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## Poetry.

### A SONG OF LIFE.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

A traveller, through a dusty road,  
Stowed oceans on the sea;  
And one took root, and sprouted up,  
And grew into a tree.  
Love sought its shade at evening time,  
To breathe its early vows,  
And Age was pleased, in heats of noon,  
To bask beneath its boughs:  
The dormouse loved its dangling twigs,  
The birds sweet music bore;  
It saved a glory in its place,  
A blessing evermore!

A little spring had lost its way  
— Amid the grass and fern:  
A passing stranger scooped a well,  
Where weary men might turn;  
He walled it in, and hung with care  
A lute at the brink—  
He thought not of the deed he did,  
But judged that toil might drink,  
He passed again—and lo! the well,  
By summers never dried,  
Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues,  
And saved a life beside!

A dreamer dropped a random thought:  
"I was old; and yet, was new—  
A simple fancy of the brain,  
But strong in being true;  
It shone upon a genial mind,  
And lo! its light became  
A lamp of life, a beacon ray,  
A monitor flame.  
The thought was small—its issue great,  
A watch fire on the hill;  
It sheds its radiance far a town,  
And clears the valley still!

A nameless man, amid a crowd  
That thronged the daily mart,  
Let fall a word of hope and love,  
Unstudied, from the heart:  
A whisper, on the tumult thrown—  
A transitory breath—  
It raised a brother from the dust,  
It saved a soul from death—  
O word! O word! O word of love!  
O thought, at random cast!  
Ye were but little at the first,  
But mighty at the last!

## Christian Miscellany.

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

For the Wesleyan.

### The Destroying Angel.

The day had been hot and sultry, and as night drew on and the shadows of twilight gathered around, gently and softly fell the refreshing dews of evening upon the now parched and weary earth. Beautifully did the sun go down that night upon Egypt, and when the last tints of day were gone, the stars stepped forth, as was their wont, in the clear heavens, the moon shone down as calmly as ever upon leaflet and tree, and the glorious Nile rolled proudly on its wonted course. Surely that night nothing betokened aught but peace.

The evening waned away, and as silence reigned and "not a leaf stirred in the awakening breeze," a figure was seen moving, half hid, among the dark clustering shrubbery of the palace. It was the monarch of Egypt, who in the stillness of the evening, was gazing around. He stood looking upward—but it was no sentiment of gratitude or adoration that trembled on his lip, as Egypt in her loveliness glowing in the silver light, lay spread like a picture before him—triumph and exultation indeed filled his soul—but it was but the triumph of the tyrant over his victim—the unholty exultation of the oppressor over his prey. Far down among the fair fields of Goshen, was another and a different scene. There, a little band of Israelites had gathered, and their melody broke upon the quiet of the hour, as their voices mingled in a hymn of praise with which they were concluding their evening

service. But time passed on, and ere long the Egyptian monarch, and the lonely stricken Hebrews had alike retired from the scene, the one to the silence of repose—the others to prepare for the celebration of that mysterious rite, upon the issue of which trembled the destiny of Israel's first-born—when the sky which had been so clear and undimmed became suddenly obscured—dark heavy masses of clouds came rolling up the firmament, unfolding themselves in the heavens, and the mournful breathings of the wind, as it swept up in strong and fitful gusts, seemed to warn of an approaching storm. Ah! those blasts thrilled through many an Hebrew, who as he listened and marked the fierce scowl of the heavens, and heard the Nile surging and coursing by so fearfully, drew closer to his bosom his firstborn and fancied the hour had come.

It was midnight—and the terrible transitory tempest had passed—the black clouds had rolled far back from the sky—the breeze was sweeping through the thick olive boughs, and the moon and stars were again looking forth, in quenchless, undying brilliancy—and so passed that solemn, midnight hour. But oh! who may paint the tide of troubled feeling that broke over the soul of many an Israelite, when as in the deep silence and quietude of night, he stood girdled for his triumphant march, he heard the rush and fluttering of pinions, as the unseen visitant swept past his dwelling. He knew truly that the *Lord God of his fathers* was his sure defence, that he rested beneath the wing of the Omnipotent—but as he thought of Egypt, he trembled—and well might his cheek turn pale and his lip quiver on that fearful night, as the destroyer spread forth his wings on the blast; for at "midnight there was a great cry throughout all the land of Egypt, such as there was none like it, nor shall be like it any more." Oh! the deep bitterness, the untold anguish of that wailing cry, as it rose to heaven, from the agonized bosom of many an Egyptian mother! Who may tell of the rending of hearts, the blighting of cherished hopes, as Egypt arose and mourned for her firstborn! \* \* \* \* \*

The morning arose clear and glorious, and the sun looked forth in splendour upon smitten and scathed hearts; for he that swayed the sceptre, and "the captive that was in the dungeon," were alike smitten that night. But far on in the distance toward Succoth, moved the glittering phalanx of the Lord's chosen ones, for the same unseen hand that was laid so witheringly upon the glory of Egypt, had, as with the grasp of Omnipotence, burst the galling shackles of Israel's bondage, and proclaimed her disenthralled. E. M.

### The Man who Ridiculed Prayer.

In a congregation with which the writer was intimately acquainted, the pastor, at the commencement of the winter amusements, preached a sermon against dancing. Though he was a man of great prudence, and treated the subject with great kindness and delicacy yet a young physician, who was a prominent leader in the dissipation of the place, was greatly offended, and swore that he would dance every night that week, to show his pastor that the young people were not to be influenced by his officious meddling with their concerns. In accordance with this resolution, he got his young associates together and after kneeling down and offering a *mock prayer*, to ridicule his minister, he induced them to make arrangements to spend every night that week in the ball-room. On Monday evening, the young people assembled to commence their week's dissipation, in accordance with the arrangements which had been made. Some time in the evening, the doctor was sent for, to visit a sick man, who lived a few miles out of the village. Though the night was extremely cold, he started on horseback, with his silk stockings and dancing slippers on, to go and see his patient. Though he had no appearance of being intoxicated, and was perfectly acquainted with

the road, yet he missed his way, and after wandering round in an untravelled path, where the snow was deep, for some time, he was thrown from his horse, and the next morning was found near the road which he had left, crawling upon his hands and knees in the snow. He was taken home, and medical assistance immediately called in; but his lower limbs were so badly frozen, that after great suffering, he was obliged to have them amputated just below the knee-joints. He ultimately recovered his general health, but was obliged to walk on his knees the rest of his life. When he saw that he must be reduced to this sad necessity, he remarked to some friends that he had never bowed the knee to God or man, but that he should now have to humble himself in the sight of them both.

I have seen him often since his recovery, going about the village in this painful posture, and could not avoid feeling that he had been left to eat the fruit of his own doings, and was a sad monument of man when he sets himself against the Almighty. From the day he resolved to dance six nights in succession, to grieve his pious minister for kindly warning the youth of his charge of the dissipating tendencies of that amusement, he was forever unable to step to the sound of the viol; and from the day on which he impiously knelt to ridicule the prayer of his godly pastor, he had been doomed to go upon his bended knees to the close of his life.

I would never rashly interpret the providences of God, but I love to study them;—and when they speak as plain a language as they did in this case, I feel that we should be belying the Lord, to say, "that it was not He." His providences, like his word, are designed for our own instruction and admonition, and when we see him rebuking presumptuous sins, by signally punishing them in this world, others should take warning that they fall not under the same condemnation. It is a fearful thing to disregard the admonitions of those whom God has set to watch for our souls, and give us warning from him; but when, in addition to this sin, we maliciously insult the Lord's messenger, and deride the very prayers which he is daily offering up for us, we ought to expect a severer punishment than that which falls upon ordinary transgressors.—*Rev William Wisner, D. D.*

For the Wesleyan.

### "The Cedar Burial Ground."

A SKETCH.

How many varied emotions are awakened in the mind as we enter the "silent city of the dead."

From earliest remembrance it has been to me a melancholy pleasure, to visit the last resting place of those whom I knew, and loved, ere the chill breath of the Destroyer had passed over them, leaving vacant places in the home circle, and desolate hearts in many a dwelling.

"The Cedar Burial Ground." Its very name brings thoughts of beauty, and it is a bright and lovely spot, meet resting place for the young, and fair, who sleep "the sleep which knows no waking."

I lingered there, as though I could not turn away from aught so lovely, and it will be long ere that parting glance is erased from my memory.

The soft beams of the setting sun, tinged the tree tops with golden light, and here and there rested lovingly, on the pure marble, above some dreamless sleeper.

As I stood there in the hush of evening, listening to the murmuring of water near, and the music of rustling leaves, I thought how humbling it should be to the proud heart to remember, "We are but dust, and fleeting shadows." Death spares neither the good nor great; the old and young alike must own his sway. "Earth to earth, and dust to dust," is the doom of all, and in the grave whither we are speeding, "How loved, how valued once, avails us not."

I stood by the grave of a little child, above whom the hand of affection had reared the monumental stone. It gave a name, and numbered the brief years of its young life. The device was singularly beautiful. On the white tablet rested the Book Divine, and below it a sculptured dove, which seemed as if it too would take its flight far beyond the earnest gaze; but the eloquent inscription spoke volumes to my heart; it spoke of Him, who became a little child, dwelt on earth, and laid within the grave, that through his death and resurrection, erring man might win eternal life; and "Suffer little children to come unto me," remains indelibly engraved upon my heart.

As I looked on the tomb of a father, whose children lay beside him, I thought that his was a happy lot. As in life he had taught them lessons of truth, so, when his Saviour bid them come, had led them to the throne, there to learn, that "of such indeed is the kingdom of heaven."

And many a sad yet truthful lesson, did I read on the perishing stones, that marked the sleeping dust which alone remained of what was once animated with an immortal spirit.

A broken column, emblem of the frailty of earthly hopes, stood in a green and quiet spot, telling of one, who in the pride of youth had been called to close his eyes, on the fair scenes of earth, while his spirit should awake to the glorious realities of a better world.

"Twas not in his early home, (with loved voices whispering peace, and hope, to the parting soul), that he died; but, far away, in a sunny land, where every breeze, that fanned his brow, was laden with the breath of flowers—there life had passed away; and yet, a memorial was placed near his home, betokening that his memory was fondly cherished; but the flowers he once loved bloomed round it now unheeded, for the hand that planted them is stilled in death. And thus it is,—form, after form, vanishes from the earth; yet, a little while and our very names will be forgotten.

I sought a sheltered nook, where the trees formed a pleasant shade, yet did not shut out the free glad sunlight, and on the marble, which time had robbed of its purity, I read "The Stranger's Grave." 'Twas a simple epitaph, yet full of meaning. I had heard, how years ago, a young beautiful girl had visited the city, none knew who she was, or whence she came, but long will be remembered the few eventful hours, succeeding her arrival. "Death found strange beauty on her polished brow, and dashed it out," and he who was thus suddenly bereft of the heart's idol, laid her there in her blighted loveliness, wishing in vain that he could sleep beside her.

She came, and passed away, but her memory still lives in hearts that knew her not, and oft as that tomb is pointed out, it wakes a mournful interest for the fate of the early dead. And as I broke a spray from the cedar by her tomb, I thought that when I too must die, I would fain sleep, in such a spot, e'en though mine too should be a "Stranger's Grave!"

"The Stranger's grave"—"the stranger's grave"—  
In vain we wonder who thou art,  
The tall trees near thee seem to wave  
A requiem for a broken heart.

"The stranger's grave," how mournfully  
We linger near that old gray stone,  
To weave a silent history  
For her who sleeps beneath alone.

"The stranger's grave," it speaks to me,  
Of a sad hour long, long ago,  
Of a pure spirit, then set free  
Forever, from all earthly woe.

"A stranger's grave," such too is hers,  
The dearly loved, the young, the fair,  
'Twas hallowed by a stranger's tears,  
And strangers laid her gently there.

"The stranger's graves," one is afar,  
Yet fondly I remember it,  
And think o'er both, that some bright star  
Will shed its pure, and holy light.

"The stranger's graves," 'tis sacred ground,  
Where ye so lone, and lowly lie,  
And may each spirit's home be found,  
With God, when death himself must die.

Baltimore, Md.

OKIA.

## Family Circle.

## A Word to Mothers.

BY MRS. M. A. DENNISON.

If a mountain of books has been written upon woman's duties and responsibilities,—it matters not to us; there is yet room to write a mountain more; if everything has been said that can be touched upon, it will do no harm to say it all over again: good stories bear repetition; good advice does not lose by being often inculcated; and because what we write and say cannot be all original, we need not lay down the pen in despair and murmur, "I can do nothing."

A woman who has a family of children, and who is anxious to do her best by them, to train them up so that they may become valuable additions to the world, is willing to read something every day touching the paternal relation; she will pause in the midst of her busiest moments to hear or peruse a simple paragraph that may lead her mind to take new or better views of her responsibilities; she will catch eagerly at any new method that may seem better adapted to the purpose she has in view.

We have heard the exclamation made more than once "oh! it is so difficult to know just how to do." The mother sat with her blue-eyed babe upon her knee, while clinging to her arms was another, almost a babe, with the rich locks of sunny brown falling over its fair cheeks, yet restless, weary and fretful. Near by, a young and beautiful creature, a little fairy of some seven years, was already perched up at the mirror, pulling at her long curls, and practicing little graces that told how vanity had begun to assert its supremacy in her young heart. A noisy boy, had just come in with a ready excuse for delaying his return beyond the appointed time, and another, still younger, through a great excess of animal spirits, was constantly trespassing on some often reiterated injunction, and as often sorry, yet repeatedly sinning. Well might the mother exclaim, "it is so difficult to know just how to do."

The influence of woman has never been over estimated; it is impossible that it should be; it has been compared to many priceless things, yet there is nothing but would lose by comparison. In saying this much we do not eulogize our sex; it is but the oft-repeated declaration of the wise and good of all ages; for it cannot be denied that the world has owed many of its greatest men, its patriots, its rulers, its philosophers and Christian sages, to the mothers of enlightened lands. John Adams once and often said, "to my mother I owe all I am;" could a higher tribute be paid by a better man to the memory of a beloved parent?

Thus in her trust and holiest state the province of woman is home; her privileges far outweigh her cares and trials, and if she safely guides the young immortals within her household, to the age of maturity, she is, indeed, blessed among women; she is like one that addeth diamonds to fine gold, each being enriched and beautified by the richness and costliness of the other. But it is sad to think that through the remissness of one single duty, all may be lost; she may indeed send seeming perfection in form and mind from her side, to cope with the strong besetments of this harsh world. Her children, lovely and loving, may make homes in many hearts, until the ever poised shaft of sin shall pierce that part of the soul, unshielded by a mother's voice or warning, and the poor fallen victim, still tender in beauty and youth, feels that henceforth there is no resting-place for her but in the grave, where, sometimes, oblivion covers shame.

We write now especially of woman as mother and daughter; woman, the fairest part of God's creation, but alas! the foulest stain upon society, when crime has laid his blackening hand upon her, and what would be virtue has cast her forth from every gentle influence, as the unclean of old were banished without the walled cities.

It is not so much that contagion is feared; unlike the leprosy, the sight of such a desolate soul does not infect the moral

sense; a wretched, ruined woman can seldom gain the ear of an innocent one;—she is rather a warning—a living reproach—an awful monument of degraded passions that, if it have any effect, will lead the virtuous to shun so dreadful an example of impurity.

In reading the case of Margaret Garretty, the young woman who was recently tried in New York State on charge of murder, and acquitted, we were led to inquire what can be the real causes why so many females in city and country annually go astray from the paths of rectitude? and we cannot but conclude that it is by a sad neglect on the part of parents, who, from motives of false delicacy—a delicacy that seems to us unnatural to the pure in life, withhold advice, whose importance is only second to, and indeed, should be inculcated with the religion of Jesus Christ. A mother should not be contented with an outward display of goodness: she should not be satisfied if her daughter, unfolding from day to day some new charm in feature or manner, is obedient, sweet tempered, and as far as she can conceive, without probing the heart, innocent in thought and intention; she should not congratulate herself that she is innocent and artless and unsophisticated, for ignorant of the wiles of the wicked, it is easy to become entangled in their subtle snares.

Too often, through utter ignorance, the cherished idol of the parental hearth falls from her high estate. The example of a good mother may be constantly before her; of friends and relatives, none are immortal; home is a place of sanctity; she is guarded as sacredly as were the vestal fires upon less holy altars; yet one thing is neglected; one crime and its incentives are never broached; one particular class of allurements is never allowed to defile, as some parents fear it may, the ear of a delicate girl.

This is neglect more terrible than desertion; and the voice of a wild despair, never hushed, cries up from the hillock of many a melancholy grave where naught but faded grass and faded wild flowers bend above the wreck of innocence and loveliness; where the tears that the silent morning, and the sad evening shed upon the trembling leaves, are the only tears that the sun has ever kissed from those desolate resting-places.

Does not the light fall to-day upon thousands of such spots? and has not the ocean bleached many a form that once revelled high in hope and glowed with beauty in the lighted halls of pleasure? Has not the foul murderer's knife quenched the beaming of eyes, that all unholly as were their glances, have once looked up innocent and pure, into a mother's smiling face, as an angel might look? Then, be careful, mothers; the brightest the tenderest, the most cherished have fallen, through the neglect upon the part of parents, of one imperative duty.

Some children conceal all their thoughts and feelings: these should be drawn out into unreserved confidence and frankness; others pour all that is told them into a parent's ear; there is less danger that the latter will become corrupted. Fiction is not the only channel through which deleterious knowledge is communicated; the companions that may be thrown in the way of every school girl, are, many of them, to be dreaded more than hosts of novels.—True, not every child is to be suspected; for, as one little cloud in the evening sky covers many stars, one girl of superior endowments and corrupted mind may sully the morals of a multitude.—Such a one will distort what is innocent into hideous vice—she will pour into the too willing ear of youth that which none but a mother should communicate, and in such guise that the child would shrink from confidence in the parent, even if it is solicited. The parent thinks there is time enough to warn her daughter of the dangers that may beset her, while all the noxious weeds are gathering strength and nutriment from her heart. Should a miserable creature cross her path, she is taught to shrink from her presence, to loathe her sight, but she is not told, gently yet decidedly, how she became the thing she is. Her dreadful abode, where in dim garrets some poor wretch amid

loathsome corruptions may be gasping and dying, is not painted to the shuddering child, nor is she told how the outcast was once a truthful, happy girl like herself, lured by flattery, by neglecting to confide in her dearest friends, to the brink of the destroyer which is worse than death.

Then is it not woman's all-engrossing duty to watch her daughter with a steady eye? to make not menials, nor yet playthings, but companions of them? to treat them as rational beings, as future wives and mothers? to shield them carefully from ignorant domestics? to ask them from day to day what they have heard? by whom been instructed? to tell them how they may become good and virtuous, or miserable and polluted? to paint vividly the snares to which they will be exposed, and teach them how to distinguish between the pure and impure.

Fortified by such advice, the daughter may move in the midst of deceivers unscathed by their influence; the libertine, awed, not encouraged by her smile, will stand upon the other side, nor dare pour his base-born aspirations upon a heart so barred and bolted against his blandishments. Her very gestures, her tones will all partake of the sweet serenity of her soul; there will stand forth a woman such as God meant woman to be, and she will throw the charm of goodness upon all within reach of her example.

Such should be the women of our country, and God grant that the mothers who read this article may be induced to direct the minds of their offspring, that they shall not in after days become a curse and a reproach to the parents that bore them, but rather blessings and ornaments to them and to the world.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

## Dr. John Leyden.

It is long since Dr. Leyden died, and the record of his life may be considered old; is not so, for the example of his energy and the greatness of his genius are too precious to humanity to be allowed to wane into the shades of forgetfulness. Besides, his eccentricities and enthusiasm invest his personal history with an interest that is always new.

He was born one of the poorest of Scotland's poor peasantry, and his early life was passed in superlative indigence, yet the vigour of his fame, and the majesty of his intellect, lifted him triumphantly above the depressions of his condition, and eventually placed him amongst the chiefs in the republic of letters. Leyden attended the parish school, where he obtained the rudiments of his education with naked feet, and he took his position on the forms of the University of Edinburgh in the coarsest of homespun. This poor boy, who supported himself by teaching, and who faithfully prosecuted his studies as a student to theology, contrived in the course of his probation to acquire the mastery over eleven languages. It was Bishop Heber that first stumbled on him, in an old book-store in Edinburgh, and led him from his modest obscurity. An introduction to Sir Walter Scott was his admission into the highest literary circles of the Scottish Metropolis.

The eccentricities of Leyden were very marked, and sometimes most disagreeable, but his noble independence, his spotless virtues, his kindness of disposition, and his remarkable genius rendered him a favourite with all who knew him. When about thirty years of age, and after he had received his license as a preacher of the Gospel, he formed the determination of proceeding to India for the purpose of studying its languages and dialects, and of presenting a re-script of its literature to the West. No arguments could shake this resolution, and at last his reluctant friends applied to the Government for an Indian appointment for him. Lord Melville had none at his disposal but that of assistant surgeon, and of course, it was supposed, that Leyden could not avail himself of this. But what are circumstances before an ardent genius? It was six months before the appointment should be made, and six months to Leyden were worth six years to an ordinary man.

You do not mean to stand an examination, said a friend to him one night at a party, when the time drew near. I do, in faith, was Leyden's reply; and taking a

skeleton hand from his pocket he demonstrated the closeness and constancy of his study. Examined before a board of surgeons, he triumphantly obtained a diploma, and with his appointment as surgeon's mate, set out to explore the unknown world of Indian literature, in the wake of Sir William Jones. The fervour of Leyden's genius drank up the springs of his life. Unable to refrain from study, he bent over his books for ten hours a day, while the Indian fever was preying on his life. He died, after giving promise of far out-rivaling Sir William Jones in the extent and amount of his Oriental learning and knowledge. The story of the triumphs of his energy, talent, genius, and will, over the most depressing circumstances, should be told in every lonely home as an inspiration and example to the young.—*Worcester Spy.*

## Perseverance.

Let not the failure of your first efforts deter you. Alexander Bethune's first effort for print was a contribution to the "Amethyst;" but the lady at whose request he wrote it, advised him not to send it. He wrote an article for "Blackwood," and it was declined. A host of others have tried, and they have failed; but where there has been a firm and settled purpose to succeed, they have tried, and tried and tried again, and in the end they have been successful.

Let not the unfavourable opinion of others deter you. Xenocrates was a disciple of Plato, and a fellow student with Aristotle. Plato used to call Xenocrates "a dull ass that needed the spur," and Aristotle "a mettlesome horse that needed the curb." When, after the death of Plato, the Chair of Instruction in the Academy was vacant, the choice of a successor lay between Aristotle and Xenocrates; the honour was conferred upon Xenocrates.

"If it should please God," said a father once, "to take away one of my children, I hope it will be my son Isaac," as he looked upon him as the most promising. That child became the truly eminent Dr. Isaac Barrow. Such was the character of Sheridan, in his earliest days, that his mother regarded him as "the dullest and most hopeless of her sons." In spite of the unfavourable opinion which others had formed of these men, they rose, and so may you. Be as resolute, be as diligent, be as patient, be as persevering as they were, and success will as certainly put its seal upon your efforts as upon theirs.

## A Picture in the Room.

Mr. Hazlett has said, somewhere, of the portrait of a beautiful female with a noble countenance, that it seems as if an unhand-some action would be impossible in its presence.—Most men of any refinement of soul must have felt the force and truth of this sentiment. And therefore we have often thought that the picture of the beloved mother or a devoted wife, hung up in the room where we spend our leisure hours, must constantly exert a mighty influence upon the feelings and thoughts. Cowper's picture of his mother was a living presence, whose speaking countenance and beaming eye, appealed, as no living mortal could, to his inmost soul and stirred its profoundest depths.

But what is it that gives this power to the inanimate resemblance of loved and departed ones? Their virtues, their moral graces and excellencies, as remembered by the affectionate survivor. In these dwell the charm, the power to stay the passions of the soul, and lure the heart to right and noble sentiments.

It may seem an odd thought, but we cannot help suggesting it to every female reader—to every sister, wife, and mother, that it is a worthy ambition for each of them to labour to be both now and when dead, that "picture in the house," before which vice shall stand abashed, confounded, and in whose presence every virtuous and manly heart shall glow with every honourable and lofty sentiment. So live, that even your mute picture, when the original is in the grave, shall eloquently and irresistibly urge the love of goodness and truth upon the beholder.

## Home

Parents, I ren from th them unspot out place kindly word nans, and le falness on Sisters, if ya brothers, at them, treat t graces whic ed in the soc tance; be treatment of ers, he kind may know t In after ye no longer he facton will l children, me home a cle cher," for - it is not ma subtle s And good an the bla But oh! if th the bla Have gentle v tual is

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## Home should be made Pleasant.

Parents, if you would preserve your children from the snares of the world, and keep them unspotted by vice, make home a pleasant place. Greet them with smiles and kindly words. Be gentle in your admonitions, and let no useless reproaches or fretfulness on your part drive them from you. Sisters, if you would hold the hearts of your brothers, and exert a good influence over them, treat them affectionately, and let those graces which become you, so well manifested in the society of your gentlemen acquaintances, be shown in like manner in the treatment of your brothers. And ye brothers, be kind to your sisters, for "not many may know the depths of true sisterly love." In after years, when a sister's society may no longer be yours, the memory of her affection will be a sweet solace. Parents and children, members of one family, make your home a pleasant one, "be kind to each other," for

It is not much the world can give, with all its subtle art,  
And gold and gems are not the things to satisfy the heart:  
But oh! if those who cluster round the altar and the heart,  
Have gentle words and loving smiles, how beautiful is earth!

CHARACTER.—As they who, for every slight infirmity, take physic to repair their health, do rather impair it; so they who, for every trifling sin, are eager to vindicate their character, do rather weaken it.

## Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan

REV. R. KNIGHT'S LETTER.

MR DEAR DOCTOR.—As a parenthesis, in a rightly constructed sentence, may be either omitted or retained, without affecting the sense of what goes before or follows after—so may it be said with regard to the period of time which embraced the varied, and unexpected events, communicated to you in my last. Seventeen hours filled to the extremities with but less than confusion, anxiety and labour, placed me where I was before their commencement. The Mission House was again my starting point without the lessening of one foot of the one hundred miles distance, where fond hope the preceding evening had placed me.

But on these events, I had now the leisure to ponder. The disorder which obtained, while fast on the reefs at Quacco, in shifting the freight, trying to get off the steamer, and the stir and commotion of passengers, afforded but little time for reflection. On retiring to rest, though more than ordinarily fatigued, busy memory, that untiring tenant of the mind, was employed in reproducing, and setting in order recent occurrences. I stated in my last, that no reasonable apprehension, of the loss of life could be entertained, though the steamer would in all probability become totally wrecked. This was owing to the calm state of the weather. Scarcely a breath of wind was felt. The water consequently was smooth, and also rapidly lessening its depth. But to a gracious Providence was it owing, that a different state of things did not obtain. Hence I felt my deep indebtedness to my heavenly Father, that not only was my life spared, but not the slightest injury was permitted, either to myself or to others. Under this feeling of gratitude I committed myself to the care of Israel's Keeper, and in the morning, refreshed both in body and mind, recommenced my journey by the stage for the Bend of the Peticodiac. We journeyed along very comfortably, and I must confess, there was within me a disposition, to accord with the soundness of the Philosopher's sentiment, who thanked God among other things, that he had never taken a journey by sea when he could accomplish it by land.

Acquainted as you are with the section of this Province over which I had to travel, for your information it will be needless to say, that varying and imposing scenery surrounded me on every side. The road lying between St. John and the Bend; passing as it does through Sussex Vale, can hardly be exceeded for boldness and beauty. Water is essentially necessary to crown the landscape with perfection. This is amply supplied by the Kennebecasis and other rivers

lying along the route. Soon after leaving the City of St. John, the former meets the eye, whose vision is delighted with its winding channel, and placid flow, almost continuously, until you come to the beautiful little village of Hampton. This picturesque village, has during the summer season become a place of frequent resort, by the fashionables of our city. For this, facility is afforded by the steamer *Reindeer*, a very comfortable, and speedy little vessel built by Mr. T. Pickard of Fredericton. At Hampton, this river is crossed, by what was once a pretty good bridge, but at present is sadly out of repair. Passing along on the opposite side of the river, which is all but constantly in view, the scenery becomes more bold and lofty. Every now and then, some lateral stream bring its gentle murmurs to the ear, and lends its tribute of delight to the eye, until you come to the precincts of the Valley, where the scenery presents to view, streams intersecting each other, large tracts of beautiful intervals, almost laughing aloud with verdant joy—studded over with sheep, and large cattle, either lying down ruminating in contentment, or industriously cropping off the deep green grass to satisfy the cravings of nature.

This forcible exhibition of beauteous scenery, however, finds its completion, in mountain rising above mountain, on the right hand side of the river, adorned with a massy growth of birch, beech, and maple, whose paler green is agreeably contrasted with the richer, deeper, hue of the hemlock, the pine and the spruce. So equally substantial is the growth of this mountainous forest, from base to summit, that imagination, well nigh beguiles you into the possibility of finding a pathway on the uppermost branches, upward, and upward still, until to all appearance you may bathe your hands in the watery treasures of the clouds. Nor is this presentation of sylvan beauty confined in its location—for in passing along, and leaving the miles of your journey behind you, the Kennebecasis is still going on in its sinuous stealthy course, as your travelling companion, richly margined by a continuity of verdant intervals, and overlooked by the lengthened range of crowded forest trees, placed there by the enriching hand of nature, for the seeming purpose, of at once dignifying the landscape, protecting the tamer scenery lying along the mountain base, from the rude blasts which sometimes blow, and putting the impress of perfection on the whole. At the Valley we were detained, beyond our allotted time, by the arrival of passengers from the Bend. Having heard of the disaster which had happened to the *Herald* steamer, by which they had hoped to come to the City, they, as well as myself had to make the route by land. The horses which had taken them to the valley, had to take us onward. The necessity of the case therefore required that they should have some time for food and rest. The roads were in excellent condition. The weather was more than ordinarily fine, thereby rendering the travelling pleasant and agreeable. So far all was well; the remainder of our journey to the Bend of the Peticodiac, was performed at a somewhat rapid rate. There was one circumstance, however, of no small moment to the industrious classes of this beautiful vale, which met the eye at every turn, and tended to damp the joyous emotion of the traveller's mind. The crops of buckwheat, at no past time probably, more abundant, in strength of growth or quantity of acres, had suffered most severely from the last night's frost.—On a moderate calculation, I should think, several thousands of acres, lying on the route, between St. John and the Bend, alone, had become more or less injured, inflicting on the farming interests the loss of many thousands of pounds. This is a disadvantage, under which agriculturists labour, whose estates lie contiguous to fresh water lakes and rivers. The crops of Indian corn, the potatoes, and also the late sown oats, had received considerable damage. The growth of hay and oats, was very fine, and the latter almost entirely exempted, from the small yellow insect, generally called, (though improperly,) the weevil. The most superficial observer of the divine Providence, during the late years of painful visitation, on the crops of our Provinces, must, I we amidst those trying dispensations, seen the

goodness of God. When the potatoe was rendered useless from the rot, the Indian corn was never more productive. The wheat crop failed, but the oat grew in proportionate abundance. In no one instance has the divine benefactor allowed all the resources of the field to fail. It comes not within the recollection of the present generation that ever the God of nature and providence, so signally made it manifest, that the simplest production of the field is in subjection to His controul, as in the instance of the potatoe. When all things else intended to crop the furrows were likely to fail, this root was planted in view of infallible success. Almost had the tiller of the soil thought it required neither earth, nor sun beam, nor shower, to bring it to perfection. The potatoe will grow anywhere, was the farmer's household phrase. But to hide pride from man, and to teach him that his sole dependence is on the good providence of God, there has been nothing so capricious, so uncertain, and so mysterious of late years as the production of the Potatoe.

We arrived at the Bend about 9 o'clock, P. M., weary and quite prepared for supper, bed and rest. All of which was amply and cheerfully supplied by our kindhearted brother and sister Allen.

Yours, &amp;c.,

RICHARD KNIGHT.

St. John, N. B., November, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

## A Journey to Woodstock.

DEAR BROTHER.—Nothing but a want of time prevented me from transmitting to you, at an earlier date, the details that form this communication. Even now, I find it all but impossible, either to obtain the leisure, or acquire the frame of mind that is necessary for such an undertaking. But as any further remarks will only extend this exordium beyond proper bounds, and thereby occupy, to no purpose, the space at your disposal, I shall just commence at once my narrative of "A Journey to Woodstock."

About 10 o'clock, on Monday morning, the 6th ult., in the year of grace below written, I embarked on board the steamer *Anna Augusta*, then lying at Indian Town, and taking in freight and passengers for Fredericton. My reason for being so particular is, to use the language of Sir Charles Pepys, "I want to be circumstantial." The weather was remarkably fine—the sky bright, and of a delicate azure—the real *lapis lazuli*—the sun displaying that softened and mellowed sort of splendour peculiar to our transatlantic autumn, and the whole horizon looking as if it wanted to assure us that these favours should be continued. I might say that our boat rejoiced in a very euphonious name, *Anna Augusta*; that's none of your vulgar, common-place designations, but one that breathes the fragrance of sentimental poetry, and the pride of aristocracy. By the way, there is a marvellous tendency here to honour our steamers with grandiloquent names; and hence, we have *The Forest Queen*, *The Fairy Queen*; and as if neither the dominions of PAN, nor the territories of MAB, were suggestive enough, some one went off to Germany, in search of a vocabulary, and as the result of this grave Pundit's research, we have *The Sure Gothic*. I might add that one of "The Ferry Steamers" is called after our own revered monarch, and although she does not belong to the regular fleet, she is permitted to a participation of the titular honour. No matter—the *Anna Augusta* is an excellent boat, and furnishes, in every respect, an agreeable and delightful conveyance. The accommodations are good, including a spacious saloon, and comfortable berths; a commodious cabin, and an unexceptionable table.

The passengers were tolerably numerous, and rather select; and, judging from external evidences, I opine that some of them stood pretty high in their own estimation. Among them were a legislative councillor, well stricken in years, and a brace of lawyers, full of sound and nonsense. These learned jurists looked, or rather tried to look, very profound. Their exterior was very imposing, and consisted chiefly of a great profusion of hair, and a staring display of trinkets. I studied them closely, and am forced to record this fact,—these two worthies looked a deal more like *Aimwell* and *Archer* than like *Hale* and *Blackstone*. One of our notabilities

was an ex-M. P. P. returning from California, with—dear knows how much of the precious metal, besides a diseased liver, and a broken constitution. As a set off to this gentleman, there was another, who was very irate in his denunciations of the local government, and very warm in his determinations to be off to "the diggings," in the spring.—An individual portion of our present "collective wisdom" formed another of the celebrities "going up to Fredericton." But to avoid a tedious description of this honourable member, I need only say, that if twelve inches were added to his present stature, he would be about six feet high. An allusion to one personage more will close the series. This was a young man, very good looking; gentlemanly, too, so far as the tailor is concerned; but after all, exceedingly vulgar. He took the upper seat at the table, but he didn't know how to occupy it; and as for walking, that is an accomplishment he never acquired. He held up his head very high, and strutted about in a manner awful to behold. Nor could I look at him without recurring in my mind to these lines of Alexander Selkirk:

"I am monarch of all I survey,  
The fish, and the fowl, and the brute."

We were now rapidly approaching "The Episcopal city," and although that is a very common-place event, it excited, on this occasion, a good deal of interest. Where will you stop to-night? Where do you intend to put up? These, and questions of similar import, were repeatedly, and even anxiously proposed. I observed that there was a great deal of shrugging of the shoulders, raising of the eyebrows, and many other unmistakable evidences of doubt and perplexity. Where are you going? where will you stop? where will you put up this time? These were questions which no one seemed able to answer; and as we had neither a sybil nor an oracle on board the *Anna Augusta*, they remained unanswered; and will, for all I know, remain unanswered until "the crack of doom."

A great deal of this discussion was carried on according to the rules of Pantomime, only that there was a good deal of "loud whispering," intended, no doubt, like the ancient "Greck chorus," to produce stage effect. I learned, however, from all these signs, that every one was of opinion, that there was no lack, in any of the hotels, of certain guests, well known by *Entomologists*, and concerning whose nocturnal doings a distinguished Irish barrister once said, "It was well for me that they (the —) were divided in their sentiments, for if they had been unanimous, they would have pulled me out of the bed."

All these circumstances confirmed the resolution I made at starting, namely, to quarter myself upon the hospitality of my kind friend, Henry Fisher, Esq. I knew I would receive a cordial welcome from both him and his excellent wife. There are others, too, in the "fair city," upon whose kindness I might have safely presumed; but in this instance I shaped my course towards Mr. Fisher's—and in a very short time after my debarkation, I found myself doing ample justice to a very substantial repast.

Here I met with another member of the colonial peerage, and another gentleman of the long robe; but O, how very different from the learned personages I encountered in the steamer, and how superior to them. We spent the evening very agreeably and profitably; our conversation was desultory, but instructive, comprehending a variety of important topics, which were thoroughly and good-naturedly discussed. I was rather a hearer than a debater, and can therefore say with the greater freedom, that the amount of information on provincial subjects, and on all the great questions and principles, that now engage the attention of European and American statesmen, evinced by these gentlemen, really surprised me, and convinced me that my friend "the Coroner," would make an honest and enlightened official—that the Hon. Senator is a man of quick perceptions, and great discernment; and that the young student of COKE and LITTLETON will soon achieve for himself a popular name and professional eminence.

Reserving further remarks for a future number of your excellent journal, I am,  
Yours, &c. ALIQUIA  
St. John, N. B., Nov. 12, 1851.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, November 22, 1851.

WINTER MONTHS.

The warm and glowing Summer has been succeeded by the milder glow and softer tints of Autumn; and now frigid Winter has at length made its approach, and thrown its white and glittering robe over the face of nature. If other seasons have their peculiar advantages, Winter, though chill and drear, is not without its enjoyments or its benefits. The poor generally dread its cold and piercing blasts,—its wild, careering storms, associated, as these external discomforts are, with home penury and pinching want. Sad indeed, is the state of those, who, thus destitute of temporal good, suffer cold and hunger by day and the intenser cold of night, without one feeling heart to pity, and one friendly hand to relieve. Not such, however, is the condition of our poor—to such a depth of misery they are not allowed to sink, unaided for, or unassisted.—Their necessities call forth the timely benevolence of the better-conditioned portions of society, who either personally, or by proxy, supply the pressing wants of the needy. The winter months afford ample scope for those *Benevolent Societies*, which adorn our land, to pursue their unostentatious course of doing good; and as in other winters, so during this, they will, by their well-expended charities, bring light to many a dreary dwelling, enkindle fires on many a cold hearth-stone, cause many a widow's heart to sing for joy, and the fatherless to thank God for earthly friends; and thus they will alleviate many sorrows, and lift many weights from crushed and bruised hearts. God speed them in their career of love and usefulness, and may the rich never suffer their treasures to lack the means of warming, clothing, and feeding the poor and needy.

The winter affords peculiar facilities for mental improvement in town and country; and in this aspect, it stands high above all the other seasons of the revolving year. To the family-circle, how welcome, especially, the well-furnished pages of the *weekly* or other *paper*, devoted to religion, literature, general and domestic news, whose varied and interesting contents may profitably engage attention during the long evenings of winter. Arts, sciences, classics, history, political economy, and other kindred subjects, as treated in larger works, are not to be neglected, but studied as opportunity may permit; but the modest and unpretending sheet, as it makes its periodical appearance, has its own peculiar claims on every branch of the domestic circle, rich as it is with concentrated thoughts of the wisest and the best of men, and appealing as it does to the sympathies of each and all by the current history of the day. For ourselves we can say, it occupies our time by day, and our thoughts by night, to render *The Wesleyan* a profitable and interesting guest by the table, or by the fire-side, of every family within whose sacred precincts it finds admission. The reading matter spread over its pages during one year, would, if printed in book-form, make a number of no small-sized volumes, with the advantage of possessing unsurpassed variety. Let those who possess this or any other opportunity of self-improvement, eagerly embrace it, use it to its utmost limits, and store their minds with varied and useful knowledge. The winter months thus employed will prove not the least productive of the year.

Not less conducive to religious improvement is the season of winter. Time is afforded to frequent the week-evening services of the church. The pleas of want of time or leisure, or excessive fatigue after a long day's employment, urged, how justifiably we do not say, in vindication of the non-attendance on the *week-night preaching* and *week-night prayer meeting*, during summer months, cannot, with respect to many, be admitted here. The days are shortened, and the nights are lengthened,—we will not say for the express and sole purpose of giving you time; but, as the case stands, that providential arrangement is such as, in most cases, where personal or domestic affliction, and unavoidable engagements, intervene not, to cut off all reasonable ground of excuse for neglecting such means of

grace. In many localities, these means may be profitably multiplied. The winter evenings afford fitting opportunities for holding special and protracted religious services; by some ministers and members of churches, they are thus improved, and, as a consequence, it is not unfrequently the case, that gracious and extensive revivals of religion are witnessed, and the cold months of winter are rendered cheerful with songs of praise, and the dreary wastes are gladdened and made to "bud and blossom as the rose." In these holy exercises, let the present season be passed—and God will cause his glory to rest on our sanctuaries.

The winter months! they will soon have passed away, and Spring-suns again shine upon our land, summoning to the labours of the field, and to other duties in the busy walks of life. But the snows of this winter, ere it pass, may mantle upon the last resting-place of some whose eyes now scan these pages. Let us improve the moments as they fly—yield our hearts to God—be diligent in our lawful business, and *fervent in spirit, serving the Lord*; and then, whenever we are summoned from the activities or sufferings of life, we shall reach that "land of pure delight," where

—"Everlasting Spring abides,  
And never withering flowers."

Annual Meeting of Sabbath Alliance.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Sabbath Alliance took place at the Temperance Hall on Tuesday evening last. There were several clergymen present belonging to the various Protestant denominations in the city, as also a pretty large assemblage of the citizens of both sexes. The meeting was presided over by the venerable Chief Justice, who opened the proceedings with a brief statement of the objects contemplated in forming the Society, namely: the adoption of means for preventing Sabbath desecration, and for securing the better observance of the Fourth Command of the Decalogue. A very ably written Report was read by the Rev. Alex. Forrester, Secretary to the Alliance, containing a full statement of the proceedings of this Society since its formation a twelvemonth ago. Judging from the tenor of this document, a vast amount of good has already been effected through the instrumentality of the Sabbath Alliance, in the removal of different species or forms of Sabbath profanation, and consequently in securing a better religious observance of the Lord's Day. The principal redress, perhaps, obtained in reference to this day, is the almost total cessation of Post Office labour in connection with the transmitting of Mails to which we have already alluded in our journal.

We are quite aware of the objections made, in certain quarters against the operations of this Society, but we feel satisfied that the good which has resulted from what has been already done is a conclusive answer to every objection, and ought to convince the most sceptical of the necessity there existed for such an institution. The Sabbatharians are now in right earnest in the prosecution of the objects for which the Alliance was formed, and we do hope and trust that the sentiments expressed at the meeting of Tuesday will have a weighty influence, and stir up the mind of every right-hearted Christian to advocate and enforce the hallowing precepts of the Fourth Commandment of the Moral Law. Much good, too, we trust, will result from the labours of the Committee appointed for the ensuing year; and now that several of the external abuses in connection with the Sabbath have been removed, we conceive that the Committee cannot do better than adopt means for enlightening the minds of the community and elevating the standard of public opinion upon the Divine Institution of the Sabbath—its moral and perpetual obligation—the blessings, temporal and spiritual, which result from a due observance of the Lord's Day—and the sure punishment which may be expected to follow its desecration. This will be best brought about by the circulation of cheap tracts and other small publications, which may be made acceptable to the poorest individual.

We cannot give even an outline of the excellent speeches delivered on this occasion, save just to express our decided conviction that we have seldom attended a public meet-

ing at which the speaking was so admirably sustained throughout. We content ourselves with merely subjoining a list of the Resolutions passed at the meeting, with the names of the gentlemen by whom they were respectively moved and seconded:—

Moved by the Rev. R. F. Uniacke, and seconded by Chas. Robson, Esq.,

"That the Report read be adopted and published."

Moved by the Rev. E. Evans, and seconded by J. W. Ritchie, Esq.,

"That this Meeting believes in the moral obligation of the Sabbath, and that it is the duty of all to remember the Sabbath Day and keep it holy, as well as to use every means for the promotion of its due observance."

Moved by the Rev. P. G. McGregor, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Geikie,

"That this meeting is deeply impressed with a sense of the many temporal and spiritual blessings that flow from the sanctification of the Lord's Day, and that in lending our aid in support of this and similar Associations, we are furthering the best interests of our fellow-men."

Moved by the Rev. G. W. Hill, and seconded by S. Fulton, Esq., M. P. P.,

"That the following compose the General Committee for the ensuing year." (For names see published report.)

Moved by the Rev. Dr. Twining, seconded by Dr. Avery,

"That the thanks of this Meeting be tendered to the Hon. the Chief Justice, for the admirable manner in which he has discharged the duties of Chairman."

The Benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Scott.—*Presbyterian Witness*, 15th.

Going it Strong.

Some of our less discreet Baptist brethren finding themselves unable to bring forth hard arguments to put down infant baptism, seem determined to attempt it by hard language. The *Western Recorder*, a paper published at Louisville, Kentucky, utters itself in this style:—

"Of all the 'damnable heresies' in that black catalogue which has befouled the fame of Christianity, we consider infant baptism the most damnable. If other heresies have damned the thousands, this has damned its tens of thousands."

Scarcely less violent is the tone of another redoubtable champion, the Rev. Dr. Maclay. Dr. Aydelotte, an Episcopal clergyman in Cincinnati, had withdrawn from that Church, and published his reasons for so doing, one of which was, that he could not swallow the unscriptural dogma of baptismal regeneration. On this Dr. Maclay addressed an epistle to Dr. A., giving him to understand, that unless he renounced infant baptism he was little better off than before. From this epistle we cull the following choice sentences:—

"I consider infant baptism the greatest curse that has ever afflicted Christendom.—It is done more to corrupt the Church of God, and make it a den of robbers, than all the other inventions of the wicked one. . . . This accursed thing has rendered the Churches of the Reformation nearly as corrupt as the Romish Church itself."

To Dr. Maclay's letter Dr. Aydelotte published a reply so conclusive, and so Christian in spirit, that the former gentleman has probably regretted ere this that he did not "leave off contention before he meddled with it."—*Christian Advocate & Journal*.

What Rome would do.

M. Venillot of the *Univers*, whom I have sometimes quoted, seems determined to let the world know what Rome will do as soon as she has the power to do it. "Our fathers," says he, "thought an heresiarch more dangerous than an highwayman, and not without reason. An heretical doctrine was a revolutionary one. It produced troubles, seditions, assassinations, all sorts of crimes against private persons and against the State. Heresy, then, which is always a great religious crime, was also a great political one.—That is self-evident for men of good sense and honesty. For others nothing can be evident."

"The heresiarch, examined and convicted by the Church, was given up to the secular arm, and punished with death. Nothing

ever appeared to me more natural or more necessary. More than a hundred thousand men perished through Wicliff's heresy; that of John Huss caused many more to perish; the blood that Luther's heresy has caused to flow is incalculable, and it is not over. After three centuries, we are again on the eve of a fresh beginning. The prompt repression of Luther's disciples, and a crusade against Protestantism, would have spared Europe three centuries of discord and catastrophes, in which France and civilization may perish."

"Imbued with these ideas, I wrote the phrase which has excited the virtuous disapprobation of the red journals; here it is, as they have printed it: 'As for me, WHAT I REGRET, I say it frankly, is, that JOHN HUSS WAS NOT BURNT SOONER, and that Luther was not burnt as well as him; that no prince was found *pious enough*, and politic enough to set on foot a crusade against the Protestants. . . . What I wrote in 1838, I still think."

"Let the red philanthropists print this declaration in whatever type they like, and as often as they please. Let them comment on it as they like, and put the whole to my account. When the day comes in which I should wish to destroy this declaration, I will allow them to think of me as I think of them."—LOUIS VENILLOT.  
—*Paris Cor. of N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal*.

Railroads in Europe.

The London Times has recently been publishing statistics of the progress of the different countries, which exhibit these results:—Belgium has 532 miles of railways, 352 of which have been constructed and worked by the State, the remainder by different private companies. The expense of constructing the whole has been £9,576,000 or £18,000 per mile. The annual expenses are 63 per cent. of the receipts, and the profits three and a half per cent. on the capital. In France, there are 1,818 miles of railway under traffic, 1,178 miles in progress, and 577 miles projected. The cost of construction per mile has been £26,832, and the whole expenditure requisite for the completion of the 3,573 miles is estimated at £95,870,735. The average annual net profit on the capital employed does not exceed two and seven-tenths per cent.

In Germany there are 5,342 miles of railway in actual operation, 700 in progress, and 2,414 miles projected. Of the railways in operation, 1,812 miles were within the Prussian territories, and 771 miles in the Dutch Netherlands, the Danish Duchies, and ex-German Austrian provinces, and therefore only 4,571 miles can be considered as strictly within the Germanic confederation. Two-fifths of these 4,571 miles were constructed and worked by the State, the remainder by private Companies.—Those in Prussia, however, are all the result of private enterprise. The expense of construction of the 5,342 miles is estimated at £12,500 per mile, being single track only. The working expenses are about fifty per cent. of the receipts, and the net profits are nearly three per cent. In Russia a railway from Warsaw to Craeow, 168 miles in length, is in operation; one connecting Warsaw with St. Petersburg, 683 miles in length; and one of about 400 miles, from St. Petersburg to Moscow, is in progress. A railway for goods from the Wolga to the Don, 105 miles in length, is also contemplated. In Southern Russia a line of railway between Kief and Odessa has been surveyed. In Italy no extensive system of railway has yet been executed. A few lines, diverging from the principal cities, such as Naples, Milan, Venice, Leghorn, and Florence, Sardinia, Spain, and Portugal, railways are only in prospective.

By multiplying £1 by \$4.85 we can arrive at the cost per mile of some of these roads. It will be observed that the French lines—the highest—cost \$130,135.20 per mile, or nearly three times as much as those of Massachusetts, the cost of which averages \$43,781.00, or about £9,000. If the European lines pay at such an enormous cost, need we be afraid?—*Scientific American*.

One of the re- ing held at T ult., in further neral Hospital below. From Marshall, it w taken in the hope success Committee.

Resolved, T pointed to seli the inhabitants sons, according Committee, for ed, and that application in t vincial Legish to pass such e may be requi of such Public its effectual an

The followi committee will bor:—

- Ward 1.—I Laidlaw, and
  - 2.—Archd. man, James T
  - 3.—A. F. Uniacke, P. M
  - 4.—John D Angus, Charle
  - 5.—W. M. O'Neill, Wm.
  - 6.—Judge J Jennings, and
- At a meetin held in Tempe inst., the follow ed office-bear man: James T ers, Secretary W. M. Brown
- The fe the Committee erson, John #—Edgar Do Howe.
- The Comm munity that v of a few day cordance with take the liber their applica liberality whi portance of t anticipate.

Mr. EDITOR the late Wm. with the disc mother, to rei trical, our the sympathy in his last ill had become a the Odd Fell was a membe kindness of Y inmates of the ly it will be g of her only c her, to know not wanting ing dissoluti ister every co supply.

—Boston Oa

SUNDAY SC NORTH.—The 3,921; officer 429,589; vol classes, 5,486; of schools, 854 from all source total grants to bursements, \$ communcemen

The Bible s lns formally c with the New Bible Union,

The numbe 381, embraci 24,000.

## General Hospital.

One of the resolutions passed at the meeting held at Temperance Hall on the 21st ult., in furtherance of the erection of a General Hospital in this City, will be found below. From the appended notice of Judge Marshall, it will be seen that action is to be taken in the premises without delay. We hope success will attend the efforts of the Committee.

Resolved, That a Committee be now appointed to solicit and obtain donations from the inhabitants of the City, and other persons, according to the discretion of the Committee, for the purpose already expressed, and that the same Committee make application in the usual manner to the Provincial Legislature, during its next session, to pass such enactments and regulations as may be requisite to effect the establishment of such Public Hospital, and for ensuring its effectual and beneficial support.

The following persons to compose that committee with power to add to their number:—

- 1.—Ward I.—H. Pryor, W. C. Silver, Thos. Laidlaw, and — Fitzgerald.
- 2.—Archd. Scott, Dr. DeWolfe, E. Creelman, James Thompson.
- 3.—A. F. Sawers, Wm. Scott, A. M. Linncke, P. Morrisey.
- 4.—John Doull, John Longard, Thomas Angus, Charles Robson.
- 5.—W. M. Brown, M. G. Black, junr, B. O'Neill, Wm. H. Bell.
- 6.—Judge Marshall, Joseph Bell, Joseph Jennings, and J. C. West.

At a meeting of the above named persons held in Temperance Hall on Saturday 15th inst., the following gentlemen were appointed office-bearers:—Judge Marshall, Chairman; James Thompson, Vice; A. F. Sawers, Secretary; Dr DeWolfe, Assistant, do; W. M. Brown, Treasurer.

And the following names were added to the Committee, viz:—Ward I, W. G. Anderson, John Trider, 2.—R. Noble, senr., 3.—Edgar Dodson, Donald Murray, 6.—W. Howe.

The Committee hereby inform the community that they will proceed in the course of a few days to solicit contributions in accordance with the above resolution—and take the liberty to express the hope that their applications will be met with that liberality which the necessity and the importance of the object warrant them to anticipate.

J. G. MARSHALL, Chairman.

(Published by request.)

MR. EDITOR—Being a near relation of the late Wm. H. Deane, allow me, together with the disconsolate widow and bereaved mother, to return, through your valuable periodical, our grateful acknowledgments for the sympathy and kindness bestowed on him in his last illness, by those with whom he had become acquainted, and particularly by the Odd Fellows of the Lodge in which he was a member; and we would not forget the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Sheperd, and the inmates of the house in which he died. Truly it will be gratifying to the mother bereft of her only child when at a distance from her, to know that the hand of sympathy was not wanting in his last illness and approaching dissolution, but was upraised to administer every comfort that human aid could supply.

PETER COFFIN.

Pilot on R. M. Steamship Europa.

—Boston Odd Fellows.

SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS, M. E. CHURCH NORTH.—The number of Sunday Schools is 3,021; officers and teachers, 81,840; scholars, 429,589; volumes in library, 1,117,183; Bible classes, 5,486; infant scholars, 32,826; expenses of schools, \$54,587; conversions, 11,389; receipts from all sources to the Parent Society, \$5,998,60; total grants for books, \$5,346,48; excess of disbursements, \$337,88; debt upon treasury at the commencement of this year, \$614,84.

The Bible Society of the Southern Baptists has formally disowned connection or sympathy with the New Version Society of New York, the Bible Union, of which Dr. Cone is President.

The number of Divisions in Canada West is 361, embracing a membership of upwards of 200,000.

## METHODISM IN BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

—We learn from the *Northern Christian Advocate*, that a second Methodist Society has been organized in Binghamton. The number of our church members in that place is five hundred, of whom one hundred and fifty have been set off to the new organization. They will worship in the church formerly occupied by the Methodist Protestants, which they have purchased for \$1500. "The village is said to be growing rapidly since the opening of the railroad, and this effort to colonize is only in keeping with the spirit of enterprise which everywhere prevails."

A NOBLE GOVERNOR.—A grand military procession was proposed at St. Louis, in honour of the men executed in Cuba, on the Sabbath, Sept. 14th. A German military company applied to Gov. Ripley for arms, to be used on the occasion: he refused them promptly, on the high moral ground of obligation to honour God and bless our country, by remembering the Sabbath day to keep it holy. It is not known whether the Governor be a professed Christian; but it is clear that he has honoured God in this matter, and God will honour him, notwithstanding the offended Germans have had public meetings to denounce him.

A SHERIFF'S TESTIMONY OF THE VALUE OF THE SABBATH.—An under-sheriff of London mentions the saying of a Puritan divine, "Hem the Sabbath well and it will not break out all the week;" and he adds, "My office has enabled me to confirm the value of the Sabbath, there being scarcely a criminal, whether for death or minor punishment, who was not daily confessing to me in Newgate, that he considered his first fall, and subsequent misery, to be owing to the violation of that blessed day."

MR. GUTZLAFF.—Mr. Gutzlaff, the famous Chinese missionary and scholar, died at Canton on the 9th August last, in the 48th year of his age. He was by birth a Pomeranian, and was sent to the East by the Netherlands Missionary Society in 1827; and after spending four years in Batavia, Singapore, and Siam, he went to China in 1831. Being of an erratic disposition, within the next two years he made three voyages along the coast of China, then comparatively unknown. On the death of the elder Morrison, in 1834, Mr. Gutzlaff was employed by the British Superintendency as an interpreter, and was employed in that capacity during the war. He afterwards received the appointment of Chinese Secretary to the British Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of Trade, in which he died.

MR. GOUGH.—This efficient temperance lecturer is meeting with considerable success in his present tour through our Province. The Press invariably speak highly of his abilities, and award him the praise he so justly deserves. At Kingston upwards of 400 persons took the pledge, among whom were the Mayor, Ex-Mayor, and other influential citizens.—*Canada Christian Advocate*.

In the Baltic provinces of the Russian empire, 5,175 copies of the Scriptures have been distributed the past year, by the agency of the American Bible Society, among the needy and the grateful: a wide door and effectual is there opened for the circulation of the Word of God, and many a fainting pastor's heart is encouraged by American munificence.

## Domestic Hints.

THE WEATHER.—On Friday night week we were visited with the first fall of snow this season, but the pale visitant was speedily removed by a heavy rain which fell on Saturday. Last Sabbath was as bright and warm as the most fastidious fair-weather-christians could have desired to wend their way to their respective churches without let or hindrance, or any weather-like annoyance. On Monday the weather became cold, and on Tuesday snow fell again, which has remained, giving our city quite a wintry aspect. We have not consulted this year's Almanacs, but we have no doubt, we shall have during the remainder of the year some sunshine, some cloudy weather, some rain, and some snow, altogether making quite a variety.

JUDGE MARSHALL'S BOOK, entitled *Impartial view of the Social Condition of the United Kingdom, with practical suggestions*, is just published, 204 pages, double columns, and for sale at the several booksellers, at the low price of 2s. 6d. This work contains a large amount of valuable information, bearing especially on the Temperance question, and is deserving of wide circulation.—*Athenaeum*.

We acknowledge the courtesy of the Editor of *The Western Christian Advocate*, and gladly place his paper on our exchange list. The number for Nov. 5th. has reached us, from which we judge the W. C. Advocate is exceedingly well conducted. It is worthy of the Methodist fraternity.

BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANAC, for 1852, has this week been laid on our table. It keeps its place among this class of useful and necessary serials, and contains the usual information sought for in Almanacs. It may be also had bound, with a beautiful engraving of the *General's Bridge, near Annapolis*. See advertisement on our last page.

APPOINTMENT.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. William Pryor, jr., to be Consul at the port of Halifax, for the free Hanseatic city of Hamburg.

MORTALITY IN WINDSOR.—We are pained to hear that a fearful mortality has been raging in Windsor for several weeks, in the form of scarlet fever. Its ravages have been chiefly among children, some families having lost as many as three within a few days. A number of adults, also, have fallen victims. The disease is of the most virulent and deadly kind, and terminated fatally in a few hours. Many a home has been made desolate, and many a heart too, by this fearful scourge.—*Recorder*.

INDIAN ENTERPRISE.—Williams, a true Micmac Indian, who occupies Pudding Pan Island, Queen's County, has been most successful as a Fisherman for many years, and can obtain credit to a large amount, did he require it.—Notwithstanding the season has been unfavourable, he paid off his bills to a merchant of this city on Thursday last, and returns to his family, on the little island of four acres, with plentiful supplies of the comforts, and some of the luxuries of life. His example has induced others of his tribe to follow the fishery as a means of subsistence.—*Id.*

THE POTATOE BLIGHT.—We are happy to have it in our power to record that this scourge of the farmer has nearly disappeared from the Province. In a few localities, where the soil is damp and cold, it has displayed itself; but in the great agricultural counties, Kings and Annapolis, it has almost entirely disappeared. The yield of potatoes the present season exceeds that of any year since the disease first appeared. The farmers in those counties find a ready sale for their surplus, and at remunerative prices; and never, perhaps, in the history of this Province, were this class more highly blessed, and rewarded for their toil, than during the past year.—*Id.*

Several Halls have been entered during the week by well-known rogues, and several articles of clothing purloined therefrom. Two of these worthies are now in custody. As there is reason to believe others are abroad equally furnished with implements for ingress and egress, where sundry top-coats are usually hung, we caution our citizens to be on their guard "o' nights," and early in the morning.—*Sun*.

Pleasant Street is, we are sorry to observe, infested with a lot of scamps, on Sunday evenings, whose actions and language are exceedingly distasteful. "The police will, we are sure, abate, if not altogether remove, the nuisance."—*Chron*.

TEMPERANCE SOIREE.—The Howard Division, Sons of Temperance, gave a Soiree in the Division Room, Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening. The feast was presided over by the Hon. J. W. Johnston, P.G.W.P. of Nova Scotia, and about eighty persons were present.—*Id.* 18th.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Rev. Mr. Forrester has consented to deliver three Lectures at the Mechanics' Institute in this city, commencing to-morrow evening—1st, "On the Physiology of Plants;" 2nd, "The Classification of Plants;" 3rd, "On the Botany of Nova Scotia."—*Id.* 18th.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We observe that the Telegraph Wires have been introduced into the Observatory at the Dock Yard in this city. It is understood that it is the intention to connect with the Observatory at the Cambridge University, near Boston, by means of the Telegraph between Halifax and Boston; to be used in this instance for Astronomical purposes and the advancement of science.—*Id.*

When Summerfield was on his death-bed, he exclaimed, "O, if I might be raised again, how could I preach! I could preach as I have never preached before—I have had a look into eternity."

## Provincial Parliament.

## House of Assembly.

(From City Papers.)

FRIDAY, November 14.

Mr. Wade spoke, stating that he was pledged against the Railway—the Attorney General spoke in its favour; and the afternoon was taken up by Messrs. Wier, Creelman, Killam, Howe and Coffin, on whose remarks an interesting conversation arose on the fisheries, between Messrs Marshall, the Speaker and Henry.

SATURDAY, November 15.

The debate was opened by Mr. Ryder, followed by Mr. Jost against the Bill, and Messrs. Locke, Mosher, Zwicker, Freeman, Henry and Hall in its favour. Mr. Howe then closed in a humorous and good natured running fire on the objections urged against his measure, and the debate closed by a triumphant vote of 39 to 13 in favour of the Railroad.

MONDAY, November 17.

After receiving Petitions against the returns of several of the sitting members, and drawing an Election Committee—Morse vs. Bent, the House proceeded to take up the Railway Bills. On the reading of the second Clause, Hon. Mr. Johnston addressed the Committee at considerable length, and concluded with moving the following Amendment:

Resolved, That a Railway through Nova Scotia, connecting this Province by a line of Railroad through New Brunswick, with the frontier of the State of Maine, and thence with Portland, whereby a grand Railway communication would be opened with the United States, and also with Montreal, Quebec and other parts of Canada, promises more remunerative returns, and more general advantages to this Province, than can be expected from a railway route from the frontier of Nova Scotia, through New Brunswick directly into Canada: and that the formation of both lines would lead to an expense greater than any benefit to be expected from the concurrent existence of the two.—And therefore Resolved, that the plan for forming a Railroad through Nova Scotia, be kept distinct from and independent of the formation of a Railroad through New Brunswick directly into Canada.

Mr. Killam, Dr. Brown, and Mr. Marshall followed on the same side, and Hon. Provincial Secretary, Speaker and others, in favour of the original proposition. The Committee divided about 7 o'clock—10 for Mr. Johnston's amendment, and 29 against. Hon. Mr. Johnston then moved another amendment, as follows:

Resolved, That an agreement for the formation of a Railroad from Halifax to Quebec through New Brunswick at the equal expense of the three Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, will in effect impose on Nova Scotia the expense of constructing and operating upwards of 65 miles which Canada and 22 miles which New Brunswick would respectfully have to bear were the several Provinces to construct and operate the portion within their own limits, and that a share in the ungranted lands on the line would be a very inadequate consideration for the unequal burden thus imposed on Nova Scotia, more especially as it is proposed by the Bill before the Committee that should the expenses of construction be extinguished each Province shall return that portion of the Railroad within its own limits—and therefore Resolved, that in any agreement among the three Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, this Province ought not to be required to assume a greater responsibility than the construction and operation of that portion of the line within its own territory.

This resolution, like its predecessor was negatived by a large majority—10 for and 80 against—when the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, November 18.

A proposition of Dr. Brown, for imposing an annual tax on the counties of Halifax, Colchester and Cumberland, to the extent of one-fifth of the interest upon the Railway loan, led to a protracted discussion, and finally to the appointment of a Committee to report upon the subject.

WEDNESDAY, November 19.

The Committee reported against Dr. Brown's scheme, and in favour of requiring the counties of Halifax, Colchester, and Cumberland to provide a right of way and the necessary railway stations in those counties.

After several members had addressed the Committee, Dr. Brown rose and renewed his motion to tax the Railway Counties—limiting, however, the assessment to persons living within 20 miles of the track. A desultory debate followed, at the termination of which Dr. Brown's resolution was negatived by a large majority, and the report of the Committee sustained.—Several clauses of the bill passed, and the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, November 20.

The House were engaged in perfecting numerous minor details of the Bill.



Advertisements.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Underigned has been appointed Agent for the "Trenton Mutual Life Insurance Company of Trenton," United States...

Wesleyan Day School, Halifax. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to intimate to the Parents and to the Public generally, that the Re-opening of the above School will take place on THURSDAY, the 21st of this Month...

INITIATORY AND JUNIOR DIVISIONS. English Reading, meaning, examination and Spelling, Lessons on Object and Natural History, &c., History of England, Geography, Solutions of geographical Problems...

SENIOR AND MATHEMATICAL DIVISIONS. Universal History, Ancient and Modern Geography, Use of the Globes, and Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Grammar and Composition, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra, Geometry and Practical Mathematics.

LATIN AND GREEK. McClintock & Crook's Series of Lessons, Anthon's Cicero, Greek Reader, and the Higher Classics. Hours of Attendance.—From 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 4 p. m.

CARLETON'S Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle. The changes of weather and season, with the change of food, have a very great effect upon the blood in all animals of horses.

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital \$155,000 Safely Invested. Lowest rates of premium compatible with safety; and on all insurable lives at rates of premium far below that of any English or Scotch Company...

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

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street. THE Subscriber has received from England the principal part of his Autumn supply of Drugs, Medicines and other articles usually sold in Drug Stores which will be found of the best quality, and reasonable in price.

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF



CHERRY AND LUNGWORT, FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and CONSUMPTION. DO NOT NEGLECT IT.

CONSUMPTION. Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT, and no remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly CURE CONSUMPTION.

The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated, and the case so utterly hopeless, as to have been pronounced by Physicians and friends, to be past all possibility of recovery, have been cured by this wonderful remedy, and are now as well and hearty as ever.

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be infallible cures, but which have only proved palliatives, but this medicine is not only a palliative but a cure for ulcerated lungs.

It is operation is mild, yet efficacious: it loosens the phlegm which creates so much difficulty, relieves the cough, and assists nature to expel from the system all diseased matter by expectoration, producing a delightful change in the breathing and chest, and this, after the prescriptions of the very best medical men and the inventions of kind and sorrowing friends and Nurses, have failed to give the smallest relief to the Consumptive sufferer.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Coatham, York-shire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 25th, 1848. To Professor Holloway, Sir.—For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines, I was so bad as not to be able to walk.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmith, Eyemouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1848. To Professor Holloway, Sir.—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for 21 years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted, at different times, every medical man of eminence in this part of the country, but all to no purpose, I was frequently unable to work, and the pain and agony I often endured no one can tell.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Falkirk, August 13th, 1848. To Professor Holloway, Sir.—I was superintending, about six months ago, the erection of one of our Railway Bridges, and by the fall of a large stone my right foot was seriously bruised, which ultimately got so bad, that I was advised to go to Edinburgh to consult some of the eminent Surgeons, which I did, and was told that in order to save my life, one of my toes must be taken off. In despair, I returned home to impart the melancholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation, it was then a thought struck me to try your valuable Ointment and Pills, which I did, and was by their means in three weeks enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at this time my toes are perfectly cured.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE. On the 21st July, 1848, the Editor of the "Mofussilite" Newspaper, published in India, inserted the following editorial article in his paper. "We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Gentleman called Eliza, employed in our Establishment, was affected with myriads of Ringworms, which defiled all the Meers of Doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he was under ground; we tried 'Holloway's' upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin. The effect was miraculous."

THE PILLS should be used conjointly with the Ointment in the following cases:—Bad Legs, Contracted and stiff joints, Scalds, Bad Bronchitis, Elephantiasis, Sore Nipples, Burns, Fistulae, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Scarcy, Gout, Sore Heads, Glandular swellings, Ringworms, Ulcers, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Wounds, Yaws.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having entered into an arrangement with the Inventor of these valuable Medical Instruments, called the PATENT FACSIMILE MELODEON, now offers them for sale in this Province. They are equally adapted to the Church or the Parson, having a powerful swell pipe, and are not liable to get easily out of tune.

THE friends of the above Society, and Public generally, are hereby notified that the next annual Meeting of the Society will be held on the 1st of November, 1851, at the Lecture Hall, in the City, where the first musical subject in this city, who have declared their worthy of their recommendation. References given at required. Prices from 15s to 25s.

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New Advertisements.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. Bell & Black,

HEREBY offer a choice stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and coming seasons, comprising, Welsh and Lancashire FLANNELS, Blue, Black and Fancy Wines and Beavers, Black and Fancy Casimere and Doobkins, A large assortment of COBURES, Delaines, and other stuff Goods, White, Printed and Grey COTTONS, Various kinds of American Cotton and Woollen Manufactures, White and Blue Cotton Warp and Cotton BATTING, Long and square SHAWLS great variety, BLANKETS, Gait Hairs, Hosiery, Ladies' Muslin and Crape Collars, &c. &c. Gents Long Cloth and Lambs Wool Shirts, &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Oct. 15. Wes. C. Mes., & Guard.

E. K. BROWN, No. 1, Ordnance Square,

HAS received per late arrivals, a well selected Stock of HARDWARE—Bar, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet Iron; Cast, German, Bistered and Spring STEEL, Smith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and Rasps; Plough Mounting, Plough Plate, Shear and Lock Mould, Manure Forks & Shovels, Mill Saws, Circular, Pit, Cross-cut, and Hand Saws; Nails, Spikes, Latches and Hinges, Cast Steel Axes, Hatchets, Adzes, Draw Knives, Files, Chisels, Braces and Bits, and Hammers; Tin, Iron, Wire, Rivets, and Wire Cloth; Shoe Thread, Sparrow-bills, Heel Irons, Awl Blades; Mining and Palette Knives, Steelyards, Spring Balances, House Scales, Molasses Scales, Mahogany, Rosewood, Mineral and Ivory Knobs for Mortise Locks, Coach Wrenches, Patent Axes, Carpenter's and Lumberer's Rules; Wool, Cotton and Cattle Cards, Cut Backs, a general assortment of Brushes and Brooms; Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Scissors and Razors; Hair Dress Moustache, Cabinet Brassware, Chair, Cloth & Brass Web; Stoves, Iron Pots, Ovens and Oven Covers, Tea Kettles, Boilers, Fry Pans, Preserving Kettles, and Sauce Pans; Sash Weights, Cart Boxes, Block Bushes, Ship's Compasses, Colours & Time Glasses, best London White Lead, black, yellow, red and green PAINTS, Linseed Oil, Copal and bright Varnish, Turpentine, Window Glass, Putty, Whiting and Ochres; Gunpowder, Shot, & Sheet Lead; Salmon, Mullet, Mackarel and Herring Twine, Brunswick Black, Venetian Green, Polishing Paste, and a great variety of other articles, which he offers for sale at the lowest rates, for cash or approved credit. Oct. 18. Wes. 3m.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to the New Store, No. 146 Granville Street, opposite Messrs. A. & W. McKinlay's, where he is now opening per Moro Castle, the Mac, Prince Arthur, and Cluny, a large and well selected stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting of—

- Blue, Black, Brown, and Olive BROAD CLOTHS, Flirt, Beaver, and Whitney Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Flannels, Balizes, Serges, Kerseys, BLANKETS, Caprisons, Dacrons, Heath Rugs and Door Mats, Gait, Tweed, Cloth and Mohair CLOAKINGS, Gait and Cloth SHAWLS, long and square, MANTLES, newest style, DRESS MATERIALS in every variety, Damask and Watered Moreens, Muleskins, Jeans, Tickings, Gray, White, Striped and Printed COTTONS, Carrot Wares, Gingham, Omburgs, Towelings, Ducks, Canvas, Damask Table Linen, Printed OIL CLOTHS, &c., Black and Coloured SILKS and SATINS, Black Watered Silks, Black and Coloured Watered Poplins, Silk Serges and satinets, Silk VELVETS, Silk Lace and Edgings, Gimp, Fringes and fancy Trimmings, Black and Coloured Silk & Velvet BONNETS, Gents' Paris Silk HATS and Threshers, Cloth, Sealtoe, Flax and Fur Caps. With a large assortment of FURS in Sable, Squirrel, Fitch, and Stone Martin, which will be sold wholesale and retail at a small advance. SAMUEL STROCK, October 11. 6w.

AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS. JOST AND KNIGHT, No. 2, Granville Street.

INVITE attention to their importation of new and fashionable GOODS, per Moro Castle, Prince Arthur, Cluny, Canada, from Great Britain. Their Stock—Wholesale and Retail—includes Imperial 3 ply CARPETING, Druggets, Heath Rugs, Wool Mats, Damasks, Printed Furniture, Table Linens, Towelings and other FURNISHINGS. Long and square Wood and Paisley lined SHAWLS, Tweed, Cloth and Gait CLOAKING with a variety of DRESS MATERIALS—Black and colored Silk Vests and SATINS plain, fancy and Glace Silks, Ribbons and Lace Goods, Ladies Neck-Ties, GLOVES and Hosiery, MULENS and Trimmings, Gents' open and arched TIEs, Black and printed BANDANNAS. A large stock of CLOTHS, DOESKINS and VESTINGS—Grey and white SHIRTINGS, blue and white COTTON WARP, TEA and INDIGO, &c. &c., besides a great variety of articles of utility in every department which it is needless to enumerate. N.B.—WANTED.—A quantity of Country Homepun Yarn, and socks! Oct 24.

EX STEAMER EUROPA.

A Fresh supply of Soap and Perfumery, Fenty's Windsor and Honey Soap, and other's genuine brown Windsor, Fenty's fancy Soaps in great variety, Burton's and Fenty's Sand Soap. FOR SHAVING. Higge's Naval and Military, Fenty's Almond Cream Toilet Soap, and other's, Soap, Glycerine, unscented Soap. PERFUMERY. Bayley's Eau de Cologne, Fenty's Sandalwood and Vanilla, Atkinson's Jockey Club. ALSO—Bandoline, Perry's Balm; Circassian Cream; Vegetable Cream; Fortrose Dressing Combs; Ivory and India Rubber Rings for children; Violet Powder; Cassou Anonatique; Godfrey's Extract; Fruit's and Butler's Court Plaster. ROBT. G. FRASER, Nov. 1. 130, Granville street.

NORTH END DRUG AND GROCERY STORE.

GEORGE M. CROSCOMBE begs to inform his Friends and the community in general, that he has commenced business in the above line, in Cornwallis street, near St George's Church, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, an assortment of Drugs and Groceries of the very best descriptions, and at as low prices as are current in the city. G. M. C. solicits the patronage of his Friends in Town and Country, and hopes by assiduous attention to business to merit a share of their support. Nov. 8. 4c.

NOTICE. A LARGE assortment of GROCERIES sold cheap for Cash, wholesale and retail, Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, FLOUR, Coffee, Rice, Tea, Candles, Soap, MAIZE, PORK, HAMS, BUTTER, Lard Sugar, Chocolate, Peppers, Lard, and other articles too numerous to mention. Opposite the Exchange, head of Steam Boat Wharf, MICMAC, No. 371 Water Street. August 23. JOHN IRVINE, Agent.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for sale at the Book Store of A. & W. Mackinlay, No. 16, Granville Street, CUNNABELL'S NOVA SCOTIA ALMANAC And FARMER'S MANUAL, for 1852.

The utmost care has been taken in this No. to prepare the Lists of Officers—in Public Departments, and of associated bodies—with the greatest possible accuracy. In addition to the usual calculations comprising the Astronomical Department, will be found—the Moon's Declination, the Meridian Passage of the Polar Star, Moon's Semi-diameter and Horizontal Parallax, the Sun's Declination, Equation of Time, &c. The Chronological Summary comprises a series of events brought down to the end of 1847. These, with the "Random Readings," (which will afford amusement for the grave, the gay, and the reflective.) it is hoped, will render this Almanac interesting to the Public generally; while the Agricultural Department—entitled "THE FARMER'S MANUAL"—cannot fail to be useful to the readers for whose service it has been compiled. November 15.

LONDON HOUSE.

HALIFAX, N. S. THE Subscribers have imported this fall a very Extensive and varied stock of British and Foreign Manufactured GOODS. Carefully selected and will be offered at Extreme low prices. Our Carpet Rooms are replete with all descriptions of superior fine, and Imperial, CARPETS, elegant Brussels do. with Hearth Rugs to match. Also—Woolen, Cotton and Hemp Druggets, Matting, &c., &c. PATENT PAINTED FLOOR OIL CLOTH up to 6 yards wide without a seam, and cut to any dimensions. We have also imported some cases of LONDON MADE CLOTHING, in Overcoats, Sacks, Pants, Vests, and heavy winter ready made clothing in great variety, at extraordinary low prices. Also, Ladies PARIS and LONDON MANTLES, in a variety of materials of the most fashionable and useful descriptions. Nov. 15. Wes. 3v. E. BILLING & SON.

BESSONETT & BROWN,

BEING desirous of continuing in the enjoyment of the large share of PUBLIC FAVOR, by which they have been sustained for TWENTY YEARS—would respectfully state that although the premises occupied by them have a diminutive aspect, they contain not only all the articles of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, & CUTLERY, named in the advertisements of others, but many more besides, which some in the trade have no knowledge of. Their present Stock which is the MOST PERFECT they have ever had, they believe is not surpassed by any in suitability for the TRADE OF NOVA SCOTIA,—has been obtained from the best sources, and is as low as any in the Market. SHOP—KAZOR HOW, Halifax, October 18, 1851. Wes. 119, Ath. 44.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregations in Halifax beg leave to apprise their friends that they are making preparations for holding a Bazaar early in the ensuing spring, to raise funds in aid of the New Wesleyan Chapel now in course of erection in Gratton Street. Contributions in money, or materials, or articles for sale, are respectfully solicited, and will be thankfully received. For particular information, reference can be had to any of the following Ladies, who will act as a Committee of Management:—Mrs. Evans, Mrs. McMurray, Mrs. Nordbeck, Mrs. Tromp, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. E. Jost, Mrs. Mignowitz, Mrs. S. P. Barse, Mrs. Frost, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Daniel Starr, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Northup and Mrs. Jones. MISS CRANE, Sec'y. Halifax, N. S., Nov. 1. Mess. & Rec.

H. G. LAURILLIARD,

HAS received a choice selection of Materials for GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL, among which are—Finesh, Cashmere, Satin, &c., for Vests; black and fancy cold Cassimere, Doeskins and Tweeds—crossbar, stripes and plain for Trowsers; best black and other cold Cloth, Exhibition ditto, Camel hair, Beavers, Witney, &c., for Over-Coats—which he is prepared to make up in good style and at moderate prices. Also, Pilot Keeling Jackets for Seamen's use, and an assortment of other ready made CLOTHING. Oct. 24. Mess. & Rec.

REMOVAL !!!

CLEVERDON & CO., BEG to inform their friends and the Public in general, that they have removed to the Granite Building, known as Acadia Corner, nearly opposite Her Majesty's Ordnance Gate, where they are opening an extensive assortment of KARTHENWARE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, suitable for City and Country Trade, which they will dispose of at their usual low prices. Oct. 24.

MEDICINES, SPICES, SEEDS, & C. A FRESH supply of the above, which comprises all the various descriptions usually required by the public has been received per the recent arrivals from Great Britain and elsewhere, and will be disposed of on the usual favorable terms at the Medical Warehouse, Granville St., corner of George St. MOYTON & CO. May 17. 5m.

SOYEB'S RELISH.

THIS superior Sauce now so much admired at Her Majesty's Table, and all the famous Club Houses, Hotels, &c., in the United Kingdom, can be had at the Italian Warehouse, Bedford Row. W. M. HARRINGTON, Agent for sale above in Nova Scotia. Oct. 18. Wes.

NUGENT'S PEOPLE'S,

ALMANACK—is now ready for delivery. This annual contains much useful and interesting information in addition to Astronomical Calculations, Tide Tables, &c., &c. and will be found on examination, well worth the patronage of those for whose use it has been compiled. Nov. 15. B. NUGENT, Publisher. SUB OFFICE.

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, & C. "More Cattle" from London, and "Mic-Mac" from Glasgow. The Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of Drugs, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, BAUSHERS, &c., of the best quality, and at low rates. Also on hand—a large supply of very superior Medicinal GOD-LIVER OIL, wholesale or retail. Dec. 24. ROBERT G. FRASER.

"Directory to the New Year!"

BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANACK, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1852;

Is now on sale by the Publisher and at all the City Book Stores, containing beside the large number of Astronomical Calculations, a large amount of useful and instructive INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE of all classes. Nov. 22. C. H. BELCHER. The above Almanack can be had bound and interleaved, with an engraved view of "The General's Bridge, near Annapolis." "BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANACK has appeared, and sustains its usual high reputation. The interleaved copies will be beautifully bound, and will contain a fine engraved (not lithographed) view of the General's Bridge, Annapolis. It is a finely executed picture."—British North American. 124

STOVES, GRATES, AND RANGES. AT THE CITY STOVE STORE, OLD STAND, NO. 212 HOLLIS STREET, OPPOSITE JERUSALEM WAREHOUSE.

RECEIVED this Fall, Ex "Mic Mac" from Glasgow. Made of the best materials—a supply of convenient SCOTCH UNION COOKING STOVES, of various sizes, for wood or coal—some extra large, to hold 20 gallon boilers, for use of Inns or large kitchens; 18 to 20 inch close Canada Stoves; Franklin's of all sizes; Vessels Cambooses and Cabin Stoves; superior Air Tights' with cast tops, improved and patented in the United States in 1851. Hall and Shop Stoves; cast oven months, extra stove boilers. Elegant Gothic Register GRATES—surpass all kinds for convenience. Also, a new and excellent made Cooking Stove from Boston, just received, with spacious ovens, called the QUEEN or THE WEST—from small to extra large sizes—they use wood or coals, and have separate fire-places for the use of charcoal in summer. All at reasonable prices and convenient terms, at 3, 6, or 9 months if required. Orders from the country answered with despatch. Nov. 22. J. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Importer of Stoves and Grates. 124m.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BY recent arrivals from England, Scotland, and the United States, the Subscriber has completed his fall importations of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SPICES, DYE-STUFFS, GLASSWARE, and all such articles as are usually kept in similar establishments, which he offers for sale at the lowest market price. Nov. 22. JOHN NAYLOR, 152 Granville Street. 124

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS.

FOR Dyspepsia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints, Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Costiveness, and a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both sexes, with perfect safety); these Pills cannot be excelled; their mild yet effectual operation and the absence of Calomel, and all Mercurial preparations render it unnecessary to undergo any restraint in diet—the pursuit of business, recreation, &c. Sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, first Brick Building south of Province Building, where also may be obtained Genuine British Drugs and Medicines, Leeches, Perfumery, Seeds, Spices, &c., of the first quality. April 2.

A CHEAP PRESERVE.

7 LBS. of the best EPreserved GINGER for 8s. 6d., or in cases of six Crocks each, 45s per case. For sale at 44 Hollis street, opposite Province Building. Nov. 8

ORANGES, LEMONS, & C.

Received and for sale at 44 Hollis street. 1000 West India ORANGES, 2 boxes fresh LEMONS, Pickled PEPPERS and CUCUMBERS, Guava MARMALADE, &c. W. M. HARRINGTON. Nov. 15.

NEW FRUIT.

25 BOXES Bunch Muscatel RAISINS, 25 half boxes do do 25 qtrs do do Received this day ex Boston. W. M. HARRINGTON, 44 Hollis street. Nov. 8.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

44, HOLLIS STREET. LANDING this day, ex "Boston," and for sale by the Subscriber—Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Quinces, Peppers, White Beans, Ground CINNAMON, Wooden Ware, Fancy Maps, Market Baskets, &c. November 15. W. M. HARRINGTON.

REMOVED!

THE SUBSCRIBER has Removed his place of Business, from Bedford Row, to Corner of Prince and Hollis Streets, opposite Province Building, well known as Russell's Corner,—where he respectfully solicits a continuance of Patronage from his numerous friends. W. M. HARRINGTON. October 18. Wes.

CHEBUCK HOUSE.

NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE. NO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET. Opposite Messrs. Creighton & Grassie's Wharf. G. HALL, respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, in Town and Country, that he has opened the above Establishment, on his own account, where he will constantly have on hand articles of warranted quality, connected with the GENERAL GROCERY AND PAINTING BUSINESS, which will be supplied at the lowest remunerative profit. Family and Ship Stores. Country produce taken in exchange for goods, which will be supplied without advance on the usual retail prices. Articles from the Country received on consignment which will be disposed of (at a small per centage) to the best advantage and the proceeds duly forwarded. April 19. (95) Wes. & Ath. 19 nos. (17)

Letters and Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.) Rev. R. A. Chesley, (10s.—also on Vol. II. Petitediac Circuit, 15s., new sub.), Rev. C. Churchill (new sub.), Jas. J. Rogerson Esqr., St. John's, N. F. (with remittance as specified), Rev. J. Brewster, Jno. B. S. Harris, Esqr., St. John's N. F. (we shall write next mail.)

Temperance.

Ecclesiastical Action.

The following decided and able Report was read and adopted in the East Genesee Methodist Conference:

Your Committee ask leave to report, that the interests of the Temperance cause, and the necessity of vigorous action on the part of true temperance men, were never more clearly developed than at the present time; from the facts—

1st, That intemperance, hitherto a great and wide spread evil, is, latterly, alarmingly increasing among us.

2nd, That many professed temperance men have retired from the field of action, and some have gone over to the opposite side, and are exerting a direct influence against this cause of humanity and justice.

3rd, That the Empire State, possessed of peculiar advantages and responsibilities, is far behind many other States in suppressing the evils of intemperance. And

4th, That stringent legal enactments enforced, are positively required at this stage of the temperance enterprise, to check the lawless and abandoned in their work of ruin and death—Therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That intemperance is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, social physical, and moral evil with which the world is cursed.

Resolved, 2nd, That the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, in this day, as it is clearly shown to be unnecessary, unjust, dishonourable, and grossly immoral, should not only be discontinued, but vigorously opposed by all who regard the well-being of society.

Resolved, 3rd, That those who knowingly encourage the traffic, or who do not, by all reasonable means try to suppress it, are responsible for all the evils resulting from it.

Resolved, 4th, That the cause of temperance suffers more from the inactivity, inconstancy and treachery of professed temperance friends, than from almost any other source: and that we can have no hope of final success, till temperance men take a stand worthy their profession.

Resolved, 5th, That as Christian Ministers, a part of whose appropriate work is, to lead in all moral reforms, it is our solemn duty to preach or lecture in all our congregations, on the subject of temperance, and to use all laudable means to promote this reform.

Resolved, 6th, That as our main hope for the success of the temperance cause, in this State, at present, is in having a law entirely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; therefore, as ministers, we will not cease to urge upon the people of our respective charges, the importance of petitioning, and of repetition of our State Legislatures until our desires are granted.—Journal of Am. Tem. Union.

Marriages.

At Sydney, Cape Breton, on the 29th October, by the Rev. Charles Innes, Rector of St. George's, CHARLES EDWARD CREWE READ, Esq. third son of T. Olley Crewe Read, Esq. of Lunenburg Hall, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, to HENRIETTA, second daughter of P. H. Clarke, Esquire.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. J. Scott, S. S. D. WELLS, Esq. Assistant Surgeon R. N. to FRANCES ELIZABETH, daughter of D. Allison, Esq. of this city.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Maturin, Mr ERIC JACOB LOCKE, of Shelburne, to MISS MARY JANNET fourth daughter of Mr. Leonard Pye, of Liscomb Harbour.

On Monday, 17th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Hill, Color-Sergeant THOMAS SMITH, of the 97th Regt. of Warrenton, Dorsetshire, Eng. to Miss JANE WEBB, of Hants, Hampshire, Portsmouth.

On 16th ult. by Rev. A. Desbrisay, Mr. VALENTINE SMITH, to Miss DOROTHY FILLEMORE, both of Sackville N. B.

On the 6th inst. at nine mile River, by the Rev. H. Pope, jr. HARRY HOPE BLOWS, to MARGARET THOMPSON, both of the Township of Douglas.

At St. John N. B., on the 12th inst. in the Centenary Church, by the Rev. R. Coombs, M. A., Mr. EDWARD T. KNOWLES, Merchant, to Miss EHELENDIA A. BIRSEY, daughter of the late Rev. S. Busby, Wesleyan Minister.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Smith, Mr. WILLIAM PARKS, of St. John, to Miss CELIA HAZLEWOOD, of Portland, N. B.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. J. F. Bent, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. WILLIAM BROSS, of Waterborough, to Miss ANN FOX, of Johnston, N. B.

Deaths.

At Upper Stewiacke, on Thursday, 13th inst. LYDIA, wife of Mr. Eliakim Tupper, senr. in the 70th year of her age.

Drowned, on Tuesday evening, 18th inst. about 9 o'clock, while boarding fishing schr. "Pearl" of Newburyport by the capsizing of the boat, THOMAS C. SMALL, late seaman on board said vessel, and WILLIAM CAMPBELL, seaman of schooner, "Freedom".

On the 17th inst. in the 87th year of her age, ANN, relict of the late Daniel Gardner.

At Boston Oct 30th, WILLIAM H. DOANE, aged 25 formerly of Barrington N. S.

At Arichat, on the 15th inst. of rapid death, Joanna, eldest daughter of Bartholomeus McKett, Esq.

At Annapolis, on the 10th inst. of Water on the Brain, ROBERTINIE, youngest daughter of A. Davidson, aged 9 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

FRIDAY 14th—brig Bridgewater, Smith, Lathave, to R. McLearn.

SATURDAY 15th—brig Nancy, Dously, Philadelphia, 8 days from the Capes, to J. Esson & Co; brig Sarah, Boyle, New York, 6 days, to Barse & Harris, & others; schrs Mary Eliza, Lenoir, Boston, 3 days; Collector, LeBlance, do; Adelaide, Artois, do; John Wallace, Jewer, P. E. Island, 9 days; Trusty, Fraser, Magdalen, Isles, to B. Wier & Co; Pictou Packet, Curry, Pictou; Lady Ann, Lunenburg.

MONDAY 17th—brig Loyalist, Pugh, Rum Key, 10 days to G & A Mitchell; Revenue, schr Daring, Daly, Canso; schrs Zebina, Burke, Oleria, N. F. 9 days, to J & M Tobin—bound to Boston, put in having lost force on Saturday night; Volant, McLearn, Shelburne, 40 hours—6 passengers; Daring, Cape Negro; Union, Margarets Bay.

TUESDAY 18th—brig Caroline, Lenoir, 4 days from Boston, ballast for Sydney; schrs Spry, Crowell from Barrington; Fair, Locke, 16 days from Montreal, to W B Hamilton; Julie, Eliza, Mason, 12 days from Montreal, to Saller & Twining; William Henry, Crowell, from Barrington.

WEDNESDAY 19th—Mail Packet brig Fulton, McColl, 9 days from St. John's, N. F. to S. Campbell & Co; brig Kingston, Durkee, 27 days from Kingston, Jan to Henry Yeomans; Jasper, hence arr 20th ult and sailed 21st for Montego Bay; Susan, Mann, 24 days from Mayaguez, to G H Starr; Union, Garrett, 9 days from Quebec, to T. G. Kimmear & Co; schrs Argus, McInnes, from Sydney, to Dickson, Forman & Co; Emerald, Knowles, 10 days from Montreal, to R. McLearn; Cruiser, Dauphine, from Bay Chaleur; Am fishing schrs Pearl, Small; Freedom, Chase; and Go Ahead, Pike, all of Newburyport, from mackerel voyage, put in for a harbour; schrs Rose, Margarets Bay; Villager, Watty Miramichi.

THURSDAY, 20th—Brig Automette, Smith, Inagua, 24 days, to F Bolton; schrs True Blue, Benoit, Montreal, 15 days, to B. Wier & Co and J. M. Tobin; Eandeville, Baskirk, Puzwash, to Fairbanks & Allison; Stranger, O'Bryan, Miramichi, 3 days, to do; Mowbray, Balcouth, Sydney; Elizabeth, Kennedy, do; Joseph, Alban, P. E. Island; William, McPhee, do; Margaret Price, Woodin, do; Eliza, Costi, do; Economy, do; Lady, do; Dove, Wilkie, Bay Chaleur; Superb, McDearmid, Burin, to A & J McNab; Curlew, Eisan, Dalhousie, 14 days, to J & M Tobin; Ariel, Lunenburg.

CLEARED.

Nov 14—schr. Tally, Ho, Lambert, Newfoundland—J. B. Fay.

Nov 15—brig Mary, Sevim, F. W. Indies—G. H. Starr; schrs True Friend, Godier, Carleton, Ca—Master: Mary Ann, Anderson, Charlottetown, P. E. I.—J. McDougall & Co and others.

Nov 17—brig Boston, True, Boston—B. Wier & Co and others; brig Griffin, Webb, B. W. Indies—Sallus & Wainwright; schrs Only Son, Chambers, Newfoundland—Geo H Starr and W B Hamilton; Ulai, Griffin, Newfoundland—J & M Tobin; Joe Meadonier, Turbi, Magdalen Islands—Creighton & Grassie; Sea Flower, Doyle, Magdalen Islands—Master.

Nov 18—Pearl, Bird, Newfoundland, general cargo—R. McLearn; Muta, Cleverly, Jamaica, 1144 qtls coffee, 35 brls mkl, 250 do lbs, 27 do oil, 48 kegs butter, 50 bxs smkd lbs, 1 m wood hoops, 40 m shgs—N. L. & J. West.

Nov 19—Combine, Reed, Biedeco, P. E. I. general cargo—J. F. Avery & Co, B. Wier & Co, and others.

Nov. 20—schrs Fairy, Colborn, P. E. Island—Black & Brothers; Brothers, Lyguelbridge, Charlottetown, P. E. I.—T. E. Kenny and others; Oriental, Lavo, Souris, P. E. I.—Wm. Stairs and Sons; Wainier, McGoulden, Bodeque, P. E. I.—E. Albro & Co and others; Pandora, Cornier, Magdalen Isles—Duffin, Tupper & Co; Mito, Marshall, Burin, N. F.—A & J McNab and others; Challenge, Gannon, Newfoundland—J & M Tobin.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Superb, Forrest, bound to Boston, returned from sea on Monday—leaky.

Quebec, Oct 25th—cl'd brig Queen of the Isles, Gray, St. John, N. F.

Montreal, Oct 18th—arr'd schrs Rose, Canso; 19th—True Blue, Pictou; 20th—Primrose, Canso; 21st—cl'd Attention, Canso.

Charlottetown, 15th—cl'd, schr Mary Ann, Glasgow, New York; 27th—arr'd brig Manilla, O'Bryan, Halifax.

Comwallis, Oct 29th—schr brig Gleaner, Fuller, Bermuda, schr General Grant, Hill, do.

Gravesend, Oct 13th—arr'd ship Stag, Baker, Puzwash.

Montreal, Nov 15—schr Cygnat, Halifax.

Guyana, Oct 29—arr'd Lord Lovatt; sold eod \$8, senle \$4.

Mayaguez, Oct 26—arr'd Star; sold eod \$5, senle \$4. New York, Nov 18—schr Erie, Halifax.

Brig Village Belle, from Toronto, N. S. for Glasgow, anchored off St. John, N. B. harbor 12th inst. for a crew.

St. John's N. F., Oct 27—arr'd Sarah Ann, Halifax; 6—Lydia, —, Halifax; Waterwitch, Pictou; 5—schr Harmony, Halifax.

The schr Dove, Cann, of Sydney, CB, was stranded near Ingonish, 10th inst.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov 5—cl'd Virgin, Halifax; Emily, do; Wilton, do; Dove, Wallace; 7, Lady Smith, Sydney; Margaret, Halifax; 8, Shannon, Halifax; Happy Return, do; William, Nova Scotia.

At Arichat, 17th—brig Dolphin, McLarron, from Newfoundland for Halifax.

St. John's N. B., Nov 15th—cl'd schr Chebuck, Nicholson, Halifax.

New York, Nov 17th—arr'd brig Lily, Owen, Havana; 18th—schr brig Erie, Halifax; 19th—arr'd brig Express, Frith, St. Jago de Cuba.

Superb left schrs Nautilus, Vincent, and Expect, Day, at Burin, to sail in 2 days for Halifax.

DISASTERS.

Schr Spry, Crowell, reports on Friday, at 3 P. M., passed a brig on shore in the Elmes Ledge (Ragged Islands), previously reported by Volant, fore-sail and top sail loose; supposed she went ashore the night previous at high tide, boats alongside, appeared as if the crew were discharging cargo; spoke a boat the same afternoon, which reported her to be the Susan, of Halifax. The Susan has since arrived, having been got off the same evening, with tridding damage.

Schr Superb reports schr Mayflower, Fourneaux, of P. E. Island, from Placentia for Halifax, laden with dry fish and oil for J. B. Fay, dragged her anchors in a gale in Flat Island harbour, 27th ult. and went ashore materials and part of cargo saved—vessel sold for the benefit of the underwriters.

Vol. III.—! Ten Shillin Half-Year!

Wom: Whic God: He God: Wilt Have: Act Hear: Lo: By th: Grat Bowin: For No lon: Not Bat th: Ope And: Spr God: H Looki: For "Still: Fre Huml: Still Had: An Thou: An "But Th: Thirs: I w "Re: As Ran: Th "In: Lili Whic: Sa Be kind: Who love He caught: And join: Be kind: His locks His footste: Thy faith Be kind: May trac Oh, well m For lovin Remember As long: With accor Pen to: Be kind: If the sun If the flower If the do Be kind: The love An orname Than pe Be kind: The dep The wart The suri Thy kind And ble Affection: More pl "We are and reas: Near: small be the Stat