis? Or, because there is

duction and every relie bring home a friend-errors which have received a temporary in passing down the aisle, a lady, deeply infears no evil, but calmly abides the fulfilment nothing but truth in the material universe; made, said in a low but carnest tone to of those prophecies and the forthcoming of and so far as man has sagacity or sincerity gay young lady of her acquaintance, "Can those events with whose predicted story in- to collect that truth, he has got a true science, you resist such an appeal as you have just deprecates; and if men of picty were also so, whatsoever vagaries particular persons plied in a thoughtless tone, "I will run the men of science, and if men of science would may indulge, or whatsoever false systems risk." A few days after, the paster who " search the scriptures," there would be may receive a transient support, there is, more faith in the earth, and also more phi- after all, nothing but truth in the Bible; and so far as we have sincerity and sagacity Few minds are sufficiently catholic. The enough to collect that Bible truth, we have psychologist is apt to despise the material got a true religion. Nay, the most importsciences, and few mathematicians are good ant facts and statements in that word speak for themselves, and require no theory. And follow the spirit to its last account. just as the mariner might safely avail himself of Jupiter's satellites though Copernicus themselves. There exists a mind as well as had never existed; just as the gunner must a material universe, and there are laws of allow for the earth's attraction, whatever becomes of the Newtonian philosophy; just as though it cannot be proved by Algebra, yet the apothecary would continue to mix his salts and acids in definite proportions, even ed Britain, and that George Washington although some mishap befell the atomic theory; just as we ourselves do not close our eyes and dispense with light, until the partisans of rays shall have made it up with the advocates of ether; so the Scriptures abound in statements and facts on which we may safely proceed, whatever becomes of human theories. "God so loved the world that he which both alike are faithful witnesses, gave his only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." " This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." "If any man be in Christ he is a new creature." So far as it is founded on such sayings as these, religion is not only the simplest, but, being immediately sciences .-- Dr. Himilton.

" I Caanot."

"I cannot get ready in time for public worship on the Sabbath morning, I am so tired on Saturday, so hard at work all the

"I cannot keep awake in the house of God, I am so drowsy." Would you be But, you say, the natural sciences are all drowsy sitting to hear a will read, if you were expecting a legacy was left you, though the reading of it lasted an hour?

say, I am not willing. Were you to receive triple wages for one hour's early rising, would you say. I cannot?

"I cannot have family worship; I never was accustomed to it." Do you tell the beggar what he has to say? Can you calmences" is just a history of erroneous inter- ly read in Jeremiah x. 25, " Pour out thy fury upon the heathen that know thee not, and upon the families that call not on thy name," and not feel; and, friend, will this excuse please you on a death-bed?

"I cannot make a profession of religion, for fear of dishonouring the cause of God. Does not the Lord premise to assist you, for none goes a warfare on his own charges ;does not Paul say, "I can do all things, through Christ strengthening me."

"I cannot give my heart now to Jesus; by and by I hope to do so." Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth. Will this excuse do at the judgment-seat? -- Tract Magazine.

A Dreadfal Bisk.

A few Sabbaths since, at the close of a discourse of great pungency and plainness, a surrection of so many witnesses; and with if it swept from the firmanneat all trace of the preacher made a solemo appeal to his hearers, whether, in view of the truths and warnscales Mount Lebanon, or the zoologist as he still an emissionary as well as an undu atory ings he had uttered, they would run the risk makes acquaintance with the beasts of the theory of light, must we deny that optics is a of delaying the work of repentance? Will Syrian desert, or the traveller as he stum- science, and must we hold that the laws of you run the risk of losing your souls? Will bles on a long-lost Petra, or Nineveh, or refraction and reflection are mere matters of you run the risk of perishing in your sina, Babylon; for in regions like these every opinion? Nature is no hiar, although her and dying without hope? The appeal was and the sin of man, intercepting the cne, and stroke of the hammer and every crack of the "minister and interpreter" has often mistak- kindly and solemply pressed on the minds of purging the other.

spiration has already inscribed its page. It a true astronomy, a true chemistry, a true now heard? Will you venture to run the is not light, but darkness, which the Bible physiology, as the case may be. And even risk of losing your soul?" "O yes," she ree made the appeal was called to attend the funeral of a young lady in a certain street, who had died suddenly. It proved to be the young lady who had ventured to run the dreadful risk of losing her soul. Behind the curtain of eternity we may not penetrate, or a

The Lonely Cottager.

A pious cottager, residing in the centre of a long and dreary heath, being asked by a Christian visitor, "Are you not sometimes afraid in your lonely situation, especially in winter?" replied, "O no, sir, for faith shute. the door at night, and mercy opens it in the morning." Cottagers, what are your feelings on retiring to rest, and as you arise in the morning? Do they afford similar confidence to this poor believer, and with here da you also say:

"I lay my body down to rest, Since thou wilt not remove And in the morning let me rise, Rejoicing in thy love?

And if so, you will surely exclaim, " Gods liness is proftable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come."

The Dreaded Visit.

There was near my congregation a public. house, in which neither the landlord nor his wife were professors of religion. It was quite a resort for the thoughtless and protane, and I dreaded visiting the place, but ceneelving it to be my duty, I nerved myself up to the task. I was respectfully received and invited into the sitting room, where I week." Could you not get ready if you had found the tavern-keeper and his wife alone. I conversed with, or rather talked to them, about the interests of their immortal souls, endeavoured to show them the responsibility of their station, and urged them to give immediate attention to the things which belonged to their peace. But I could get no other "I cannot find time for secret prayer or answer than a promise from the landlord all patent and explicit, I reply, and so are reading the Scriptures in private. Bather that he would think of it. I left the bouse with a heavy heart, feeling them no good.

They seen left the place, and I knew nothing of them until ten years after my visit, when I received a very kind note from the man, informing me that the conversation which seemed to be so little regarded had resulted in the conversion of both himself and wife.

I record this incident in my pastoral life as an encouragement to ministers and Christians to go forward in their labours of love, and never suffer themselves to be deterred from warning sinners to fice from the wrath to come by fear of a cold or unkind recep-tion. We must avail ourselves of every opportunity to exhort and entreat sinners to" be reconciled to God, if they hear us, we shall save a soul from death, but if they refuse to hear, their blood will be upon their own head, and God will not require it at our hands .- Incidents in a Pastor's Life.

Dying Words of Pope Pius V.

It is said of Pius Quintus, that when dying he cried out in despair : " When I was in low condition, I had some hopes of salvation; when I was advanced to be a cardinal, I greatly doubted it; but since I came to the popedom, I have no hope at all."

Christ stands between the wrath of God ..

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Family Circle.

Retrospection.

BY EMMA GARRISON.

s o'er the friendless and deserted heart lentless Time his wither'd mantle flings, dear the feelings former scenes impart, no bossa again to view on memory's wings?

m all the pleasures of life's early morn is recollection's fairy call appear; i wee of youth is seen without its thorn, hrough the long lapse of many a circling year.

It is sweet though sad to view, through the vista of departed years, the bright hours of childhood, when hope and joy twined their magic garlands around our hearts, when life was in its dawn, and no clouds appeared to darken our way, or shadows loom to shroud our hopes in sorrow.-With what rapidity do the scenes of by gone days rush through the silent halls of nory, bringing, as it were, before us the light forms and surny smiles of the loved and cherished ones, who have passed away like the leaves of autumn and the blighted Sowers of spring! We turn to the joyful hours of childhood, when our spirits were as free and wild as the mountain breeze. and our song as glad and joyful as the notes of the wild bird of summer. Again we nder through the forest, and gather the bright blossoms which was emptied by the fairy-footed spring into the lap of nature.

Again we roam along the silver streamlet, and listen to its low murmur, as it gambole over its pebbled channel, and winds its playful course among the daisies and cowslips that decurate the verdant meadow. od songsters, and watch the fading glory of she setting sun, as he recedes from our view behind the western horizon, tipping the clouds with glorious effulgence. Now we hail with delight the queen of night, as she emerges from her eastern chambers, and cheds her pale beams over nature. Ah, those were joyful days, but they have gone, and with them the ardent hopes and glowing fancies of youth's bright morning!

The companions of my childhood are gone-my schoolmates-those who shared my joya and sorrows, with whom I spent the fair and unsulfied hours of youth, ere I knew that this world was full of tears, when my brow was free from care, and ere my cheeks had been bedewed by the tears of sorrow. Where are they? Some have gone to distant climes, others are resting beneath the cold clods of the valley; and of the many bright beings I loved in other days, lew, very few, are left to cheer me with their friendship now. And my teachet, he who guided my footstens into the masy paths of knowledge, who distitled in my youthful mind the precepts of wisdom and truth, where is he? He is sleeping far from the home of his fathers. Hushed is his voice whose every tone spoke precepts truth, and his countenance is bereft of of the benignant and parental smile which ence illumed it; he is sleeping the dreamless eleep of death; Missouri's troubled stream is sighing a requiem to his memory, and the turf mound on the wide prairie

chows his resting-place.
This world is as frail and changing as the flowers of spring. Its joys bloom only to fade. The most cherished fancies fade, and the brightest hopes take wing and depart .-How many a sun that arose in brightness will, ere it reaches its meridian splendour, be obscured in clouds! How many sweet buds are blasted by the chilling winds of earrow ere they bloom to perfection! How many young hearts are broken! How many cherished hopes and lofty aspirations laid low! Hearts once warmed by the sunshine of love have become cold and friendless. All, all is disappointment and sorrow! And would not this world be a more desolate place than it is, would not the tears of sorrow flow more freely, had we not the

land, 1 O! how cheering to the lone heart, beselt of earthly joys, and lacerated by sor row, when it has seen its cherished hopes fade away, and given up the almost idolized beings of its affection-how cheering it is to that heart to know that there is beyond this tear-washed shore a better country a

euter, where no parting will be known, where we can enjoy the society of our loved ones, without any grief to mer our enjoyment! O, if it be our happy lot to reach that glorious land we will be repaid for all our sufferings here! There we shall meet with those loved ones who have gone before us, to part no more. No sorrow will enter there, no tears will reach that happy country. It will all be one successive scene of unmitigated joy, and there we shall enjoy the society of saints and angels, and, above all, we shall see our Saviour-we shall see him and strike the golden lyre to his praise. Let us therefore follow his precepts, and he will sustain and comfort us in all our trials and afflictions; he will be our support in the hour of death, and when the cold waters of Jordan are swelling around us, he will bring us safely through, and at last he will give us a place at his right hand in heaven, there to dwell through the endless ages of eternity, on that bright elvsian shore, where all will be joy unspeaksble and full of glory !-- Ch. Avocate and Journal.

Home and Woman.

Our homes, what is their corner atone but the virtue of woman, and on what does social well being rest but on our home! Must we not trace all other blessings of civil life to the door of our private dwellings? Are not our hearthstones guarded by holy forms of conjugal, fitial, and parental love, the corner-stone of Church and State, more necessary than both? -Let our temples crumble, and our academies decay, let our public edifices, our halls of Justice, and our capitals of State be levelled with the dust, but spare our homes! Let no socialist invade them with his wild plans of community. Man did not invent, and he cannot improve or abrogate them A private shelter to cover up two hearts dearer to each other than all the worldhigh walls to exclude the profane eyes of every human being-and the place for children to feel that mother is a boly and pecultar name-this is home, and here is the birth-place of every sacred thought, Here the Church and State must come for their origin and support. O! spare our homes The love that we experienced there gives our faith in an infinite goodness; the purity and disinterested tenderness of home is our foretaste and our earnest of a better world. In relations there established and fostered do we find through life the chief solace and joy of existence. What friends deserve a name compared with those whom a birth gave us! One mother is worth a thousand friends; one sister truer than twenty intimate companions. We who have played on the same hearth-under the light of the same smile, who date back to the same scene and season of innocence and hope, in whose veins runs the same blood-do we not find that years only make more sacred and important the ties that bind us? Coldness may spring up; distance may separate; different spheres may divide, but those who can love anything who continued to love at all, must find that the friends whom God himself gave, are wholly unlike any we choose for ourselves, and that the yearning for these is the strong spark in our expiring affiction .- Christian Enquirer.

Martin Luther.

He was a most wonderful man-gifted with a nature so broad and expansive that while it touched the severe, almost the harsh on one side, it mingled with all that was tender and affectionate on the other. Hear, for instance, his remarks after the death of his daughter Madeline. When they placed her on the bier he exclaimed, " My poor, dear, little Madeline, you are at rest now." Then looking long and fixedly at her, he said, "Yes, dear child, thou shalt rise again, shalt shine like a ster ? yes, hope of at last reaching a brighter, fairer like the sun! I am joyful in the spirit, but oh, how sad in the flesh! It is a strange feeling this, to know that she is certainly at rest, that she is happy, and yet to be sad?"

It is recorded that when his little daughter was in the agony of death, Luther threw himself on his knees by his bedside, and weeping bitterly, prayed to God that he would spare her. She breathed her last in easily explained upon the principle of chemland of glory, where no sorrow will ever his arms. In one of his letters, a short time ical electricity.

afterwards, he says, after speaking of the death of Madeline, that he ought to be thankful for her happy deliverance from the many troubles of this world : " Nevertheless, the force of instinct is so great, that cannot forbear from tears, sighs, and groans, say rather my very heart dies within me. Meel engraven on my immost soul her features, her words and actions; all that she was to me in life and health, and tions, produces the same results acting upon on her sick bed, my dear, my dutiful child. She was, as you know,

so sweet, so amiable, so full of tenderness. How beautifully the softness and tenderness of the stern Reformer's character come out in these extracts. And would say one thing be fiver than this of woman ;-" When Eva was brought before Adam, he was filled with the Holy Ghost, and gave her the most beautiful and glorious of names, called her Eve, that is, mother of all living. He did not call her his wife, but mother of all living. This is woman's glory, and most pre- The subtle agent, electricity, feels the cious ornament." Or this: "One evening miticing a little bird perched on a tree as if to take up its rest for the night, he Da Crevenu - Softening of the brain said. "This little thing has chosen its shel- disease upon which there are conflicting ter, and is going peacefully to sleep; it does not disturb itself with thoughts of where it shall rest to-morrow, but composes itself tranquilly on its little branch, and leaves God to think for it."

General Miscellany.

Mental and Physical Electropathy.

BY DR. A PAIGE. (Coucluded)

A current of damp air from a window has often so deprived portions of the system of electricity, as to induce paralysis. Damp feet conduct it from the bodies of those in feeble health to such a degree, as to cause the most alarming effects. Many, by resting against damp walls or iron pillars, have experienced such derangement in this element, as to cause life-enduring suffering Changes in the electrical condition of the atmosphere, which are often very considerable, also change the condition of the same element in the economy of our systems.

It is only necessary to refer to the fact, hat the mariner's compass, which is made to traverse by being charged with electricity, and is ever under its control, loses this power in the time of a tempest, by the ac- tled. Our argument is, electricity control tive state of this element around, for sufficient argument to prove the position assumed. Very susceptible persons often experience sensations from a disturbed state of the electrical element within them, long before he state of the heavens declare it, that a element - the connecting link between the tempest approaches. Some, by reason of a higher element, mind, and the grosser elepeculiar state of the brain, become drowsy ments of earth. Hence it may be disturbed and fall asleep. Others, from a similar by undue mental effort, protracted mental state of the stornich, are nauseated and excitement, physical excesses, or the chemill whose nervous systems are enfeebled load actions of the system. From whatever dread its approach, and some become frantic | cause the disturbance must be arrested, and through fear, being taught by the silent the proper equilibrium restored, or disease language of instinct, that those whose syst and death will be the result. This leads us tems are thus affected are specially hable to to a consideration of the more important di-

He whose body is positively charged, and tionale of their cure. consequently strong and robust, can bear a strong shock from the battery, while one in an opposite state can bear but the least without injury. The first may be " struck by lightning" and not injured, while the other s killed, when the lightning comes not near him. O her conditions of the atmosphere electrically produce other and very different results upon the economy; for dies are indeed numerous, too numerous to there is no particular in which it experiences greater changes.

Irritation, mechanical or chemical, produces electrical disturbance in the economy, and consequently is the couse of different diseases. All have learned, that electricity is excited by friction. This is a principle in nature, and equally applicable to animate and manimate matter. The most healthy part of the body may be selected, and by a constant friction, or rubbing even with the hand, become highly irritated. If the friction be kept up, the irritation soon amounts to actual inflammation; and if still continued, ulceration or decomposition takes place This is an electrical decomposition, and

The friction excites electrical currents of the parts irritated, and their effects are a positive as if induced by the battery. The most solid material may be decomposed by electrical action, and why not that less firms ly organized?

Chemical irritation, which may be indue. ed by changing the chemical relations of the body, by external or internal applicathe same principle. An indelent ulcer praduced by either method, while it is the seat of immediate chemical decomposition, deprives the whole system of the vital flame, electricity. It is excited in unbroken currents to the parts diseased, producing the work of destruction buth there and through. out the system. Nor will this work cease until these currents are broken. The misuntest particle of matter received into the system in often sufficient to thus change the chemical relations of the whole structure, change, and through its disturbance the disease becomes apparent. Ramolfissement opinions, is a case in point. Most French pathologists attribute it to influmnation, while some call it a disease sui generis .-Solly throks it arises from either inflammation, from a total failure of the circulation. or from " local and general anæmia." Dr. Burnet makes two kinds of ramollissement, an inflammatory, and a non-inflammatory, which, upon the principles we have suggest ed, may be two stages of the same disease. and therefore correct.

The irritation may commence with the corticle substance or hemispherical ganghon, impairing the intellectual faculties, and manifesting itself in disturbance of the mind; or in the medullary structure manifesting itself in involuntary convulsive movements, in which case it usually terminates more rapidly. In either case the microscope will satisfy the observer that the substance attacked is actually decomposing.

In all inflammations the same results are apparent, the decomposition being the more rapid in parts the most delicate, and how is this better explained than upon the principles of chemical electricity as described?

That mental excitement, to which we have referred, induces irritation, and if persevered in, inflammation of the brain, need only to be asserted. But upon what principle is a question among the profession yet unselthe minutest particles of organized matter, and the elements which constitute that particle. A disturbance in this element weakens its grasp, and changes its relation to the constituents of our bodies. It is the medium vision of our subject - diseases and the seem

If the premises assumed be correct - if electricity possesses those relations to which we have referred, being indeed the element of life-the vitalizing force, and consequents ly the vital functions, subject to its changes as described, nothing can be more rational than to expect relief through remedies which act upon its principles. Such remebe detailed in the narrow limits allowed me-A few general remarks must suffice .- Inde-

pendant Medical Gazette.

for Farmers.

Good Dairy Farms.

The best farms for making butter are those that lie fair to the sun, where the feed 🗭 sweet and of the best quality. Butter made from good sweet feed, will be of good colour and of superior quality to that made from feed from pasturing that lies on the north side of the hill, where the sun shines but very little. The land is cold and well

currents of cts are as tery. The mposed by at less firm

y he induc elations of al applicat ulcer preis the seat sition, de. ital flame, roken curducing the ad through. ork cease

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and the feed is sour and of poor quality, and the butter made from it will be light coloured and of inferior quality to that made from good rich sweet feed. Dairymen should have plenty of good clear water, where the cows can have free access to it at all times. When cows are obliged to wade in the mud for water, and drink when there is a scauty supply, and drop their excrements in it. they are obliged to drink an impure mixture, that greatly affects the butter.

Cows should not be allowed to lie in close yards, in very warm weather; they should be returned to the pasture, or some convenient place where they have a good clean place to lie and fresh air. When cows lie in wet and muddy yards, there will be more or less dirt falls from the cows into the milk, while milking, which gives the butter a very unpleasant flavour. All kinds of feed that are of a strong nature, such as turnips and onion tops, or any vegetable that has a strong flavour, ought to be avoided, for it is injurious to the flavour of the butter. In the spring every dairyman should feed his cows with a little In disa meal and water for two or three weeks before they come into milking, and from that time until they can get a good supply of grass. This not only improves the condition of the cows but greatly increases the quantity of the butter, and improves its

Dairymen should never undertake to keep more cows than they have plenty of feed for. Twenty cows, well fed, will yield much greater profit than forty poorly kept. Every farmer should be very particular to select such cows as give the richest milk, and that which will make good yellow butter. Every one knows that it is no more expense to keep good cows than it is to keep poor

To have good cows and plenty of good feed, pure water, comfortable barns in winter, where they can be kept dry and warm, and good clean places for them in summer, is the first step toward carrying on the dairy business successfully.

Washing Butter.

There is no preuliarity in the manipula tions of butter making, which is held with as much tenacity among the feminine possessors of the art, as the good and bad eflects arising from washing butter after churning and before packing. One set of laborious pains taking house-wives insist upon the necessity of working the whey and curd out by the ladle, and honestly think that a drop of water used would ruin a lump as big as Chimborazo; while another equalby reliable portion of the "last, best gifts" insists that there is no way so good, quick, and certain, as thorough washing with pure cold water, which can be done in any weather, and with one-half the labour of the hadle faction.

On looking at the subject philosophically, we incline to the washing theory, for many reasons. In the first place, there can be no bad effects arise, from the use of clean, cold water. Butter is strictly an oleagmous compound, in no way soluble in water while every part of the residum, after the butter is consolidated, is decidedly so, and by diluting it with water, any particles left are and as concentrated and liable to decompose and pass through the cheesy fermentation, as if in their original state. Second: it matters not how much water is used, as it does not enter into combination with the oily mass of butter; and if the weather is hot and the water cold, it is in a state of hardness in a few minutes, to express all the watery fluids, and finish the operations at once-which, in the ladle process, requires a day or more of cool exposure. Thirdly : the labour is incompa-Cably less, as there is little harder work than butter-makers are subject to, in working it pure without the use of water.

If any of our lady readers doubt our conclasions, let them lay down a stone pot by each process, honestly done, and a pint of strong brine kept over the surface-and if on the first of Alay next, the hydropathic process is not the best, or as good, we will pay a round quarter for every pound of it .-Ashtabula Sentinel.

Our doctrines are-feed the earth and it will feed you.

Temperance.

What I Saw in two Hours.

BY A BAPTIST MINISTER.

I went forth to visit the poor. The locality to which I directed my steps has long enjoyed notoriety. Its population is desperately wicked. Poverty, filth, and disease; violence, sensuality and drunkenness are its characteristics. Passing within its boundaries I saw the following scenes:--

A tall, powerful, working man was drunk on the pavement of a gin shop. He could not rise without help. Having seen him in the custody of a fellow-workman, I walked

Coming out of a house in which I had been seeking to reform a 'prodigal son,' I found a drunken woman on the door-step. Before I could accost her, a policeman came up and dragged her away. Turning round to speak to the spectators. I saw another drunken woman on the ground. I spoke to her, she got up, and mumbling a few stupid words, reeled down the street.

I then heard a furious noise. It was made by an intoxicated woman. She was screaming and knocking at a door. Some men and women round about her were laughing at her fury. Before I could interfere, a long naked arm was thrust out from the suddenly opened door, and dealt her a violent blow, which made her stagger across the street......"Ah, sir," said a play actor, we have these fights three and four times a day."

Standing beside the play actor was an old man-a drunkard. His daughter a girl 12 years old, was beside him. She ran to me, and taking her by the hand I spoke with her parent about sending her to a school. She can neither read, write, nor sew. A more impudent, dirty, ignorant, lawless girl, it would be difficult to find. Her father has plenty of employment and good wages. He gives his money to this girl, and then takes her with him to the beer shop and gin-palace. There-seated in the midst of a smoking, gambling, cursing, licentious, drunken crew, - she pays for all that her depraved parent drinks, and having spent some hours in going with him to beer shops and gin-palaces, she has to follow him as he reels home in a state of intexication. I have sought to get her to a school, but all my efforts have proved in vain. She seems to be sold to sin, misery, and death.

Leaving this ruined father and child, I went along the passage of a tenement, and found two little boys playing on the cellar stairs.

" Where is your mother?"

" She is dead, sir."

"And your father-where is he?" " He is out selling stools."

"Well, then, let me have a little chat with you. Do you live down stairs?"

"Yes, sir, -this way," I groped my way down stairs. There was no door to the back cellar. I looked in, and saw heaps of ashes, vegetable refuse, old straw, and other abominations. (A few months ago I found an orphan boy who had slept for a fortnight at the bottom of these very stairs.) Passing into the front cellar I beheld a scene of misery. The floor was black and greasy with dirt. The walls were clouded with smoke. There was no table, no chair, no stool, no fender, no bed frame. An old kettle and two plates hanked by a few cups formed the cooking apparatus of the family. Upon a tumble-down dresser lay a heap of rags, and here slept the father and his four children. Two of these - one nine and the other twelve-- were before me. I examined the youngest. There was a large scar on his head. His skin was incrusted with indurated dirt. On his shoulders hung a toga of rags, which where bound round his waist with a bit of cord. Many patches of his sides and stomach were exposed. On his feet were a pair of tattered boots through which his galled and naked toes stuck out, and on the instep of one of his feet were the marks of an old ulcer. I said to him :-"Willy, my boy, will you go to my

school?" " Yes, sir, I will go."

Leaving the elder child to take charge of the cellar, and to wait for his father. I took Willy by the hand to lead him to the school. When I emerged from a cluster of alleys, most high God. He never tires, and of rourse

and came into streets where some respectable people were, how they stared at my ragged, but smiling little boy. His naked head, his unwashed face; his fluttering rags; his twine-tied boots; his misery—seemed to im-pel them to rush past. Some paused to watch us. They evidently thought us a contrast. And our outward aspect was different. A well-clad orthodox minister, and an untaught, bare-headed, ragged child, walking hand in hand along a crowded street do differ externally; but was not the child who shambled by my side "bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh?" Did not God make us of "one blood?" What a pity it is that men should forget the glorious and blessed doctrine of human brotherhood!

Having arrived at the school, I introduced my boy to our excellent teacher. We got him washed, and a nice blue blouse to wear. Leaving him in the care of the teacher I returned to the cellar, and not finding his father at home, I asked a working man's wife the cause of the misery I had witnessed.

" It's the drink, sir," was her reply. Stepping across a street on my way to another house, I met a female with a fearfully cut head and bruised face. There was blood on her head, face, neck, and naked bosom, and also on a child which she held in her arms. Her face was black and swollen; her hair hung down in disorder; her attire was unclean and torn. Pointing to her bleeding forehead, I said-

" Who did this ?" " My husband, sir."

" What made him do it?"

" Why sir, he got drunk, and came home, and wanted to set fire to my sucking baby. Was I going to let him burn my child? Did'nt he burn one to death fifteen months ago, and he wanted to do the same with this one. I would'nt let him, sir, so he took the poker and smashed my head with it."

Such were the scenes I saw in two hours Does not the state of a population such as I have described argue great neglect somewhere? Let the British churches ask, Where does the fault lie? Surely, much of the fault may be found in those wno refuse to support the operations of Temperance Societies. Were the British churches to sance tion those operations, scenes like those portraved would very soon pass away - National Temperance Chronicle.

Correspondence.

For the Woofeyan. Perpetual Motion.

MR. EDITOR. - Your paper of the 6th inst. contains a paragraph selected from an American paper, respecting the discovery of the secret of perpetual motion. The propelling power, in this discovery, it appears, is atmospheric air, upon a succession of vacuums. I remark first, there is no secret as it regards perpetual motion, for it is evident, that God alone is the author of it. With regard to the propelling power in this case, there is no doubt it applied to a succession of of vacuums it would produce a motion. But then how are those vacuums to be made? Are those gentlemen by the name of Force prepared to present an eternal or endless succession of vacoums ready made for the reception of atmos pheric air as they pass along, or pass round?-Nothing lessthan an endless succession of vacuum ready made for the reception of atmospheric air can possibly entitle them to the claims of the dis covery of perpetual motion. Now I am exceedingly mistaken, if it does not require just as much power to make a vacuum, as the rush of atmospheric air will produce in filling it up, if so, then there cannot be any power gained. The difficulty in this motion is the formation of so many vacuums Atmospheric air is composed of such small particles, that it fills everywhere; not a vacuum can be found upon the globe we live, by the most diligent search; air is so subtle, so penetraring that it requires the utmost skill of man to make a vacuum at ali. How then an endless succession of them is to be made without any visible power to accomplish it, except the motion produced by the filling of them up, I must say is rather mys terious. From a number of experiments I tried. in order to obtain a motion, I came to this conclusion, that matter in its present form, cannot he so arranged as to produce and maintain a motion forever. Matter is disposed to be at rest, it contains weight; whatever contains weight, cannot be put in motion without the application of external power. If the power of man is applied, the motion produced will continue just as long as the power is applied; but man will tire, and then the motion will cease. The propelling power in the solar system is the power of the

the motion of the bodies composing that a ling power is withdrawn. Perpetual methe work of God alone. The power of incompetent to the task; nothing short, in opinion at least, than a complete change in essential nature of matter will answer the pose contemplated, matter must be so chair altered, or modified, as to render it heavy altered, or mornhed, as to remove that can moment, and light the next; when that can moment, and light the next; when that can lustrate more fully my views on this point, I will imagine a wheel of considerable dimen structed of either wood, iron, or any other terial. Now suppose the workmanship of wheel perfect, and so nicely balanced, that I quires very little power to move it; yet it not move one hair breadth of itself. I want give this wheel a perpetual motion; how is R to be done? It is certain that I can secure a motion by the application of steam, water, or steam; but it will not be perpetual, in as much as the tion produced is entirely dependent upon a reign influence, and I have no means of secur that influence forever, and therefore the motion produced may fail. The only correct principle for perpetual motion is, that the wheel or wheels, or whatever quantity of machinery may be constructed, and connected together, must pos within itself, independently of any foreign aid or influence, the principle of motion. Such a or influence, the principle of monon. Such motion will be perpetual, or endless; and nothing short of it deserves the name; and this motion will be distinct from all others, because all other motions are prouced by a foreign power. It is so in the case of steam, or water, or atmosphere. It is so in the case of steam, or water, or at pheric air, the machinery is first completed, then the compelling power is applied; here are two seperate and distinct parts, and the machi-nery constructed in all these cases is entirely dependent upon a propelling power to be plied, in order to produce motion; but in case of perpetual motion, as soon as the machine-ry is completed, it will start into operation itself, or it will require the application of power to prevent it from moving, These, Mr. Editor, are my present views upon this subject, and al-though I am no prophet, I will in this case predict, that the discovery of perpetual motion by means of atmospheric air, alling up a succession of vacuums, will prove a failure. Hoping, Sir, that your valuable paper may have somethin like a perpetual motion around and through the Provinces, I subscribe myself your's, C. Dixon.

Sackville, N B.

For the Wesleyen.

Reminiscences.

Many of the most beautiful flowers blo Many of the most penutium in their fragrancy may be wafted by the passing breeze to the habi-tations of men — for aught we can see — they shoot forth their petals, and unfold " their various tints and hues " in vain. But the Creator who placed them there,-whose hand so delicately painted them, and gave them such odoriferous perfumes, has not done so without design. Perhaps his intelligent offspring—" Sons of a happier clime," who, while ministering to the heirs of sulvation, whose discriminating ken finds subjects of adapting trouder in all the works of his hands of adoring wonder in all the works of his h and who trace his benevolent purposes, and signs, -may discover in the solitary " lily of new developments of his skill and wish new evidences of his benignity and goodness, to awaken their admiration and excite their Our blessed Saviour did not consider flowers bethe faint resemblance of what Creation was, when, coming forth from his hands, he pronounced it good. To his eye they exceeded in beauty the gorgeous splendour of monarchs arrayed in all the glitter of Oriental costume; and from them he borrowed lessons of trust and reliance on his provident care, which he wished to impress on the minds of the dejected and the despe " And why take ye thought for raiment? sider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they tool not, neither do they spin: and yet I say utite you, that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. Wherefore, if God so clothes the grass of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall he much rather clothe you, O ye of little faith?

From flowers we derive our ideas of beauty and how opposite are they, as figures of earthly beauty. They are levely to gaze upon; but soon they wither and fade and die: So we read, "All flesh is grass, and all the glory thereof as the flower of the grass. The grass witherest, the flower fadeth, because the spirit of the Lord bloweth upon it. Surely the people is grass.

Many of the saints of God, and especially the routhful pious, resemble flowers - not inc flowers of the luxuriant garden, displaying their beauty, and imparting their fragrancy to a teeming and populous country; but flowers in the wilderness-

They have an atmosphere of goodness about them. "Their conversation is in heaven;" but then. "Their conversions is felt comparatively by but few. The circle of their acc ance is small, and the sphere of their best infin

to the earth," but how few feel the pang of separation. The parents, the husband, the wife, the children, O! how sad is the stroke to them! O! how sad is the stroke to them and the little Church where they worshipped, and where they diffused the savour of their meek uming piety, even this wears an aspect of

" From life's shining circle The gens drop away:"

But though their lustre disappears from mortal riew, they still shine with unsullied brightness

These thoughts were suggested by visiting the graves of five members of a family of near relatives, who were suddenly summoned away from the dim miniature—the vestibule of life"—to the inner temple of undying and glorious existence, during the writer's absence from his native land. They were his cousins, all in the vigour of youth's sunny prime.

Margaret, the first that was called away, was about fourteen years of age, She was serious and modest in her demeanour, a regular attendant at the Sabbath School; and the preceding Spring had sought the Saviour, and obtained "redemption in his blood." But disease had marked her as its victim. She sickened and died—away from the scenes of her childhood and early impressions. The writer well remembers when the corpse was brought home for insement -a brother was at the point of deathsensible to the loss he had sustained, and ere he dead was borne to its last resting place, he seed a few mourners and friends on the cabjects of death and eternity; and then with a cad heart bade farewell to his friends. A few weeks had elapsed when he received a letter stating that the sick brother was convalescent. but that a beloved sister, Hester Ann, aged about nineteen, had fallen a victim to the same disease. She was robust, the picture of health and vigour : but under the influence of burning fever "her beauty consumed away like ashes." Her friends aw that the silver cord was gently loosening, and that she was fast sinking. They apprised her that the gloomy scene was near; but she faintly whispered,—"If this be death I am not afraid to die." The Saviour whom she served in health The Saviour whom she served in health had said, " Daughter, thy sins be forgiven thee." His presence dispersed her gloom and drove eway her fears, "and joyfully did she welcome the shroud and the tomb." She died in peace. But this was only the beginning of sorrows to the family, already smitten to the heart's deep core. Disease had only commenced its ravages. The father, who had long been afflicted with an abscess in the side, was now brought to the gate of death, by the disease that had terminated the life of his beloved children. While in a state of insensibility to suffering and bereavement, his second son, William, aged twenty-one-the joy of his heart and the hope and stay of his family caught the malady, pined away under its life-withering influence, and died. The corpse, ere it was borne to its resting place, was taken to the bedside — it was a saddening scene — but the father, too weak to be conscious of his loss, faintly articulated, " Poor William! poor William!" To all human appearance he could not survive him long. Margaret, who had died at the house of her sister, left the contagion there. That sister. Catharine, the eldest of the family, having a husband and four children, took the disease sunk under its effects, and now with two of her children, who died from the same cause, is sleep-eing in "the damp and gloomy grave." How striking and appropriate the language of one of

Life's little stage is a small eminence,
Inch-ligh, the grave above it; that home of man,
Where dwells the multitude: we gaze around;
We read their monuments; we sigh, and while
We sigh, we sink; and are what we deplored;
Lamenting or lamented, all our lot!"

The mother had been afflicted too, but she, with the father, was soon convalescent. God had stayed the destroying angel for a season. The affliction was regarded as a fatherly chastisement, and the surviving members of the family were beginning to feel the sentiments of the beautiful stanza-

"When the wounds of wee are healing, When the heart is all resigned. The the selemn fasts of feeling, The the Sabbath of the mind."

Their sun had gone down. They were left in darkness and sorrow; but a day of hope began again to dawn. Though six of their number had been suddenly severed from them by the ruthless hand of death; those that remained seemed dearer to each other, and they hoped for some compensation of their less, in the sympathy and presence of the eldest member of the family living-a young man aged about 21, who a year previously, had gone on a tour to the United States. Hearing of the ravages that death had made in his father's family, he hastened homeembraced his weeping friends-dropped the tear of sorrow over the graves of the loved of his heart-caught the same disease -and died. But there was hope in his death. He had sought the Saviour-obtained redemption in his bloodjoined " the fellowship of the saints"-and was no doubt ready when the summons came. Thus died these affectionate children. "Lovely were they in their lives, and in their death"-save one

more genial clime, to flourish amid the flowers of

eternal fragrancy and loveliness.

The family and friends of the deceased children will no doubt recognize the hand that erects this tablet to their memory, and the heart that once loved them ; and, though far separated, ministering the gospel of God to the Gentiles. yet in his meditative hours, thought will often pensively recur to the scenes where together we spent our childhood and youth. O! happy days vere these, and save for the thought that they were sullied by sin, the remembrance of them would ever be sweet; and happy native country! dearly I love thee! There I tasted a Saviour's love, and received a Father's forgiveness." There was I taught, and there did I first feel the necessity of becoming a "a stranger and a pilgrim," in order to obtain "a better resurrection," country and a home above.

**O! green forever be the groves.

And bright the flowery sod,

Where first the child's glad spirit loves
Its country and its God!" Christmas Day. GEORGE.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, January 17, 1852.

MODE OF BAPTISM.

The aspect, which the present popular views of Baptists, respecting the meaning of funritor (baptizo) have assumed, requires us steadily to keep in view the real point of their assumption Dr. GALE, contrary to his own admission previously quoted by us, contended that Suntw (bapto) and fantisu (baptizo) are 'inoduranoi, that is, verbs of the same power, and that it is lawful. in this controversy, to argue "promiscuously from both." Dr. CARSON, the recognized modern champion of baptist principles, makes baptizo signify-" dip, and nothing but dip;" that is, he assumes it to be a modal verb, restricted to express exclusively the action of dipping .-The boldness with which Dr. CARSON has, con trary to the most conclusive proofs, "iterated and re-iterated this unsupported assumption, has led exclusive immersionists of the present day, and of various pretensions to critical knowledge, to assert and re-assert the same thing, some of them evidently having been induced to take up this position on the ground of Dr. Cansons authori-

ty. Thus a writer in a late number of the Christian Messenger, over the signature of " B." af firms, apparently without any doubt of its truth that " the learned world has decided in favour of a baptist rendering of baptizo, in case it were translated at all " The following statements of Dr. Kidd. Professor of Oriental Languages, &c.,

learned world "I

ent specific heads of purification and cleansing." Is at the full they were deluged."

"We are as much against confining the term Beautie to either or both of the specific metions

"We assert that fartifier and fartious are not synonymous with to plunge and plunging, but are GENERIC TERMS, not confined to the specific mode of dipping; and that, therefore, they include other modes of purification; as by pouring, sprinkling, &c."

"The verdict of many eminent literary characters corroborates the doctrine contained in our general thesis, viz., That boptize and baptism, at least when sacramentally used, are generic terms."

The following are quoted by Professor Kidds " Witsius, Calvin, Dominicus a Soto, Limborch, Turrentinus, Dr. Owen, Suidas, Husvebius, Julius Poilux, Phavorinus, Eustachius, Lightfoot, Beza, Tilenus, Pasor, Casaubon, Cradock, Usher, Windelinus, Wa'aus, and Michaelis a Gogli. Chemnitz, Markius, Pictetus, Cornelius - Bishop of Rome about A. D. 254, Cyprian, Origen, Frider Sannhemius F., Mr. John Wesley, J. Forbesius, Dr. Featly, Peter Martyr, Zanchius, Parmus, Musculus, Ursiaus, Dr Watts, Lactantius, Perkins, Wilson, Pococke, Leigh. &c."

"We question much it all the philological acumen of our opponents," says the Prefessor, "will ever be able to show that the verdict of so many very eminent literary characters does not correborate the doctrine for which we here contend. It will be allowed by every competent and impartial judge, that many of the authors whose names are subjoined," (they are given above.) "may be justly numbered among the first literary ornaments that any age has produthey are not divided." They bleamed but oed, and that, therefore, they were as likely to marraive of Aristotle.

for a moment, and then were transplanted to a know the true meaning of a Greek term as any of those who oppose our interpretation. The combined opinion of all the great names alluded to is, that the term baptism agrees to different specific modes, such as immersion and sprinkling; consequently that it cannot mean immersion exclusively, but is, of course, a general term.

"We know of no English word which properly translates the Greek terms, or which forms a complete substitute for them. We insist, that a generic term, such as purification, dedication, consecration, separation, initiation, &c., comes nearer the sacramental sense of baptism than im-

If Dr. Kidd has spoken truly, we apprehend the learned world" has not vet "decided in favour of a baptist rendering of baptize, in ease it were translated at all."

But let us look a little more narrowly at the assumption of Dr. CARSON and Dr. CRAWLEY. that the original meaning of baptizo is no other than to immerse. Let our readers not forget this point, that, as we stated in a former article, immersion, as understood by our Baptist friends, is "the act of putting into a fluid below the surface;" or " the act of plunging into a fluid till covered." As an act, to immerse is the direct opposite of the act, to over-whelm. In immersion, the fluid is passive-in over-whelming the fluid is active. To exhibit the contrariety of these respective acts, in a manner plain to the commonest understanding, we have only to refer to the following illustration—a person cannot be plunged or dipped into a bed of gravel, yet he may be over-whelmed with gravel. To use the convincing language of Mr. C. TAYLOR, the Editor of Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible :-A person plunged into water approaches, or is brought to that water; when a person is overwhelmed with water, the water approaches, or is brought to him. The actions are the reverse of each other, and are also incompatible. Snow may overwhelm a person; but he cannot be nlunged into sand. He may be overwhelmed with earth falling down and covering him; but he cannot be plunged into earth. As one of these actions is possible, and the other is impossible, they cannot be the same."

Now Dr. CRAWLEY knows that passages ocur in the Greek Classics, and in other Greek writers, in which some of the forms of baptizo, r its derivatives, are used to express the action of overwhelming, not in a figurative sense only, but in a strictly literal sense. We cite one instance from the de Mirabilibus of Amstorle:-

"They say that the Phenicians, who inhabit will admirably illustrate the decision of "B."s the parts called Gadeira, (Cadiz), sailing beyond the pillars of Hercules, with an east wind, reach-" We shall show that the terms BAPTIZE and ed, in four days, certain uninhabited coasts. BAPTISM, when ceremonially or sacramentally places full of sca-weed, which were not occuused, are generic terms, comprehending differ- whelmed (factities as) at ebb; but when the tide

This is a parration of a simple fact; there was neither ground nor necessity for the introduction of sprinkling, or pouring, as to that of dipping." of figure. "In this baptism," says Dr. HALLEY, " the water must have gone upon the rushes and sea-weeds, for Aristotle never could have dreamed of their going into the water. A more perfect and unexceptionable example cannot be desired It does not depend upon the variable customs of religion in Gursboro', as above described, accord that age, or upon historical events, of which in- with the dark and gloomy representation of a accurate accounts may have reached us. If we know the customs of the ocean, the immutable This writer, Dec. 30th, 1851, says :-laws of the tidal wave, we are as competent to judge of the meaning of Juarrico, in this instance, hope that some faithful herald of the Gross way, as were the Athenians themselves. Aristotle, on reading it, take compassion on as and come to the faithful teacher of nature, had to relate an our help, for we are in a sad condition as regards extraordinary fact; and we may be sure he would declining state for want of the word of Gel have been scrupulously exact in the selection of preached among us. O that some Timothess his words, in order to make the description as truthful as possible."-" Drs. GALE and Cox" (baptist philologists) "no more call in question the literal interpretation," says Professor Will-SON, "than Professor STUART and Dr. HAL-LEY: nor is it easy to discover on what ground any one would think of a different exposition of knowledge, the word of God has been for many the language, except under the pressure of formidable and perplexing difficulties."

> If baptize means only the act of "dipping" or plunging," then some person must have taken up these coasts, and dipped or plunged them into and under the tide-water! Immersion, as understood by the Baptists, is here atterly and absolutely out of the question, because the act was impossible. The dogma, so boldly set forth by public statements, not to appear as if they believnumbers Baptists, is "exploded" by the ancient led the "bread of life" were to be found only

We request our readers to look at this instance of the use of the disputed term, and the more in is thoughtfully considered, the more convincion ly will appear the untenableness of Dr. Chan-LEY's position. No ingenuity, however dexterous, can possibly make baptizo, as used in the above passage, mean dip and nothing but dip; and be it remembered, that one such instance of the use of the word, as the above quotation furnishes, is sufficient to "explode" the assumption of all vie follow in the track of Dr. CARSON, and "speed forever the preposterous interpretation that would bind down furrice in all its occurrence to the modal sense of immersion."

Guysborough Circuit.

The Rev. W. McCARTY, under date of the nuary 5th, writes :-

The blessed influence of the Holy Spirit is be ing poured out most graciously on the Congre gation and Society in this town. Special are vices have been held for the past three weeks they commenced after a preparatory sermon from Matt. xi. 28, shewing the willingness and ability of Christ to save to the aftermost. Ever night in the week, and occasionally twice a day the meetings are kept up with augmented interest. Last evening after the sermon, when the initation was given to the penitents, the communion rail was literally crowded with weeping sinner seeking salvation. Several backsliders who had in some measure departed from the Lord, and neglected to meet in class, are now returning to the Shepherd and Bishop of their souls. Our pious people are enabled to magnify the Lord, and our praying men are coming up unitedly to the help of the Lord.

The watch-night service in the town chapel was attended by a large congregation, and na deeply solemn; their attention was directed to the parable of the barren fig tree. The closing exhortation was listened to with almost breathless attention; it was solemn indeed, because but a day or two before, four immortal beings were launched into eternity by the apsetting of a boat in a squall of wind near Guysboro', at halfway Cove, or near to it; a place where you have of ten preached and directed the attention of the people to the things of eternity. Seven persons were in the boat; a young man, who might have been saved, was pulled off the bottom of the boat by a female when she was in the act of sinking, and the small boat, which came to their rescue, could not relieve them all; one was left behind holding on to an oar, but when they returned for him he was not to be found.

"Infinite joy or entities wor Attends on every breath,
And yet how unconcerned we go
Upon the brink of death."

On New Year's Day, at 2 o'clock, the Society renewed their covenant engagements with the Lord, and the sacrament was administered. We entered into a perpetual covenant never to be forgotten. God was present with His people. and on the first Sabbath of the new year, a sermon to the young was preached from 2 Chron xxxiv: 3. A number of these interesting young people are now seeking the Lord; they are the families of our people, and some of them belong to my Bible class. Why then should we not look for their conversion to God?

" O, 'twas a most anspicious hour, And light of truth divinely bright."

The statements of Brother McCarty will be read with interest; but how can the state of writer in the Christian Messenger of the 9th inst.?

"I send you the present communication in the would come over and help us, for we are famili-ing for the bread of life. It is now seven week since we have had preaching among us," &c. "

" We are famishing for the bread of life," is rather too strong an expression, to describe the religious state of a community in which, to our years, and is at the present time, faithfully preach ed by Weslevan Ministers. We see the Fastern Chronicle severely rebakes certain parties for drawing similarly overcharged pictures respect ing the religious state of the County of Pictor. It is natural for members of the Baptist Church to prefer their own ministry and ordinanes; but persons should be careful, at least; in their within the pale of their own denomination,

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DI CAUS of the Spirit is be. Special wr three weeks ory sermon nost. Every twice a day, when the ine communion ping sinners ers who had Lord, and cturning to

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Cross may, ad come to as regarde d of God Timothens are famishven weeks s," &c. 4 of life," is scribe the ch, to our for many lly preach ie Fastern parties for a respect of Picton. et Church dinanees; ts in their ey believ-

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eially in these places where other evangelical churches are in the abundant enjoyment of the means of grace.

Amherst Circuit.

Under date, Jan'y. 6th., Rev. W. C. Beals writes: - Our Watch-night service on New Year's-eve was one of much spiritual profit. Deep solemnity appeared to pervade the minds of all present. By request a goodly number present condition of this great question. came forward, and, kneeling on their knees before the Lord their Maker, covenanted anew to be His for ever. Near the solemn hour of ment for the promotion of this object. I sintwelve, three adult females were admitted into cerely trust that it may appear consistent with the outward and visible Church of Christ by the the interests of New Brunswick to co-operate cic. of biptism with water in the name of the cordially in such a scheme. Of this, at any rate, the Trinity, Father, Sm. and Holy Chast. Holy Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

A Good Hint.

of Jan'y. 9th, says :- You will please send the Wesleyan to the following persons commencing with the half year. subscribers were obtained by our triend and Local Brother, Methen Lodge. Bro. Gaetz writes me that he has obtained four new subscribers at Five Islands. I think this was owing to his faithfainess, and the communications that appeared in the Wesleyan some time ago in reference to that place. I have no doubt if the Brethren in the two Districts were to write more, the number of your subscribers would soon be greatly enlarg-Can they not be persuaded to do so?-Should The Wesleyan go down (which I hope will not be the case, and I am sure it will not if any thing I can do will prevent it,) the Brethren will have to blame themselves.

There is good sense in the remarks of Brother Beals. Communications will excite an interest in the minds of persons residing in the places in which they are written, and to which they refer. We have no fears of The Wesleyen going down -it has too strong a hold on the affections of our own people, and of others, for that-but we think its circulation might be greatly increased. The Wesleyan, in the present state of the religious world, ought to and its way to every Methodist family in the two Districts that can afford to take it; and the richer members of our Church and congregations would be doing essential service by supplying some hundreds of copies gratuiteusly to their really poor but truly pious brethren. Our friends will be glad to hear that our prospects were never better than at present, though we occasionally meet with drawbacks, such only, however, as generally attach to all newspaper enterprizes. In a proper sense, we believe in the perseverance of saints, and, therefore, we shall continue our exertions to make The Wesleyan a welcome visitant to the fair and equitable settlement of this question by mily-circles of our increasingly numerous

Literary Notices.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Auxiliary Society tary, the Rev. R. Coeney, A. M. We have not have no hesitation in avowing myself favourable space this week to make the extracts from it, to the principle of these changes. .ble to do so in our next.

We acknowledge also the receipt of a neatly to your attention. printed pamphlet from the press of Messrs. J. Bowes & Son, containing the Inaugural Address of Dr. Cramp, on assuming the duties of Presielent of Acadia College, &c. The varied con- so peculiarly requires. tents are interesting, and will repay a candid perusal.

The Newfoundland Almanae for 1852, publishits predecessors.

The Annual Report of the Normal, Model, and Common Schools in Upper Canada, for the year 1850, by the Chief Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Ryerson, is truly a valuable work, containing a mass of statistical information, and may be referred to as illustrative of Dr. Ryerson's energy and indomitable perseverance, in the discharge of the arduous and important duties of his office.

We direct attention to a new Advertisement of the Agent of the Star Life Assurance Company, London, which appears on our last page. The "Star" is considered among the

New Brunswick Legislature.

We give the following extracts from the Speech delivered by His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor of N. B, at the recent opening of the Legislature now in Session :--. . .

A considerable mass of papers relating to the proposed construction of a Halifax and Quebec Railway will immediately be placed in your hands, and from these papers you will learn the

You know that Canada and Nova Scotia have manifested an earnest desire to accept in some form the aid offered by Her Majesty's Governparcel of the interests of British North America. In the despatches laid before you, you will find the reasons why Her most Gracious Majesty has The Rev. W. C. BEALS, Amherst, under date not been advised, as yet, to assent to the Act passed last Session in aid of the European and North American Railway. A Bill containing the proposed amendments will be submitted for your consideration.

In my opinion, a Railroad uniting Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, especially in connection with a line to the United States, would produce an abundant return to this Province: I believe that your Revenue would increase very largely, without imposing additional burthens on any one-that millions of acres now untrodden would supply food for man, and that millions of tons of timber, now standing worthless in your forests, would find a profitable mar-

It will, however, be obvious that the introduction of capital from other quarters is almost indispensable to the construction in this Province of works of such a character on a large scale.

If you have made up your minds to have Railways, the prestion is -- How can such capital be got?" - The surplus capital of our own Province would go but a little way—the distances are great, and our means are limited.

You know, as well as I do, that to withdraw a large amount of private capital suddenly from its present employments would derange and dislocate all the ordinary industry of the country.

The Farmer, the Fisherman, the Irumberer,

the Merchant, and the Agriculturist would have to ferego at once the use of sums on which they severally rely for the prosecution of their business.

Although it is no doubt true that such an outlay would ultimately repay itself with ample interest, yet in the interval, without an advance of capital from some other source, great distress would be suffered.

Having said this much on the subject of Rulways, I leave the matter in your hands.

an Act of Imperial Parliament, and I rejoice in ! having contributed to effect this arrangement.

A powerful movement has been made in England for the reform of the Law, especially that portion of it which relates to the admission of certain kinds of evidence. You will have to deliberate whether the changes made in the Mother Country should be adopted here at once, or for the New Brunswick District, has been for whether it would be more advantageous to watch warded to us by the kind attention of the Secre- their practical operation until another session.

A general revision of the Laws is of essential which we would desire, but probably shall be importance, especially with a view to their simplification; I therefore recommend this subject

> A Bill for the regulation of Parish Schools has been prepared When it is submitted to you, I am sure it will receive at your hands all the con-

sideration which the importance of the subject

in the amount of receipts, consequent on a reduction of postage, is considerable; but we must ed by Mr. Joseph Woods, St. John's, Newfound- look to increased facilities for correspondence as land, has also been received. It is got up in an ultimate source of improvement in this resgood style, and is worthy a place by the side of pect. The moral and commercial advantages of over estimated.

I rejoice for similar reasons in the extension of our lines of Electric Telegraph, which I hail the fire department, was severely burnt. as one of the most useful results of private enter-

I am inclined to believe that the formation of Fishing Societies, and the steps taken by the Executive in pursuance of the Act of last Session to protect the Spawning Grounds and River Fisheries, will all prove measures beneficial to this branch of industry.

safest of British Assurance Companies, and offers the loan negotiated in 1844, has, as usual, been the books, and is said to have lost the money in some peculiar advantages to parties insuring in it. paid when it became due. The amount of the gambling. He has disappeared.

which is amply provided for by the one per cent. duty imposed by the Act passed when it was ne- county, Md., says; gotiated.

I recommend you to consider the expediency of consolidating and partially amending the Laws for the collection and protection of the Revenue -a Bill will be laid before you for effecting these objects.

Summary of News.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPBUILDERS .-- The following is an extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 26th December :-- It may be at importance to those interested in Shipbuilding to know that Lloyds have given an extra year to Hackinntack Ships, classing them now for seven years, in place of six, as formerly. They also allow Spruce Knees, instead of Hickmatack; which will be a great saving of expense .-- St. John, N. B. Cou-

The Honorable Commissioners of Customs have directed, on the suggestion of the Control ler at this port, that owners and masters of vessels, residing at a distance from registering ports may subscribe the necessary forms in future, before any of the Colonial Officers who are empowered to execute the duties of Controllers of Customs and Navigation Laws at the Out-stations, who will then forward the said documents to the nearest registering port, for the purpose of having the vessel registered, and the certificate forwarded to the owners. This measure will give the Out-stations the same accommodation as if they were registering ports. -- Ib.

SEIZURES .- The Provincial Revenue officers December last, at Pipper Harbour, for having been landed there contrary to law. They also Fork of the American river, near Auburnaseized the schr. "Brunswick Lyon," 52 tons,
With the single exception of the Indian owned at this port by Mr. W. H. Craft, having on board 13 puncheons of Rum. The schooner and Rum were brought up to this port to await the decision of the Provincial Government .- 16.

The New Temperance Hall at Charlottetown was dedicated on New Year's Day, and the Bazaar in aid of furnishing it took place on the day following.

We are pleased to learn that the Montreal Telegraph Company have at last succeeded in effecting a crossing over the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal. The Troy Ling-in consequence s now in full operation from St. Johns, Burlington, Boston and New York to this city, via Montreal .- Quebec paper.

A PRESENT TO KOSSUTH .- Col. Page's company of State Fencibles, of Philadelphia, on Wednesday presented Governor Kossuth with a Papers will be laid before you relating to the magnificent Maltese cross of gold, in which was adjustment of our long-disputed Boundary with a likeness of Gen. Washington, set in pearls, and Canada. I think I may congratulate you on a a locket, containing a portion of the hair of Washington. It was accompanied by a gift of \$100 in American gold.

RICH MEX IN MASSACHUSETTS .- It is estipersons worth \$50,000 and upwards. Of this number, 26 persons are worth a million or more, 44 a half million. Of the whole list, 705, or nearly half, began life poor, or nearly so. Two way of England, hundred and eighty two received their wealth by marriage. Of the whole list 99 are farmers, 53 manufacturers of cotton, woollen, &c., 463 are merchants, 75 lawyers, 31 physicians, 42 clergymen, 46 brokers and speculators, 14 publishers, 4 editors, 50 shoemakers and shoe dealers, 10 tailors and clothes dealers, 15 carpenters, 9 masons, 23 butchers and provision dealers, 14 distillers. Those put down as benevolent are 375. Old bachelors 68.

BUFFALO, Dec. 27 .- If addition to the conflagration on Christmas, we have had a greater one to day. Spalding's exchange block, mostly The Post Office has been taken into the hands occupied by lawyers; Eric Hall block; the Bank of the Provincial Government. The falling off of Attica, and the Bank of Lake Erie, with fitteen spacious stores da Maine street, opposite | fleet to attack Gen. Rosas. the Mansion House, were destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. Also, three elegant dwellings on Swan street.

The total loss is roughly estimated at \$100 cheap and easy intercourse by letter cannot be 000, on which there is about \$100,000 insurance. Four men were injured by the falling of one of the burnt walls -- one of whom, belonging to

> EXPORTS FROM BALTIMORE .- During the past fifty-two weeks of the year 1851, there were exported from this port 412,927 bbls. flour, 39,-291 bbls. corn meal, 187,120 bushels of corn. 121,877 brishels of wheat, 904 bbls. rye flour, and 39,965 hhds. tobacco. Last year, 47,573 hlids tobacco were exported from Baltimore.-Baltimore Sun.

The Boston Commonwealth states that Isaac I congratulate you on the flourishing state of W. Bradford, for the last six years a confidential the Provincial Finances. The demands upon clerk of Mixer & Pitman, has been discovered the Treasury have been promptly met. The to be a defaulter to the amount of \$28,900. He eighth annual instalment of £5000 sterling upon | managed to escape detection by a falsification of There is little doubt but Tanglers and the other

loan vet remaining unpaid is only £30,000 stg , A SUDDEN DEATH .- Remarkable Occurrence. - A letter from Mr. J. Dix, in Somers !

"On the 25th of November, a female of 10 years old died suddenly in my school. She asked permission to retire a few minutes before 10, M .- After having recited her lessons, as usual, and after walking a few paces from the door she fainted. On being immediately taken up, and faid softly down in the school-house, the expired. What is most remarkable, when the awoke that morning, she told her mother that she dreamed that she had gone to school and died, and was carried to her aunt's, which achially and literally came to pass the same day.

The principal matter of interest from Califor nia is the alarming state of feeling among the Indians upon the Colorado, and in the vicinity of San Diego, Los Angelos, Santa Barbara, &c. An outbreak had commenced among the Indians n those districts, and was daily assuming a more threatening character.

A company has secured the exclusive right of steam navigation to the Sandwich Islands, under the name of the North Pacific Steam Navigation Company. Their first steamer was to sail on the

Volcanoes have been discovered in the Sierra Nevada.

A new route from Carson's Valley across the Sierra Nevada has been discovered, shortening the distance to Sacramento, and passing the mountains at an elevation considerably less than that of the old trail.

The most glowing accounts have reached us of rich discoveries of gold made in Bear Valley, in Mariposa county, by a party of Mexicans. The new diggings are said to be the richest ever discovered in California and are supposed to be very extensive. In four days after the news was circulated, three thousand people were upon of this port seized nineteen barrels Rum on 31st the spot, a town laid out, built up and inhabited. A rich placer has also been opened on the North

With the single exception of the Indian war in the South, the State of California was never so prosperous. A glorious climate, a teeming soil, and golden treasures, have given her an impulse which will soon make her the rival, in wealth and commerce, of the great commercial States of the East .- Bal. Pilot.

Barnum's Museum at Philadelphia has been destroyed by fire. It cost \$52,000, and was insured for \$20,000. C. Spooner, the proprietor, loses \$60,000, half of which was insured.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31 .- Suppression of the Insurrection in Northern Mexico. - We have advices from Vera Cruz to Dec. 24th, six days later. The insurrection on the Rio Grands is believed to have been completely suppressed. Caravajal, at last accounts, had fled to Texas, in hopes of raising reinforcements. The Government have three thousand men in the field, in case of renewal of the attack by the insurgents.

Another Revolution in Central Ame-RICA - A letter from San Juan states that Munoz has been banished to Hondaras for two years, and that the old Pichengo party, the most formidable in the country had revelted. They already had, on the 20th Dec., 1,600 muskets in mated that there are in Massachusetts 1,495 Leon, and would make a formidable aght for the controul of the State.

FROM BRAZIL .-- Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 14th November have been received by

Runors were rife that Ministers would resign as soon as their late political measures in the River Plate would produce some definite result. All the Brazilian provinces were in tranquilley. and generally the country and its finances were in a healthy and flourishing condition. The fate stringent fave against the import of African slaves had been so far successfully enforced.

FROM RIO GRANDE. -- By the brig Coby Capt. Sinclair, at New York, advices are re-Pedro was to leave that port on the 4th Nov., with \$590,000 on board for the use of the Monte Videan gevernment. General Uqueza was about to c.nbark" at Bucnos Ayres with the Brazilian

THE BRITISH FLEET OFF VERA CRUZ .-- A despatch from Washington says-

We have reliable information which explains the report that five British men-of-war were off Vera Cruz to blockade the port. The rumor was caused by the appearance of the Admiral commanding the West India and North Amerian stations. He was in that vicinity en route for Jamuica, where he was expected about the last day of December. His usual winter quasters are at that island.

IMPORTANT FROM MOROCCO.-A.letter from Gibraltar states that the Emperor of Morocc has refused to ratify the treaty concluded by tween the French Admiral and the Packs Tangiers, and was marching towards that tow at the head of an army of 40,000 men. The alarming reports have induced the Spanic Government to receive on heard and relieve th Europeans who might wish to quit Moroe: towns along the coast will be sacked by the Bedouins the moment hostilities commence.

DOMESTIC.

Brange CIRCUMSTANCE.—We have been requested by Captain Lorway, Master and Owner of the Schr. Mary & Charles, of this port, to give publicity to the following circumstance which happened whilst he was on his last vayage from Halifax to this port, and which very nearly led to the loss of his vessel and her valuable sed to the loss of his vessel and her valuable eargo :—On the night of the 15th wit, he disconsored a light, which he at first supposed to be a light on the headland of Fourchet, in a direction nearly W. N. W. from Young's Island.—Capt. Lorway cannot account for the appearance of this light - which had been observed on pretious occasions by Captains Muggah, lownsend. and Liscomb-except it was a light placed on a beagon which has been built at Pourohet by one Hooper, of that place,—for what purpose Capt. Lorway knows not He is very naturally anxious that Shipmasters should be informed of this false light, and that the Commissioners of Light Houses should be made aware of this circumstanbe, and should adopt means to prevent a repetition of what may eventually lead to the loss of life and property. It is certainly to be hoped that no person at Fourchet has been guilty of placing a light on the headland to decoy vessels. The orroumstance related by Capt Lorway, and winfirmed by the statements of other Shipmasters, favours the impression that such has been the case .- Cape Breton News, 3rd.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—We are gratified to be able to state that since the completion of the aperance Hall in this place, whereby the as" have been able to resume their weekly meetings, which had been for a time suspended, there has been a goodly increase in the number of members of "Star in the East" Division, the only working Division in this town. Within the past three weeks several of the 49ud have joined, and we hope that ere long many more will be enrolled under our glorious banner.— Ib

The Sohr, Highlander, from St John, N. F., bound for this port, met, on the 15th ult, in lon-giude 55 2 39, and lat. 46, with the wreck of the barque Liscard, of Liverpool, G. B., water logged and abandoned .- 16.

We are glad to learn that one of the most enterprising houses in the City intends placing a new and uplendid Steamer on the line between this Port and Boston, early in the coming Spring. Our only wender is, that this has not been done long ago, for we are fitmly of the opinion, that a good Steamer on the line, well managed, must

prove a profitable concern.

The amount of travel already existing, with a moderate quantity of freight, would return a handsome profit, and we have no doubt that the precont number of pas-engers who pass to and from may and will be doubted. There is no reason why Halifax may not become as fashiomable a of resort in the summer season, as Qualec all that is necessary to make it so is travelling accommodation. For surely we may search the Continent and not find a more delightful summer residence than Halifux. As a watering place it is unrivalled, and we are confident that it only needs be known, to become the centre of attraction to Summer travellers. We had the enter prise, therefore, as the harbinger of better things -as a step forward in the right direction and only hope that the most sanguine hopes of the proprie tore may be amply realised .- Recorder.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Saturday ast at Tuney River, before Win James Anderson Eaq., one of the Coroners of the County, on view of the body of William McKenzie, Jr , aged 19. After a lengthened and patient enquiry the Jury returned a Verdict,-That the deceased, whilet in the state of intoxication, had strayed from the road into the wood in the neighbourhood of his man on the night fol wing New Years Day, that he was found there dead on the night following day, and that he came to his death from exposure to the oold during the night, whilst under the influence of liquor .- Bis Chroniele.

VIOLENT ASSAULT .- On Christmas day a quarrel, originator; in drunkenness took place at the Albion M ses, between an Irishman, of the name of Pendergrast, a shoemaker, and a young an named George Fraser, a native of Rogers Hell, in his employ. The cause of the quarrel we have not heard particularly, but it appears that Pendergrast first knocked down Fraser with a poker, and then attacked him while insensible beating his head with his hammer taken from his work bench, and facturing his skull. Fraser lingered on for some time, and was apparently recovering, but on Tuesday last he had a relapse when the physicians pronounced the symptoms fatal. Pendergrast has absconded, but steps are being taken to his apprehension - despatches having been sent by telegraph to flalifax, Truro, and Amherst, describing his appearance, &c., in order that the authorities may have him arrested should he make his appearance in any of these places.- /b.

The Sloop lon, Capt. Wagher, which left Halifax about six weeks since, in ballast, bound to Country Harbour, for a lead of cord wood, when sear the mouth of the harbour was blown off, and has never been heard of since. There ere passengers on board, Donald McDonald. Frederick Salaman, James Hane, Levi Itane and Richael Hines and son.

ASTRONOMY OF THE MONTH .- During this minth the constellation of Tourus is a conspicumus object in the Henvens. It contains 151 visible stars, including two remarkable clusters called the Pleiades and Hyades. Aldebran shines conspicuous amongst the latter of these, and belongs the prosent of double stars. The brightest star of this of the Pleiades in Alcijone, which of iate years days,

has excited more than ordinary interest on acount of the researches of Moidler into the proper motion of the stars of our firmament, leading him to believe that it is the centre round which all the others sevolve. - Daily Sun.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

FREDERICTON, January 7, 1852.—The Legislature assembled to day, when His Excellency came down to the Council Chamber, and ordered the House to choose a Speaker; but this proved a course of some difficulty, owing to the anomalous state of affairs. It was debated for some time who should fill the Speaker's Chair, and whether new members, of whom there are eight, should vote. Finally, two candidates were proposed. via, Mr. Hanington, by Mr Ryan, and Mr. Bac berie, by Mr. Porter. After considerable discus sion, an adjournment was moved and carried. It is uncertain as yet whether Mr. Barberie or Mr. Hanington will be elected. It may be that neither will be chosen.

During the recess, the House has been much improved in appearance. An addition has been made which forms a gallery for ladies, and affords convenient accommodation for the regular Reporters. Ventilators have also been placed in the ceiling, which will and greatly to the comfort

nd the health of members.

As three of the members of the Election Committee on the scrutiny between Mesers Boyd and Fitzgerald, have left the House, there is not a quorum remaining, and as no quorum can now formed, the House not having the power to add to the Committee, or strike a new one, this scrutiny will probably fall to the ground, and Mr. Fitzgerald will retain the seat. The law will no doubt be amended, so as to meet such a case in future .- New Brunswicker.

THE HON. MR. CRANE, whose long experience in the same capacity eminently fits him for the office, has been elected Speaker of the New Brunswick Assembly.

Canada.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT -We much regret to learn that a distressing accident occurred at Ancaster, on the 13th inst, in Mr. Russell's factory, (the operations of which had only recently been recommenced, the building having been destroyed by fire about three years since) Mrs. and Miss Russell, accompanied by two other ladies, were going over the building to examine the work, when, on entering the Water Wheelhouse, Miss Russell's dress was caught by some of the gearing, and her left arm was injured in a dread(o) manner. Medical aid was called in. and an amputation was found to be necessary This was accordingly performed, two and a half inghes above the elbow, by Doctors Craigie and Dalton. We are informed that the unfortunate young lady bore the operation with great forti Mr. Russell's trials within the last few years have been great, as we learn he first lost both his hands, near Lachine; and then had his factory burned down; while the other day his only daughter was deprived of an arm.

GALLANTRY AND PRESENCE OF MINDS We learn that, on Monday last, while crossing the ice at Longueud, a Mr. Dougall, from Upper Canada fell through and would undoubtedly have perished, but for the intervention of Mr Gundlick of the St. L. & A Railroad, who seeing the accident immediately hastened to his assistance. Not being able to reach him from the ice, Mr. Gundlack gallantly plunged into the stream, swam to him and brought him sale to shore. This, we are informed, is the third have been sufficient to immortalize him. time in which Mr. Gundlack has saved the life after he had crossed the Turkish frontier wi of a fellow-creatuce, by similar courage and forgetfulness of self - Montreal Herald.

AMERICA.

United States.

The steamers of the Collins line have done better this winter than ever before. The company, however, End it a losing business. Their exceuses are enormous, and the income from the government and passengers too small to prevent serious loss. If the government does not come forward and give this line substantial aid, is will be abundoned - Recorder.

MACKEREL FISHERY. - The Newburyport flerald states, that there are but two mackerel vessels now building on the Merrimac, and the many vessels lost in the bay the past season, and the small fares obtained by others, will have a tendency, probably, to check the prosecution of the fisheries from that port the coming season.

Miss JENNY LIND.—It is announced in New York, that Miss Lind has received news of the sudden death of her mother, and that in consequence, it was supposed that she would take her departure for Europe in the Collins steamer of

ADVANTAGES OF SCIENCE -The advantages of science in nautical affairs have rarely been more strikingly illustrated than in a fact stated in the report of the United States Navy Department, that by means of the wind and current charts projected and prepared by Lieut. Maury, the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ports of this country has been elected by about forty

A MODEL TOWN .- The inhabitants of the urgent as not to admit of the legislative council ew town of Coloss, at the termination of navigation on the Sacramento river, California, and and with the advice of his Privy Council, and which has quite recently been established, have commenced their corporate exist-ace in a manner worthy of imitation, and if they adhere to it, they will certainly deserve the appellation of the model town." They have determined in solemn conclave that there shall be no public debts contracted, and that all transactions shall be in cash, and the tuxes fixed at the lowest possible

INTERESTING PROJECT.-Last evening, the Board of Aldermen received a petition signed by botel-keepers and others, asking that " Madison Square," in the Eighteenth Ward, be granted to Edward Riddle and his associates, who propose in the Eighteenth Ward, be granted to to erect upon said square a building commensurate with the size of the ground, constructed of iron and glass, for the purpose of an Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, and to cause the same to be open to the public on the 15th of April next,-" The building to be at least 600 feet in length, with a width of 200 feet, and the whole surmounted with a semi-cylindrical roof or dome made of glass, and of a sufficient bright to make it one of the most imposing edifices ever exected in this or any other country, and involving an expenditure of at least \$150,000". The memo-Iml was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Aldermen Stortevant, Britton, Cook, Conkim, Dodge, and the President, Morgan Morgane, N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

MAINE LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS. - Th copie of Massachusetts are working vigorously for the emetinent of the Maine law. Meetings are held all over the State, petitions to the legis lature are circulated, and a grand mass meeting in Boston is contemplated, when the petitions will be carried in procession to the State House. It is thought Gov. Boutwell will recommend the passage of the law in his message. So rolls on the ball which Maine set in motion. Take about repealing the law. Why the whole Union, the world, would denounce the misguided legislators who should attempt it. It is not Maine alone that is interested in this matter. Bumanity every where has a deep stake in it .- Purtland Transcript.

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—The amount of bullion annually transported across the Isthuius of Panama exceeds sixty millions of dollars. The average amount received monthly at Panama by the R. B. Mail Company's steamers, and which detived is chiefly from Chili and Peru, is about one million of dollars. That brought from California by the Pacific Mail Company's and other steamers, is about four millions per month. This includes the shipments of bulhon and gold dust for both the United States and various parts of Europe, and is below the actual estimate for the months of August, September, October, and November, as well as some of the earhest months of the present year.

It is estimated that the goods shipped from the Atlantic ports and conveyed across the lathinus, average in value, five hundred thousand dollars per month. These shipments are made from the United States, West Indies, Atlantic, South America, and various European ports. The amount of transportation of goods from the Pacific ports across this route to the Atlantic, is comparatively small, and will probably continue so until the further improvement of the facilities for transportation, or the completion of the rail-

road now in progress.

MISCELLA NEOUS.

KOSSPTH AND HIS RELIGION.—Had Kossuth only been known for one act of his life, it would Just after he had crossed the Turkish frontier with his tollowers-when his three children were prisoners in an Austrian dungeon, and his wife a fugitive disguised as a peasant, a reward offered for her. and all persons forbod harbouring her, on pain of being condemned by a court martial -we say, at this critical junoture, when the swords of Russia and Austria were suspended over his head, and without assurances of protection from any quarter in this world, Russia and Austria having demanded his surrender from the Sultan, " a message was at once sent to the Hungarians that their only safety lay in their becoming Mahommedans, and subjects of the Turkish kimpire. Bem and Kemelty adopted the condition. Kossulb answered that he prefer ed death to the abjuration of his faith." His letter to Lord Palmeraton, describing His letter to Lord Palmerston, describing his wretched position, and his heroic resolution t die rather than abjure Christianity, is one of the most touching and splendid compositions in the English language. The spirit displayed by the noble Magyar on that occasion, was the same that animated Latimer, Rogers and Cranmer, who were burnt at the stake for conscience' sake .- Journal of Commerce.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. - The following resolution, has been passed by Parliament and signed by the King :-

Be it resolved, by the Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislative Council assembled, That in the sense of this House the demands of France are so clearly unjust and contrary to the laws of nations, and to treaty, and the course pursued by her is so in compatible with the existence of a regular independent government in these Islands, if France should persist in such a course it will be the duty of the King to shield himself and his government from the insull and oppression by placing his kingdom under the protection of some friend to Panama, 94 miles; from Panama to San Francy State, and should such an emergency be so cisco, 3,700—total 5,984 miles.

being convened, it shall be left to his Majesty by such an emergency, to consult the honour and safety of the kingdom according to his Majesty's best judgment, and whatever he may do will be binding upon the nation.

The Polynesian mays that the United States

commissioner called, officially, at the foreign office on the 14th October, and made known the views of his government in regard to the past, present, and future position of these Island

The communication was of a nature tending to fortify the King in the permanent enjoyment of his sovereign rights, and its purport was immediately forwarded to the King by a special

POPULATION OF EUROPE. - When Gibbon wrote his great history, less than a century are, he estimated the population of Europe at one hundred and seven milhons It is now computed to be not less than two hundred and thirty millions. This remarkable increase, too, has been in the face of some of the most desolating was that ever ravaged the continent, so well so in despite of a steadily increasing emigration which has been going on for the last thirty years. It can only be explained by the vast strides in physical civilization during the last three generations, and the consequent prolongs. regulations, incremed comforts and improve, tion of human life, through besser sanitary ments in medical science. Of this two fish and thirty millions, nearly one half, belongto the Church of Rome, while fity-two millions are Protestants, fifty-four millions adherents of the Greek Church, and about a.z millions Mahom medans. - Phil. Bulletin.

A little boy was asked one night to say the ten commandments; and after repeating, "This shall honour thy father and thy mother," headdenly exclaimed, as if struck by a new thought, thou shalt do all the errands for thy father and mother." Not a bad creed for a little one. Boston O'ine Branch.

CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.-Rev. Mr. Bridge man, writing from China, says that the num of chests of opium, each containing 133 has taken to China, the present year, will exceed 70,000, and that in exchange for these 70,000 chests, the Chinese will pay to foreigners more than \$36,000,000-and most of this in silver.

Miss Frederica Bremer arrived at her home Stockholm, Nov. 22. It is stated that her elder sister had just died, and that she arrived in season to be present at her funera. The deceased sister, it is added, was possessed of a large fortune.

Sterne, who used his wife very ill, was one day talking to Garrick, in a fine senting minner, in praise of conjugal love and fidelity.

The husband," said Storne, " who behaves unkindly to his wife, deserves to have his home burnt over his head" " If you think so," Garrick, " I hope your house is insured.

THE LAKES .- The entire lime of Lake court s 2,000 unles. The following is the result of the survey of the United States Topographical

Lake Champlain 150 miles, greatest width 12, average width 8; Lake Ontario 130, greatest width 51, average width 40; Lake Erie 240, greatest width 87, average width 57; Lake 30 Clair 13, greatest widnit 25, average width 48; Lake Huron 260, greatest width (not including the extensive bay of Georgian, itself 130 miles long, averaging 56 miles in width) 350, average width 30; Lake Michigan 340, average width 58; Lake Superior 430, greatest width 135. average width 100. These lakes may be considered as connected throughout their whole extent

Lake Champlain conn cts with Lake Ontario by means of the river Richilieu, the lock a navigation of St Lawrence river, Otiawa river, the Ridean canal through Canada and the Champlain and Erie canals of New York. Lake Onturio is connected with Lake Erie by the Welland canal. Lake Erie is connected with Lake St. Clair by the deep and navigable strait of Detroit, twenty five miles long. Lake St. Clair is connected with Lake Huron by the navigable strait of St. Clair, thirty two miles long Lake Haron is connected with Lake Michigan, by the deep and wide strait of Muckinaw, forty two miles long.

The City of New Orleans was startled with an mexpected visitor, on the 18th ult., in the shape of a tall of snow. The Picayane says:

It was like a dream-almost as quickly gon s come ; but it served as a topic for wonder and Some of the chilchit chat throughout the city. Some of the chile dren down town, black and white, who had never before seen the article, were frightened half out of their wits by its appearance.

The City of Glasgow, which arrived at Philedelphia on the lat inst, brought the largest carge of British manufactured goods ever shipped fro Liverpool to America in a steamer; the value exceeds £500,000.

THE MORMONS. - Judge Brandeberg and Brocchus, and Secretary Harris, U. S. officere seat out to Utah, have made an official report in the government, in which they accuse the Mormone of being in the habitual practice of com-

logue and indeed to common law. To San Francisco.—The true distance from New York to San Francisco, is as follows :- From New York to Chagres, 2,200 miles; from Chagres

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Sept. 6.

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VO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET, MEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE, CHEBROLO HORSE

Opposite Messra. Oreighton & Grassic's Wharf.

Family and Ship Stores. Provision Residence, which will be supplied at the lowest remunerative profit. As the public generality in times to his missing to first possible of a state of the state of th

...titicles from the Country received on east which will be disponed of (at a numble precental best advantage and the received why forwaring! April 19. (53) Wes. & Athe. IS mes. (12) onliger contagnity to the ball of the ball Country produce taken in exchange for goods, which will be supplied without admost on the name release

AOLICE LO LHE BURTC

THREE PENNY, Six-penny, and One shilling Pentage.

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Geveral Post Owers, Haiffax, December 26th, 1861. Ali Nova Scotia Papers, Sins.

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ENOLVED, Thut Public Morice be given that the Shaft Scales erected by Mr. Jos. Parthenta, at the Shaft Scales for the weighing of Slay, and all other articles, and that Mr. William thuy, and all other articles, and that Mr. William thuy, and are weight or the copy.)

(A true copy.)

LAMES A. CLARKE, City Clerk, MINALES OF CITY COUNCIL. MORT TOARTX3

In accordance with the toregoing Recolution, Mr. Was.
LLAN DOYLE washing day swein into cifics.
LLAN DOYLE washing day swein into cifics.
Chy Chry Chry

Ex Steumer Canada from Paris,

THE SURSTRIER has received a large secriment:

I have Weights, Alabaster Ornaments, Funding Bo
ther, Porte Monies, Tooth and Juli Burshes,
Asso—Olcophane, Almond Great and Bandoline,
at No. 139 Granville Street.
Sanuary 8. ROBERT G. Netable. via Liverpool.

DECOS VAD MEDICINES.

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CLEVERBON & CO., REMOAVELL

Eki to inform their friends and the Public in general,

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LARGE sesertment of GROCERIES sold curks A to the Carle of the Carle o

CHRISLMVS BRESEALS

Blere near the Ordnance Gate.
Wee. & Ath. 4w. OW opening at the Syrvronder at House, a variety of FANCY GOODS, viz.—Toy Ten settle, Denest do Chimney Ornments, Tollette Hottles, Plaures in endlessy variety, Named and Exhibition Muye, Creet stends, Chimselves and Cake Stands, &c., settleble for Chimsenses.

Presents.

> CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF SINDSONI



POR THE CURE OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,

CONSUMPTION. Liver Complaints, and of Blood, Kight Sweats, Asthma, Course, Colds, Hoarsness, Spitting

CONSUMPTION DO NOT MEGLECT IT.

CHERRY AND LUNGWORT, AUDSOZ'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF Can and has been curid in thousands of cases by

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Solid wholescip for the Proprietor in Work scening at Morton's Moder in Watch ones, Helinax; in Watchen by B. Andrey and by one all the said by one against a special to the said of the sai

EX SLEVMER EDROLY.

Aigge's Zaval and Military, Pa'ey's Almond Cicam ransparent Iablets and Pilicks, Oleophane, assorted POR SHAVING. A Fresh supply of Fonds in great variety, Burton's Windson, Patey's fancy Fonds in great variety, Burton's and Palis.

TERFUNERY.

Handoline; Perry's Baim; Circassian Cream; Vegeta
Distribute: Tortone Dressing Combe; Prory and Incha
Itabber: Rings for Califoren; Veticle; Conder; Cacton
Aremarique; Codirey's Extract; Front's and Butler's
Court Pluster.
Light: As Fixed Butler's
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Cont. Distributer. ---- 081V --Bayley's Ess. Boruet; Hendile's Rondeletia and Ver-

123' Cumatific street.

reportions in money, or makerials, or articles for allog-are respectfully solicited, and will be thunkfully received.

L. but particular information, reference can be had to any of the following Laddes, tho will are as a Commit-ies of Management:—Mea. Es any, Mea. McMurray, Mea. Mea. Buttonici. Mea. Canag. Mea. Med. McMurray, Mea. Mrs. Damiel Startt, Mea. Crane, Mrs. Rocae, Mrs. Buttonick of the Mrs. Damiel Startt, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Rocae, Mrs. Southup and Mrs. Mrs. Damiel Startt, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Rocae, Mrs. Southup and Mrs. ing preparations for holding a Baxant early in the eneming apring, to raise faiths in aid of the New Week-yan Cinapor now in courses of erection in thrillon Street. Con-L beg leave to apprize their f rend that they are mak THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregations in Hallfax BAZAAR

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Medical Kyaminer.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWKEEND'S SARSAPARILLA 135 Granville Street.

If recent arrivals from England, "conhard, and the importations of DREGES, MEDICINES, Texas Survey Bear Muse crass, Successives, Dre-Strows, Clebsaware and all such articles as are are all such articles. The survey of the instance of the property of DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

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> HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

CURE OF A DISORDER LIVER AND BAD

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 3, Prescot Street, Liverpoot, doted bin June, 1851.

Copy of a Letter inverted in the Hobart Town Courier, AN EXTRAORIBMARY CURE OF RIEUMATIC

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AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL,

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Copy of a Letter adversard to J. K. Hegdon, Esq., Sydrey,
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Sig. - A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Swither at Lake George,
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THE SUBSCRIBER offers to the public a surv and cer-cins remedy for all binus of Etheli MATISM, vis., A cutte, Chronic, Informations, dec. 2c., also the Beancuit, and Chronic pains in general.

May. C. RERTERAUX, Microsux.

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.2381--- FART WEN

Clothing, Cloths, &cc. Extensive Sale of Ready Made

AT THE HALIFAX CLOTHING STORE

Xº. 4, ORDKAKCE ROW,

BY CHARLES B. NAYLOR,

COMMENCIAGE this morning, and continuing daily until the whole of the large stock now on hard may be disposed of—comprehens important stack; therefore bed, l'alcota, Doeskin, l'elt and other sack; therefore bed, l'alcota, Doeskin, l'elt and other sack; therefore bed, l'alcota, Doeskin, l'elt and other sack; therefore bed, l'alcota, l'uning and l'rock COATS, HEFFIMO skiller, Drawers, l'incer, silk and Cotton Hander-riberle, shift and Cotton Hander-riberle, shift and Cotton Hander-riberle, went, see a strong and cotton frauder-riberle, went, see

A l'ull Assoriment of TAHARS' TRIBMINGS.
The whole of the above brock is now offered for sale,
The wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices for
Cash, in order to make room for a new stock for the
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equivalent, as economy is the order of the day, persons in
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Clothing of every description made to order at the
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Bell & Black, FALL IMPORTATIONS.

EREBY offer a choice stock of D R Y G O O D S, tuit-

Lables 1 offer and Cotton Wath and Cotton Maries.

**Lable for the present and coming seasons, comprising Welch and Lancachire PLANKELS.

**Moles and Pancy User-improve and Desarting, allock and Fancy Cotton Witneys and Desarting, A large zero-timent of COBURGS, Delaines, and other stuff Goods.

**White Printed and Grey COTTONS, Variety Printed and Grey COTTONS, and Cotton Wath and White and Grey COTTONS.

**White and Blue Cotton Warp and Cotton BATTING, white and Blue Cotton Warp and Cotton BATTING.

Sacience.
White and Blue Cotton Warp and Cotton BATTING,
Long and square SHAWLS in great variety,
BLANKETS, Cale 1 inde, Hosiery,
Ladies' Buelin and Crape Collars, &c. &c.
Gents Long Cloth and Lembs Wool Shires, &c.
All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
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AMERICAN Temperance Life Insurance Company, " Capital \$100,000.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

MUTUAL COMPANY.

the State of Connecticut, and officially the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

Burton, Agent for Nova Scotia.

Ann. Prem. . With Profit Age.I Am'nt.

Agent for Nova Scotia.

THE friends of Temperance in the Labove State have recently procured a Charter for a Life Insurance Company, with a view to insure the lives of Temperance men, by themselves, that they may secure the advantages of their temperance principles, without being subject to pay losses incurred by intemperance.

It is a well settled fact in the history of Life Insurance Companies that full twenty-five per cent. of their losses are traceable to the remote or direct influence of alcoholic stimulants upon the human system. Total abstinence men, if insured in common with men who habita illy use intoxicating liquors as a leverage, of course are comquors as a leverage, of course are com-pelled to share in paying losses incur-red by this practice. They do not iu-sure them upon an equality with oth-

red by this practice. They do not insure them upon an equality with other men.

It is the design of our Company to insure none but temperance men, and to give them the full benefits of their temperance principles, both in the reduced rates of insurance and the full earnings of the Company, after deducting expenses. We have herewith appended our table of rates. It will be seen that they are twenty-five per cent. lower than the rates of most mutual Companies. Our premiums are to be paid in cash, but if upon our present rates, it shall be found that abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, shall make a greater difference in the value of life, than we have estimated, the insured receive the full benefit, for we propose paying all prefits in each annually, after the usual fund of \$200,000 has accumulated.

In this Company those who are insured for life, and thus propose to share the profits of the business, not only have the same security farnished by the best conducted Mutual Companies, but they have the entire earnings of the Company on the low rates, after deducting expenses; and in addition to this, every dollar of the capital (\$100,000) is liable for the payment of losses. This, we believe affords abundant security to the public, and presents decided advantages over any other Company in the country, for there is none to our knowledge, organized upon this plan.

OFFICERS. BARZILLAI HUDSON. President. TERTIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President. B. E. HALE, Secretary.

Bargillai Hadson,
Francia Parsons,
Albert Day,
Francis Gillette,
Noah Wheaton,
A. W. Barrows, M. D., Examining Physician.
Board of Councillors — Hon. Thos. S. Williams, Hart ford; Hon. Andrew T. Judson, Judge of the U. S. Dist.
Court of Conn.; Hon. Thomas Clark, Treasurer of Conn.
Chancellor R. H. Walworth, Saratega Springs, N. Y.;
Hon. Neal Dow, Mayor of Portland, Me.; Dea. Moses
Grant; Boston, Mass.; John A. Feote, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, Rdward C. Delevan, Esq., Albany, N. Y.; Hon.
Balma, Hale, Keene, N. H.

MEDICAL REPEREE FOR HALIPAN, N. S. ALEX, F, SAWERS, M. D.

ALEX. F. SAWERS, M. D.

The Subscriber having Leen appointed Agent to the above valuable and popular Institution, for No. a Scotia, is now prepared to receive proposals for Insurance from any part of the Province, at his Office. No. 40 Bedford Row, Halifax, where Prospectues, Blanks, and any further information can be obtained.

J. BURTON. Agent.

N. B.—All applications by Post must be prepaid.

Maiffax, N. S., January 1, 1862.



Provincial Secretary's Office.

Halifex, 2nd January, 1852.

PERIG NOTICE is hereby given, that persons address-Tigg to this department letters containing money, will be appeared to Register them, and that in default of being registered, is any question shall arise action the residence, it will be treated as having been made at the Wes. 330, Ath. 53. 1m.

Tust Received per Steamer.

LACK and Coloured Velvet Braceleis, Crotelet Wool Culfs and Sleeves; Fink Sarsmet Ribbon, Floss Silks, at Brown Knitting Cotton, and other Goods. - ALSO--

British Manufactured India Rubber Coats and Leggings, of Superior quality.

BELL, ANDERSON & CO. Jany 10. BELL, Wes & Ath.

NUGENT'S PEOPLE'S,

A LMANACK.—is now reads for delivery. This amount contains much usual and interesting information in addition to Astronomical Calculations, Tide, Tables, &c., &c., and will be found on examination, well worth the patronom of those for whose use it has been complied.

R. NUGENT, Publisher.

Roy 15.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having taken into Co partnership Ms.
GEORGE R. ANDERSON, the Lusiness heretofore carried on by them, will, from this date, be conducted under the firm of BELL, ANDERSON & GO, Lany 19. Wes & Ath. J. BELL, & CO,

RICHMOND NURSERY.

TUST received a quantity of BELES, consisting of Hyacianth, Tulips, Narcissus, Giadiolus, &c., in good condition for sale cheap.

HEBBERT HARRIS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Commissioners of Light Houses give Notice that a Beacon or Harbour Light has been erected on Admirally Head on the West side of the Entrance of Post Medway, and is now in operation. The Building is square painted White with Back Square in the Centre of the Seaward sides—and shows a plain white Light forty-four feet above the sea level (rise and fall 6 feet) and will be visible in clear weather from Cape Lathave and Palmerston Bay Eastwardly, and Seaward, until shut in by the main land weatwardly. It stands within thirty fathoms of the shore which is bold to

The following hearings by Compass are given to fasist vessels making the Harbour.

From the Light to the Outermost headland.

Westerly 8 33 W

to Long Cove Breakers to Southwest Breaker to Southend Frying pan The Islands and Ledges on the East side of Entrance

are on line of these courses: From Light to Laliave Rock.
to South point of Indian Island

Island N 77 E
to Cape La Have over the point of Indian Island N 76 E
Lat. 44" 6 N-Lon. 64° 34' W. Variation 14° 43' W.
l'ortinedway, Nov. 1, 1851.
S. CUNARD.
J. P. MILLER, Commissioners
J. P. MILLER, J. S. G. J. S. McNAB, J. Light Houses.
Jan. 13. Jan. 13.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL.

A RRANGEMENTS are in progress by a number of Mer-cantile gentlemen, to issue at an garly day,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

to be devoted to the stremous advocacy of a reciprocity trade between the United States and the British North American Colonies — increase of Railway and Steamboat communication between the two countries—the presentation of the resources of the Colonies to Capitalists in the United States—weekly review and prices current of American goods required in the colonial markets, and of Colonial produce &c., shipped to American ports—and all general Commercial intelligence touching the interests of the rapidly increasing trade between the two coantries.

The Journal will be handsomely printed on a large foliosheet, at \$2,00 per annum in advance. A reasonable space will be devoted to advertisements of goods required in the Colonial trade, and other interests connected with the objects of the paper.

in the Colonial trade, and other interests cannected with the objects of the paper.

The Proprietors respectfully solicit from American and Colonial Correspondents, articles containing statistics of the trade between the States and the Colonias—the mines minerals, timber, fisheries, agriculture, &c., of the Provinces,—the manufactories, public institutions, &chools, &c., of the States, and facts on all subjects connected with the recipiocal colonies of the two countries. Communications, your paper, to the "INTERNATIONAL JOHNAL, BOSTON." (giving the editor, confidentially, the writers' names), will receive faithful attention.

Boston, January 6, 1852.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Founded 1843, Capital \$100,000 Stg. Chief Office, 48 Moorgate Street, Bank, London.

THE following Important Benefits are offered by

htis Company:

Is a return will be made for the surrender of whole
term Policies of ter poyment of three annual premounts
of the thit Office value.

2nd. A Person des rous of surrendering his Policy may

2008. A Ferson des rous of surrendering his Folicy may receive, bustend of a payment in cash, a new Pulicy for an equivalent sum, not suff, of to further payment of premiums of a sum on sattinging any given age at an equive hat value.

11th Credit given for one half the premiums upon whole Life Folicies for \$4500 and upwards for two years.

whole LHe Policies for £460 and upwards for twe years Interest payable at nonlify.

4th. Notices of suspensed.

5th. No claim disputed except in case of p dipuble freed, an unfutesticual error will not vitture a Policy.

6th. No estraine money, or fees of any kind, nor any charge a side for Policies beyond the cost of the Stamps.

7th. Advances are made on a curity of Policies of three years at until go, to the full extent of their Office value at the time of the ampropriate.

The attention of the Public is requested to the shore liberal tens of the wallest statement of the person of the wall liberal tens of the wall lib Jany, 17th, 1851.

Staffordshire House.

500 Crate: Earthenware.

THE subscribers leg to call the attention of their triends and the public in general to their extensive stocked KARTHEN WARE. CHINA & GLASSWARE, which doing the winter months they will dispose of at unprecedented low prices to make toom for their spring goods. Country Merchanis who are in the habit of getting their Goods in sleighing time, would do well to give us a call, Our stock is replice with every useful article for House keeping. No charge for Package or Picking.

Janes 17. CLEVERDON & COM

Fire Proof Building To Let. THE North Store in Acadia corner, adjoining the Sub-l scriber's Eastmanwase Store, it being a first sate

stand for business- rent moderate.

Also the new Birck Burning in Marchington's Lane so the new Buck for a Watchouse for Storing Groundshie for a Grocery or a Watchouse for Storing Groundship of CLEVERBON & Co. Watehouse for Storing Goods. Jany. 17.

Letters and Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.) Dr Drumm, Lunenburg, (9s.), Mr. G. Henderson, Digby,* (2 letters, three new sub., 60s.), Rev. R. Knight, (300s.), C. F. Allison, Esq., (160s. on acct.), Rev. W. Smith. (100s.), Rev. W. McCarty, Rev. C. Churchill, † (20s., new sub.). Rev. W. C. Beals, (2 letters, 20s., five new sub.), Rev. J. Buckley ! (new sub.), Rev. II. Pope, junr.§

*Shall write to you seen.

† Escaped our memory, amid the multiplicity of affeirs.

† We think the error was rectified in settlement with Chairman; we intend to furnish in time before the District Meeting, a detailed account to each of our Brethren and other Agents, when we will give the particular information sought

† We have no such name as "Tennison," Gore, on our backs.

In ordering papers, please state the time from which they are to be sent.

(By Telegraph to Sun Office.)

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY .-HIGHLY IMPORTANT DESPATCH,—Quebec, 13th January, 1852.—From the Quebec Gazette of he 12th—the Organ of the Administration.

We learn that important despatches have recently been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the imperial guarantee for the construction of Railroads in British North America. The substance of these despatches is, that the Imperial Government will not be disposed to recommend to Parliament to grant its aid to any line of Railway which is not calculated to promote the interests of the three Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Imperial Government will not therefore propose any aid for the European Line to the United States. It appears as we understand, from papers transmitted by Mr. Howe to the Lieutenant Governor of New Branswick, that that hon, gentleman entirely misunderstood the views of the Imperial Government on the subject of the European Line, and that he has also been the means of inducing the governments of Canada and New Brunswick to believe that the policy of the Imperial Govern-ment was to render and to the European Line, leading to the United States. Mr. Howe, there can be no doubt, has acted in entire good faith in all his transactions, both with the Imperial Government and with the sister Provinces; but, however unfortunate his misapprehension of Earl Grey's views may have been, one thing is clear, viz: that many difficulties will be removed by the decision of the Imperial Government. It would seem to put Major Robinson's line com-pletely out of the question. If the work be undertaken at all—the Line by

the Valley of St. John must be adopted, and this line, as a mercantile speculation, is clearly the one most likely to be profitable. We believe that in the altered circumstances of the question, it is the intention of some members of the Provincial Government to proceed without delay to Fredericton with the view of endeavouring to effect arrangements that will be satisfactory to Canada.

The General Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions in Nova Scotia, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donation in aid of the General Mission Fund, viz.:--£4 0 0

From Judge Marshall,

Several of our correspondents kindly intimate their expectation of obtaining more new subscribers soon. We tender them our sincere thanks for the lively interest already shewn, and hope they will be eminently successful for the future. Strenuous efforts are being made to push into circulation the religious papers of the day, which is a favourable sign of the times. Let not THE WESLEYAN be forgotten by its friends. We want, at least, two or three hundred additions to our present list, and, were a general effort to be made by our friends in the Lower Provinces, we think they might be ob- & Ca

Agent. J. N. The book, to which you refer, is not in the form you wish

Marriages.

At Christ's Church, Gursboro, on Wednesday, 7th inst. by the Rev C G Shreve, Rector, Mr Robert Cur-Leg, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Edward Carritt, Esq.

On the 30th tilt, by the Res Charles Elliott, Mr William Extent, of the West Breen, to Miss Catherine Mo-KENZIE, of Rogers Hill

NEXELL, of Rogers Hill
On the 31st bit, by the same, Mr Fobert Hose, of
Rogers Hill, to Miss Jane McKren, of the West River.
At New Glasgow, by the Rev Join Steward, Mr
William France, of Smelt Brook, to Miss Elizabeth
Dungar, of West Branch, East River.
At Pictou, by the same, Mr James McLerry, to Miss

HANNAH, only daughter of Mr William Adamson, all of At Dartmouth, on Sunday evening, 11th inst, by the

Bey Mr Stewart, Donald McKenzie, of Halifax, to Sanah Jane, only daughter of Mr William Bowers. At Musquodoloit Harbour, on the 11th inst, by Rev G O Huestis, Mr George Greeno, to Miss Ann, Baker

At Quincy Mass, on Thursday, 29th November, 1851, At Quincy mass, on Inursday, 29th November, 1891, by Rev John Burrell, Mr Edward H Starbuck, of Quincy, to Miss Catherine Con of Halifax, N.S.

At Nietauk, Annapolis, on the 1st inst, by the Rev Charles Churchill, Mr Wm. Kerr Henderson, of the

Firm of A Henderson & Sons, to Sarah Ann, second daughter of Charles Berteaux, Esq. of the former place.
In acknowledging the gratifying remembrancer accompanying the above notice, we most heartly wish the

two made one every blessing in this life and the life to come.]
At St John N B, on the 3rd inst, by the Rev R Knight, general superintendent of Wesleyan Missions.

Mr Israel B Hawes, to Miss Ellen Sullivan, both of On the 5th inst, by the same, Mr Frederick & HARRIson, Garrison Armourer, to Miss Hannah GREEN, both

At Lawrencetown, by Rev A McNutt, on Monday 12th Jany, Mr James M Dorson, of Wolverhampton, Eng, to Miss Amelia J Brlyra, of Carleton, N B.

Deaths.

On Monday morning, Mr. ARCHIBALD PARKA, and 11 years, a native of Drumfries, Scotland, leaving widow and one child to mourn their loss.

On Monday, at 4 p m, MARGARET ANN, elder daughter of Timothy O'Connet. On Monday merning, 12th Jun. 1862, MART Hopeans' (widow of the late Edward Hodgson, formerly Superin-tendent on the Isle of Suble,) in the 13rd year of her

At the Poors' Asylum Jan 10th, William ALPRAND ER aged 49 years, a native of Scotland.

ER aged 49 years, a native of Scotland.

At Digby, on the 5th inst. MARY ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of James D Littany, aged 36, leaving a husband and two small children, with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their sudden because

At Carleton, St John, N B, on the 4th inst, George Boxp, Esq. departed this life, aged 62 years, leaving a wife and a large circle of relatives and friends to more their bereavement.

their bereavement.

At Weymouth, on Saturday evening, Dec. 6th, of consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Thomas Boyne, aged 25 years, leaving a husband and four children to ament the loss of an affectionate wife and mothe

Her end was peace.

At Spring Vale, (Maine.) on Sunday 21st alt, et.
Typhas Fever, taken while administering selief to be sick children. Crarrester, wafe of Mr J A Fitzmaurice formerly of Windsor, N S, in the 38th year of her age. At Shipharbour, County of Halifax, on the 29th of December, Mr Daniel WEEKES, in the 117th year of

his age.
On Thursday the 15th inst, in the 75th year of his age, Mr John Ferrers, late Barrack Sergeant at Hall.

At Carleton, NB, on the 5th inst., in full hope of a glo-rious resurrection, CHLOE JANA, third daughter of Mr Daniel L. Dykeman, aged 24 years.
At Springfield, King's County, N B, on the 28th Dec. Mr Henry Thomas, in the 77th year of his age, at son of the late Henry Thomas, Esq. of St John N B.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

MONDAY, 12th—schr Harmony, Cumminger, Arichat, 36 hours, to J Hunter & Co, and S S B Smith. Tuesday, 13th—Schr Susan Stairs, Mason, Sydner.

Tuesday, 13th—Schr Susan Stairs, Mason, Sydner.
Wednesday, 14th—brig Emma Adeline, Cronan, St.
John's, P R, 15 days, to D Cronan; sehrs Noble, Mellonald, Richmond, Vr., 11 days, (5 days from the Capes)
to J & M Tobin; Liverpool, McLearn, Liverpool, N S.
Thursday, 15th—schrs Quebec Trader, Babin, Nav.
York, 13 days, to H C D Carman, W L Evans, and
others; Highland Maid, McBurnie, Boston, 4 days, to.
John Esson & Co, and others.

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CLEARED.

Jany 10-brigt Hallfax, Mengher, Boston-B Wier & Co; schrs Hector, Rodgers, Port aux Basque-do: Stewart Campbell, O'Bryan, Boston-J & M Tobin, Jany 12-brigt Petrel, Crockett, Porto Rico and a Market—Creighton & Grissie; schr Harriet, Collins, Newfoundland—J Chambers.

Market—Cregator

Newfoundland—J Chambers.

Jany 18—brigs Boston, True, Boston—B Wier & Co.

Fulton, McColl, Kingston Janu—John Fison & Co.

Velocity, Langetown, Januaica—C West & Son.

Juny 14—schrs Victegra, Dont, St John, P R—Thos.

Juny 14—schrs Ann. Latternoor, Newfoundland—J Bolton; Barbara Ann, Lattemoor, Newfoundland Hunter & Co, and Oxley & Co.

Jany 11—brige Brothers, Cronan, Ponce, P R-T C Kinnear & Co; Rob Roy, Affleck, Perto R.ce-G R Frith & Co; selir John Esson, Curry, Beston-J Esson

St Jago de Cuba, 8th ult—arr'd sehrs Garland, Rey-molds, Halifax—sold cod at Sol, scale \$3.8-sailed about 12th ult for a Salt Key and Halifax. at Sal, scale \$8 3-8-sailed At Matanese, 26th ult—brigt Eagle, Hillers, loading for Halifax—sailed about 15th, 7 days for Kingston. New York, Jan, oth-sl'd schr Margaret, Sterling, Halifax, 5 days.

Liverpool, N S. Jan 19th—arr'd brict Millon, Day, Demerara, 38 days—sold humber at \$18, 18th—Elim Palmer, Harlow, St Vancent, 35 days—sold lumber at \$18; Return, Drew, St Vincent-sold lumber at \$18; Edegraph, Day, Antigun—sold lumber at \$22. Edged Islands, Jan 9th—arr d Ganatlett, Deckeravana. 10th-brigt Sceptre, Chadsev. Trinidad Matanzas, Dec 24th-arr'd brigt Tiberius, More-

Halfanzas, Dec 24th—arr'd brigt Tiberius, Islandia, Boston, Jan eth—arr'd steamship Cambria, Leithe, Halfanz schr Marie, Biois, St John's N.F.
New York, Jan 22th—st'd brig Emily, Young, Half

Schr Siren, from Halifax for Trinidad, bilged ... Enged Plands—eargo fish damaged
Engt Eliza, Ford, from Liverpool, N S, sold outward.

Pargo at St. Thomas-humber S18.
Brig Triumph, Roberts, safled its company with brigt Milton, from Demerara for Liverpool Brig Emma Adelme reports brigt Mary, Banks, at St

Thomas 24th ult, from Porto Rico.
Brig Emana Adeline, reports, arrived hence at Antirua, 17th ult, 13 days-arr'd at St John's, P R, about 15th—sold cargo cod at \$23, seale \$3, mkl \$7; report brigt Susan, Mann, hence at \$t John's, P. R. 26th ult, 21 days—sailed for Mayaguez; seir Triumph, Crowelle

hence at Mayagaez - sold cod at \$41, mkl \$8; schr Wil hence at Mayaguez—sold cod at \$41, inkl \$8; sent was liam, Goodwin, lience, arr'd at Arecabo.

Schr Noble reports—on the 11th inst, lat 40, lon 69, passed the wreck of a large ship, in three pieces; two-hours afterwards passed the house of a vessel, supposed to be an American)—also a sailor's chestion file 9th inst, passed brigt Manilla, O Bryan, hence for Richmond, near Richmond City Point.

Intelligence had arrived at \$1 John of the loss of the light of the loss of th

Brig Alfred Henry, of that port, Henry Kidd, master, of the Graves near the entrance of Boston Harbour, and melancholy to relate all hands perizhed. The A H was

from Sydney. Arrived in Charlottetown, P E I, this evening via the Arrived in Charlottetown, F. F. I, riis evening Wood Islands, Messrs Alex Hayden, W. Bourke, Capt Phillips, and ten other persons, grew of the Brigt "Phillips, and ten other persons, erew of the Brigt"
Bloomer." Report the loss of the Schr "William,"
Capt Mayor, bound hither,—Schr "Commerce," hence,
for Boston—and the Bark "Clausina," Meredith, hence for Liverpool, G B—Eight sailors who went to England with the "Alice," and were returning home, were crossing at the same time and beninning home, were crossing at the same time and beninning home. bug at the same time, and having lost their boat on the ice, were nicked up by the Bloomer's people and brought safe to land.—Hazard's Gazette, 6th.