

THE WESLEYAN.

Vol. III. — No. 28.] A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, ETC. [Whole No. 139

Ten Shillings per Annum }
Half-Yearly in Advance. }

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1852.

{ Single Copies
Three Pence }

Poetry.

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.
'Tis but a single earnest thro'p
Of Time's old iron heart,
Which tireless now and strong as when
It first with life 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.

What 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 morn
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,
Then 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
Its shining strings, a wild sweet song it sang,
Upon the calmly fading hour.

But soon a tempest veiled the heaven,
The angry winds were flying,
And from its peaceful air 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.

And then I thought on life, when cheering,
How many friends round it play,
Which, at the frowning storm's approach,
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 unfeeling.

True friendship, like the gentle flower,
Binds up the heart when broken,
And clings around it in the hour
When bitter words are spoken;
And o'er its lonely, sadly sighing strings,
A ray of heavenly brightness softly flings,
To wake anew its stricken power.

Christian Miscellany.

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

Science and Faith.

It would indeed give melancholy force to the saying, "Much wisdom is much grief," if such 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 progress of knowledge with calm security. It watches the antiquary ransacking among classic ruins, and rejoices in every medal he discovers, and every inscription he deciphereth; for from that rusty coin or corroded marble it expects nothing but confirmations of its own veracity. In the unlocking of an Egyptian hieroglyphic, or the unearthing of some ancient implement, it hails the resurrection of so many witnesses; and with sparkling exultation it follows the botanist as he scales Mount Lebanon, or the zoologist as he makes acquaintance with the beasts of the Syrian desert, or the traveller as he stumbles on a long-lost Petra, or Nineveh, or Babylon; for in regions like these every stroke of the hammer and every crack of the

rifle awaken friendly echoes, and every production and every relic bring home a friendly evidence. And from the march of time it fears no evil, but calmly abides the fulfilment of those prophecies and the forthcoming of those events with whose predicted story inspiration has already inscribed its page. It is not light, but darkness, which the Bible deprecates; and if men of piety were also men of science, and if men of science would "search the scriptures," there would be more faith in the earth, and also more philosophy.

Few minds are sufficiently catholic. The psychologist is apt to despise the material sciences, and few mathematicians are good historians. But although there may be indifference or rivalry amongst their votaries, there is no antagonism between the truths themselves. There exists a mind as well as a material universe, and there are laws of thought as well as laws of motion; and although it cannot be proved by Algebra, yet it is pretty certain that Julius Caesar invaded Britain, and that George Washington achieved 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 which both alike are faithful witnesses, 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 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 secretary 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 historical Christianity.

But, you say, the natural sciences are all certain; theology is all conflict and confusion. Let us understand one another. If you say that the phenomena of nature are all patent and explicit, I reply, and so are the sayings of Scripture. If candour and ingenuousness can interpret the one, they may equally expound the other. But, if you say that, unlike the word of God, His works have never been misunderstood, you surely forget that the "History of the Inductive Sciences" is just a history of erroneous interpretations replaced by interpretations less erroneous, and destined to be succeeded by interpretations still more exhaustive and true. If you smile at the Hutchesonian or Cœcilian systems of exegesis; if you quote the hostile theories which still linger in the field of poëtics, I ask, is this peculiar to theology? Have you forgotten how the abhorrents of a vacuum abhorred Torricelli and Pascal? Have you forgotten how the old physiologists were vexed at Harvey for discovering the circulation of the blood? Do you not remember how the Stahlian chemists, like a burnt-out family, long lingered round the ashes of phlogiston, and denounced the wilful fire-raising of Lavoisier and oxygen? In early youth have you never seen a disciple of Werner, and pitied the affectionate tenacity with which he clung to the last plank of the fair Neptunian theory? Or would every world-maker forgive Lord Rosse's telescope if it swept from the firmament all trace of the nebular hypothesis? Or, because there is still an emissionary as well as an undulatory theory of light, must we deny that optics is a science, and must we hold that the laws of refraction and reflection are mere matters of opinion? Nature is no liar, although her "minister and interpreter" has often mistak-

en her meaning; and, notwithstanding the errors which have received a temporary sanction from the learned, there is, after all, nothing but truth in the material universe; and so far as man has sagacity or sincerity to collect that truth, he has got a true science, a true astronomy, a true chemistry, a true physiology, as the case may be. And even so, whatsoever vagaries particular persons may indulge, or whatsoever false systems may receive a transient support, there is, after all, nothing but truth in the Bible; and so far as we have sincerity and sagacity enough to collect that Bible truth, we have got a true religion. Nay, the most important facts and statements in that word speak for themselves, and require no theory. And just as the mariner might safely avail himself of Jupiter's satellites though Copernicus had never existed; just as the gunner must allow for the earth's attraction, whatever becomes of the Newtonian philosophy; just as the apothecary would continue to mix his salts and acids in definite proportions, even 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 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 from God, it is the most secure of all the sciences.—Dr. Hamilton.

"I CANNOT."

"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 week." "Could you not get ready if you had a pleasant journey to take?"

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

"I cannot find time for secret prayer or reading the Scriptures in private." "Rather 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 calmly 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 promise 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 Dreadful Risk.

A few Sabbaths since, at the close of a discourse of great pungency and plainness, a preacher made a solemn appeal to his hearers, whether, in view of the truths and warnings he had uttered, they would run the risk of delaying the work of repentance? Will you run the risk of losing your souls? Will you run the risk of perishing in your sins, and dying without hope? The appeal was kindly and solemnly pressed on the minds of

those present. At the close of the service, in passing down the aisle, a lady, deeply impressed with the appeal which had been made, said in a low but earnest tone to a gay young lady of her acquaintance, "Can you resist such an appeal as you have just now heard? Will you venture to run the risk of losing your soul?" "O yes," she replied in a thoughtless tone, "I will run the risk." A few days after, the pastor who 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 follow the spirit to its last account.

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 shuts 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 her do 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, "Godliness is profitable 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 profane, and I dreaded visiting the place, but conceiving it to be my duty, I nerved myself up to the task. I was respectfully received and invited into the sitting room, where I 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 answer than a promise from the landlord that he would think of it. I left the house with a heavy heart, feeling that I had done them no good.

They soon 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 flee from the wrath to come by fear of a cold or unkind reception. 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 papedom, I have no hope at all."

Christ stands between the wrath of God and the sin of man, intercepting the one, and purging the other.

Family Circle.

Retrospection.

BY ENMA GARRISON.

When o'er the friendless and deserted heart
Solentless Time his wither'd mantle flings,
How dear the feelings former scenes impart,
Then borne again to view on memory's wing!

Then all the pleasures of life's early morn
As recollection's fairy call appear;
The rose of youth is soon without its thorn,
Through 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
of gloom to shroud our hopes in sorrow.—
With what rapidity do the scenes of by-
gone days rush through the silent halls of
memory, bringing, as it were, before us
the light forms and sunny smiles of the loved
and cherished ones, who have passed away
like the leaves of autumn and the blighted
flowers 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
wander through the forest, and gather the
bright blossoms which was emptied by the
fairly-footed spring into the lap of nature.

Again we roam along the silver streamlet,
and listen to its low murmur, as it gam-
boles over its pebbled channel, and winds its
playful course among the daisies and cow-
slips that decorate the verdant meadow.
We listen to the sweet music of the feather-
ed songsters, and watch the fading glory of
the 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
sheds her pale beams over nature. Ah,
those were joyful days, but they have gone,
and with them the ardent hopes and glow-
ing fancies of youth's bright morning!

The companions of my childhood are
gone—my schoolmates—those who shared
my joys and sorrows, with whom I spent
the fair and unsullied 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, few, very few, are left to cheer me
with their friendship now. And my teacher,
he who guided my footsteps into the many
paths of knowledge, who distilled 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
of truth, and his countenance is bereft of
of the benignant and parental smile which
once illumed it; he is sleeping the dream-
less sleep of death; Missouri's troubled
stream is sighing a requiem to his memory,
and the turf mound on the wide prairie
shows 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
sorrow 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 sun-
shine of love have become cold and friend-
less. All, all is disappointment and sorrow!
And would not this world be a more deso-
late place than it is, would not the tears of
sorrow flow more freely, had we not the
hope of at last reaching a brighter, fairer
land?

O! how cheering to the lone heart, bereft
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
land of glory, where no sorrow will ever

enter, where no parting will be known,
where we can enjoy the society of our loved
ones, without any grief to mar our enjoy-
ment! 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 be-
fore 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 pre-
cepts, 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
elysian shore, where all will be joy unspeak-
able and full of glory!—*Ch. Advocate and
Journal.*

Home and Woman.

Our homes, what is their corner stone,
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 dwell-
ings? Are not our hearthstones guarded
by holy forms of conjugal, filial, and parent-
al love, the corner-stone of Church and
State, more necessary than both?—
Let our temples crumble, and our acad-
emies decay, let our public edifices, our halls
of Justice, and our capitals of State be lev-
elled 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 world—
high walls to exclude the profane eyes of
every human being—and the place for child-
ren to feel that mother is a holy and pec-
uliar 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 inti-
mate 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? Cold-
ness 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
affection.—*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 star? yes,
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 daugh-
ter 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
his arms. In one of his letters, a short time

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: "Never-
theless, the force of instinct is so great, that
I cannot forbear from tears, sighs, and
groans, say rather my very heart dies with-
in me. I feel engraven on my inmost soul
her features, her words and actions: all
that she was to me in life and health, and
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 tender-
ness of the stern Reformer's character come
out in these extracts. And would any one
thing be finer 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 liv-
ing. This is woman's glory, and most pre-
cious ornament." Or this: "One evening
noticing a little bird perched on a tree as
if to take up its rest for the night, he
said, "This little thing has chosen its shel-
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. PAGE.

(Concluded)

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 rest-
ing against damp walls or iron pillars, have
experienced such derangement in this ele-
ment, as to cause life-enduring suffering.
Changes in the electrical condition of the
atmosphere, which are often very consider-
able, also change the condition of the same
element in the economy of our systems.

It is only necessary to refer to the fact,
that 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-
tive state of this element around, for suffi-
cient argument to prove the position assumed.
Very susceptible persons often experience
sensations from a disturbed state of the
electrical element within them, long before
the state of the heavens declare it, that a
tempest approaches. Some, by reason of a
peculiar state of the brain, become drowsy
and fall asleep. Others, from a similar
state of the stomach, are nauseated and
all whose nervous systems are enfeebled
dread its approach, and some become frantic
through fear, being taught by the silent
language of instinct, that those whose sys-
tems are thus affected are specially liable to
be injured.

He whose body is positively charged, and
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 is killed, when the lightning comes
not near him. Other conditions of the at-
mosphere electrically produce other and
very different results upon the economy; for
there is no particular in which it experi-
ences greater changes.

Irritation, mechanical or chemical, pro-
duces electrical disturbance in the economy,
and consequently is the cause of different
diseases. All have learned, that electricity
is excited by friction. This is a principle
in nature, and equally applicable to animate
and inanimate 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 fric-
tion be kept up, the irritation soon amounts
to actual inflammation; and if still contin-
ued, ulceration or decomposition takes place.
This is an electrical decomposition, and
easily explained upon the principle of chem-
ical electricity.

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

Chemical irritation, which may be induc-
ed by changing the chemical relations of
the body, by external or internal applica-
tions, produces the same results acting upon
the same principle. An indolent ulcer pro-
duced by either method, while it is the seat
of immediate chemical decomposition, de-
prives the whole system of the vital flame,
electricity. It is excited in unbroken cur-
rents to the parts diseased, producing the
work of destruction both there and through-
out the system. Nor will this work cease
until these currents are broken. The mi-
nutest particle of matter received into the
system is often sufficient to thus change the
chemical relations of the whole structure.—
The subtle agent, electricity, feels the
change, and through its disturbance the dis-
ease becomes apparent. *Ramollissement
Du Cerveau*—Softening of the brain—a
disease upon which there are conflicting
opinions, is a case in point. Most French
pathologists attribute it to inflammation,
while some call it a disease *sui generis*.—
Solly thinks it arises from either inflamma-
tion, from a total failure of the circulation,
or from "local and general anemia." Dr.
Burnet makes two kinds of ramollissement,
an inflammatory, and a non-inflammatory,
which, upon the principles we have sugges-
ed, may be two stages of the same disease,
and therefore correct.

The irritation may commence with the
cortical substance or hemi-spherical gan-
glion, impairing the intellectual faculties, and
manifesting itself in disturbance of the
mind; or in the medullary structure man-
ifesting itself in involuntary convulsive move-
ments, in which case it usually terminates
more rapidly. In either case the micro-
scope will satisfy the observer that the sub-
stance 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 princi-
ples of chemical electricity as described?

That mental excitement, to which we have
referred, induces irritation, and if perse-
vered in, inflammation of the brain, need only
to be asserted. But upon what principle is
a question among the profession yet unset-
tled. Our argument is, electricity combats
the minutest particles of organized matter,
and the elements which constitute that par-
ticle. A disturbance in this element weak-
ens its grasp, and changes its relation to the
constituents of our bodies. It is the medium
element—the connecting link between the
higher element, mind, and the grosser ele-
ments of earth. Hence it may be disturbed
by undue mental effort, protracted mental
excitement, physical excesses, or the chem-
ical actions of the system. From whatever
cause the disturbance must be arrested, and
the proper equilibrium restored, or disease
and death will be the result. This leads us
to a consideration of the more important di-
visions of our subject—diseases and the ra-
tionality of their cure.

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 consequen-
tly 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 reme-
dies are indeed numerous, too numerous to
be 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 is
sweet and of the best quality. Butter made
from good sweet feed, will be of good col-
our 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 wet,

once still smaller. "They die and are gathered 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!

But though their lustre disappears from mortal view, they still shine with unsullied brightness before the throne, in the kingdom of their Father.

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.

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 interment—a brother was at the point of death—insensible to the loss he had sustained, and ere the dead was borne to its last resting place, he addressed a few mourners and friends on the subjects of death and eternity; and then with a sad 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 saw 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 had said, "Daughter, thy sins be forgiven thee."

His presence dispersed her gloom and drove away 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 sleeping in "the damp and gloomy grave." How striking and appropriate the language of one of our own poets—

"Life's little stage is a small eminence, Inch-high, 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 we are healing, When the heart is all resigned, 'Tis the solemn feast of feeling, 'Tis 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 loss, 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 home—embraced 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 blood—joined "the fellowship of the saints"—and was no doubt ready when the sun arose. Thus died those affectionate children. "Lovely were they in their lives, and in their death"—save one—they are not divided. They bloomed but

for a moment, and then were transplanted to a more genial clime, to flourish amid the flowers of eternal fragrantcy 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 were 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 stranger and a pilgrim," in order to obtain "a better resurrection," a 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 βαπτίζω (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 βαπτίζω (baptizo) and βαπτίζω (baptizo) are ἁποδοσιασμοί, 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, contrary 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. CARSON'S authority.

Thus a writer in a late number of the Christian Messenger, over the signature of "B." affirms, 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., will admirably illustrate the decision of "B.'s learned world!"

"We shall show that the terms BAPTIZO and BAPTISM, when ceremonially or sacramentally used, are generic terms, comprehending different specific heads of purification and cleansing." "We are as much against confining the term βαπτίζω to either or both of the specific actions of sprinkling, or pouring, as to that of dipping."

"We assert that βαπτίζω and βαπτίζω 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 baptizo and baptism, at least when sacramentally used, are generic terms." The following are quoted by Professor KIDD: "Wit-jus, Calvin, Dominicus Soto, Limborch, Turrentinus, Dr. Owen, Suidas, Hasechius, Julius Poilux, Phavorinus, Eustachius, Lightfoot, Beza, Tileus, Pasor, Casaubon, Cradock, Usher, Windelinus, Wagnus, and Micholis a Gogh, Chemnitz, Markius, Pictetus, Cornelius—Bishop of Rome about A. D. 254, Cyprian, Origen, Frider Spanhemius P., Mr. John Wesley, J. Forbicus, Dr. Featly, Peter Martyr, Zanchius, Paresus, Musculus, Ursinus, Dr. Watts, Lactantius, Perkins, Wilson, Peacock, Leigh, &c."

"We question much if all the philological acumen of our opponents," says the Professor, "will ever be able to show that the verdict of so many very eminent literary characters does not corroborate 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 produced, and that, therefore, they were as likely to

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 baptizo 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 immersion."

If Dr. KIDD has spoken truly, we apprehend "the learned world" has not yet "decided in favour of a baptist rendering of baptizo, in case 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 over-whelmed with water, the water approaches, or is brought to him. The actions are the reverse of each other, and are also incompatible. Snow may over-whelm a person; but he cannot be plunged into sand—He may be over-whelmed 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 occur in the Greek Classics, and in other Greek writers, in which some of the forms of baptizo, or its derivatives, are used to express the action of over-whelming, not in a figurative sense only, but in a strictly literal sense. We cite one instance from the *de Mirabilibus* of ARISTOTLE:—"They say that the Phenicians, who inhabit the parts called Gadeira, (Cadix), sailing beyond the pillars of Hercules, with an east wind, reached, in four days, certain uninhabited coasts, places full of sea-weed, which were not over-whelmed (κατακλυθη) at ebb; but when the tide is at the full they were deluged."

This is a narration of a simple fact; there was neither ground nor necessity for the introduction 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 that age, or upon historical events, of which inaccurate accounts may have reached us. If we know the customs of the ocean, the immutable laws of the tidal wave, we are as competent to judge of the meaning of βαπτίζω, in this instance, as were the Athenians themselves. Aristotle, the faithful teacher of nature, had to relate an extraordinary fact; and we may be sure he would have been scrupulously exact in the selection of his words, in order to make the description as truthful as possible."—"Dr. GALE and COX (baptist philologists) "no more call in question the literal interpretation," says Professor WILSON, "than Professor STUART and Dr. HALLEY; nor is it easy to discover on what ground any one would think of a different exposition of the language, except under the pressure of formidable and perplexing difficulties."

If baptizo 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 utterly and absolutely out of the question, because the act was impossible. The dogma, so boldly set forth by modern Baptists, is "exploded" by the ancient narrative of Aristotle.

We request our readers, to look at this instance of the use of the disputed term, and the more it is thoughtfully considered, the more convincingly will appear the untenableness of Dr. CRAWLEY'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 who follow in the track of Dr. CARSON, and "speed forever the preposterous interpretation that would bind down βαπτίζω in all its occurrences to the moral sense of immersion."

Guyborough Circuit. The Rev. W. McCARTY, under date of January 5th, writes:—

The blessed influence of the Holy Spirit is being poured out most graciously on the Congregation and Society in this town. Special services 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 uttermost. Every night in the week, and occasionally twice a day, the meetings are kept up with augmented interest. Last evening after the sermon, when the invitation was given to the penitents, the communion rail was literally crowded with weeping sinners 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 was 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 upsetting of a boat in a squall of wind near Guyboro', at halfway Cove, or near to it; a place where you have often 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 endless woe 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?

"'Twas a most auspicious hour, Season of grace and sweet delight, When their did come with mighty power, And light of truth divinely bright."

The statements of Brother McCarty will be read with interest; but how can the state of religion in Guyboro', as above described, accord with the dark and gloomy representation of a writer in the Christian Messenger of the 9th inst? This writer, Dec. 30th, 1851, says:—

"I send you the present communication in the hope that some faithful herald of the Cross may, on reading it, take compassion on us and come to our help, for we are in a sad condition as regards spiritual help. The Church here, we fear, is in a declining state for want of the word of God preached among us. O that some Timothy would come over and help us, for we are famishing for the bread of life. It is now seven weeks 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 knowledge, the word of God has been for many years, and is at the present time, faithfully preached by Wesleyan Ministers. We see the Eastern Chronicle severely rebukes certain parties for drawing similarly overcharged pictures respecting the religious state of the County of Fife. It is natural for members of the Baptist Church to prefer their own ministry and ordinances; but persons should be careful, at least in their public statements, not to appear as if they believed the "bread of life" were to be found only within the pale of their own denomination, sup-

cially 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.

A Good Hint.

The Rev. W. C. BEALS, Amherst, under date of Jan'y. 9th., says:—You will please send the Wesleyan to the following persons commencing with the half year. * * * Three of these subscribers were obtained by our friend and Local Brother, Methen Lodge.

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 Wesleyan 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.

Literary Notices.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Auxiliary Society for the New Brunswick District, has been forwarded to us by the kind attention of the Secretary, the Rev. R. Cooney, A. M.

We acknowledge also the receipt of a neatly printed pamphlet from the press of Messrs. J. Bowes & Son, containing the Inaugural Address of Dr. Craap, on assuming the duties of President of Acadia College, &c.

The Newfoundland Almanac for 1852, published by Mr. Joseph Woods, St. John's, Newfoundland, has also been received. It is got up in good style, and is worthy a place by the side of its 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 safest of British Assurance Companies, and offers some peculiar advantages to parties insuring in it.

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 present condition of this great question.

You know that Canada and Nova Scotia have manifested an earnest desire to accept in some form the aid offered by Her Majesty's Government for the promotion of this object. I sincerely trust that it may appear consistent with the interests of New Brunswick to co-operate cordially in such a scheme.

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 untraded would supply food for man, and that millions of tons of timber, now standing worthless in your forests, would find a profitable market.

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 question 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 Lumberer, the Merchant, and the Agriculturist would have to forego 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 Railways, I leave the matter in your hands.

Papers will be laid before you relating to the adjustment of our long-disputed Boundary with Canada. I think I may congratulate you on a fair and equitable settlement of this question by 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 whether it would be more advantageous to watch their practical operation until another session.

A general revision of the Laws is of essential importance, especially with a view to their simplification; I therefore recommend this subject to your attention.

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 consideration which the importance of the subject so peculiarly requires.

The Post Office has been taken into the hands of the Provincial Government. The falling off in the amount of receipts, consequent on a reduction of postage, is considerable; but we must look to increased facilities for correspondence as an ultimate source of improvement in this respect. The moral and commercial advantages of cheap and easy intercourse by letter cannot be over estimated.

I rejoice for similar reasons in the extension of our lines of Electric Telegraph, which I hail as one of the most useful results of private enterprise.

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.

I congratulate you on the flourishing state of the Provincial Finances. The demands upon the Treasury have been promptly met. The eighth annual instalment of £5000 sterling upon the loan negotiated in 1844, has, as usual, been paid when it became due. The amount of the

loan yet remaining unpaid is only £30,000 stg. which is amply provided for by the one per cent. duty imposed by the Act passed when it was negotiated.

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 of importance to those interested in Shipbuilding to know that Lloyds have given an extra year to Hackinmack Ships, classing them now for seven years, in place of six, as formerly. They also allow Spruce Knees, instead of Hackinmack; which will be a great saving of expense.—St. John, N. B. Courier, 10th.

The Honorable Commissioners of Customs have directed, on the suggestion of the Controller 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.—1b.

SEIZURES.—The Provincial Revenue officers of this port seized nineteen barrels Rum on 31st December last, at Pepper Harbour, for having been landed there contrary to law. They also seized the schr. "Brunswick Lyon," 52 tons, 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.—1b.

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 Line in consequence is now in full operation from St. Johns, Burlington, Boston and New York to this city, via Montreal.—Quebec paper.

A PRESENT TO KOSUTH.—Col. Page's company of State Fencibles, of Philadelphia, on Wednesday presented Governor Kosuth with a magnificent Maltese cross of gold, in which was a likeness of Gen. Washington, set in pearls, and 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 estimated that there are in Massachusetts 1,495 persons worth \$50,000 and upwards. Of this number, 24 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 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, 59 shoemakers and shoe dealers, 10 tailors and clothes dealers, 15 carpenters, 9 masons, 24 butchers and provision dealers, 14 distillers. Those put down as benevolent are: 375. Old bachelors 68.

BUFFALO, Dec. 27.—In addition to the conflagration on Christmas, we have had a greater one to day. Spalding's exchange block, mostly occupied by lawyers; Erie II of block; the Bank of Africa, and the Bank of Lake Erie, with fifteen spacious stores on Main street, opposite 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 \$200,000, 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 the fire department, was severely burnt.

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 bushels of wheat, 904 bbls. rye flour, and 39,965 bbls. tobacco. Last year, 47,673 bbls. tobacco were exported from Baltimore.—Baltimore Sun.

The Boston Commonwealth states that Isaac W. Bradford, for the last six years a confidential clerk of Mixer & Pitman, has been discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of \$28,000. He managed to escape detection by a falsification of the books, and is said to have lost the money in gambling. He has disappeared.

A SUDDEN DEATH.—Remarkable Occurrence.—A letter from MR. J. Dix, in Somerset county, Md., says:

"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, A. 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 laid softly down in the school-house, she expired. What is most remarkable, when she 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 actually and literally came to pass the same day."

The principal matter of interest from California is the alarming state of feeling among the Indians upon the Colorado, and in the vicinity of San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, &c. An outbreak had commenced among the Indians in 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 6th.

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 the spot, a town laid out, built up and inhabited. A rich placer has also been opened on the North Fork of the American river, near Auburn.

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 Grande is believed to have been completely suppressed. Carvajal, 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 AMERICA.—A letter from San Juan states that Muzoz has been banished to Honduras for two years, and that the old Pichengo party, the most formidable in the country had revolted. They already had, on the 20th Dec., 1,600 muskets in Leon, and would make a formidable fight for the control of the State.

FROM BRAZIL.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 14th November have been received by way of England.

Rumors 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 tranquillity, and generally the country and its finances were in a healthy and flourishing condition. The late stringent laws against the import of African slaves had been so far successfully enforced.

FROM RIO GRANDE.—By the brig Cabotay, Capt. Sinclair, at New York, advices were received from Rio Grande that the steamer Don Pedro was to leave that port on the 4th Nov., with \$500,000 on board for the use of the Montevideo government. General Uzeza was about to embark at Buenos Ayres with the Brazilian fleet to attack Gen. Rosas.

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 American stations. He was in that vicinity en route for Jamaica, where he was expected about the last day of December. His usual winter quarters are at that island.

IMPORTANT FROM MOROCCO.—A letter from Gibraltar states that the Emperor of Morocco has refused to ratify the treaty concluded between the French Admiral and the Pacha of Tangiers, and was marching towards that town at the head of an army of 40,000 men. The alarming reports have induced the Spanish Government to receive on board and relieve the Europeans who might wish to quit Morocco. There is little doubt but Tangiers and the other towns along the coast will be sacked by the Bedouins the moment hostilities commence.

DOMESTIC.

STRANGE 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 voyage from Halifax to this port, and which very nearly led to the loss of his vessel and her valuable cargo:—On the night of the 15th ult., he discovered 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 previous occasions by Captains Muggah, Townsend, and Lincoln—except it was a light placed on a beacon which has been built at Fourchet by one Hopper, 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 circumstance, 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 circumstance related by Capt. Lorway, and confirmed 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 Temperance Hall in this place, whereby the "Sons" have been able to resume their weekly meetings, which had been for a time suspended, there has been a greatly increased number of members of "Star in the East" Division, the only working Division in this town. Within the past three weeks several of the 49th have joined, and we hope that ere long many more will be enrolled under our glorious banner.—16

The Schr. Highlander, from St John, N. F., bound for this port, met, on the 15th ult., in longitude 65° 30', and lat. 46', with the wreck of the barque Lisard, of Liverpool, G. B., water logged and abandoned.—16

We are glad to learn that one of the most enterprising business in the City intends placing a new and splendid Steamer on the line between this Port and Boston, early in the coming Spring. Our only wonder is, that this has not been done long ago, for we are firmly 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 present number of passengers who pass to and fro, may and will be doubled. There is no reason why Halifax may not become as fashionable a place of resort in the summer season, as Quebec; 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 Halifax. As a watering place it is unrivalled, and we are confident that it only needs to be known, to become the centre of attraction to Summer travellers. We hail the enterprise, 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 proprietors may be amply realized.—Recorder.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Saturday at Toney River, before Wm James Anderson Esq., 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, whilst in the state of intoxication, had strayed from the road into the wood in the neighbourhood of his father's house on the night following New Year's Day, that he was found there dead on the night following day, and that he came to his death from exposure to the cold during the night, whilst under the influence of liquor.—Eve Chronicle.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—On Christmas day a quarrel, originating in drunkenness took place at the Albion Mines, between an Irishman, of the name of Pendergrast, a shoemaker, and a young man named George Fraser, a native of Rogers Hill, 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 a hammer taken from his work bench, and fracturing 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 Halifax, 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.—16

The Sloop Ion, Capt. Wagner, which left Halifax about six weeks since, in ballast, bound to Country Harbour, for a lead of cord wood, when near the mouth of the harbour was blown off, and has never been heard of since. There were passengers on board, Donald McDonald, Frederick Salzman, James Hane, Levi Hane and Michael Hines and son.

ASTRONOMY OF THE MONTH.—During this month the constellation of Taurus is a conspicuous object in the Heavens. It contains 151 visible stars, including two remarkable clusters called the Pleiades and Hyades. Aldebaran shines conspicuous amongst the latter of these, and belongs to the class of double stars. The brightest star of the Pleiades is Alcyone, which of late years

has excited more than ordinary interest on account 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 revolve.—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, viz. Mr. Hanington, by Mr. Ryan, and Mr. Barberie, by Mr. Porter. After considerable discussion, 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 and the health of members.

As three of the members of the Election Committee on the scrutiny between Messrs Boyd and Fitzgerald, have left the House, there is not a quorum remaining, and as no quorum can now be 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 Brunswick.

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 Wheel-house, Miss Russell's dress was caught by some of the gearing, and her left arm was injured in a dreadful manner. Medical aid was called in, and an amputation was found to be necessary. This was accordingly performed, two and a half inches above the elbow, by Doctors Craigie and Dalton. We are informed that the unfortunate young lady bore the operation with great fortitude. 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 MIND.—We learn that, on Monday last, while crossing the ice at Longueuil, a Mr. Dougal, from Upper Canada fell through and would undoubtedly have perished, but for the intervention of Mr. Gundlach 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. Gundlach gallantly plunged into the stream, swam to him and brought him safely to shore. This, we are informed, is the third time in which Mr. Gundlach has saved the life of a fellow-creature, 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, find it a losing business. Their expenses 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, it will be abandoned.—Recorder.

MACKEREL FISHERY.—The Newburyport Herald states, that there are but two mackerel vessels now building on the Merrimack, and 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 Colbas steamer of 10th inst.

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 shortened by about forty days.

A MODEL TOWN.—The inhabitants of the new town of Colusa, at the termination of navigation on the Sacramento river, California, and which has quite recently been established, have commenced their corporate existence 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 convocation that there shall be no public debts contracted, and that all transactions shall be in cash, and the taxes fixed at the lowest possible figures.

INTERESTING PROJECT.—Last evening, the Board of Aldermen received a petition signed by hotel-keepers and others, asking that "Madison Square," in the Eighteenth Ward, be granted to Edward Riddle and his associates, who propose 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 height to make it one of the most imposing edifices ever erected in this or any other country, and involving an expenditure of at least \$150,000. The memorial was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Aldermen Sartwell, Britton, Cook, Conklin, Dodge, and the President, Morgan Morgans.—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

MAINE LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The people of Massachusetts are working vigorously for the enactment of the Maine law. Meetings are held all over the State, petitions to the legislature 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. Talk 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. Humanity every where has a deep stake in it.—Portland Transcript.

ISTHMIAN PANAMA.—The amount of bullion annually transported across the Isthmus of Panama exceeds sixty millions of dollars. The average amount received monthly at Panama by the R. B. Mail Company's steamers, and which derived 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 bullion 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 earliest months of the present year.

It is estimated that the goods shipped from the Atlantic ports and conveyed across the Isthmus, 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 railroad now in progress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KOSSUTH AND HIS RELIGION.—Hud Kossuth only been known for one act of his life, it would have been sufficient to immortalize him. Just after he had crossed the Turkish frontier with his followers—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 forbidden harbouring her, on pain of being condemned by a court martial—we say, at this critical juncture, when the swords of Russia and Austria were suspended over his head, and without assurance 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 Mahomedans, and subjects of the Turkish Empire. Bem and Kossuth adopted the condition. Kossuth answered that he preferred death to the abjuration of his faith." His letter to Lord Palmerston, describing his wretched position, and his heroic resolution to 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 Lillimer, 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 incompatible 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 insult and oppression by placing his kingdom under the protection of some friendly State, and should such an emergency be so

urgent as not to admit of the legislative council being convened, it shall be left to his Majesty by and with the advice of his Privy Council, under 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 Polynesia says 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 Islands.

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 messenger.

POPULATION OF EUROPE.—When Gibbon wrote his great history, less than a century ago, he estimated the population of Europe at one hundred and seven millions. 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 wars that ever ravaged the continent, as well as 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 made in physical civilization during the last three generations, and the consequent prolongation of human life, through better sanitary regulations, increased comforts and improvements in medical science. Of this two hundred and thirty millions, nearly one-half, belong to the Church of Rome, while fifty-two millions are Protestants, fifty-four millions adherents of the Greek Church, and about six millions Mahomedans.—Phil. Bulletin.

A little boy was asked one night to say the ten commandments; and after repeating, "Thou shalt honour thy father and thy mother," he suddenly 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 Daily Branch.

CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.—Rev. Mr. Bridgman, writing from China, says that the number of chests of opium, each containing 133 lbs, 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 in Stockholm, Nov. 22. It is stated that her elder sister had just died, and that she arrived in Sweden to be present at her funeral. 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 sentimental manner, in praise of conjugal love and fidelity. "The husband," said Sterne, "who behaves unkindly to his wife, deserves to have his house burnt over his head." "If you think so," said Garrick, "I hope your house is insured."

THE LAKES.—The entire line of Lake coast is 2,000 miles. The following is the result of the survey of the United States Topographical Engineers:

Lake Champlain 150 miles, greatest width 12, average width 8; Lake Ontario 190, greatest width 51, average width 40; Lake Erie 240, greatest width 27, average width 57; Lake St. Clair 18, greatest width 25, average width 16; Lake Huron 260, greatest width (not including the extensive bay of Georgian, itself 113 miles long, averaging 56 miles in width) 150, average width 80; Lake Michigan 340, average width 50; Lake Superior 420, greatest width 135, average width 100. These lakes may be considered as connected throughout their whole extent.

Lake Champlain connects with Lake Ontario by means of the river Richelieu, the lock and dam navigation of St. Lawrence river, Ottawa river, the Rideau canal through Canada and the Champlain and Erie canals of New York. Lake Ontario 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 Huron is connected with Lake Michigan, by the deep and wide strait of Mackinaw, forty-two miles long.

The City of New Orleans was startled with an unexpected visitor, on the 18th ult., in the shape of a fall of snow. The Picayune says:

It was like a dream—almost as quickly gone as come; but it served as a topic for wonder and chit chat throughout the city. Some of the children 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 Philadelphia on the 1st inst., brought the largest cargo of British manufactured goods ever shipped from Liverpool to America in a steamer; the value exceeds £500,000.

THE MORMONS.—Judge Brandegee and Brocton, and Secretary Harris, U. S. officers sent out to Utah, have made an official report to the government, in which they accuse the Mormons of being in the habitual practice of committing almost every crime known to the catalogue, 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 to Panama, 94 miles; from Panama to San Francisco, 3,700—total 5,994 miles.

AMERICAN Temperance Life Insurance Company, Capital \$100,000. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. MUTUAL COMPANY.

Incorporated by the State of Connecticut, and officially approved by the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

J. Burton, Agent for Nova Scotia.

Table with columns: For Life, Ann. Prem., With Profit, Age, Am't. Contains a list of rates for different ages and amounts.

THE friends of Temperance in the above 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.

MONEY LETTERS. Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, 2nd January, 1852.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that persons addressed to this department letters containing money, will be expected to Register them, and that in default of the registration, if any questions shall arise as to the residue, it will be treated as having been made at the risk of the party.

Just Received per Steamer. Black and Coloured Velvets, Brazelets, Crochet Wool, &c.

ALSO - British Manufactured India Rubber Coats and Leggings, of superior quality. BELL, ANDERSON & CO. Jan 10. Wes & Ath.

NUGENT'S PEOPLE'S ALMANACK - is now ready for delivery. This annual contains much useful and interesting information...

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE subscribers having taken into Co partnership Mr. GEORGE R. ANDERSON, the business heretofore carried on by them, will, from this date, be conducted under the firm of BELL, ANDERSON & CO.

RICHMOND NURSERY. JUST received a quantity of Plants, consisting of Hyacinth, Tulips, Narcissus, Gladiolus, &c., in good condition for sale cheap. HERBERT HARRIS. Jan 8.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Commissioners of Light Houses give Notice that a Beacon or Harbour Light has been erected on Admiralty Head on the West side of the Entrance of Port Medway, and is now in operation.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL. A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress by a number of Mercantile gentlemen, to issue an early day, to be devoted to the strenuous advocacy of a reciprocity trade between the United States and the British North American Colonies.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Founded 1843, Capital £100,000 Stg.

THE following Important Benefits are offered by this Company: 1st. A return will be made for the surrender of whole term Policies after payment of three annual premiums...

500 Crates Earthenware.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their friends and the public in general to their extensive stock of Earthenware, China & Glassware, which during the winter months they will dispose of at unprecedented low prices.

Fire Proof Building To Let.

THE North store in Academy corner, adjoining the Subscribers' Factory, is now ready to let on a long or short term at a moderate rate.

Letters and Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.) Dr Drummond, Lunenburg, (2s.). Mr. G. Henderson, Digby, (2 letters, three new subs., 60s.). Rev. R. Knight, (300s.). C. F. Allison, Esq., (100s. 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. H. Pope, junr.

(By Telegraph to Sun Office.)

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY - HIGHLY IMPORTANT DESPATCH.

Quebec, 13th January, 1852. - From the Quebec Gazette of the 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.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED.

MONDAY, 12th - schr Harmony, Cumming, Arrived, 26 hours, to J Hunter & Co, and S S B Smith. TUESDAY, 13th - Schr Susan Stairs, Mason, Sydney. WEDNESDAY, 14th - brig Emma Adeline, Cronan, St John's, P. R., 15 days, to C Cronan; schr Noble, Melbourn, Richmond, N. S., 11 days, (5 days from the Cape), to J & M Tobin; Liverpool, McLearn, Liverpool, N. S.

Several of our correspondents kindly intimate their expectation of obtaining more new subscribers soon.

To Correspondents.

CHARLOTTETOWN: F. S. We know of no person such as you spoke of some time ago. - J. N. The book, to which you refer, is not in the form you wish.

Marriages.

At Christ's Church, Guysboro, on Wednesday, 7th inst, by the Rev G G Shove, Rector, Mr ROBERT CURRIE, to ELLEN, eldest daughter of Edward Carrist, Esq., M. D.

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 WELLSIAN, both of that City.

At the 5th inst, by the same, Mr Frederick G HARRISON, Garrison Armorer, to Miss Hannah GREEN, both of that City.

At Lawrencetown, by Rev A McNutt, on Monday 13th Jan, Mr James M DONSON, of Wolverhampton, Eng, to Miss Amelia J BELVERA, of Carleton, N. B.

Deaths.

On Monday morning, Mr ARCHIBALD PALMA, aged 41 years, a native of Drumfries, Scotland, leaving a widow and one child to mourn their loss.

On Monday, at 4 p m, MARGARET ANN, eldest daughter of Timothy O'Connell.

On Monday morning, 12th Jan, 1852, MARY HODGSON (widow of the late Edward Hodgson, formerly Superior Magistrate on the Isle of Sable,) in the 83rd year of her age.

At the Poor's Asylum, Jan 10th, William ALEXANDER, aged 49 years, a native of Scotland.

At Digby, on the 5th inst, MARY ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of James D Littany, aged 80, leaving a husband and two small children, with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their sudden bereavement.

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

At Weymouth, on Saturday evening, Dec. 6th, of consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr Thomas Boyne, aged 26 years, leaving a husband and four children to lament the loss of an affectionate wife and mother. Her end was peace.

At Spring Vale, (Maine,) on Sunday 21st ult, of Typhus Fever, taken while administering relief to her sick children, CHARLOTTE, wife of Mr J A Fitzmaurice, formerly of Windsor, N S, in the 39th year of her age.

At Shipharbour, County of Halifax, on the 29th of December, Mr Daniel WELKES, in the 117th year of his age.

On Thursday the 15th inst, in the 75th year of his age, Mr John FOSKICK, late Barrack Sergeant; born at Carleton, N B, on the 6th inst, in full hope of a glorious resurrection, CHLOE JANA, third daughter of Mr Daniel E DeKemar, aged 24 years.

At Springfield, King's County, N B, on the 28th Dec, Mr Henry THOMAS, in the 77th year of his age, eldest son of the late Henry Thomas, Esq, of St John N B.

CLEARED.

Jan 10 - brig Halifax, Menager, Boston - B Wier & Co; schr Hector, Rodgers, Port aux Basques - J Stewart Campbell, O Bryan, Boston - J & M Tobin. Jan 12 - brig Petre, Crockett, Porto Rico and a Mariette - Creighton & Grasser, schr Harriet, Collins, Newfoundland - J Chambers.

MEMORANDA.

St Jago de Cuba, 8th ult - arr'd schr Garland, Reynolds, Halifax - sold out at \$2, scale \$3 3/8 - sailed about 12th ult for a Salt Key and Halifax. At Matanzas, 26th ult - brig Eagle, Hillers, loading for Halifax - sailed about 15th, 7 days for Kingston.

New York, Jan, 6th - arr'd schr Margaret, Sterling, Halifax, 5 days.

Liverpool, N S, Jan 10th - arr'd brig Milton, Day, Demerara, 23 days - sold lumber at \$18. 18th - brig Palmer, Halifax, St Vincent, 35 days - sold lumber at \$18; Return, Draw, St Vincent - sold lumber at \$18.

At Matanzas, 10th - brig Sceptre, Chadsor, Trinidad. At Matanzas, Dec 24th - arr'd brig Tiberius, Moberg, Palmarout, Jan, 5 days.

Boston, Jan 11th - arr'd steamship Cambria, Leitb., Halifax - schr Marie, Blois, St John's N F. New York, Jan 12th - arr'd brig Emily, Young, Halifax.

Schr Sireen, from Halifax for Trinidad, laded on 18th inst - cargo fish damaged. Arr'd at St Thomas - Number 518.

Brig Triumph, Roberts, sailed in company with brig Milton, from Demerara for Liverpool. Brig Emma Adeline reports brig Mary, Banks, at St Thomas 29th ult, from Porto Rico.

Brig Emma Adeline reports, arrived hence at Antigua, 7th ult, 13 days - arr'd at St John's, P. R, about 15th - sold cargo out at \$2, scale \$3, mkt \$7; reports brig Susan, Mann, hence at St John's, P. R, 20th ult, 21 days - sailed for Matanzas; schr Triumph, Croswell, hence at Matanzas - sold out at \$4, mkt \$8; schr Williams, Goodwin, hence, arr'd at Aracibo.

Schr Noble reports - on the 11th inst, lat 40, lon 89, 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 chest on the 9th inst, passed brig Manila, O Bryan, hence for Richmond, near Richmond City Point.

Intelligence had arrived at St John of the loss of the Brig Alfred Henry, of that port, Henry Kidd, master, on the Graves near the entrance of Boston Harbour, and, melancholy to relate all hands perished. The A H was from Sydney.

Arrived in Charlottetown, P E I, this evening via the Wood Islands, Messrs Alex Hayden, W Bourke, Capt Phillips, and ten other persons, crew of the Brig "Bloomer." Report the loss of the Schr "William," Capt Maxor, bound hither - Schr "Commerce," hence for Boston - and the Bark "Clansin," 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 having lost their boat on the ice, were picked up and - Hazard's Gazette, 6th.