

THE WESLEYAN.

209

No. III.—No. 27.] A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, ETC. [Whole No. 182

Ten Shillings per Annum }
Half-Yearly in Advance.

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1852.

Single Copies
Three Pence

Poetry.

THE SEASONS.

How pleasing is the voice
Of God our Heavenly King,
Who bids the frosts retire,
And wakes the lovely spring!

Bright suns arise,
The mild wind blows,
And beauty glows
Through earth and skies.

The morn, with glory crowned,
Her hand arrays in smiles;
He bids the eve decline,
Rejoicing o'er the hills:
The evening breeze
His breath perfumes:
His beauty blooms
In flowers and trees.

With life he clothes the spring,
The earth with summer warms:
He spreads the autumnal feast,
And rides on wintry storms:
His gifts divine,
Through all appear:
And round the year
His glories shine.

THE UTMOST.

BY MRS. L. H. SIOURNEY.

"He is able to save to the uttermost."

The utmost—upon the skirts
Of the far host of life,
Who share not, on the heights of power,
Its glory, or its strife,
They bear the burden and the toil,
Nor banner lift, nor plume,
Yet there's an Eye that marks them all
Amid their rayless gloom.

The utmost—the last in sin,
The lost, whom men condemn,
And banish from the realm of hope,
He careth even for them:
He listeneth at their prison-gate
For prayer, or contrite sigh;
He knocketh long, he knocketh late,
Even where is no reply.

The utmost—till life recedes,
Even to the latest sand
Of time's most frail and brittle glass,
He still doth waiting stand:
He bendeth o'er the dying man
Till the glazed eye is dim;
He saveth to the uttermost,
That all may trust in Him.

—American Messenger.

Christian Miscellany.

"We need a better acquaintance with the thoughts
and reasonings of pure and lofty saints.—Da. S. C. R."

For the Wesleyan.

Death of Moses.

'Twas morn! The gorgeous rays of the
sun fell lovingly upon lofty mountains and
fertile plains, and rested on the assembled
multitude that gathered around their leader.
The day was glorious, but they heeded it not,
for they were listening to the last words of
him they loved. The decree had gone forth,
the words had been spoken, and the great
and mighty Moses was about to die. The
spirit of prophecy had been given, and he
called once more his people, to give utterance
to the many thoughts that swelled his heart,
and take a last farewell.

Methinks it was a lovely sight! The pro-
phet of the Lord, who had rescued the Isra-
elites from the bondage of Pharaoh;— who
had guided them through the perilous jour-
ney of the wilderness;— who had guarded
them from danger, and now, after many
hardships, had safely conducted them in view
of the promised land;— was gazing on them
for the last time.

And what were the feelings that filled their
hearts as they returned his gaze? Perchance
they remembered the food from Heaven;—
the raising of the Brazen Serpent;— the
pillar of cloud by day, and fire by night;
perchance they also thought of their rebellious
murmurings;— of the Golden Calf at

which they bowed even while their leader
was pleading in their behalf to the God of
Hosts;— or bitterly blaming themselves as
the cause of his banishment from the promis-
ed land; for angered at their wilful impos-
tunities, he twice struck the rock from which
gushed the cooling water, thereby provoking
the wrath of the Almighty.

Perchance these feelings rushed rapidly
through their minds as they gathered round
him; and though the emotions of his heart
were fearful, no outward indications betray-
ed the inward storm, but with calm and lofty
brow, with earnest eye and outstretched hand,
he uttered words that sent an answering thrill
through every heart. "The Eternal God is
thy refuge, and underneath are the everlast-
ing arms"—then, with a murmured blessing,
a fond embrace, he turned away and slowly
ascended the mount.

Upwards and still up he went, till pausing
on a lofty summit, he gazed around. Above
him in towering majesty rose Mount Nebo;
below him were Israel's snowy tents, and
the children of his love, his wilful murmur-
ing children,— but he had been their father
for forty weary years, and oh! 'twas hard to
part! and as their mingled lamentations fell
upon his ear, rising in one long strain of
sorrow, he bowed his head, and closed his
eyes, for their every sob seemed to add
a new pang to his anguish, and sever one by
one the ties that so long had bound them.

'Twas but for a moment. The feeling that
had caused his frame to tremble, and sent
the life-blood with a sickening rush unto his
heart,— had passed away, and with uplifted
brow, and meekly folded hands, he gazed
again upon the Promised Land, as in all its
glorious beauty it lay spread before him.

The sight was soothing to his soul. The
blue sky with its light fleecy clouds, floating
in the clear ether was above. The sweet
cool breeze swept gently o'er his brow, seat-
tering the silver hairs. The sunshine gleam-
ed brightly o'er the waters, as with their rip-
pling murmurs they danced gaily by. The
lowing of cattle fell on his ear, and fairy
birds, with many coloured plumage and joy-
ous melody, flew to and fro.

But not only did the beautiful landscape
smiling in calm tranquility, meet his eye.—
The past he had reviewed, and now the
future also was given to his sight. He saw
the manger of Bethlehem, with its bright
benignant star. He heard the birth-song of
the angels; the joyous shout of the adoring
shepherds. Jerusalem, in its glory was
before him, and the majestic form of the
world's Redeemer, weeping o'er its final ruin.

He witnessed the scene in the garden of
Gethsemane, when the mighty struggle of a
bleeding heart, found utterance in the words,
"Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass
from me, yet not my will, but thine be done."
The misty summit of Mount Calvary rose in
the distance, through whose dim-folding
clouds there gleamed a Cross.— An open sepul-
chre appeared, in whose dark recesses
had lain the form of the crucified, the risen
Saviour.

He gazed as if life itself would pass in that
long, last, look, then laying down, as it slowly
vanished from his sight, God kissed his
willing spirit from his lips.

He laid him calmly down as if
To sleep a sweet brief sleep,
Unmindful of the throb below
Who stayed to mourn and weep.

The cold hard rock—his only bed,
His covering—the sky,
No pillow held his weary head,
But angels lingered by.

God sweetly kissed from those still lips,
The spirit meek away,
And left upon that mountain bleak,
The timent of clay.

His was a good and glorious life,
A far more glorious death,
For watched by angel bands he died—
Died on Jehovah's breath.

Baltimore, Md.

ANNINA

The Bible Plan of Benevolence.

We deem it essential to keep before the
mind the three simple principles, that

"every one" give, and give *statedly*, and
"as the Lord prospers him." In these
principles, scripture inculcations unite; they
are combined with divine wisdom in the
apostolic injunction, 1 Cor. 16: 2; and
have, so far as we know, the unanimous ap-
proval of intelligent and benevolent Chris-
tians.

A clergyman of Connecticut expresses
the sentiments of very many: "I do most
heartily rejoice in what has been done to call
attention to this *vital* interest of the church
and kingdom of Christ. I have acted
substantially upon this principle ever since
I entered the ministry. When in the Theo-
logical Seminary, I resolved to give at
least one-tenth of all I might receive. God
has prospered me. I have supported my
family comfortably, and been enabled to
give nearly \$1,200 to benevolent societies.
I mention this as the result of a *system*
which I early was persuaded, by God's Spi-
rit as I hope, to adopt for myself, and which
I do most heartily commend to all for their
own good, as well as for the sake of the
great cause."

The benefits of early adopting a system,
in its *keeping the heart warm and checking
avarice in mature life, and under the intor-
tuous influence of riches*, are admirably
illustrated in the history of a wealthy Eng-
lish banker. He had taken the Rev. Mr.
Knill into his carriage to attend a public
meeting; when the conversation turning on
benevolence, the banker remarked, "Few
know the *struggles of a man of wealth*, when
conscience whispers that he is but a steward,
and ought, out of his abundance, to give
largely." He proceeded familiarly to re-
trace his own history. His mother was a
poor but pious widow, and got him into a
wholesale West India house as an errand-
boy. He rose to be junior, then senior
warehouse-man and book-keeper. As soon
as he had a salary, he solemnly devoted a
tenth of his income to the cause of his Savi-
our; and he says, "Great was my delight
in laying aside the Lord's portion of my
first quarter's wages; it was *prayed over*,
and I entreated him to strengthen me to
keep my resolution." His employers were
also bankers, and were very prosperous.
He rose to be cashier with increased salary,
still consecrating a tenth. At length he
became junior partner. "The times were
prosperous," he says, "we made a great
deal of money, my share was large; now
came the tug of war. I had given my ten,
twenty, thirty pounds a year without a strug-
gle; but now when it amounted to ten times
as much, the desire to accumulate was
strong within me. I was rising in the
world; my expenses were increasing; and
many feelings hitherto dormant in my heart
strongly developed themselves. As was my
duty, I made it a subject of prayer, and was
enabled to keep my resolution. For many
years I passed through the same ordeal;
but by God's grace, I have still been en-
abled to devote a tenth of my income. His
blessing has rested on me. I have for four
years been head of the house. My fortune
has increased. Ere long I must render an
account of my stewardship. My only regret
is that I have not done more for my Savi-
our's cause."

The true Christian, God's Witness in the World.
You who have the Bible, and do not read
it, (says one,) or who read it and do not be-
lieve it, or who believe it and do not obey
it; you are, be assured of this, one of the
greatest obstacles to the triumph of the
Divine word.
If your life corresponded to your profes-
sion; if your hearts were penetrated by the
truths of the Christian religion; if your
conduct were conformable to it in all points,
your example would be its most effectual
recommendation.
The Eternal says to you, "Be ye my
witnesses." The witness which God re-
quires of you in order to convince the world
is your love, is your holiness, is your like-

ness to your Saviour. In refusing Him
this witness, you betray His cause; and
your repentance, your transgressions of
His law, your love of the world, the contra-
diction, in short, between your belief and
your works, retard the advance of God's
reign and the acknowledgment of revealed
truth in the world. Be ye awakened; be
ye converted yourselves, and, all around
you, men shall be awakened and converted.

Disciples of Jesus Christ, the more the
practical confirmation of the Christian theo-
ry shall be striking, the more your love shall
be burning and constant; your seat indis-
putable and wise; your piety contempla-
tive and active; your prayers humble and
confident; the more, in short, that you re-
semble your Master, the more valuable and
successful will your witness be. Rousseau
has said, "Take away the miracles of the
Gospel, and the earth will be at the feet of
Jesus." We say, Let lukewarmness be re-
placed by life, worldliness by holiness, self-
ishness by love in every professing follower
of Christ; and where the Gospel shall have
accomplished this magnificent miracle,—this
miracle which it alone can accomplish,—the
whole world shall believe in the Gospel.—
Christian Miscellany.

The Spoiler Spoiled.

Mary, the Queen of England, was a vio-
lent persecutor of the Protestants. Having
brought to the block and the stake multi-
tudes in England, Scotland and Wales, she
reached forth her hand to vex them of Ire-
land. She had signed a commission (1568)
authorizing the persecution and annihilation
of all Irish heretics, which was committed
for execution to Dr. Cole, a zealous son of
Rome. The Doctor immediately starts for
Ireland to execute the bloody mandate of
the Queen. At Chester, where he is to
embark, he communicates to the Mayor the
nature of his errand to Ireland, at the same
time pointing to a box, which to use his
language, contained "that which shall lash
the heretics of Ireland." The good woman
in the house where they were, (Elizabeth
Edmonds,) a friend to the Protestants, who
had a brother in Dublin, hearing these
words, was not a little troubled. Therefore,
watching her opportunity, she opens the
box, takes out the commission, and places
in its stead a sheet of paper in which she
had carefully wrapped a pack of cards with
the knave of clubs uppermost. Suspecting
nothing, the Doctor, the wind and the weath-
er favouring, next day set sail for Dublin.
He immediately appears before the Lord
Deputy and the Privy Council, makes his
speech, declaring the nature of his mission,
and presents his box to the Lord Deputy;
which on opening, nothing appears but a
pack of cards, the knave of clubs staring his
lordship in the face. The Lord Deputy and
Council were amazed, and the Doctor was
confounded; yet insisted that he had started
with a commission, such as he had declared.
The Lord Deputy answered: "Let us have
another commission, and we will shuffle the
cards in the meantime." The Doctor, chag-
rined, returns to England, appears at court
obtains another commission, but is now de-
tained by unfavourable winds; and *while
waiting, the Queen is called to her dread ac-
count*, and thus God preserves the Protest-
ants of Ireland. "Behold, He that keepeth
Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep."
Hand of God in History, by H. Read.

Sleep.

Holy sleep! for this very reason one
likenes thee unto death. In one moment
thou pourest more Letho over the memory-
tablet of wearied and lacerated man than
the waking of the longest day. And then,
thou coolest the agitated, inflamed breast,
and man arises again worthy of the morn-
ing sun. Be blessed to me until thy dream-
less brother comes, who calms yet muel,
longer and more effectually.



HONEY LETTERS.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that persons addressing to this department letters containing money, will be expected to register them, and that in default of being registered, if any question shall arise as to the remittance, it will be treated as having been made at the risk of the party.

Wes. 150, Ath. 53. 1m.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THREE-PENNY, Six-penny, and One Shilling Postage stamps have been recently introduced into this Province, and the Government being desirous that every facility should be afforded to ensure their sale in every part of the Province for the accommodation of the Public...

A. WOODGATE, Post Master Gen'l.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, Halifax, December 26th, 1851. All Nova Scotia Papers, &c.

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

INVITE attention to their importation of new and reasonable GOODS, per Mic-Mac, Moro Castle, Prince Arthur, Cluny, Canada, from Great Britain. Their Stock—Wholesale and Retail—includes Imperial 3ply CARPETING, Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Wool Mats, Damasks, Printed Furniture, Table Linens, Towellings and other FURNISHINGS.

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

RECEIVED this Fall, per "Mic Mac" from Glasgow, a made of the best materials—a supply of convenient SCOTCH UNION COOKING STOVES, of various sizes, for wood or coal.

EX STEAMER EUROPA.

A Fresh supply of Soaps and Perfumery. Patey's Windsor and Honey Soaps, Hendrie's genuine Brown Windsor, Patey's fancy soaps in great variety, Burton's and Patey's Sand Balls.

Rigge's Naval and Military, Patey's Almond Cream Transparent Tablets and Sticks, Oleophane, assorted sizes.

PERFUMERY. Bayley's Ess. Boquet; Hendrie's Rondeletia and Verbena; Atkinson's Jockey Club.

BANDOLINE; Perry's Balm; Circassian Cream; Vegetable Cream; Tortoise Dressing Combs; Ivory and India Rubber Rings for children; Violet Powder; Cacaou Aromatique; Godfrey's Extract; Prout's and Butler's Court Plaster.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BY recent arrivals from England, Scotland, and the United States, the subscriber has completed his full 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.

JOHN NAYLOR, 132 Granville Street.

ALMANACK.

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 perusal of those for whose use it has been compiled.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

NOW opening at the STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE, a variety of FANCY GOODS, viz.—Toy Tea Sets, Dessert or Chimney Ornaments, Toilette Bottles, Figures in endless variety, Named and Exhibition Mazes, Crust Stands, Glass Dishes and Cake Stands, &c., suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

CELEBRATED CO. Store near the Ordnance Gate. December 20. Wes. & Ath. 4w.

NOTICE.

RICHMOND NURSERY. CHOICE Boquets and Nosegays can still be had at this Nursery from a collection of Plants superior to any other in the Lower Provinces. A continuance of the public patronage which this establishment has formerly been favoured with, is requested.

HERBERT HARRIS.

ANNAPOLIS CHEESE.—20 cwt. prime Annapolis WAREHOUSE, just received. For sale at the ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 44 Hollis Street. Nov. 29.

TO THE PUBLIC. An Effectual and Never-failing Cure for Erysipelas.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medicine for the cure of Erysipelas, and Eruptions of the SKIN, which has not only immediately relieved all who have used it, but effectually cured them. She is desirous that those who are afflicted with what in many cases of that disease is considered incurable, and that all who are suffering from its attack, may have the benefit of the WONDERFUL POWER OF HEALING of this Medicine, and removing all diseases of Erysipelas or Salt Rheum.

It may be procured from any of the following AGENTS: John Naylor, Esq., Halifax. Andrew Henderson, Esq., Annapolis. Daniel Moore, Esq., Kentville. William H. Troop, Esq., Wolfville. Elder Samuel McKeeown, Barrington. T. R. Fattilo, Esq., Liverpool.

Of persons who were suffering from severe attack of Erysipelas, who had tried the many remedies which are usually prescribed from which they found no relief; but on applying Mrs. BERTHEAUX'S MEDICINE were effectually cured.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with the Erysipelas, or the Salt Rheum, as the Doctors call it, for ten years. My hands were frequently so diseased, that I could make no use of them. I employed several physicians, but to no purpose as my suffering only increased. I applied Mrs. BERTHEAUX'S MEDICINE for a short time and was soon cured of every vestige of the disease. The thankfulness which I felt, on the long and painful disease being removed, was much more than tongue can express. After three years from the time when I used the Medicine, I was threatened with a relapse or return of the disease. I applied the Medicine and the disease disappeared. From that time to the present, I am perfectly free from all symptoms of Erysipelas or Salt Rheum. I therefore heartily recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, as a speedy and effectual remedy.

ANN S. WIRELOCK, Nictaux.

August 5, 1847. The following testimonial in favour of the efficacy of this remedy has been received from William Caldwell Esq., Mayor of the City of Halifax, and is published for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted.

To John Naylor, Esq. Sir,—The cause of suffering humanity demands, I think, that every one who knows anything that will afford relief ought to make it public. Believing this to be the fact, I hand you the following certificate of what has come under my notice, and you are at liberty to use it in any way you may think proper. In March last, my wife was attacked with that dreadful disease Erysipelas in her leg. It inflamed and swelled to an alarming size, causing excruciating pain, rendering it impossible for her to put her foot to the floor, and was fast advancing upwards. Her case was one painful to look upon. Having read in a newspaper of the beneficial results of Mrs. BERTHEAUX'S REMEDY, I advised her to procure a bottle from you, which she did, and the effect was miraculous; for in the short space of four hours, she was so far relieved that we were both quite astonished. She continued to recover gradually, and in a few days was quite free, (and I believe and hope forever) from that dreadful disease. W. CALDWELL.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to the public a sure and certain remedy for all kinds of RHEUMATISM, viz. Acute, Chronic, Inflammatory, &c. &c. for HEADACHES, and Chronic pains in general. Mrs. C. BERTHEAUX, Nictaux.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify, that last May I was afflicted with acute Rheumatic pain from my head to my feet. I suffered everything but death for four weeks. I tried many things—I employed a Doctor. But I grew worse and worse,—so bad, that it took four persons to lift me off the bed. I sent for Mrs. BERTHEAUX, she came, and staid with me all night—applied her medicine, and to my astonishment and joy, the next morning I could stand and walk, and in a few days I was able to go about my place. SAMUEL MCCONNELL.

NEW YEAR—1852.

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

AT THE HALIFAX CLOTHING STORE, No. 4, ORDNAUCE ROW, BY CHARLES B. NAYLOR,

(COMMENCING this morning, and continuing daily until the whole of the large Stock now on hand may be disposed of—comprising upwards of 300 Pilot, Beaver, Whitney, Cloth, Doeskin, Felt and other Sacks, Chesterfield, Paletot, Hunting and Frock COATS, BEELING JACKETS, TROWERS and VESTS by the hundred, Shirts, Drawers, Braces, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, in fact every article necessary for Men's wear, together with a large stock of CLOTHS, GARNETINGS, FLORES, BRAVARS, WHITINGS, &c.

A Full Assortment of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.—The whole of the above Stock is now offered for sale, either wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices for Cash, in order to make room for a new stock for the Spring, and as economy is the order of the day, persons in want of any of the above articles would do well to call and examine for themselves. Clothing of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in good style. January 3. Wes. & Ath. 119.

Ex Steamer Canada from Paris, via Liverpool.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large assortment of Paper Weights, Alabaster Ornaments, melting Bottles, Porte Monies, Tooth and Nail Brushes. Also—Oleophane, Almond Cream and Bandoline, at No. 139 Granville Street. January 3. ROBERT G. FRASER.

RICHMOND NURSERY.

JUST received a quantity of BULBS, consisting of Hyacinth, Tulips, Narcissus, Gladioli, &c., in good condition for sale cheap. HERBERT HARRIS. Jan. 3.

DIGBY HERBINGS.

ONE HUNDRED boxes on consignment. For sale low by W. M. HARRINGTON, 44 Hollis Street. January 3.

BERMUDA SWEET ORANGES, Just received ex Oronoda. For sale at 44 Hollis Street. Nov. 29.

THE WATCH NIGHT services, in the Argyle St. Church, at the closing of the year 1851, and ushering in of 1852, were peculiarly solemn, and interesting.

The Rev. Dr. Richey delivered an excellent sermon eminently adapted to the occasion; and the Rev. Messrs Evans, Bennett, McMurray, McLeod, and Huestis, with Messrs. Morton and Johnston, took part in the exercises. This usage of Methodism has been attended with beneficial results to the interests of religion in other lands, as well as our own; and we trust the recent Watch Night Services throughout our Provincial bounds, will be made a blessing to our people and congregations.

For appropriate remarks on the New Year, see our first page.

In the best and highest sense of the phrase, we wish our Patrons a "Happy New Year."

Daily Sun received.

To Correspondents.

Guyboro: Paper not sent to Little River. Has it been ordered?

Five Islands: The Papers are regularly mailed. We will enquire into the subject.

Correspondents will much oblige by writing marriages, deaths, and other matter designed for publication, as to allow us to separate that part of the letter without interfering with the business part, to be put at once into the hands of the compositor without subjecting us to the needless trouble of transcription. They will see the propriety of this request, as all orders for new subscribers, or discontinuances, must be put on file, for future reference; whereas, notices, or other articles for publication, must be put into the hands of the printer, and when once there are subject to cutting, &c., as the case may require. To secure our orders for filing, we have had frequently to re-write notices, &c., which has added no little to our toil.

Letters and Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.) Rev. J. Buckley (new sub.), Rev. R. Morton (new sub.), Rev. W. T. Cardy (40s.), Rev. W. McCarty (60s.), Rev. J. S. Phinney, (Vol. II., 10s., Vol. III. 20s.), Rev. W. C. Beals, Rev. A. McNutt (new sub.).

Marriages.

At Fredricton, N. B., 12th inst, by the Rev. John M. Brooks, Sergeant DAVID MARTIN, of the 72nd High-landers, to Miss SARAH STEWART, lately residing in Halifax, formerly in Scotland. On Tuesday, 30th Dec at the Chapel of Ease, Windsor, by the Rev J. Bunbridge Smith, Vice President of King's College, WILLIAM CUNARD, Esq., to LAURA ELIZABETH, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Halliburton, Clifton. Oct. 28th, by the Rev John Cameron, Mr DANIEL BLOIS, of the Gore, to MARY MCPHIE, of Nine Mile River. Oct. 29th, Mr GEORGE GRANT, Gore, to MARY J. SCOTT, of Nine Mile River. Nov. 25th, Mr DUNCAN GRANT, of Misquodoboit, to HANNAH GRANT, of the Gore. Dec. 2nd, Mr JAMES A. SCOTT, of Nine Mile River, to CATHERINE McDONALD, of Kennetcook. Dec. 10th, Mr PETER GRANT, of the Gore, to RACHEL MURRAY, of Noel. Dec. 10th, Mr ALEXANDER McCULLOCH, to RACHEL WHITE, both of Kennetcook. Dec. 18th, Mr SAMUEL FRASER, of Shubenacadie, to ANN ROBERTSON, Nine Mile River. Dec. 22nd, Mr EDISHA B. FIELDS, of New Annan, to HANNAH McDONALD, of Kennetcook. Dec. 23rd, at the Narrows, Hecmi Secum, by the Rev James Breading, Mr WILLIAM H. TIDMANS, to Miss FRANCES JUVERS. At Wallace, by Rev. R. Smith, on Christmas Eve, Mr JOHN COOK, to Miss HANNAH, sixth daughter of Mr James Huestis.

Deaths.

At Dartmouth, on Friday last, WILLIAM KINGSTON, in the 104th year of his age. At Carleton, on the 19th inst, after a protracted illness, ELIZA IRENE, wife of Mr John Maleman, and third daughter of the late Enoch Eton, of Cornwallis, N. S., in her 26th year, leaving a husband and three children, with a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their loss. At Downville, Forks of the Yunk, California, on the 23d Sept., of Congestive Fever, HECTOR MORISON, a native of Nova Scotia, aged 26 years. At Calloo, on the 22nd July last, from the effects of a fall on board the barque Acadian, of this port, Mr JOSEPH KENDRICK, of Barrington, aged 23 years. At New York, on Sunday, the 14th inst, aged 15 years, Miss ELLEN FLATTERY, youngest daughter of the late Quarter-Master Edward Flattery, of H. M. Rifle Brigade, Halifax, N. S. On Wednesday morning, RICHARD T. LEGG, in the 17th year of his age, eldest son of Mr Charles Legg. At Wallace, on 26th Dec., Mrs GEORGE HUND, leaving a husband and four little children to deplore their great loss.

Shipping News. PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED. THURSDAY, 25th—R M steamer Niagara, Stone, Boston, 35 hours, to S Cunard & Co—27 passengers, 9 for Halifax; brig Hawk, (new) Beaton, Pugwash, to Fairbanks & Allison; schrs Hector, Stirling, Antigua, 30 days, to H Yeomans, (put into Canso 19th inst); Velociter, Shelmutt, Bourgeois, N F, 18 days, to R McLean; F B Goodman, McGregor, Guysborough, to R Noble & Sons. FRIDAY, 25th—R M steamer Canada, Laing, Liverpool, G B, 12 1/2 days, to S Cunard & Co—34 passengers, 4 for Halifax; schr Indus, Day, New York, 6 days, to J Hunter & Co and others. SATURDAY, 27th—brig Laura, Day, P E Island—bound to New York; schrs Mary, Ellen, McDonald, Boston—bound to P E Island; Betsy, Bears, Torbay, to R Noble & Sons and B Wier & Co; John Esson, Curry, Pictou; Two Brothers, Oliver, Arichat. SUNDAY, 28th—brig Harp, Cann, St Thomas, 25 days, (put into Liverpool, N S on Monday); barque Maria Leocadie, bound to Cardenas, returned from sea. MONDAY, 29th—barque Coringa, McKenzie, New York, 7 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; schrs Wilmot, Bears, Canso; Lucy Alice, McPhee, Sydney; Conservative, Myers, do. TUESDAY, 30th—schr Margaret, Quillman, P E Island—bound to New York; schr Match, Fells, Port Latour. WEDNESDAY, 31st—U S Steamer S S Lewis, Cole, Liverpool, G B, 21 days—40 passengers—bound to Boston—put in for coal; brig Otter, Masters, Trinidad, 27 days, to Saitus & Wainwright; schrs Harriet, Pharan, Bourgeois, N F, 18 days, to J Chambers; Actress, Curry, Sydney. CLEARED. Dec 26—R M steamships Niagara, Stone, Liverpool—S Cunard & Co; Canada, Laing, Boston—do; Ospray, Corbin, St John's, N F—do; barque Prince Arthur, Jolly, Liverpool, G B—Black & Brothers and others; brig Express, Frith, Cuba—W Pever & Sons; brig: Mary, Wallace, F W Indies—T C Kinnear & Co. Dec 27—brig Transit, Paynter, Bermuda and St. Vincent—J & M Tobin; schr Christina, Wattie, Newfoundland—John B Fay. Dec. 29—brig Margaret Mortimer, Anderson, Kingston, Jam—W Full.

MEMORANDA.

Sheet Harbour, Dec 23rd—s'd, brig New Era, Fraser, St John's, N F. Boston, Dec 23rd—arr'd, schr General Washington, Hammond, St John's, N F; cl'd, Thetis, Antigonish; Responsible, Ch' town, P E I; 24th—arr'd, schr Adah, Wright, Halifax. Liverpool, G B, 12th ult—s'd, barque Medora, Halifax. Steamship Niagara, from Boston, reports saw brig Boston, hence, 5 days, going in; saw two steamers towing brig Scotia, on her beam ends, up to Boston city. Schr Olive, Ireland, from P E Island for Boston, wrecked near Liscomb—hull sold,—cargo saved and shipped to Arichat. Schr William, from Boston, of and for P E Island, was wrecked at L'Ardoise—cargo damaged and sold on Tuesday last. Liverpool, G B, Dec 6th—arr'd, Vestal, Parronbo; 17th—Anna Mooka, Pugwash; 12th—s'd, brig Paxton, Card, Halifax. Pernambuco, 10th ult—arr'd, barque Ospray, St. John's, N F, 40 days—sold cargo. Havana, Dec 9th—arr'd, brig Audsley, Wilmington; 10th—s'd, brig Vivid, Kendrick, New Orleans; 14th—brig Emily, Young, to sail 15th for New York. New York, Dec 12th—arr'd, Mechanic, Antigua, 25 days; 13th—James McNab, Kingston, Jam, 21 days; Three Brothers, Windsor; Rosalie, do; Margaret, Pictou; cl'd, Ariel, Malaga; 15th—cl'd, brig Lily, Owen, Wilmington; 17th—arr'd, Wanderer, Windsor, 11 days; Peerless, Cumberland, 20 days; 21st—brig Fanny, Smith, Jamaica, 16 days; 23rd—brig Lucretia, St Martins, 20 days—sprung jib-doom, top-mast, top-gallant-mast, split sails, &c. St John's, N F, Dec 17th—brig Queen of the Isles, Grey, master and owner, was driven on shore at Holyrood on her voyage from this port to Sydney, about ten days ago. Schr Hope, Westaway, from P E Island for New York, with a cargo of grain, &c. put into Eastport, 19th inst, in distress. Cargo wet and will have to be discharged. Schr Wilmet, reports schr Dart, (of Weymouth, N. S.) from Sydney for Yarmouth, struck on Ball Rock Shoal, about 18th inst—was got off and put into Canso to repair. Liverpool, G B, Nov 18th—arr'd, Lady Mary, Right-butto; 22nd—Howard, Miramichi; Dec 3rd—Tancard, P E Island; 8th—Agnes, P E Island; 10th—Eliza Keith—Miramichi. London—Idg, Prince Edward, P E Island. Clyde, Dec 1st—arr'd Amelia, Shediac; 3rd—Bride, Pictou. Kinsale, Nov 30th—arr'd, Countess of Arran, Miramichi. Bristol, Dec 2nd—arr'd, Sirius, Miramichi. Cardiff, Nov 29th—arr'd, Marsden, Miramichi. Appledore, Nov 27th—arr'd, Robert Watson, Miramichi. Tralee—arr'd, Fowler, Miramichi. Wilmington, Dec 16th—arr'd, brig Sen, Port Spain; 17th—cl'd, brig Richard Cobben, Elden, Barbados. Brig Otter reports having experienced heavy gales from 18th to 27th inst—laying to—sun obscure: on 27th lat 40, lon 64, saw water casks and shingles floating; brig Sceptre, Chadsey, arr'd at Trinidad 28th ult from Ragged Islands—loss of fore-top-mast. Schr Actress reports schr Mizeppa, Thorburn, from Sydney for Halifax, in Louisburg 24th inst.

SPOKEN.

By the schr Hector, on the 17th inst, lat 36.54, lon 60.13, Acadian, (of Arichat) from P E Island for New York—bowsprit and bulwarks gone. On the 6th inst, lat 35, lon 60, brig Ann Augusta, (of Weymouth, N S.) short of provisions. On the 5th inst, lat 40, lon 67.40, brig Gleaner, from Bermuda for Horton, N S. On the 28th ult, lat 40, lon 67, brig Potomac, from Halifax for Baltimore.

THE WESLEYAN

Is published for the Proprietors, at The Wesleyan Office, Marchington's Lane.

JOB PRINTING executed at this office, with neatness and despatch.

THE WESLEYAN.

Vol. III.—No. 27.] A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, ETC. [Whole No. 181

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

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1852.

Single Copies
Three Pence

Poetry.

THE SEASONS.

How pleasing is the voice
Of God our Heavenly King,
Who bids the frosts retire,
And wakes the lovely spring?

Bright suns arise,
The mild wind blows,
And beauty glows
Through earth and skies.

The morn, with glory crowned,
Her hand arrays in smiles;
He bids the eve decline,
Rejoicing o'er the hills:
The evening breeze
His breath perfumes:
His beauty blooms
In flowers and trees.

With life he clothes the spring,
The earth with summer warmth;
He spreads the autumnal feast,
And rales on wintry storms:
His gifts divine,
Through all appear;
And round the year
His glories shine.

THE UTMOST.

BY MRS. L. H. BOGURNEY.

"He is able to save to the uttermost."

The uttermost—upon the skirts
Of the far host of life,
Who share not, on the heights of power,
Its glory, or its strife,
They bear the burden and the toil,
Nor banner lift, nor plume,
Yet there's an Eye that marks them all
Amid their rayless gloom.

The uttermost—the last in sin,
The lost, whom men condemn,
And banish from the realm of hope,
He careth even for them:
He listeneth at their prison-gate
For prayer, or contrite sigh;
He knocketh long, he knocketh late,
Evan where is no reply.

The uttermost—all life-receives,
Even to the latest sand
Of time's most frail and brittle glass,
He still doth waiting stand:
He bendeth o'er the dying man
Till the glazed eye is dim;
He saveth to the uttermost,
That all may trust in Him.

—American Messenger.

Christian Miscellany.

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

For the Wesleyan.

Death of Moses.

'Twas morn? The gorgeous rays of the
sun fell lovingly upon lofty mountains and
fertile plains, and rested on the assembled
multitude that gathered around their leader.
The day was glorious, but they heeded it not,
for they were listening to the last words of
him they loved. The decree had gone forth,
the words had been spoken, and the great
and mighty Moses was about to die. The
spirit of prophecy had been given, and he
called once more his people, to give utterance
to the many thoughts that swelled his heart,
and take a last farewell.

Methinks it was a lovely sight! The prop-
het of the Lord, who had rescued the Isra-
elites from the bondage of Pharaoh;— who
had guided them through the perilous jour-
ney of the wilderness;— who had guarded
them from danger, and now, after many
hardships, had safely conducted them in view
of the promised land;— was gazing on them
for the last time.

And what were the feelings that filled their
hearts as they returned his gaze? Perchance
they remembered the food from Heaven;—
the raising of the Brazen Serpent;— the
pillar of cloud by day, and fire by night;
perchance they also thought of their rebelli-
ous murmurings;— of the Golden Calf at

which they bowed even while their leader
was pleading in their behalf to the God of
Hosts;— or bitterly blaming themselves as
the cause of his banishment from the prom-
ised land; for angered at their wilful impor-
tunities, he twice struck the rock from which
gushed the cooling water, thereby provoking
the wrath of the Almighty.

Perchance these feelings rushed rapidly
through their minds as they gathered round
him; and though the emotions of his heart
were fearful, no outward indications betray-
ed the inward storm, but with calm and lofty
brow, with earnest eye and outstretched hand,
he uttered words that sent an answering thrill
through every heart. "The Eternal God is
thy refuge, and underneath are the everlast-
ing arms"—then, with a murmured blessing,
a fond embrace, he turned away and slowly
ascended the mount.

Upwards and still up he went, till pausing
on a lofty summit, he gazed around. Above
him in towering majesty rose Mount Nebo;
below him were Israel's snowy tents, and
the children of his love, his wilful mormur-
ing children,—but he had been their father
for forty weary years, and oh! 'twas hard to
part! and as their mingled lamentations fell
upon his ear, rising in one long strain of
sorrow, he bowed his head, and closed
his eyes, for their every sob seemed to add
a new pang to his anguish, and sever one by
one the ties that so long had bound them.
'Twas but for a moment. The feeling that
had caused his frame to tremble, and sent
the life-blood with a sickening rush unto his
heart,— had passed away, and with uplifted
brow, and meekly folded hands, he gazed
again upon the Promised Land, as in all its
glorious beauty it lay spread before him.

The sight was soothing to his soul. The
blue sky with its light fleecy clouds floating
in the clear ether was above. The sweet
cool breeze swept gently o'er his brow, scat-
tering the silver hairs. The sunshine gleam-
ed brightly o'er the waters, as with their rip-
pling murmurs they danced gaily by. The
lowing of cattle fell on his ear, and fairy
birds, with many coloured plumage and joy-
ous melody, flew to and fro.

But not only did the beautiful landscape
smiling in calm tranquility, meet his eye.—
The past he had reviewed, and now the
future also was given to his sight. He saw
the manger of Bethlehem, with its bright
benignant star. He heard the birth-song of
the angels; the joyous shout of the adoring
shepherds. Jerusalem, in its glory was
before him, and the majestic form of the
world's Redeemer, weeping o'er its final ruin.
He witnessed the scene in the garden of
Gethsemane, when the mighty struggle of a
bleeding heart, found utterance in the words,
"Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass
from me, yet not my will, but thine be done."
The misty summit of Mount Calvary rose in
the distance, through whose dim-folding
clouds there gleamed a Cross.— An open sep-
ulchre appeared, in whose dark recesses
had lain the form of the crucified, the risen
Saviour.

He gazed as if life itself would pass in that
long, last, look, then laying down, as it slowly
vanished from his sight, God kissed his
willing spirit from his lips.

He laid him calmly down as if
To sleep a sweet brief sleep,
Unmindful of the throng below
Who stayed to mourn and weep.

The cold hard rock—his only bed,
His covering—the sky,
No pillow held his weary head,
But angels lingered by.

God sweetly kissed from those still lips,
The spirit meek away,
And left upon that mountain bleak,
The tenement of clay.

His was a good and glorious life,
A far more glorious death,
For watched by angel bands he died—
Died on Jehovah's breath.

Baltimore, Md.

AMERICA

The Bible Plan of Benevolence.

We deem it essential to keep before the
mind the three simple principles, that

"every one" give, and give *steadily*, and
"as the Lord prospers him." In these
principles, scripture inculcations unite; they
are combined with divine wisdom in the
apostolic injunction, 1 Cor. 16: 2; and
have, so far as we know, the unanimous ap-
proval of intelligent and benevolent Chris-
tians.

A clergyman of Connecticut expresses
the sentiments of very many: "I do most
heartily rejoice in what has been done to call
attention to this *vital* interest of the church
and kingdom of Christ. I have acted
substantially upon this principle ever since
I entered the ministry. When in the Theo-
logical Seminary, I resolved to give at
least one-tenth of all I might receive. God
has prospered me. I have supported my
family comfortably, and been enabled to
give nearly \$1,200 to benevolent societies.
I mention this as the result of a *system*
which I early was persuaded, by God's Spir-
it as I hope, to adopt for myself, and which
I do most heartily commend to all for their
own good, as well as for the sake of the
great cause."

The benefits of early adopting a system,
in its *keeping the heart warm and checking
avarice in mature life, and under the intox-
icating influence of riches*, are admirably
illustrated in the history of a wealthy Eng-
lish banker. He had taken the Rev. Mr.
Knill into his carriage to attend a public
meeting; when the conversation turning on
benevolence, the banker remarked, "Few
know the *struggles of a man of wealth*, when
conscience whispers that he is but a steward,
and ought, out of his abundance, to give
largely." He proceeded familiarly to re-
trace his own history. His mother was a
poor but pious widow, and got him into a
wholesale West India house as an errand-
boy. He rose to be junior, then senior
warehouse-man and book-keeper. As soon
as he had a salary, he solemnly devoted a
tenth of his income to the cause of his Savi-
our; and he says, "Great was my delight
in laying aside the Lord's portion of my
first quarter's wages; it was prayed over,
and I entreated him to strengthen me to
keep my resolution." His employers were
also bankers, and were very prosperous.
He rose to be cashier with increased salary,
still consecrating a tenth. At length he
became junior partner. "The times were
prosperous," he says, "we made a grand
deal of money, my share was large; now
came the tug of war. I had given my ten,
twenty, thirty pounds a year without a strug-
gle; but now when it amounted to ten times
as much, the desire to accumulate was
strong within me. I was rising in the
world; my expenses were increasing; and
many feelings hitherto dormant in my heart
strongly developed themselves. As was my
duty, I made it a subject of prayer, and was
enabled to keep my resolution. For many
years I passed through the same ordeal;
but by God's grace, I have still been en-
abled to devote a tenth of my income. His
blessing has rested on me. I have for four
years been head of the house. My fortune
has increased. Ere long I must render an
account of my stewardship. My only regret
is that I have not done more for my Savi-
our's cause."

The true Christian God's Witness in the World.

You who have the Bible, and do not read
it, (says one,) or who read it and do not be-
lieve it, or who believe it and do not obey
it; you are, be assured of this, one of the
greatest obstacles to the triumph of the
Divine word.

If your life corresponded to your profes-
sion; if your hearts were penetrated by the
truths of the Christian religion; if your
conduct were conformable to it in all points,
your example would be its most effectual
recommendation.

The Eternal says to you, "Be ye my
witnesses." The witness which God re-
quires of you in order to convince the world
is your love, is your holiness, is your like-

ness to your Saviour. In refusing Him
this witness, you betray His cause; and
your repentance, your transgressions of
His law, your love of the world, the contra-
diction, in short, between your belief and
your works, retard the advance of God's
reign and the acknowledgment of revealed
truth in the world. Be ye awakened; be
ye converted yourselves, and, all around
you, men shall be awakened and converted.

Disciples of Jesus Christ, the more the
practical confirmation of the Christian theo-
ry shall be striking, the more your love shall
be burning and constant; your seat indo-
mitable and wise; your piety contempla-
tive and active; your prayers humble and
confident; the more, in short, that you re-
semble your Master, the more valuable and
successful will your witness be. Rousseau
has said, "Take away the miracles of the
Gospel, and the earth will be at the feet of
Jesus." We say, Let lukewarmness be re-
placed by life, worldliness by holiness, sel-
fishness by love in every professing follower
of Christ; and where the Gospel shall have
accomplished this magnificent miracle,—this
miracle which it alone can accomplish,—the
whole world shall believe in the Gospel.—
Christian Miscellany.

The Speller Spelled.

Mary, the Queen of England, was a vio-
lent persecutor of the Protestants. Having
brought to the block and the stake multi-
tudes in England, Scotland and Wales, she
reached forth her hand to vex them of Ire-
land. She had signed a commission (1568)
authorizing the persecution and annihilation
of all Irish heretics, which was committed
for execution to Dr. Cole, a zealous son of
Rome. The Doctor immediately starts for
Ireland to execute the bloody mandate of
the Queen. At Chester, where he is to
embark, he communicates to the Mayor the
nature of his errand to Ireland, at the same
time pointing to a box, which to use his
language, contained "that which shall lash
the heretics of Ireland." The good woman
in the house where they were, (Elizabeth
Edmonds,) a friend to the Protestants, who
had a brother in Dublin, hearing these
words, was not a little troubled. Therefore,
watching her opportunity, she opens the
box, takes out the commission, and places
in its stead a sheet of paper in which she
had carefully wrapped a pack of cards with
the knave of clubs uppermost. Suspecting
nothing, the Doctor, the wind and the weath-
er favouring, next day set sail for Dublin.
He immediately appears before the Lord
Deputy and the Privy Council, makes his
speech, declaring the nature of his mission,
and presents his box to the Lord Deputy;
which on opening, nothing appears but a
pack of cards, the knave of clubs staring his
lordship in the face. The Lord Deputy and
Council were amazed, and the Doctor was
confounded, yet insisted that he had started
with a commission, such as he had declared.
The Lord Deputy answered: "Let us have
another commission, and we will shuffle the
cards in the meantime." The Doctor, chag-
rined, returns to England, appears at court
obtains another commission, but is now de-
tained by unfavourable winds; and *while
waiting, the Queen is called to her dread ac-
count*, and thus God preserves the Protest-
ants of Ireland. "Behold, He that keepeth
Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep."
Hand of God in History, by M. Read.

Sleep.

Holy sleep! for this very reason one
likenes thee unto death. In one moment
thou pourest more *Lethe* over the memory-
tablet of wearied and lacerated man than
the waking of the longest day. And then
thou coolest the agitated, inflamed breast,
and man arises again worthy of the morn-
ing sun. Be blessed to me until thy dream-
less brother comes, who calms yet much
longer and more effectually.

General Miscellany.

Mental and Physical Electropathy.

BY DR. A. PAIGE.

With this view of the electrical relations of our bodies to the physical world, with the source from which they derive this element of life, and the manner in which it is received, we may proceed to speak more particularly of its operations in the system—its disturbance, or the causes of diseases, and some of the means employed in their cure.

Not two kinds of electricity, but one kind in different states, exists in the human economy. First a latent state, in which this element pervades the material of our bodies in common with all matter; and second, an active state, in which it is called into exercise for the support of voluntary and involuntary motion. The first is subject to the chemical changes common to the grosser elements. The second, by its connection with the nervous system, becomes the vitalizing force—the power of organic motion.

The nervous mass, which, according to Solly, constitutes the substance of the brain and nervous system, is the best possible conductor of this fluid, and its immediate recipient. In health, it is positively charged; the system strong, and the functions of every organ regular. The brain, constituting the principal bulk of this substance, becomes in the economy the great reservoir of this element, with the different nervous systems like distributing pipes ramifying therefrom, dividing and subdividing, that it may be communicated to every part. Through the action of this fluid upon the nerves, the functions of every organ are performed. Without it, like the telegraphic wires without the electrical action of the battery, there is no motion. With it, otherwise silent organs are made to speak.

A part of the functions of life are voluntary, but those upon which its existence chiefly depends are involuntary. Hence a part of the electricity in the system is under the control of mind, but a greater part is not. It may be exhausted by an excess of either voluntary or involuntary action. The stomach may be required to perform too much labour, thereby depriving the brain of its force, and rendering the mind sluggish, while too much mental labour produces indigestion and general derangement of the system.

Sadly, grief, care, anxiety, physical or mental excitement, by exhausting the same force employed in the performance of the more direct functions of life, induce derangements in those functions. The nervous system thus deprived becomes enfeebled, and the person is said to be nervous. The divine and the villain, by an excessive exercise of the mind, though on different subjects, suffer alike the dyspepsia, and give the same evidence of disease. The mourner and the lover, by brooding over the objects of their loss—the one by death, the other by voluntary desertion—lose alike the appetite, and perhaps pine away and die. Upon the principles of electrical action this is easily explained. The system receives a given amount of this element, according to the condition of the avenues described. Every physical action and mental emotion is performed through the action of this force. An excess not only exhausts its supply in the part exercised, but, to a limited extent the whole system. This is true of the exercise of individual organs, as well as different systems in the economy.

It is asserted by Marshall Hall, and the remark is generally approved by the profession, that "disease of a latent lobe of the cerebellum induces paralysis of the opposite side, and chiefly of the lower extremities. Disease of the middle lobe of the cerebellum is denoted by erection of the penis. Disease of the medulla oblongata indicates paralysis of the respiratory muscles, and consequently, when complete, instant death."

This disturbance in the functions of different organs by attacks made upon the brain, is as true in other respects as in those suggested by Marshall Hall; and in support of the view we have taken of the electrical action of the economy, nothing

can be more conclusive. The functions of the eye are performed through nerves connecting it with the brain, from which it derives its vital energy. If the brain be affected by injury or otherwise at the point where this connection takes place, the electrical action of the nerves and the functions of the eye are alike disturbed. When this action ceases entirely, the amaurosis becomes complete. The same is true of the auditory nerves, the olfactory, and indeed of the nerves through which every sense is enjoyed, or the functions of any organ performed. It is not difficult, therefore, to account for different local and organic affections, upon the principles of an electrical disturbance in the brain. And when we reflect that this organ is the immediate residence of the mind, and that the mind is dependent upon its electrical support or vital action, we can imagine how mental labour excessively performed exhausts the system and deranges its organic action. The perplexities of the counting room—the anxieties of relatives in sickness—the excitement consequent on great occasions—strong emotions of fear, anger, love, or grief, all lead to such diseases as have their origin in an exhausted state of the electrical forces.

The effect of such emotions is in some degree apparent to all in the increase and variation of the pulse; but in those who labour under local weakness or affections of the heart, the effect becomes positive, as it often causes instant death. It is an important fact, that in many such cases of sudden deaths, said to be from disease of the heart, that examinations of that organ gave no traces of disease, the calamity being entirely the result of a disturbance in the electrical element, itself invisible though its effects, as in many other instances, are palpable to all our senses.

But the exhaustion of this force is not always from excessive mental effort, nor is the brain always the organ first attacked. As has been intimated, the functions of individual organs may be too severely taxed. This leads to their exhaustion, and thus, by calling upon the system for an extra supply of the vitalizing force, enfeebles other organs, and debilitates and deranges the whole economy. How many suffer in this way from venereal excesses alone!

We have referred to the effect of a disease of the middle lobe of the cerebellum as noticed by Marshall Hall. With equal truth we may say, that excessive excitement of the genitals induces disease in the cerebellum, and thereby loss of nervous energy and muscular power. At the expense of such excitement the senses are often deranged, hearing lost, vision impaired, reason dethroned, and humanity sunk lower in the scale of being than the brute creation. The vital force, the element of life, cannot be exhausted in such excitement without depriving more vital organs and higher functions of their supply. It cannot be protracted without shortening life and debasing the soul.

The disturbance of this element in the economy is not from exhaustion by excesses alone. Changes in the grosser elements without, and their chemical action within our systems, have their effects in changing the relations of this more subtle agent. It is well known that if the Leyden Jar be charged, and placed in a dry atmosphere, it may retain the electricity for hours, perhaps a day. But if placed in a damp atmosphere, or if a damp current of air reaches it, the electricity escapes immediately and imperceptibly.

Through the avenues we have mentioned, our systems are ever being charged with the same element. When the atmosphere is dry and the heavens clear, this element of life invigorates and strengthens us. Even invalids suffer but little from their diseases, so fully charged are they with the vitalizing force. How sensibly do such feel the effects of the dampness of an east wind! The subtle element of life is imperceptibly diffused from the system, chronic pains are felt, the circulation enfeebled, and the lungs, if in the least diseased, are so deprived of vital energy as to be scarcely able to exercise at all. Such phenomena, though often witnessed, is still mysterious, unless explained upon the principles here presented. (To be continued.)

Family Circle.

Beautiful Allegory.

There was once a king who had a very beautiful garden, and grounds arranged with taste to please the eye, to afford refreshing shade, retired walks, commanding views; and besides all the delightful fruits that could be produced. There was one superb old oak, so high and grand that it could be seen for miles around. There were roses and lilacs, and flowering shrubs of every kind, in short nothing was wanting to make it a perfect spot.

One day the king's head-gardener came in, and exclaimed,

"Oh, king, pray come out and see what is the matter with your garden; everything is withering, drooping and dying." While he spoke, other gardeners came rushing up, and all had the same sad story to tell. So the king went out, and there, to be sure, he found it all as they had said.

He went first up to his grand old oak-tree, his pride and admiration, and said, "Why, oak, what's the matter with you, that you are withering and dying?"

"Oh," said the oak, "I don't think I am of any use, I am so large and cumbersome; I bear no flowers or fruit, and I take up so much room; and besides, my branches spread so wide and thick, that it is all dark and shady under them, and no flowers and fruit can grow there. Now, if I were a rose-bush, it would be worth while; for I should bear sweet flowers; or, if I were a peach or a pear-tree, or, even like the grape-vine, I could give you fruit."

Then the king went on to his favourite rose-bush, and said,

"Well, rose-bush, what's the matter with you; why are you so drooping?"

"Why," said the rose-bush, "I'm of no use; I have no fruit, I bear nothing but some flowers. If I were an oak like that grand one in the middle of the grounds, I should be of some use; for then I should be seen for miles around and should do honour to your garden. But, as it is, I might as well die."

The king next came to a grape-vine, no longer clinging to the trellis and the trees, but trailing sadly on the ground. He stopped and said,

"Grape-vine, what's the matter with you, why are you lying so dolefully on the ground?"

"Ah," said the vine, "you see what a poor weak creature I am; I can't even hold up my own weight, but must cling to a tree or a post; and what good can I do? I neither give shade, like the oak, nor bear flowers, like the shrubs. I can't even so much as make a border for a walk, like the box. I must always depend on something else, and surely I am of no use."

So on went the king, quite in despair to see all his place going to destruction; but he suddenly spied a little heart's-ease, low down by the ground, with its face turned up to him, looking as bright and smiling as possible. He stopped, and said, "You dear little heart's-ease, what makes you look so bright and blooming, when every thing around you is withering away?"

"Why," said the heart's-ease, "I thought you wanted me here; if you had wanted an oak, you would have planted an acorn; if you had wanted roses, you would have set out a rose-bush; and if you had wanted grapes, you would have put in a grape-vine. But I knew that what you wanted of me was to be a heart's-ease; and so I thought I would try and be the very best little heart's-ease that ever I can."

Children, can you see the moral? God didn't want a grown-up, learned, rich, great man in the place where he put you; if He had, He would have made one. He wants each of you to be a child while you are a child; but he wants you to be a good child, and the "very best little heart's-ease that ever you can." Will you try?

The ruin of young people has often been observed to begin in the contempt of their parents, and the profanation of the Sabbath. Piety is the best parentage; and to be new-born is better than to be high-born.

Those are never likely to come to good that are undutiful to their parents.

Literary.

For the Wesleyan.

Mental Science.

NO. XX.

THE identity of the same man, as to his physical nature, according to Locke, consists, "in nothing but a participation of the same continued life, by constant fleeting particles of matter, in succession vitally united to the same organized body"; whereas personal identity consists in consciousness, and in the identity of the immaterial spirit, whether it be or be not united to the same system of matter.

Here we discover again the difference there is between men and brutes. Brutes appear to us void of a consciousness of personal identity, or the sameness of rational beings. Intelligent beings can think, reason, reflect, and are conscious; and so far as this consciousness can be extended backwards to any past actions or thoughts, so far it reaches to the identity of their persons. They are really the same persons now as they were then; the very same persons, which are now reflecting on themselves, by whom the past actions or thoughts were performed. But this consciousness cannot be applied to animals. It is the special property of thinking, rational beings.

Man is a rational being; but brutes appear void of rationality. They are governed by instinct; he is capable of being governed by reason. There is a vast difference between instinct and reason. Instinct is that natural propensity or aptitude called into action, which all creatures have included within themselves, by which they move in conformity to some impelling cause.—Reason is that power or faculty of the human mind, by which those impulses, that instinct obeys, are controlled and counteracted. By their legitimate effects are, or may be defeated. Instinctive action, in this view, appears to be founded upon impulse, and that which is reasonable upon reflection.

By memory man accumulates vast stores of knowledge, and can reflect on that knowledge, independent of all external causes. Brutes doubtless possess memory; but with them foreign causes must operate, to call this and all their instinctive actions into exercise; for we cannot conceive that memory can exist with them any longer than the causes on which it depends continue to operate. In this respect it seems to be different from recollection. It finally appears, says Mr. Drew, "That more sensitive memory can only be excited by foreign causes; and that when these are totally done away, no power of associating its ideas, to recall what is past, can lie within the reach of the creature. While on the contrary, recollection may in numerous instances be recovered by man through the exercise of a power to which all mere animals are total strangers, even when a knowledge of what is past must otherwise be wholly unattainable."

Man can compare, compound, and abstract.—By comparison, two or more objects being brought at once into the view of the mind, their mental correspondences or relations are discovered. By composition, he joins together two or more simple ideas, and considers them as one picture or representation. And abstraction is the attention of the mind to those properties in an object which it possesses in common with others, while it overlooks those which are peculiar to itself.

But brutes compare imperfectly. How far they partake of this faculty, is not easy to determine; however it would seem they have it not in any great degree. They probably have several ideas which are sufficiently distinct; yet it appears to be the prerogative of the human understanding, that having distinguished any ideas, so as to perceive their perfect dissimilarity, to consider in what circumstances they are capable of being compared. It appears most likely that brutes compare not their ideas further than some sensible circumstance annexed to the objects themselves. The ability of comparing observable in man, to which belongs general ideas, and which is useful only in abstract reasoning, we may naturally conjecture brutes have not.

Brutes also compound but little. In this particular, we may conclude, they come far short of men. Though they attain, and retain together several combinations of simple ideas; we cannot believe that they do, of themselves, ever compound them so as to make complex ideas. And even, where we sometimes suppose that they may have complex ideas, it is perhaps, only one simple idea that directs them in the knowledge of several things, which they possibly distinguish less by their sight than we imagine. This much we are assured, that those animals, which have numerous broods of young ones at once, appear not to have any knowledge of their number; for if any two of them be taken away in their absence, or without their knowledge, they do not appear to miss them, or to have any consciousness of their loss.

Brutes, however, cannot abstract. Locke says, in this "I may be positive, that the power of abstracting is not at all in them; and that the having of general ideas, is that which puts a perfect distinction betwixt man and brutes, and is an excellency which the faculty of brutes do by no means attain to."

If we were to follow the argument no further, we convinced that there is an irreconcilable difference between them; and that it does not necessarily, because brutes have certain faculties, which, in some respects, resemble the attributes of the human mind, that the properties of the soul, which have been enumerated, do not prove its existence. The very opposite appears to be the natural and necessary conclusion.

Man, as already noticed, is an intellectual being; but brutes do not display a rational intellectual principle. In man, as in all the inferior orders of the animal creation, we behold the common principle of vitality; but the former display an intellect which brutes never manifest. They rise superior to the latter, though both present us with phenomena which more animation can never furnish. The superiority of the one cannot be denied; still, in many instances, the latter so far approach towards man, in their sagacity and knowledge, as to show a striking gradation in the chain of sensitive and intelligent being, if not an alliance by a nearer conformity.

GEORGE JOHNSON.

Point de Bute, Dec. 20, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

Letters on Haiti.

NO. VIII.

When the Governor Blanchelande, who was mentioned in our last as having stirred up the slaves in the Northern Province to revolt against their masters, when he saw the results of his bad policy, that no less than eight thousand desperate blacks were in arms, that several hundred plantations had been burnt to ashes, that hundreds of rich planters, with their families, had been reduced to poverty, and most of them cruelly butchered in the woods, that these bands of savages were increasing every hour, and were spreading terror and alarm through the Province, and that unheard of barbarities were nightly being committed upon the poor young white females that fell into these monster's hands, he was terrified at what he had been the means of doing, and determined to put down the revolt by force. Happily for him, the colonists did not know that he was the author of it, or he would undoubtedly have been torn in pieces. He called out the European regiment and the Militia, and a great many of the colonists took arms and went after the rebels. They succeeded in dispersing them, but not in destroying them, or even in disbanding them; only a few of them were taken, the others fled to the mountains, more enraged than ever, and determined to fall upon all the whites, without distinction, for they thought they saw a determination on their part to exterminate the black race, for they saw the very man who had advised them to revolt, come with an army against them, they were enraged to the highest degree, and exercised on their unhappy prisoners the most frightful indignities.

The Western Province was not in a more peaceful condition. There, the free coloured people, most of whom were mulattoes, had an army regularly organized, and had also an auxiliary army, composed of blacks, whom they had freed or reduced from the white planters; many skirmishes had already taken place between them and the whites, but the latter were generally beaten, and at last consented to admit those *Afranchis* to the rights of citizenship as prescribed by the decree lately sent out from the mother country. They met accordingly, and went to the parish church in procession—a coloured man and white man walking side by side, and even arm in arm. A Te Deum was sung, and they all swore to be faithful to the compact—to forget the past, and to unite against the common enemy. Soon after, the colonists hearing that an army of 6000 men had just arrived from Europe, and feeling themselves strong enough to keep the other party down, they broke their engagement, displaced those to whom they had given an office, rose in a body against them, and drove them from the town, a great many of them lost their lives, not having time to escape. This, as may be expected, greatly exasperated the whole party, and they saw plainly enough that they could place no confidence in those who could so easily violate the most solemn oaths and such public engagements.

The Southern Province of the Colony differed but little from the one we have just spoken of; only the revolted slaves had formed themselves into an army of many thousands, and had but little connexion with the free coloured people, and the result was the acts of cruelty there were more shockingly terrible, as they were without that control which the blacks were under in the West. Such was the state of the Colony when three Commissioners, sent by the National Constituent Assembly, arrived from Europe, charged to establish peace in the Island, and to bring about an order of things consonant to the ideas of liberty and human rights, prevailing at that time in the mother country. These Civil Commissioners belonged to the party known in the Assembly as "Constitutionalists." They landed at Cape Haytien in November, 1791. It is said they were enraged at the number of gibbets placed in all parts in the vicinity, each containing the ghastly remains of some poor negro or mu-

latto. Soon after landing, they received a deputation from the slaves, who had revolted at the instigation of the emissary of the Governor, expressing a hope that something would be done to ameliorate the condition of the slaves, and then they promised to return to their masters and their work. The Commissioners were disposed to treat the deputation with kindness, and receive them favourably, but the Colonial Assembly, composed principally of planters, drove them from their presence, and refused to treat with them until they were disbanded and returned quietly to their masters. Never was a more favourable moment lost—never was another such offer made—never were men more blind to their own interests. The reception they met with, and the unwise treatment given them so enraged them, that on their return they resolved to cut the throats of all the whites they had as prisoners,—and they had some hundreds. This they would have done, if Toussaint L'Ouverture, (of whom more in a future letter,) who had better feelings and a more penetrating judgment than the rest, had not undertaken to soothe their feelings, and to induce them to alter their minds. The Commissioners disapproved of the conduct of the Assembly, and appointed to meet the deputation in another part of the Province. The chief of the revolted slaves went himself, with some others, to meet the Commissioners, and to plead the cause of the oppressed; but a foolish member of the Colonial Assembly fell upon him with his horsewhip and beat him unmercifully; and it was remarked, that so accustomed were these poor fellows to be whipped and beaten by the white man, that it did not provoke the least resistance to him personally. All, however, could see distinctly enough what would be the result of such foolish conduct. The Commissioners were indignant, and disowned the man and his actions, and succeeded in calming the chief's mind, who they knew had nothing to do but to nod his head, and in an instant hundreds of white families would be butchered, by the 12 or 14,000 negroes who were at his command. It was here agreed that four hundred of the revolted slaves should be declared free, that the others should be all pardoned, and the chief promised to make all the rest return to their masters, until something was done to better their condition. Before this was to be confirmed, they were to deliver up all the whites they held as prisoners. A few days after they were all sent to the Cape, under a strong escort, and delivered up; but such was the heat of party feeling, that the royalists and others persuaded the blacks that the Commissioners were deceiving them, and drawing them into a snare; and the Commissioners themselves, neglecting to fulfil some promises they had made the blacks, they became more than ever enraged at the thought they had been imposed on, and had been persuaded to give up all their prisoners. These Commissioners succeeded no better with the free people of colour, nor could they in the least appease the white population. The entire colony was in arms, and on both sides it was a war of extermination. To complete the confusion and anarchy, the Spaniards, who took the side of the royalists, fomented the evil, and supplied the revolted slaves, who called themselves royalists, with arms, powder, and provision in abundance, and bought from these royalist slaves all the coloured prisoners they made among the revolutionists, and all the men, women and children they could steal from revolutionists' plantations. These poor wretches were sold by their fellow-blacks to the Spaniards, who shipped them to other Islands, and made much money by the traffic. Two of the Commissioners, feeling how impossible it was to restore peace and order in the Colony, soon returned to France, and the other was in a few months superseded by three others, sent out for the same purpose. On the 24th March, 1792, the Legislative Assembly in Europe passed a law, more positive than any preceding one, that in all the French colonies in the West Indies, men of all colour, who were free, should be admitted to all civil rights, and be eligible to all places and offices. This was again resisted by nearly all the white population, and it was only when force prevailed that it could be introduced. The planters again armed numbers of their slaves, and employed them to hunt the free coloured people, and gave some as much as \$40 a head for every one they could bring home. One may judge of the ardour with which they would be pursued, and what would be the result of such fiendish conduct. In November, 1792, it was calculated that one tenth of the entire population had been exterminated in this way; therefore nearly one hundred thousand victims had been already offered on the altars that had smoked with so many thousands of the departed Aborigines of the Island.

Just at this time the three new Commissioners arrived. They were of the party of the *Gironde*, and were animated with noble sentiments towards the oppressed African race. Governor Blanchelande was called to France, where he was accused of being a royalist, and also of misgovernment, and soon after, with many others, who had committed less faults than himself, he was guillotined. The doings of these new Commissioners will be spoken of in our next.

W. T. CARDEY.

Carlton, N. B., Dec. 24, 1851.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

Rev. Mr. Knight's Letter.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,—

In my last, it was stated that preparations were being made for the holding in Anniversary of the Branch Missionary Society, at the pleasantly situated village of Richibucto. Parsimony, when permitted to carry out its pleadings, finishes its plea as a far-seeing economist. Meetings whose object is to raise "ways and means" for the promotion of religion and humanity, must not, according to its wisdom, be held immediately upon each other, lest the frequency of the appeal should produce a stunting influence on the generosity of the human heart. Genuine benevolence, however, holds and cherishes a widely different opinion. Her motto is an inspired one. It is this—"The liberal man devises liberal things, and by liberal things shall he stand."—"There is that giveth, and yet increaseth."—"Every good work and alms deed that it doeth" proves its expansive power and freedom of action.

To this doctrine our friends in Richibucto seemed disposed to subscribe. They thought the tea meeting, which made all cheerful, would by no means hinder, but certainly help, the missionary meeting. They judged rightly. At the usual hour, the Chair was taken by the highly respected President of the doings and sayings connected with the consumption of the "Hokian" beverage, JOHN PALLEY, Esq., M. D. The meeting was well attended, and the interest evinced by the audience of the most encouraging kind. There was evidently no weariness manifested; but, on the contrary, unmistakable indications that both feeling and judgment were in full accordance with the object held forth by the different speakers, who, though we say nothing of the ability with which they treated the subjects of the resolutions entrusted to their advocacy, are still bold to say they treated them as those who felt a deep desire that the glory of God might be made manifest in the salvation of mankind generally, and especially among the destitute tribes of the Pagan world. The collection was in respectable advance on the proceeds of the last year.

The business ended, we retired to the truly hospitable home of the Chairman of our meeting. Things here were English all over. Host, hostess, hospitality, arrangements, proceedings, conclusion—all, all, truly British, so much so, that for the time being I had altogether lost sight of the fact that a watery space of some two thousand miles lay between us and the endeared land which gave both to our existence and habitats. Englishmen, it is said—but it might as well be said, men of all nations, for that is about the truth—like to make preparations for a long journey with a comfortable breakfast. This matter of taste and convenience we found duly provided, after which we entered on active arrangements to proceed to Chatham. Thus we left the domicile of the generous hearted doctor, which was destined soon after to become the scene of an event bearing the aspect of more than ordinary importance, involving, as it did, a more than common amount of parental responsibility, and, doubtless, producing a correspondent degree of gratitude towards Him "who sitteth the solitary in families, and maketh him families like a flock,"—and placeth him with the "happy, who have their quiver full of them," so that they can "speak with their enemies in the gates." With all sincerity do I present the Patriarch's prayer—"God bless the labors."

The road from the "Beard" to Richibucto we found most excellent, and of this excellence there was no abatement, in that leading from the latter place to Miramichi. The road is all but a perfect level. Waving fields of wheat and oats on either side delighted the eye, and gladdened the heart. The only inconvenience felt was the extreme heat. In sending out his burning rays, Sol was more than commonly profuse. On our arrival at Chatham, we found this to be more than a matter of imagination, as the thermometer had risen to 102° in the shade.

The next day was the "holy Sabbath, blest type of heavenly rest." In the morning I had the privilege to address a small, but very attentive congregation, in our new, and commodious chapel in the above named place. In the afternoon proceeded to Newcastle, and in the evening returned to a second service in the place, where the services of the day were commenced.—Things in this place are sadly changed, since I visited it some fifteen years before. The extensive establishment of Joseph Canard, Esq., was then in full operation, finding employment for hundreds upon hundreds of the population, creating and sustaining a ceaseless scene of labour. That one large establishment cannot be so conducive to the prosperity of a community, as several of moderate extent, is what, I presume, will be questioned but by the few. Monopolies ever have been, and necessarily must be, injurious to society generally, and that more especially when they are under the control of men who produce and retain them for the purposes of personal profit and ambition. Soon will the actions of such men be no other than the daily

exponent of the doctrine, that the location was created for their sole advantage, and the population placed there with no other design than to consummate their selfish purposes. Such, however, was not the case with the head of the establishment alluded to above. He was one of those men who never ought to want money, desirous as he seemed to possess it for the main purpose of using it as an agency to widen the circle of manual labour, and thereby keep the labouring classes in active operation as extensively as possible, while his hand was never higgardly withdrawn from objects of charity or the institutions of religion.

For the last six or eight years the population has been rapidly draining off, but the opinion generally prevails that things have come to the worst, and the tide of affairs will soon turn in their favour. There is manifestly much room for improvement, both in Church and State.

On Monday evening we held our Missionary meeting at Newcastle. The attendance was good, considering circumstances, and the collections better than last year. On Tuesday evening we held our meeting at Chatham. The Chair was occupied by JAS. PIERCE, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the *Gleaner*, a well conducted paper. Here, too, the fruits of our meeting were on the increase. On Wednesday we proceeded fourteen miles up the beautiful Miramichi river to Crocker's Settlement. In this place we have a pretty little chapel, rendered more so, on this occasion, by reason of its being filled from end to end, and from side to side, with a willing-hearted people, who came, as the issue proved, not only to hear and see, but to feel and give. The amount was nearly double that of the last year; seldom have I witnessed a more interesting meeting. Methodism here is in a prosperous state, as also in another section of this Circuit, called English Settlement. Here some souls have been recently converted to God, I felt desirous of visiting this place and people, but could not accomplish my desire. The next day was intended for our proceeding to Bathurst, having held all the meetings connected with the Chatham station.

R. KNIGHT.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 29, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

Wallace Circuit.

DEDICATION OF WENTWORTH CHAPEL—TEA MEETINGS, &c.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—

It may be gratifying to some of the Ministers who have laboured on this Circuit, and others of our friends, to know that the Chapel at Wentworth, commenced under the superintendency of the Rev. WILLIAM WILSON, has been lately finished, and solemnly dedicated to the worship of Almighty God.

The Rev. Mr. EVANS, and the Rev. Mr. PICKARTS, who had kindly consented to be with us, and conduct the dedicatory services, were unexpectedly prevented from attending; but the Rev. J. G. HENNIGAR, with Brother BEALS, responded to the urgent request of the Trustees, and came to our help; and truly they came "in the fulness of the blessings of the Gospel of Peace."

On Sunday morning, Decr. 28th, our neatly finished Chapel was filled with attentive worshippers of different denominations. The Rev. Mr. Beals opened the service by singing and prayer; after which the Rev. Mr. Hennigar read the dedicatory lessons, and preached a very suitable, instructive, and deeply affecting sermon, from Psalm cxxxv: 14, 15, 16. Never was our congregation more delighted than they were at this time, in hearing the word of God from him, by whom many of them had been brought to God thirteen years ago. To them it was "the very gate of Heaven." Brother Beals preached in the evening from—"Holiness, becometh thy House, O Lord, forever." God's most holy truth "came not in word only, but in power, in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance."

On Monday morning, Mr. Hennigar again addressed us; and the Rev. Mr. CHUTE (a Baptist Minister) closed the service by prayer. After these exercises, the preference of pews was sold. Two instances of this kind will show the spirit of our Wentworth Wesleyans. The upset price on the two square pews on the right and left of the pulpit was £20. As soon as Esquire Huestis had offered one, it was advanced upon, till Mr. Rufus Perdy took it at £33. The Esquire thought he would offer the other, while they were in the spirit of bidding, and Mr. Aden Beely took it at £42; in an hour every pew was sold, and two of the singing seats, for £160 more than the Chapel cost; and all retired, seeming to say,—"One thing have I vowed of the Lord; that will I seek after, that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord and to enquire in his temple." May I also add, we have had three Tea Meetings this year; one at Malagash; one at the head of the Bay; and one at Wentworth; at which we realized between £30 and £40 for Chapel and Mission House purposes. The speeches at all these social meetings were excellent.

And now, my dear Brother, in conclusion allow me to say, that however reluctant I was last June, to leave my kind friends at Gainsboro';

however dear to me still the names of Jost, Cook, Hart, Scott, David Dobson, and others who have removed from Guysboro'; I feel that I am now placed in the very heart of friendship and brotherly love. As to the piety of this Church, the majority of five hundred and twenty-five members are walking daily in the fear of God, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost. Many of them profess to be seeking the blessing of perfect love. May they be baptized with the Holy Ghost "not many days hence."

As to their hospitality and kindness to the inmates of the Mission House, I question if they can be surpassed. As to Financial Affairs, it will be very pleasing to the General Superintendent of the District, and to their old Methodist friend, the Rev. W. Wilson, to learn that the leaders are nobly carrying out the spirit of "The Circular." These things, in conjunction with the tireless labours of our kind and very attentive Circuit Steward, S. FULTON, Esq., who studies to save the Preacher from all "worldly care," render Wallace as blessed and as happy a field of labour as any Wesleyan Minister can desire to enter. May the Lord God of their Fathers make them a thousand times as many more as they are, and bless them according as He hath promised them.

R. SMITH.
Wallace, Dec. 24th, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

A Painful Visitation.

A very fatal epidemic disease, in the form of scarlet fever, prevails at Advocate Harbour, which is a part of my Circuit. Its ravages are principally among the children, and hitherto has only been fatal to them.

On Saturday last, I hurried to the scene of sorrow to commit to the "narrow house" the earthly remains of one whose spirit had departed. It was touching to hear the cries of the afflicted parents; yet, as I looked upon the face of the little "sleeper," I could not help thinking on the lines of our own poet,—

"Ah! lovely appearance of death,
What sight upon earth is so fair?"

On Sabbath evening, it became my painful duty to improve the death of three beloved children, by a discourse from Jer. xxxi. 15; and, melancholy to relate, before the sermon was concluded, the father, who was already mourning the loss of one, was called from the Chapel to witness the departure of another child.

After service, I repaired to the "house of mourning," where I found a literal fulfilment of the text—"Rachel" was indeed "weeping for her children, and refused to be comforted, because they were not." And still the "destroyer" is doing his work.

O, how true is the sentiment of Job—"Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble; he cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down, he fleeth as it were a shadow and continueth not." Consider this, ye that forget God! Your days are swifter than a "weaver's shuttle," and are spent "without hope." O that the unconverted would "be wise for themselves," and immediately "prepare to meet their God," for—

"A point of time, a moment's space,
Remove us to that heavenly place,
Or shut us up in hell."

The parents who have been bereaved, have a powerful motive afforded them to "work out their own salvation with fear and trembling." Their children are in glory; they are with Christ. To part with them on earth, is a trial; but to be separated from them for ever, would be misery indeed. Therefore labour that you may be found of him in peace." If faithful to God and your own souls, you will soon meet your little ones in the happy land, where sorrow and sighing are done away. That God may comfort and support the afflicted parents, and that he may sanctify the dispensations of his providence to the good of all is the sincere prayer of

Yours, &c., T. GAETZ.
Parabola, January 1st, 1852.

Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan.

James Alfred Robinson, of Windsor.

This dear brother has been called suddenly from amongst us,—doubtless to rest in Jesus. He was son of the late Edward and Mary Robinson of Annapolis, both of whom died in the Lord. Our dear departed brother was born on the 9th of October, 1797, and removed to Windsor about thirty-five years ago, where he experienced religion during a revival under the Rev. Mr. BURR. Subsequently there was a declension of spiritual life in his soul, but during the ministry of the Rev. Father STRONG on this Circuit, our brother was again united to the people of God; and has since given evidence by a holy walk and conversation, that, through faith in our Redeemer's atonement, he was made heir of the promise given to our fathers.

Of brother Robinson, during the time of his religious profession, it might with truth-

fulness have been said, "Behold an Israelite indeed." Simple in manner, and devotedly attached to the cause of Christ, he was ever at his post; and his tearful and faithful prayers are doubtless registered in the archives of eternity.

On the evening previous to our dear brother's death, his voice of praise and supplication mingled with ours within the sanctuary. The following morning, (Saturday 27th inst.) he enjoyed his usual health, and after commending himself and his family to the God of Israel, proceeded with his son to the woods in search of "hooping poles."—They had been absent but a short time, when the latter returning to the road where he had left his father, found him lying upon the ground, quite insensible, and in a moment or two he had ceased to breathe. Assistance was speedily procured, and his remains were conveyed home to his afflicted family; who to-day indeed sorrow, but not as those without hope, the widowed mother, and fatherless children comforting themselves by the word of the Lord—that "them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him."

Our dear brother has often spoken of his readiness to meet death. It came unexpectedly. There were no "wearisome days" or "nights of tossing" appointed to him. There were no affectionate friends near to soothe the sinking spirit,—and no weeping children to receive the latest benedictions. The "earth born pilgrim's God" had reserved for him a sudden transit; and the messenger was love.

"Yes, he has run his weary race,
Trampled his adversary down;
He now has reached his resting place,
And gained an ever blooming crown.
No more will tears bedim his eyes,
He breathes no more the breath of care;
There is a world beyond the skies,
And he is there."

F. W. MOORE,
Windsor, December 29, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

Isaac G. Enslow, of Shelburne.

Died at Shelburne on the 8th of November, Mr. Isaac G. Enslow, one of the loyalists, who sought refuge in Shelburne from the Americans during the struggle for independence. Mr. Enslow was made a partaker of Divine grace when a young man, and, being associated with the Calvinistic Baptists, imbibed their sentiments; but upon reading the writings of Walter Selton became a convert to Arminian sentiments, and connected himself with the Wesleyan Church; within whose pale he continued until his death. His house was always a home for the preachers who visited the place, with whom he took delightful enjoyment. During his vigorous days he rendered valuable assistance in conducting public and social prayer meetings; and, in his days of age and infirmity, cheered by his conversation many a desponding heart. His last illness was cheered by the comforting presence of his Lord. A few hours previous to his departure, he took an affectionate leave of his family, after which distinct utterance failed him. He continued to give evident tokens of his peace in Jesus, until his happy spirit was disencumbered of its clay, to be with God in Christ eternally shut in.

J. S.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, January 10, 1852.

To make room for original communications, and the intelligence by the R. M. Steamer, we have been induced to withhold our leading editorial this week. Our readers, we think, will find this an interesting number.

The brethren who have been so zealously engaged in contributing to our columns, and procuring for us new subscribers, have our special thanks. We bespeak the continuance of their highly appreciated efforts. We have extra copies from the beginning of the year on hand, and will be glad to furnish them to new subscribers. From some of our brethren in New Brunswick we have heard nothing since this volume commenced. We hope their interest in *The Wesleyan* still continues.

What Signs of Prosperity?

Our brethren in the Provincial work, we are persuaded, are laboriously occupying themselves

in prosecuting the objects of their high and glorious calling; and from intelligence occasionally received, not without some encouraging tokens of success. The preaching of the gospel in its spirituality and purity, is the grand instrument ordained by God, its author and end, to recover fallen man to the divine favour and image, and raise him morally and intellectually in the scale of being. The scheme of mercy is amply sustained by external and internal evidences of its heavenly origin; and every instance of the conversion of a sinner from the error of his way, is a further corroborative testimony of its celestial descent, confirmatory of our faith and confidence, and appealing with power to the understandings and consciences of all who are still unsaved.—We rejoice in these multiplied proofs of the potency of the gospel to save, and of its adaptation to meet the spiritual exigencies of every child of man; and our chief desire is, that these may be increased a thousand fold in every land.

We naturally feel a peculiar interest in the progress of the work of God at home, whilst we sincerely rejoice at its advancement abroad.—What, then, brethren, are the signs of spiritual prosperity in the various portions of your extensive fields of labour? That you are not spending your strength for naught, we firmly believe; but it would send the thrill of gladness through many hearts, were we able, through your communications, to report gracious revivals of religion in your respective charges. We trust the winter will not pass away without renewed tokens of the abundant favour of God towards our Church, wherever its Ministers and its members are co-operating by faith and prayer, and the manifestation of truth, to promote the good of Zion.

Extract of a letter from Rev. W. C. Beals to the General Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions in N. S., dated Amherst, Dec. 17, 1851:

"There has been a gracious revival of religion at West Brook. Twenty-four persons have joined the Wesleyan Church since the work began. Three Sabbaths ago I baptized seven adults and two children, and expect to administer that rite to some others, on my next visit to that place."

The Treasurers of the Wesleyan Superannuaries' and Ministers' Widows' Fund gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, viz:—

Halifax Circuit—Public Collections, £4 1s. 11d.; Rev. F. W. Moore, £7 10s.

Soiree.

The Soiree given to the Military Temperance men in Temperance Hall on Wednesday evening by the Sons of Temperance, was one of the most interesting occasions that have been witnessed here for a long time. The number present was 200, one half of whom were the invited guests. The scene viewed from the gallery was certainly a fine one. From thence could be well seen the varied uniforms of the Military, with the mixture of civilians—the well-supplied tables, —the decorations of evergreens, and banners,—all combined producing a very pleasing appearance — while the cheerfulness and order that reigned over the whole throughout the evening, gave testimony to the effect, that enjoyment does not depend on the exciting cup, and that harmony and propriety are best maintained where judgment retains her empire in the mind, unswayed to any extent by the tumultuous jollity of inebriation.

The chair was occupied by W. L. Bell, Esq., W.P. of Atheneum Division—near him sat Hon. H. Bell, Judge Marshall, Rev. P. G. McGregor, Hon. J. W. Johnston, Hon. S. Croelman, Mr. Alderman Noble, and many other highly respectable and active friends of the Temperance cause. Brother Saffrey presided at the Piano, and accompanied Brother Aekhurst and others in the pieces they sang during the evening.

The speeches were not brought down to the level of an ordinary merry-making, but led the mind to improving and sacred themes—Hon. Messrs. Bell and Johnston, Rev. P. G. McGregor, and Mr. C. Robson occupied the floor, in turn—Mr. Otto Weeks Jr., gave an excellent recitation, and the intervals were occupied with music. Two of the Military guests sang very effectively, and all the proceedings of the evening were hearty, kind, and good. Each one present felt that he was closing the year in an improving way, and a recollection of those few hours must ever prove a pleasing reminiscence.

One gratifying feature of the evening was the approval manifested by Major Cumberland, commanding officer of H. M. 42nd Royal Highlanders, who during the last hour of the meeting, was with Capt. Drummond in the gallery viewing the scene below. The closing speech of Hon. Mr. Johnston, and three times three hearty cheers for the Queen, terminated the proceedings most delightfully.

Thus the Sons of Temperance extended a social, and it may be said a helping hand to their Military Brethren; leading them with words of kindness and friendly encouragement, safely through the hour of danger—for it is well known that the customs of the olden time exercise a powerful influence, and the altars of Bacchus, on a New Year's eve, are thronged with devotees—and when good is to be done, or evil to be prevented, vigilance and activity must be vigorously exercised.—*Athenæum*, 7th.

Interesting Correspondence.

The following correspondence between Mr. J. Shields, Quarter Master Sergeant 42nd Royal Highlanders, and the Rev. P. G. McGregor, President Halifax Temperance Society, has been handed us for publication:—

Halifax, N. S., 5th January, 1852.

REV. SIR,—The enclosed sum of £6 8s. 9d. I beg you will accept from some of the non-commissioned officers and men of the 42nd Royal Highlanders as a donation to the funds of the Halifax Temperance Society.

The hearty desire evinced by yourself and others connected with the Society over which you have the honour to preside, for the welfare of the Soldier, has induced this expression of their regard for the cause you advocate; and those who now contribute towards it this small offering, would also make grateful acknowledgement for the kind attentions received.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your most ob'd't, humble servant,
J. SHIELDS,
Qr. Mr. Serjt 42nd R. H.
The Rev. P. G. McGregor, }
President of H. T. S. }

Halifax, January 5, 1852.

SIR,—The success of the friends of Temperance in the City in enlisting so many supporters of the Total Abstinence principle among the non-commissioned officers and men of the 42nd Regt. Royal Highlanders, is more than a sufficient reward for any exertions made or attention shown.

The gift which you have now placed in my hands, affords another evidence that these attentions are more than appreciated. Please to assure those who have contributed, that this sum is thankfully received, and will be sacredly applied to advance the Cause which I trust will be ever dear to us all.

I am, Your's respectfully,
P. G. MCGREGOR,
President of the H. T. S.
To J. SHIELDS,
Quarter Master Sergeant of the 42nd R. H.
—H.

We are truly glad to learn, that only one man of the 42nd Royal Highlanders was put in confinement on New Year's Day for being intoxicated. This is unprecedented in the Garrison—New Year's Day is a dangerous time to those who have been brought up in the habit of social drinking which has characterized the sons of Auld Scotia in time past; and in a community like this, where so many reside in the neighbourhood of the Barracks who are licensed to decoy and kill, the above named fact is indeed worthy of being recorded.—*H.*

We direct attention to an Advertisement of *The American Temperance Life Insurance Company*, on our 8th page, of which J. Burton Esq., of this City, is Agent. After extensive enquiry and careful examination, it has been ascertained, that persons practising total abstinence can be safely assured for Twenty-five per cent. less than others who follow the drinking customs of the day, owing to the beneficial effects of Temperance on health and life. In other Companies, both classes are mixed up, and Temperance persons have to pay premiums, at the rate common to those who drink intoxicating liquors. The American Temperance Life Insurance Company proposes to correct this disadvantage, and to give Temperance persons the full benefit of their abstinence habits; and, doubtless, they will avail themselves of this opportunity of insuring their lives, and those of their friends, at a reduced rate of premiums, with the prospect of participating in all the profits that may accrue, after the actual expenses are provided for.—*H.*

Protestantism in the Roman States.

We have the following facts from a man of the highest honour, a member of a distinguished noble family. Five or six young Englishmen of rank, and of what are called Evangelical principles, happening to meet at Rome last summer, determined upon an excursion into some of the neighbouring mountains, carrying with them fowling pieces, to take from their expedition the appearance of mere idling, and perhaps for defence. Beighted in the mountains, and not indisposed to see something of the domestic life of the mountain peasantry, they asked for shelter in a cottage which had an appearance of comfort and found a hospitable reception; the cottager an old man, spradd before them such refreshments as his store afforded, and after they had partaken of the solids, he presented them with a skin of excellent wine, from which each took a moderate, but only a very moderate, quantity. The hospitable entertainer pressed the good liquor, but it was thankfully though firmly declined. At length the old man was so very urgent that one of his guests was compelled to explain that excess of any kind was opposed to the religious principles of himself and friends. The aged host's wonder that young Englishmen should refuse to drink abundantly of good wine, gave place at once to admiration and a feeling of fraternal regard. "What! you Englishmen," said he, "and will not drink wine in opposition to your religious principles! You must be the Englishmen that I love because you love this book." He then opened a cypress beneath the floor, and produced a Bible in the Italian language, for the production of which it was plain the whole family of the cottage, children and great grand children, had been waiting with manifest impatience. The patriarch then read two or three chapters of the New Testament; and our astonished countrymen asked him how he dared to do so, when, though he of course had nothing to fear from Protestants like themselves, any neighbour coming in might betray him. I am not afraid of my neighbours, replied the old man with a smile. Climb the top of this hill tomorrow morning, and it is a high one, look around as far as your eyes can reach, a very wide prospect, and you will not see a cottage in the range in which this book (laying his hand on the Bible) is set to be found. "Then," said one of the visitors, "you are in fact all Protestants." "We are," replied the old man emphatically, "but we dare not own it; that is, in the country we are all Protestants, but in the towns may God forgive and convert them, they are nothing." We have but to add, that the same party, having passed from Rome to Naples, found the rural peasantry every where substantially Protestant, the town population too generally infidel, but found genuine Popery through the whole extent of Italy nowhere, if not under the priest's frock. —London Standard.

Death of Professor Stuart.

The following notice of the decease of Prof. Moses Stuart, from a correspondent at Andover, was received too late for our paper yesterday: "A great man has fallen! A man who has rendered no small service to the State, and eminent service to the Church, is no more! Professor Moses Stuart, died at his residence in Andover, on Sabbath night at 12 o'clock, Jan. 4, 1852, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was born in Wilton, Conn., March 26, 1780; was graduated at Yale College in 1799; was a tutor in that institution from 1802 to 1804. After having studied the profession of the Law, he turned his attention to Theology, and in 1806 was ordained Pastor of the Central Congregational Church in New Haven, Conn. He was called to the Professorship of Sacred Literature in Andover Theological Seminary, in 1819, and continued thirty-eight years to discharge his duties in that office. No other teacher in our land ever instructed so many pupils in the department of sacred criticism. His writings are voluminous, and some of them highly celebrated. He is justly entitled to the epithet which he has so long borne, of the Father of Biblical Literature in this country. His death will be deplored by multitudes in all denominations of Christians, in our own and in foreign lands.—Boston Traveller, 6th inst.

Dr. Marriott, whose imprisonment at Basle we mentioned in our last, has been set at liberty.

The Bishop of Exeter has prohibited, by monition, the Rev. George Hibbert Newton from officiating in his diocese, because, "after a great deal of worrying," he found Mr. Newton "unsound" in the question of baptismal regeneration.

The Methodist Institute, Concord, N. H., the only Methodist institution in the land for the theological education of ministers, has an endowment of \$18,000, and receives the interest of about \$15,000. It has three professors; namely, of Theology and Ecclesiastical History; of Homiletics and interpretation of the New Testament; of Hebrew and Biblical Literature.

The Western Christian Advocate says:—A letter dated Delaware, O., Dec. 9th, announces the gratifying fact that a gracious revival of religion is in progress in that town, in which the students of the University are largely participating. On Monday night about one hundred persons, mostly students, were at the altar inquiring the way to Zion. Such news is cheering to every lover of the Lord, and fervent and heartfelt should be the thanks rendered our Father for his great condescension in deigning to visit us. For some weeks past the faculty have been in the habit, after the close of the day's labour, of holding short prayer meetings with the students. May God bless and abundantly reward them!

The declination of the Presidency of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., by Dr. McClintock, leads the Advocate and Journal to state that the most prominent candidate now for this high post is, Dr. Augustus W. Smith, long and favorably known as Professor of Mathematics in this institution. No action of an official character has occurred on the matter as yet.

A memorial, laid before the Synod of New York and New Jersey, at their recent meeting, says: "From the statistics presented to the last General Assembly, it appears that, while we have 1,678 Churches, we have but 496 pastors, and 622 stated supplies, showing that 1,082 of our Churches are without pastors, and that 400 have neither pastors nor stated supply. Tour minds these facts are of serious moment. They, perhaps, afford some explanation of that other mournful and humiliating fact, that but 5,699 persons were added to all our Churches on examination during the past year."

The Established Church of Scotland—Presbyterian—notwithstanding its severe loss by the secession of the Free Church, is possessed of zeal and energy enough to undertake a scheme of Church extension at the cost of from £300,000 to £400,000, which they propose to raise by voluntary subscriptions.

A fund of \$25,000 for the erection of a suitable Depository for the Baptist Publication Society, in Philadelphia, is in progress. Sixteen thousand dollars had been already subscribed for the purpose two or three weeks ago. For the remainder a plan is proposed that one thousand ladies should give or collect ten dollars each.

Mrs. Judson, wife of Dr. Judson, the late deceased missionary, will spend the winter at Providence, to aid Dr. Wayland in preparing the memoir of the great missionary. She has three dear little "Burrans blossoms" at present under her maternal care. These are, little Emily, the youngest, the sweet little "bird" with whom the beautiful poetry of the mother has made as familiar, and Edward and Henry, the two younger of the six interesting children of Dr. Judson, by his second wife. While they were at Hamilton, N. Y., there was one day a little flurry of snow, with which they seemed to be exceedingly delighted, as of course they had never seen it in Burmah; and in describing it, one of them said, "I saw the rain too, when it came down in little bits."

The New York Evangelist says: "It would seem that the enterprising projectors of an immersion Bible are not in fall favour with the New Jersey Baptists. At the recent convention in Newark the old Bible Society was warmly indorsed, and a modest attempt to introduce the principles of the new Society, under the guise of an abstract statement, to the effect that those Bibles should only be circulated which are the 'most faithful versions in ALL lands,' was unanimously rejected."

The New York Evening Post, of Nov. 29th, furnishes the following: "The Central Methodist Episcopal Church in Newark, N. J., was consecrated on the 27th inst. Thanksgiving day, by Bishop Waugh, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The services in the afternoon were conducted by Rev. Dr. Peck, of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., and by Rev. Mr. Foster, of this city, in the evening. After each service during the day and evening, thanksgivings were called for. The aggregate was eight thousand dollars. This large sum was in addition to twelve hundred dollars contributed at the laying of the corner stone, and seventeen hundred at the opening of the lecture-room previous to the main body of the church being ready for occupation. Twenty-one thousand dollars had been subscribed at the commencement of the enterprise. The church is handsomely situated, is 136 feet in depth, is built of free stone, and is all above ground. It has a steeple 230 feet high, in which is a large and sweet-toned bell. The cost of the whole, including the organ, is upward of \$50,000, and is, without exception, the most splendid Methodist church in the country. The style is ornamental Gothic, and, in general appearance, not unlike Trinity Church of this city. Mr. LeFevre, of this city, is the architect."

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer Cambria arrived at this port on Tuesday evening last. We give below the principal items of News:—

GREAT BRITAIN.—Trade was satisfactory in England.

The most important intelligence received by this arrival, is the unexpected resignation of the Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston. The British press is busy speculating as to the reasons which have led to the retirement of this eminent statesman; but amid all those alleged, we can find none sufficient, in our judgment, to justify at the present important crisis, so untoward an event. It is not probable that the causes which led to the retirement of Lord Palmerston, will be known to the public prior to the ensuing meeting of Parliament. His successor is Lord Granville, said to be a young man of talent and promise.

Lord Stanley, of Alderly, has resigned his office of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The European Times, in speculating as to the effect of Lord Palmerston's retirement, says:—

What effect the retirement of Lord Palmerston may have on the permanent stability of the Ministry remains to be seen. Although its most popular member, he was at the same time the subject of more bitter and continuous hostility than any of his colleagues. His policy was unsparingly assailed by journals whose only bond of union was their abuse of him.—We have always regarded Lord Palmerston, not only as an accomplished and energetic statesman, whose sympathies, whether at home or abroad, were always in favour of progress and the inalienable rights of man, but as one who has done more to uproot the slave trade than any other politician of his age. Talents so commanding, and principles so cosmopolitan, have made him the especial favourite of the British people. The influence which he has wielded in his own and other countries cannot disappear with his retirement.

One of the new ships of the Cunard line has been launched at Greenock. She is called the Arabia, and will be commanded by Capt. Jenkins, now of the Asia, the veteran Commodore of the British and North American steamships. Her length is 340 feet; burthen upward of 2400 tons; and will be fitted up with engines of 1000 horse power.

FRANCE.—The all-engrossing topic of the Presidential Election was occupying the French mind to the exclusion of all others. The President was, throughout the whole of France, still in possession of an overwhelming majority.

This morning, Dec. 26, at 9 o'clock, the votes of 81 departments, of which 23 are complete, were as follows:—

Yes 6,011,900
No 709,900

It is said that the announcement of the result of the election is to be made the occasion of a great solemnity. It is proposed that in imitation of the ceremonies performed when Napoleon was elected Consul for life, the result of the present election will be proclaimed with great pomp in all the principal public places in Paris; that the public establishments shall be closed, and all the schools have a covege for eight days; and that Paris shall be illuminated. If that intention should be carried into effect, the fête in question will replace the anniversary of the proclamation of the Constitution on the 4th of May.

The news of the resignation of Lord Palmerston was received as a most important event, but with general satisfaction.

The total number of Frenchmen killed in Paris and the departments, in carrying out M. Bonaparte's coup d'etat is not less than 2,000.

The Constitutionnel says:—"We are informed that the Pope has addressed a letter to his Nuncio in Paris, in which he expresses his entire approbation of the acts of Louis Napoleon, which have saved society and religion."

Most of the Paris Journals have re-appeared, but not one of them, besides the Government organs, is allowed to utter a political criticism.

By a circular, dated the 12th Dec., the Minister of the Interior has authorized the Prefects to expel from the French territory any foreigners whose presence may appear to them dangerous in a political point of view.

The Corps Diplomatique have all presented themselves at Louis Napoleon's reception, with only one exception; Mr. Rives, the American Minister, holds aloof, until he receive instructions from Washington.

There are thirty-two ex-representatives in the prison of Saint Pelagie, besides those of Ham and Mount Valerien. General Cavignac has been literally thrust out of prison, as he had refused to leave except per force.

Numerous arrests, principally among the leaders of the Ultra-Republicans, continue to be made in Paris. Amongst others, M. Miot, ex-representative, is to be brought to a court martial.

The Moniteur has published a decree granting a credit of 658,000 francs towards the expense of

the convict establishments, to be formed at Cayenne and Algiers.

SPAIN.—A Telegraphic Despatch had been received, via Paris, stating that the Queen had been safely delivered of a "robust" Princess, on the 20th December.

The Gazette of the 14th ult. publishes a series of documents from the authorities of Havana, showing the loyalty and devotedness of Cuba to Queen Isabella.

The Camor Publique states that the government was about to order the construction of five new men of war steamers. M. De Moutheros, First Secretary of the French Embassy, had returned to Madrid.

PORTUGAL.—Cabralista is active in the north, and confident of success. The opening of the Cortes took place on the 15th Dec. The Queen, in her speech, spoke of the necessity of reforming the Constitutional Charter. Much has also been said about the want of roads, and a railway promised to the Spanish frontier.

A line of Portuguese war steamers had been ordered to run every three months between Lisbon and Loango, calling at St. Vincent, Madeira, &c. The Pioneer vessel was advertised to leave the Tagus on the 1st of January, with the new governor of Angola.

Accounts from Lisbon still lament the want of rain, and agricultural distress likely to ensue.

ITALY.—The Augsburg Gazette quotes a letter from Rome, of the 8th ult., stating that a great many of the English tourists lately arrived there having distributed seditious and anti-catholic pamphlets, and the police having caught some in the fact, the Minister of Finance has given strict orders to inspect the baggage of travellers with the greatest minuteness.

The Milan Gazette, of the 18th ult., says it is stated that Louis Napoleon has written a letter to the general commanding the French Army of Occupation, recommending him to maintain order in Rome, but most particularly to watch over the sacred person and government of his Holiness.

THE LEVANT.—A circumstance of rather a serious nature has just taken place at the Dardanelles. M. A. Gormezano, the Swedish vice-consul, and who is also attached to the Austrian vice-consulate, has been publicly insulted and ill-treated by the servants of Hussein Pacha, the civil governor of the Dardanelles, and in presence of that functionary. The Austrian and Swedish vice-consuls struck their flags, and placed the subjects of their respective countries under the protection of Russia. On the following day the Pacha sent for all the vice-consuls, but instead of seeking to excuse the scenes of the previous day, he made use of very unbecoming language to them, and, having refused every kind of satisfaction, a complaint has been made at Constantinople on the subject.

GERMANY.—Accounts from Hague state that the King of the Netherlands has accepted the office of arbitrator, in the difference existing between France and Spain, with reference to the seizure of vessels in 1833.

The Austrian Lloyd, of the 17th inst., has the following important announcement:—

"Notes, complaining of the dangerous support given to political fugitives in England, were presented by the representatives of Russia, Austria Prussia, and the Germanic Confederation, at the British Foreign-office on the 12th. A similar note was also handed by the Bund to Lord Cowley at Frankfurt. Austria will not hesitate to adopt measures that will make it inconvenient or difficult for Englishmen to travel in the Austrian States so long as the just complaints of the Imperial Government are not attended to in London, and an organized communication between the revolutionary party in England and all the continental states is carried on under the protection of the law. The English will have the less cause to complain, as the duration of the measure will depend on themselves."

The representatives of Holland and Denmark in the Confederation, have not signed the representation made to the English Government with respect to the political refugees in London.

The New Prussian Gazette publishes the following telegraphic despatch, dated Vienna, the 14th:—"Lord Westmoreland, the English Ambassador, was yesterday presented to the Emperor. The Morgen Post journal has been suspended for eight days, for publishing an article against Louis Napoleon. The sisters of Kosuth will be shortly removed to Pesth."

Louis Napoleon is said to have given the Prussian Government, and other great continental powers, the most formal assurance of his intention to preserve peace, and to devote all his force to the repression of the anarchical elements within the French confines.

A telegraphic despatch, dated London, 15th inst., on the other hand, announces that the British Government is commencing military preparations; an announcement to which the journals append a note of interrogation.

The Kreuz Zeitung states that there is a probability of the Emperor and Empress of Russia visiting Berlin during the ensuing spring.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Mr. Walker presented a memorial from the industrial Congress, asking for the recall of the Minister to France and the suspension of all diplomatic intercourse, in consequence of Louis Napoleon's recent act of usurpation. After a considerable debate, the Memorial was laid on the table.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

Mechanics' Institute.—Last Monday evening, according to request, Rev. Mr. Wishart delivered again his lecture on "The Female Sex." After an exordium of some length, the lecturer divided his subject into three heads:—What the Ladies had done.—What they had not done.—And what he conceived might or should be done to elevate woman to a position nearer to man. Under the first head he introduced to our notice those departments of Literature, and even of Science, in which woman had distinguished herself, not forgetting the inferior occupations of housewifery and needlework. Under the second he noticed several departments on which woman could not enter, without infringing the law of her sex, and others into which woman might enter with honor to herself. Under the third head, he exposed some of the artificial trains of society, which, it would be well to let fall into disuse, and especially many of the circumstances which attend what is usually called a young Lady's coming out. The lecture was well received by the audience.—New Brunswick.

Fire in Union Street.—About five o'clock, on Sunday morning, the premises occupied by Mr. Marsters as a coach and sleigh factory, and the harness factory of Mr. Cummins, were discovered to be on fire. The flames quickly spread to some of the neighbouring buildings, destroying a house, barns, &c., belonging to Mr. Marsters; a blacksmith's shop and other buildings.—The Engine Companies were quickly on the ground; and having a copious supply of water stopped the further progress of the fire. Mr. Marsters has suffered severely, we understand, all his stock in trade being totally destroyed.—Mr. Marsters could not even save his books. Mr. Cummins also suffered severely.—St. John, N. B. Freeman.

New Brunswick in 1851.—Commercially, the past year has been a very prosperous one to the Province. Lumber, the staple of the country, has been more remunerative to those engaged in the trade than has been the case for many years.

Shipbuilding is now becoming a very important interest in the country, and has latterly been prosecuted with much spirit, and we believe with profit. The thanks of the country are due to the enterprising shipbuilders who have, by the noble specimens of naval architecture they have put out of their hands, given a character to the Port and the Province, that is worth more to us than can well be reckoned.

Other branches of domestic manufacture do not seem to make much progress, probably owing to the limited capital of the country finding more remunerative employment.

The crops throughout the Province were generally very good, which, in connection with the prosperity of the staple trade, has afforded good prices to the Farmer, good wages to the Labourer and Mechanic, a favourable balance sheet to the Merchant, and an increase of capital to all.

Take it all in all, we have abundant reason to be thankful for the blessings bestowed upon us in 1851, and with prudence at the helm, honour and integrity as our chart, and industry and enterprize as our propellers, we start into 1852 with a good prospect of a favourable voyage.—St. John, N. B. Courier, 3rd.

We understand that a Despatch has been received from the Colonial Secretary, intimating that the Railway Facility Bill will not be passed until the Legislature shall have had an opportunity of reconsidering the whole subject.—H.

We understand that the proprietors of all the principal Dry Good Stores in the City have commenced closing their establishments at six o'clock in the evening, and will continue doing so until the 1st of April, in order that those in their employ may have time for relaxation and improvement, and of which seasonable opportunity we trust our young friends will take proper advantage, and make such good use of their time as will tend lastingly to their usefulness and credit in society.—H.

MR. WISHART'S LECTURE.—The Rev. Mr. Wishart delivered his eighth lecture last evening at the Institute before a large and respectable audience—the subject being "Some Modern Authors."

The lecture did not, like most of those of the writer, consider the subject along the line of any very strict method. The order of time was that which it principally followed. Commencing with some of the lesser celebrities of modern days, such as Crabbe, Rogers, Campbell, Miss Edgeworth, &c., it went on to speak of the rise of exact British criticism, and of the effect of the publication of the old ballads in producing the newer schools of Poetry. Scott, Byron, and Moore were spoken of at most length.—John Wilson too was criticised:—Some notices were given of the metaphysicians, then of the economists, then of the theologians of the age. He excused himself for not going into other departments, on the plea that he had touched upon them in previous instances. Some of the light writers of the hour were then adverted to, and the lecture terminated with the remark that literature is now worn out, and that it will not again become vigorous until society shall have passed through the ordeal of convulsion.—H.

THE ELECTIONS.—We learn by telegraph, that on the 31st inst. John Lewis, Esq., was elected by a large majority to represent the County of Albert in General Assembly, in place of the Hon. W. H. Staves, elevated to the Legislative Council. We have also heard, that S. H. Gilbert, Esq., was on the same day elected by a consider-

able majority for the County of Queen's, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of his father, the Hon. Tobias Gilbert, to the Legislative Council.—New Brunswick.

ESSEX FARMERS.—W. A. Stockton, Esq., of King's County, procured from his farm this year 12 Pigs, making 36 cwt. of Pork; 10 were eight months old, and averaged in weight 280 lbs. each. The Sow from which these were bred (killed at the same time) was eighteen months old, and weighed 410 lbs. Mr. S. produced from 7 Cows, this summer, over 1000 lbs. of Butter. Mr. Hayward, a neighbour of his, brought to market this week, 6 Pigs about the same age, viz., 8 months, which weighed on an average 334 lbs., the heaviest weighing 367. He also produced about 1000 lbs. of Butter from a Dairy of 13 Cows.

The above Farmers have spared no pains in procuring the best breed, and we congratulate them on the very satisfactory results. We trust the farmers of New Brunswick will not be long in following their example. One farmer of this kind is worth more in our estimation, than a whole regiment of Political demagogues.—Chronicle.

Canada.

CANADIAN REVENUES.—The receipts of tolls on the public works of Canada during the past season amount to about \$400,000, showing an increase of \$35,000 over the season of 1850. The receipts from customs amount to \$2,750,000, showing an aggregate increase of receipts from the public works, and from customs, of near \$500,000 over the year 1850.

THE ICE.—Teams have been crossing for some days at Long Point. The ice continued shoving at Longpoint up to Monday night. Yesterday it became stationary, with prospect of remaining so. The road will be cut out to-day or to-morrow, and our usual communications resumed with the South side. No crossing above the city yet.—Montreal Gazette, Dec. 27.

HOLIDAYS IN QUEBEC.—For the first time in Quebec, the Custom House was yesterday closed on a Roman Catholic holiday—a placard on the doors announcing that "it being the festival of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the offices would be closed." The same proceeding was attempted for the first time in Montreal immediately after the appointment of Mr. Bouchard as Collector, last summer, but the unanimous and energetic action of the merchants of that city, prevented the repetition of such an experiment. It is to be hoped that the merchants and the Board of Trade of Quebec will take the matter up as peremptorily as they did, and check the thing in the bud. It is clearly taxable to the French Canadian influence in the Customs here and in Montreal, as till this year such a thing was never thought of. It is introduced now, when there is little business, but it passed over quietly, next summer will witness the closing of the Customs, and the interruption of business in the height of the business season.—Chronicle.

DR. NABBY'S PURE ROOT SUGAR.—The Dr. has invented as with a couple of sugar manufactured by him at his Sugar Factory in Paris, C. W., from the Sugar Beet. Although dark a little in shade, it is pure and crystalline in appearance, and has a very pleasant flavor, much more powerful, and more agreeable than Muscovado. Such a sugar if it can be manufactured at all to compete in price with the common raw sugars, will have the decided preference.—Globe.

AMERICA.

United States.

THE WEATHER AT THE SOUTH.—All our Southern exchanges mention the extreme cold weather of last week. At Charleston such weather had not been experienced for fifteen years.—Snow fell there and at Savannah on Wednesday, and the thermometer was as low as 16 degrees. Sleighs were seen in the streets at Charleston, while at Savannah they had fine skating.—Baltimore Sun.

A HOUSE BLOWN UP.—Loss of Life.—Mr. Geo. Ralston, of King's creek, Hancock County, Va., a few days ago, purchased a keg of powder for the purpose of blowing cricks, and placed it in his cellar for safe keeping. During his absence, his little son, aged six years, not being aware of the consequences, climbed a perch to the keg, and instantly the whole building was blown to atoms, and the boy, with another child, killed, and ten others seriously wounded.—H.

A CURIOUS TRIAL AT ST. LOUIS.—A trial has been brought before the Circuit Court, at St. Louis, by "His Royal Highness," Frederick Wilhelm, King of Prussia, to recover the sum of 7,400 German dollars, or the value of 60 cents each, United States currency, from Felix Coste, a poor German. It appears that one Frederick Wilhelm Kupper, alias Muller, was the servant and post officer of His Majesty, previous to April 10, 1849, at Merckerschen, and that he accompanied with the said Charles, and came to St. Louis, where he died in 1849; and that letters of administration were granted to Coste. The king, therefore, prays that Coste be compelled to pay over to him all moneys belonging to Kupper.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Dr. Kane, the surgeon of the Grinnell Arctic Expedition, is about to deliver a course of lectures upon that expedition, at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—The river is firmly frozen over, and foot passengers are constantly crossing. It has not been frozen over previously since 1838.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.—P. M.—Wm. Smead, Esq., the banker, has made the handsome donation of five thousand dollars as a Christmas offering to the widows and orphans of Cincinnati.—This is a handsome and deserving Christmas present, which will be fully appreciated and applauded by the unfortunate recipients.

RESIGNATION OF THE HON. HENRY CLAY.—LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23.—The letter of the Hon. Henry Clay, resigning his seat in U. S. Senate, was read in both Houses of the Legislature to-day; and a resolution adopted in the Senate, in which doubtless the House will concur, to elect a Senator on Tuesday next.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Kossuth is expected here to-morrow, and extensive preparations are making to receive him. There will be no military parade, but the Committee of Senators and the District Marshal will receive him at the Railroad station, and escort him to Brown's hotel.

CALIFORNIA.—The people of San Francisco are planning for a railroad connecting California with the Atlantic States.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.—Immense discoveries of gold have been made at Bear Valley. Nothing ever before discovered in California can compete in richness and extent with these diggings. The papers are filled with the details of them. The gold is exceedingly fine, being in the shape of minutely rounded points—finer even than the sand itself. The shafts have been sunk 25 feet, and the deeper the soil the greater the yield. One party took out in four days \$220,000.

A lump of gold weighing 69 ounces had been taken out of Wood's Creek, in the Southern diggings. The miners were averaging from six to eight dollars per day. The mining news, especially that from Mariposa, is highly encouraging, and recent discoveries are likely to make the Southern mines the centre of immense population, activity and trade.

THE GALE ON THE ISTHMUS.—A letter addressed to Walter R. Jones, Esq., President of the Atlantic Insurance Company in New York, dated at Chagres, states, that on the morning of the 25th inst., the most terrific storm that was ever experienced there broke over the town.—Half the town of Cruces was washed away, and there was not a bit of ground found to show where some seventy houses stood a few days before.

The advices from Los Angeles give accounts of most serious Indian disturbances. Four Americans who had crossed the Colorado were killed by the Zumas, and it was reported that the Indians were forming a union to attack and exterminate the Americans in Los Angeles and San Diego. Active preparations to repel them were being made.

There had been great excitement at Marysville, on account of murders committed, in which the sheriff of Yuba was shot.

SURRENDER OF ORISKANY.—Later advices from Montevideo confirm the report of the surrender of Gen. Oribe, and the termination of the war. A general holiday was immediately proclaimed, to last from the 8th to the 13th of October.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17th.—We have advices from the city of Mexico to the 19th ult.

A terrible storm had occurred at Mazatlan, doing immense damage to property, and causing the loss of many vessels and lives.

Fourteen houses at San Blas, containing much valuable property, were consumed by fire on the 17th. Loss \$75,000.

The cholera had disappeared from the towns along the coast.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—By an arrival from the Rio Grande, we have Brownsville dates to the 3rd Dec, which state that Gen. Carvajal had attacked the Mexican General Jimrogua, who had fortified himself strongly at Corralo, and after hard fighting for two days, had succeeded in taking the whole town, or nearly so, and driving the Mexicans into their fortified houses, where they are completely penned. The Mexicans lost all their provisions and ammunition. Gen. Carvajal had ten killed in the battle, including Lieut. Graham and Capt. Chmel; Capt. Whit was also severely wounded.

The Mexican loss was very severe, and included all the Seminole Indians and their leader, (Wild Cat was their leader.)

At the latest dates from Carvajal, he was about to attack the Mexicans in their position, and if successful, would, it was thought, be able to enter Monterey without opposition.

SANTA ANNA.—The Ex President of Mexico, the world over known Santa Anna, family and suite, embarked from Kingston, St. Vincent for Jamaica, 20th ult. No worldly consideration, he stated previous to his departure, would ever induce him to return to Mexico.

BLOCKADE OF VERA CRUZ.—The telegraph reports that a British squadron was off Vera Cruz, at last accounts. The squadron consisted of the Ledaist cable, of 50 guns, the Admiral's vessel, the Cumberland of 70 guns; the Wallesey, of 70 guns; the steamer Express, of 6 guns; and the steamer Calypso, of 10 guns. The New York Express learns from Washington that the errand this naval force has been sent on is to enforce the payment of the Mexican Bonds; and in the event of a refusal, Vera Cruz is to be blockaded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NUT FOR THE GEOLOGISTS.—H. De Wit, of this town, who has recently returned from California, brought with him a piece of the auriferous quartz rock, of about the size of a man's fist. On Thanksgiving day, it was brought out for exhibition to a friend, when it accidentally dropped upon the floor, and split open. Near the centre of the mass they discovered, firmly imbedded in the quartz and slightly corroded, a cut iron nail, of the size of a six-penny nail. It was entirely straight, and had a perfect head. By whom was that nail made? At what period was it planted in California? If the head of that nail could talk, we should know something more of American history than we are very likely to know.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

SEVERE WEATHER.—The snow lies 40 or 50 feet deep in the cutting of the Siles Railway, near Odenberg. Two engines had their fires extinguished. In Upper Silesia, 10 lives had been lost from the severity of the weather; and in Saxony 15 men and 6 horses perished in the snow storm of the 20th.—Liverpool Times.

NICELY CAUGHT.—Watty Morrison, a Scotch clergyman, was a man of great wit and humor. On one occasion he entertained an officer at Fort George to pardon a poor fellow who was sent to the barracks. The officer offered to grant his request, if he would, in return, grant him the first favour he would ask. Mr. Morrison agreed to this, and the officer immediately demanded that the ceremony of Baptism should be performed on a puppy. The clergyman agreed to it, and a party of many gentlemen assembled to witness the novel baptism. Mr. Morrison desired the officer to hold up the dog as was customary in the baptism of children, and said, "As I am a minister of the Church of Scotland, I must proceed according to the ceremonies of the Church." "Certainly," said the Major, "I expect all the ceremony." "Well, then, Major, I begin with the usual question: You acknowledge yourself the father of this puppy?" A roar of laughter burst from the crowd, and the officer threw the candidate for baptism away.

AN ANCIENT WEAPON.—The sabre worn by Count Puzsky, at the bat Festival in New York, on Friday evening last, was made in 1592. It originally belonged to Sultan Mahmud, was once owned by Napoleon, and finally passed into the possession of the family of Count Puzsky.

LATER FROM SYDNEY.—By the way of the Sandwich Islands, we received intelligence from Sydney to Sept 1st. The Polynesian says the mining reports from Australia continue favourable, and gold is procured in considerable quantities, selling at Sydney for £37s 6d per ounce. No diminution of arrivals at the mines. The grand haul made by Mr. Kerr, was sold for £4,160 at the above prices, after raising some three pounds as specimens.

THE GREAT STEAMER.—The following sketch of the Mammoth Hudson River Steamer, is given by a correspondent of the Boston Atlas:

There is a drawing in the Navy Department, of a New Steamboat, which is about to be built in New York for the Hudson River, and which is to make the trip from New York to Albany in five hours. She is intended to compete with the New York and Albany Railroad. By the kindness of Commodore Skinner, we obtained her proportions, which are as follows: Length of keel, 500 feet; length of deck, 350 feet. She looks like a swordfish. There is 75 feet of keel at each end, extending out from the deck, which shows itself above water, and which is sharpened and pointed like the sword of a swordfish. Both ends of the boat are alike, and her engines are to work both ways. She is not intended to turn round, but to work like a ferry-boat. She is to be called the George Washington, and to have accommodations for three thousand passengers. She will make a passage of 150 miles in five hours. She has been designed and modelled by Mr. Davidson, of New York.

POISON EATERS.—The First Court of Assizes with trial by jury, established in Styria, was opened at Chit, ten days ago. A man was tried for having poisoned an old soldier. Amongst the questions submitted to the jury, was one to the effect whether the deceased had been a "poison eater?" to which the jury replied in the affirmative. This caused some surprise at Vienna, and inquiries were made as to what it meant. It turns out that in the districts of Lower Austria and Styria, near the Hungarian frontier, there are men who make a practice of eating small portions of arsenic with the salt part of bread. This gives them a clear complexion, and increases the intellectual faculties; but if persisted in, causes languor and premature death.

THE MILKY WAY.—The number of telescopic stars in the milky way is estimated at 18,000,000. In order, I will not say to realize the greatness of this number, but, at any rate, to compare with something analogous, I will call attention to the fact, that there are not in the whole heavens more than about 8,000 stars visible to the naked eye.—Humboldt.

WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE.—The Scientific American says of it: Imagine a small machine which can be carried in a man's hat, or even in a decent sized overcoat pocket, sewing with more dexterity and accuracy than the most experienced needlewoman, and then you can form some idea of its merits. It can sew curved or straight seams, and its stitch does not rip out. It can be set to sew long or short stitches just by a turn with a screw driver, and, taking all things into consideration, we believe that it is one of the most important inventions of the age.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61), caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly indurated. Her agonies were disheartening, and for months together she was deprived of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered grievously, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisement, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are pinkish, without veins or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbe, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Kewstree, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I suffered for period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scrofulous symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBE. The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Fenkurd, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway, Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before had an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends. (Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newburgh, near Huddersfield, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of the Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. To their great astonishment, and delight had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Brychous, Lothian Road, Edinburgh, dated April 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases.—

- Bad Legs, Contractions, Scalds, Bad Breasts, Sore Throats, Sore Nipples, Burns, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Bunions, Elephantiasis, Scrofula, Bile of Moschetoes, Fistulas, Scrofula, and Sandflies, Gout, Sore Heads, Coco-Bay, Glandular swellings, Tumours, Chigo-foot, Ulcers, Eczema, Chubbins, Lumbago, Wounds, Chapped-hands, Itches, Corns (soft), Rheumatism, Yaws.

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

Sub Agents in Nova Scotia.—Dr. Harding, Windsor, Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg, T. R. Phillips, Liverpool, N. Tupper, Cornwallis, Tucker & Smith, Truro, J. & C. Jos. Guysborough, B. Osclron & Co., Newport, G. N. Fuller, Horton, B. Legge, Mahone Bay, S. Fulton & Co., Wallace, J. F. More, Caledonia, T. J. Jos. Sydney, J. Matheson, Bras d'Or, P. Smith, Port Hood, Mrs. Robson, Pictou, T. Sterns, Yarmouth.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 24 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Price in Nova Scotia is 1s. 9d., 4s., 6s. 3d., 10s., 15s., 20s., 30s., 40s., and 50s. each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

NEW STYLE OF MELODEON.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having entered into an arrangement with the Inventor of those beautiful Musical Instruments, called the PATENT ACTION MELODEON, now offers them for sale in this Province. They are equally adapted to the Church or the Parlor, having a powerful swell pedal, and are not liable to get easily out of tune. These instruments have been examined by persons of the first musical talent in this city, who have declared them worthy of their recommendation. References given if required. Price from £15 to £25.

Please call and examine at THE MELODEON MANUFACTORY, No. 125 Harrington Street.

Orders from the country solicited, and will be promptly attended to.

August 6, 1851. Wes. & Ath. JOHN HAYS

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

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

J. Burton, Agent for Nova Scotia.

For Life. Ann. Prem. With Profits. Age 14 to 60. Am't £ 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100. Rates of Assurance per cent on each £100 of Single Life.

My friends of Temperance in the above State have recently procured a Charter for a Life Insurance Company, with a view to insure the lives of Temperance men by themselves, that they may secure the advantages of their temperance principles without being subject to pay losses incurred by intemperance. It is a well settled fact in the history of Life Insurance Companies that full twenty-five per cent of their losses are traceable to the remote or direct influence of alcoholic stimulants upon the human system. Total abstinence men, if insured in common with men who habitually use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, are of course compelled to share in paying losses incurred by this practice. They do not insure themselves upon an equality with other men. It is the design of our Company to insure none but temperance men, and to give them the full benefits of their temperance principles, both in the reduced rates of insurance and the full earnings of the Company, after deducting expenses. We have herewith appended our table of rates. It will be seen that they are twenty-five per cent lower than the rates of most mutual companies. Our premiums are to be paid in cash, but if upon our present rates, it shall be found that abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, shall make a greater difference in the value of life, than we have estimated, the insured receive the full benefit, for we shall be paying all profits in cash annually, after the usual fund of \$200,000 has accumulated. In this company those who are insured for life, and thus propose to share the profits of the business, not only have the same security furnished by the best conducted Mutual Companies, but they have the advantage of the Company on the low rate of deducting expenses; and in addition to this, every dollar of the capital (\$100,000) is liable for the payment of losses. This, we believe, affords abundant security to the public, and presents many advantages over any other company in the country. There is none to our knowledge, organized upon this plan.

Directors: Barzillah Hudson, President; Tertius Wadsworth, Vice President; B. E. Hale, Secretary.

Directors: Tertius Wadsworth, Wm. W. Hopkin, James B. Hooper, John H. Goudwin, A. W. Barrows, M. D., Examining Physician; Arch. Welch, M. D., Consulting Physician; Board of Correspondents.—Hon. Thos. S. Williams, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Hon. Thos. Clark, Treasurer of the Comm. of the State; Hon. Neal Dow, Mayor of Portland, Me.; Hon. James Grant, Boston, Mass.; John A. Koate, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio; Edward C. Delevan, Esq., Albany, N. Y.; Hqn. Salas, Hale, Keene, N. H.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above-named and popular Institution, for Nova Scotia, is now prepared to receive proposals for Insurance from any part of the Province, at his Office, No. 40 Bedford Row, Halifax, where Proposals, Blanks, and any further information can be obtained. J. BURTON, Agent. Halifax, N. S., January 1, 1852.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress by a number of Mercantile gentlemen, to issue at an early day,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

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

The Journal will be handsomely printed on a large folio sheet, at \$2.00 per annum in advance. A reasonable space will be devoted to advertisements of goods required in the Colonial trade, and other interests connected with the objects of the paper.

The Proprietors respectfully solicit from an American and Colonial Correspondents, articles containing statistics of the trade between the States and the Colonies—the mineral resources, timber, fisheries, agriculture, &c., of the Provinces, the manufactures, public institutions, schools, &c., of the States, and facts on all subjects connected with the reciprocal commerce of the two countries. Communications, post paid, to the "INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, Boston," (giving the editor, confidentially, the writers' names), will receive faithful attention. Boston, January 6, 1852. 131.

BESSONNET & 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 ROW, Halifax. October 18, 1851. Wes. 119, Ath. 44.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having taken into Co-partnership Mr. GEORGE R. ANDERSON, the business heretofore carried on by them, will, from this date, be conducted under the firm of BELL, ANDERSON & CO. J. BELL & CO. Jan 10. Wes & Ath.

NOTICE. RICHMOND NURSERY.

CHOICE Bouquets and Nosegays can still be had at this Nursery from a collection of Plants superior to any other in the Lower Provinces. A continuance of the public patronage which this establishment has formerly been favoured with, is requested. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. HERBERT HARRIS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

NOW opening at the Staffordshire House, a variety of N. KANSKY GOODS, viz.—Toy Tea Sets, Dessert do. Chimney Ornaments, Toilette Bottles, Figures in endless variety, Named and Exhibition Mugs, Crust Stands, Glass Dishes and Cake Stands, &c., suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. CLEVERDON & CO., Store near the Ordnance Gate. December 20. Wes. & Ath. 49.

Just Received per Steamer.

BLACK and Coloured Velvets Braçolats, Crochet Wool, Cuffs and Sleeves; Pink Sarsnet Ribbons, Floss Silks, Best Brown Knitting Cotton, and other Goods. ALSO—British Manufactured India Rubber Coats and Leggings, of superior quality. BELL, ANDERSON & CO. Jan 10. Wes & Ath.

CARGO BRIG CHEBUCTO.

Just arrived from La Guayra. Two Thousand superior DR. HIDEES. 100 bags Prime COFFEES, of new crop. For sale by GEORGE H. STARR. Dec. 12. Wes. & Ath. 4 ins.

RICHMOND NURSERY.

JUST received a quantity of BULBS, consisting of Hyacinth, Tulips, Narcissus, Gladiolus, &c., in good condition for sale cheap. HERBERT HARRIS. Jan 3.

CHEBUCTO HOUSE. NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

NO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET. Opposite Messrs. Brighton & Grassie's Wharf.

G. HALLS 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 superior quality, connected with the GENERAL GROCERY AND PROVISION 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 price. 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. (98) Wes. & Ath. 17 mos. (19).

BERTHA SWEET GRANGES, Just received on board.

For sale at 41 Hollis Street. Nov. 29.

The Daily Sun is in accordance with the progressive character of the day. It is said to be the first daily paper issued in the Lower Provinces, unless we except the Morning Post, and we doubt not it will receive the support necessary to meet the increased outlay. In the progress of time, perhaps other Journals will follow the course of The Sun.

We occasionally receive orders to change the post-office address of papers. The necessity of alterations would be obviated, except in cases of removal, or death, were the name, place, county, and nearest post or way office, given at first plainly. For want of this, we have been oftentimes left in uncertainty as to the best mode of transmission. Agents, or others, will oblige by attending to this suggestion.

Notices of Pamphlets, &c., in our next.

Letters and Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.) Rev. J. G. Hennigar (2 sub.). Rev. T. Gaetz, (100s.—6 new sub.). Mr. Daniel Henesey, (new sub. 5s.). Rev. G. W. Tuttle (40s.). Rev. W. C. Beals, Rev. J. V. Just.

In consequence of the excessive cold which has recently prevailed at Stockholm, a great number of dogs have been seized with madness, running about the streets and attacking several persons.

Governor Barkly, Governor of British Guiana, and proprietor of sugar estates therein, has just assented to a vote of £50,000, by the Legislature of the colony, for the introduction of Chinese labourers!

Telegraph wires have been laid across the bed of the Mississippi river, opposite St. Louis, insulated in a thick casing of lead pipe.

In this year (1852) Russia intends celebrating the completion of her thousandth year of national existence.

Marriages.

At Cornwallis, on the 4th Dec, by Rev Thos H Davies, Mr ABRAHAM BIGELOW, to Miss RACHEL TURNER.

At Cornwallis, by the same, on the 16th December, Mr WILLIAM HENRY DODGE, to Miss REBECCA KILBURN.

At Horton, on the 24th December, by the same, Mr Wm. HENNING to Miss MARY ANNE KING.

On the 25th of December, by the Rev W. Smithson, Mr Wm. A. WELSH, of London, to MARGARET ANN, daughter of Mr Benj. Taylor, of Sheffield, N. B.

At Harwar, Albert Co., N. B., on the 24th ult., by the Rev William Sears, Mr DANIEL HARRIS CALHOUN, to Miss HANNAH R. PIERCE, of Amherst, N. S.

At the Parsonage, New Dublin, by Rev R. E. Brins, Mr EDWARD CONNOR, to Miss REBECCA E. LORIMER, and Mr JAMES CONNOR to Miss LUCY FRILACK.

At Vogler's Cove, by the same, Mr GARDNER REEVER, widower, to Miss MARY RINGINA VOGLER. At La Rive, Mr FRANCIS LEWIS WAMBACK, to Miss SARAH CAROLINE AT Lower Dublin Shore, by the same, Mr Josiah O'Brien, to Miss Catharine Ann HISE.

On Monday, 22nd ult, by the Rev James Stewart, Mr Ephraim ROSS, to Miss Sarah CONNOR. Mr Wm. MISAHA, to Miss Susanna Conrod, all of Ch�zetook. In St James' Church, North Shore, St Margaret's Bay, on 22nd Dec, by the Rev J. Stannage, Mr Charles KENN, to Miss Mary Elizabeth BOUTILLIER.

At her parents' residence, on the 15th Dec, by the Rev James Breeding, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr James Kicker, to Capt John FRASER, both of the Eastern Shore.

At Shenomecash, on the 8rd inst., by the Rev W. C. Beals, Mr HENRY McLELLAN, of River Philip, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr Benjamin, Smith, of the first named place.

Deaths.

At Alwaco Harbour, on the 7th ult, in the 4th year of her age, JULIA ANNE, only and much beloved daughter of Mr Timothy Kelly.

At the same place on the 11th ult, JOSEPH ALBERT, infant son of Mr Charles Ward.

At the same place on the 13th ult, aged 2 years and 9 months, ALPHUS CRANE; also, on the 28th, aged 2 years and 7 months, ISAAC; sons of Mr Robert Mills.

Also on the 26th ult, aged 4 years, MARGARET ANN, beloved daughter of Capt John K. Morris.

On Wednesday morning, Mr EDWIN LAURILLARD, in the 31st year of his age.

At Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the 20th December, of inflammation in the bowels, Mr WILLIAM T. COCHRAN, Civil Engineer, formerly of Nova Scotia.

At St John N. B., Dec 31st, after a short but severe illness, JULIA EMILY SAYRE, second daughter of Mr George Scoullar, in the 18th year of her age, much and deservedly lamented by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

At St John N. B.; Dec 27th, CAROLINE MATILDA, aged 12 years, daughter of Mr John J. Roberts, after a protracted sickness of four years and a half.

On Sunday morning, after a short but severe illness, MARY ANN CANTERINA, wife of William T. Townsend.

On Friday morning, of Croup, EMMA JANE, daughter of Mr Thomas Holden, aged 5 years.

At St Peters, Isle of Thanet, England, on the 17th Nov., in the 82nd year of his age, and the 64th of his ministry, the Rev THOMAS CRAWF, father of the Rev Dr Cramp, late of Montreal, and now of Acadia College, Nova Scotia.

At Winchester, on the 18th Dec. Captain W. F. VANNOY, Paymaster of the 38th Regt., aged 53 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED. SABBATH, 3rd—schr Barbara Ann, Lattimer, Arichat, 9 days, to Creighton & Grassie and J. Hunter & Co.

SUNDAY, 4th—R M Steamship Ospray, Corbin, St John's, N. F., 3 days, to S Cuzard & Co.

MONDAY, 5th—Schr Flora, Leonard, Burgeois, N. F., 55 hours, bound to St Andrews N. B.; Harriet, Arichat; John C. Archibald, Martell, Sydney; British Queen, Pave, do; Mary Ann, McLeod do.

TUESDAY, 6th—R M Steamship Cambria, Leitch, Liverpool, G. B., 10 days, to S Cuzard & Co; schr Richard, Arichat.

THURSDAY, 8th—pkt brig Halifax, Mearns, Boston via Prospect, 9 days, to B Wier & Co; brig Brink, Evans, Falmouth, Jan, 29 days, to G & A Mitchell; schr Victoria, Beat, St John's, P. I.; via Liverpool, N. S., 24 days, to T Bolton—(was off Halifax 25th Dec, put into Liverpool 28th); Margaret, O'Dell, Bourgeois, N. F., 5 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; Mary Jane, Gallant, Sydney; Sarah Ann, Lunenburg.

CLEARED. JANUARY, 3d—brigs Oscar, Conrod, Jamaica—G H Starr; Lady Maxwell, Campbell, B W Indies—W H Radolf; schr Siren, Boacher, D W Indies—H Lyle. Jan 7th—R M Steamship Gambia, Leitch, Boston; schr Baskar, Raymond, Jamaica, by J H McNab. Jan 8—Brig Spay, McGregor, St John, N. F., J & M Tobin, and others.

MEMORANDA. St John's, N. E., Dec 26th—arr'd, Hunter, Russell, Sydney; Clara, McDonald, do; Nisib, do; Empress, do; T. M. Mayhew, (Am) Spence, do. New York, Jan 2d—arr'd, schr Florence, Locke, Halifax.

Kingston, Nov. 27th—sld, brig Nautilus, Outports. 28th—Belle, Brookman, New York; Caroline, Brown, Inagua. Dec. 8th—sld, brig Eagle, Hillers, Matanzas. Steamer Ospray, spoke brig Nora Creina, going into St John's, N. F.—wished to be reported.

Richmond Dec 22—sld Noble, McDonald, Halifax. Clyde Dec 24—arr Perthshire, Arichat; 22, Hyades, Wallace.

Queenstown Dec 22—sld Paxton, Halifax. Liverpool Dec 22—arr Argentine, Tatamagouche; Idg. Ghay, Halifax.

Dublin, Dec 19—The Belle Kate (barque), Crowther, from Magaguadavic, in coming up the harbour on the night of 17th Dec. got aground near the Pigeonhouse, where she remains, much strained. 20.—The Belle Kate was towed off yesterday, and is now in deep water, waiting for orders.