

# THE WESLEYAN.

Vol. II.—No. 17.]

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

[Whole No. 69.]

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

REALTAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1850.

(Single Copies,  
& Three Pence.)

## Poetry.

For the Wesleyan.

### LINES ON A HOUSE-PLANT.

Exotic but thy beauties form  
Adorned my humble room,  
When winter blighted every flower,  
And wrapp'd the fields in gloom.  
With joy I saw thy leaves unfold,  
Of softly-blushing hue;  
And breathe thy petals' fragrant sweets,  
Delighted with the view.  
Still cherishing, with tender care,  
Thy lovely, fragile form;  
I hid thee from the chilling frost  
Of winter's rudest storm;  
And hop'd to keep thee fresh and fair  
For many, many days;  
Nor thought that thou wouldst fade so soon,  
From my admiring gaze.  
I grieve to see thy rosy tints  
Give place to pale decay;  
Alas! that ought so beautiful  
So soon should pass away!  
Fair Emblem of earth's brightest forms,  
How hast thou droop'd and died!  
Soon, ah too soon, thy joyous youth,  
In all thy beauty's pride!

MARIA.

## Christian Miscellany.

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

### Universalism—Embraced and Cured.

A young man, well known to the writer of this sketch, when about seventeen years of age, was powerfully wrought upon by the Holy Spirit. He saw and felt himself a sinner, justly condemned, and the wrath of God hanging fearfully over him. He believed then that he "must be born again, or never see the kingdom of God,"—that if he died in his sins, he should be punished forever in hell.

He desired to communicate his feelings to some Christian friend, to embrace religion, and to unite with the people of God; but two obstacles stood in his way.

He lived in an ungodly neighbourhood, where religion was universally neglected, ridiculed and despised. His friends, his attachments, and his youthful associates were there; and it seemed a great thing for him to set out alone, to separate himself from his companions, and become an object of ridicule, as he knew he must be, if he embraced religion. Besides, he lived at a great distance from the means of grace.

While in this state of mind, a book, teaching the doctrine of universal salvation, fell into his hands. Observe now, reader, the influence of a *bad* book on an awakened mind. I do not recollect the title of the book—it was from the pen of Rev. Hosea Ballou, an aged man, who I believe is still living. This book promised him eternal life without repentance. His great concern of mind had been to escape the damnation of hell, and secure the interests of his soul for eternity. But now he is gravely taught that there is *no* hell, that God is a God of infinite love, and could never doom a soul which he had created to endless misery—that he received all our punishment for sin in this life, and when we die we go immediately to heaven.

Then those passages which seem to favour this doctrine were ingeniously strung together, and woven into syllogisms, while the force of contradictory passages was still more ingeniously explained away. This reasoning appeared at once very plausible, and though the young man was not fully satisfied, he was nevertheless greatly pleased.

If this doctrine were true he need not abandon his pleasures, nor forsake his companions. There was no need

of making so much ado about religion, no necessity of coming out from the world, and being separate, and singular—a butt for ridicule and a laughing-stock to the vulgar.

He resolved to live henceforth a good moral life, and thus for a season quieted his conscience.

But still there were passages of Scripture which seemed to go hard against this *new doctrine*, but through the kindness of some Universalist friends, he obtained the loan of other books which glazed all those passages over, making smooth and straight work clear through the Bible.

These apparent difficulties were removed in various ways, sometimes by referring to the "original Greek" as giving a different meaning to the text—sometimes by quoting the explanation given by the learned Dr. Adam Clarke, the great Methodist commentator, and other distinguished divines; sometimes by calling certain difficult passages *parables*, or *ideas* borrowed from the ignorant and superstitious heathen; and when nothing else would do, by a *downright and hearty laugh* at the perfect absurdity of some texts, and the wonderful credulity of those who could believe them.

Thus he went on, searching for arguments on but one side of the question, hearing Universalists preach, reading their books and periodicals, and conversing with professors of that faith, till he became a confirmed Universalist. It was a long time before he reached that point in his experience when all difficulties were removed, all pleas of future punishment allayed; but it came at last.

He openly avowed his sentiments, tried, with some success, to make converts, and argued, as he thought, powerfully and conclusively with professors of religion.

But when the war of words was over, and he had fired away all his ammunition, used up his arguments, spent the force of his logic, and quoted all the detached passages of Scripture which to his mind proved Universalism conclusively, he was greatly astonished to find them unconverted—holding the same opinions still. He really thought that he was destined to be a champion of that faith, and was looking forward with ardent aspirations to the ministry.

Being in his opinion a very modest man, he never provoked a battle with a Methodist preacher, but was heartily glad to have them commence with him; for he felt very sure that he could "wind them up" in just three minutes, so that they would hardly be able to say another word, or ever dare to preach again.

Putting himself occasionally into the way of the preacher, he had a few opportunities to try his strength; but he generally found the clergy so bigoted that he could not convince them, and so ignorant and thick-headed, that they really did not know when he had fairly wound them up, but would talk and preach right on as though nothing had happened. He would lay up nothing against them, but pitied them in his heart. In all this he was evidently sincere. He prayed daily, and sometimes thought himself a Christian.

His feelings were very much hurt, one day, in conversation with a good Methodist brother. The latter insinuated that he knew nothing of experimental religion, and said that if he should ever be converted, he would see things differently. Yet in examining his heart, he knew that he did not enjoy what others professed, and what he believed it the Christian's privilege to enjoy. His soul hungered and thirsted for something which as yet he had never found.

He thought, that perhaps in heart he was not yet a Christian, although he had without doubt embraced intellectually the true doctrine. Accordingly he resolved to seek the religion of the heart, not because he had any fears of punishment, but because he saw in the Bible held it forth as the Christian's privilege.

He began then to offer daily, and we believe sincerely, this prayer, "O Lord, if Universalism be true, establish me in the faith, and help me to defend and teach it; if it be false, lead me by thy good Spirit into the truth as it is in Jesus."

Soon after this he attended a camp meeting for the first time in his life. He was now nearly twenty-three years of age. He went to that meeting merely out of curiosity, to see for himself what was done. It being rainy in the morning, there were no services at the stand. In the afternoon he listened to a sermon, preached from the parable of the Prodigal Son. He was interested, though not particularly affected by it. At the close of the discourse, sinners were invited forward for prayers. He had no intention, no thought, of going himself; but a friend who well knew the state of his mind came to him and affectionately asked him if he did not want religion? He unhesitatingly answered, yes. Then, said that friend, come, go with me. He followed, and took his seat with the seekers of religion.

He had not bad feelings—could not weep as others did—felt no fears of hell or punishment after death. Others might think him a hypocrite because he seemed destitute of feeling. He had, as he thought, the true doctrine in his heart; he now sincerely desired true religion in his heart.

After the praying was over at the stand, he took a young man, a friend of his, who was also among the seekers, out a little way into the grove, and asked him what he meant by going forward; if he was sincere? The latter said yes. So am I, said he.—But mark what I now say; I believe in Universal salvation, and think I always shall; but I believe also in experimental religion, and if there is any for me, I mean to have it. They returned to the encampment, and presented themselves for prayers again in the evening. And when the darkness of that night had passed away, and a bright morning dawned upon the grove, a deeper darkness had passed away from that young man, and a far brighter morning was shining on his soul. That hard and stony heart had been changed to a tender and feeling heart of flesh. His soul was happy, the void that had ached so long was filled with a calm and heavenly peace to which he had been hitherto a perfect stranger.

He now thought of his Universalism; but where was it? He looked at it, but from a different point of observation, through a different medium, and with better eyes. The Spirit of God, which brought the joy of true religion to his heart, had removed the scales from his eyes, dispelled the darkness of the natural mind, and he saw what he never saw before, the *other side* of Universalism; its native deformity and mortal tendencies.

Nearly seven years before, he had earnestly desired religion, but the devil had cheated him, and pointed off Universalism upon him as the true religion. But he now knew by what he saw and what he felt, that it was counterfeit and false. True, it had quieted his fears of hell, but it had never fed his hungry soul with a single crumb of positive joy. It had kept him away from the banqueting house, and the table spread with luxuries for the soul. He then publicly renounced Universalism, and is now preaching the Gospel which he once despised.

In the above sketch, which the writer knows to be true, we find a sincere and confirmed Universalist effectually cured of the doctrine. Would not every Universalist be as effectually cured if he would seek and obtain true religion in his heart?—And is it not the best way to seek to save Universalists, to avoid as much as possible arguing the case with them, and urge and lead them to seek for the internal enjoyment of religion, as set forth in the Scriptures as the Christian's privilege?—*Correspondent of Zion's Herald.*

## Trust in God.

There were two neighbours, who had each a wife and several children, and their wages as common labourers were their only daily support. One of these men was fretful and disquieted, saying,

"If I die, or even fall sick, what will become of my family?"

This thought never left him, but gnawed his heart as a worm the fruit in which it is hidden. Now although this thought was presented to the mind of the other father, yet he was not fretted by it, for said he:—

"God who knows all his creatures, and watches over them, will also watch over me and my family."

Thus he lived always tranquil while the other neither tasted any joy nor repose.

One day as the latter was labouring in the field, and downcast because of his fears, he saw some birds go in and out of his plantation. Having approached, he found two nests placed side by side, and in each several young ones newly hatched and still undressed. When he returned to his work, he frequently looked to these birds, as they went out and returned carrying nourishment to their young broods. But behold! at the moment when one of the mothers was returning with her bill full, a vulture seized her, carried her off, and the poor mother vainly struggling in his grasp, utters a most piercing cry.

At this sight, the man who was working felt his soul more troubled than before; for he thought the death of the mother was the death of the little young.

"Mine have only me—no other. What will become of them if I fall sick?"

All the day he was gloomy and sad, and at night he slept not. On the morning he returned to the field he said:

"I should like to see the little ones of that poor mother. Several without doubt have already perished with hunger."

He set off towards the plantation, and looking into the nests he saw the young ones alive and well; not one seemed to have suffered. Astonished at this, he hid himself to see the cause. After a while he heard a slight cry, and perceived the other mother bring back in haste the food she had gathered which she distributed without distinction among the birds. There were some for each and the orphans were not abandoned in their misery.

"Why fret thus? God never abandoned his children! His love has some secrets which we do not know. Let us believe, hope, love, labour and pursue our course in peace; if I die before you, you shall be a father to my children; and if you die before me, I will be a father to yours; if we both die before they are of an age to provide for themselves, they will have Him for a parent, 'Our father who is in Heaven.'"

### "Out of the Mouths of Babes and Sucklings."

William Hone, a noted English author, was a deist. While passing a turnpike-gate, as he was travelling on foot through Wales, he saw a young girl taking her dinner of goats' milk and bread, and just of a character to impress him. On entering into conversation with her, he was overwhelmed with astonishment to find this poor, barefooted, unsophisticated girl "mighty in the Scriptures," and listened to the use she made of them, and to the power they had on her soul. His heart was subdued, and soon after he avowed himself a believer in Christ, and united with the church.

## Humility.

Humility ever dwells with men of noble minds; it is a flower that prospers not in lean or barren soils; but in a ground that is rich, it flourishes and is beautiful.—*Filipian.*

Prayer is a key which unlocks the blessings of the day, and locks out the dangers of the night.



Religious Intelligence.

(From Evangelical Christendom.) France.

Extract of a Letter, dated France, Sept., 1850. French Protestantism offers a few important facts this month. I have recently received a pamphlet announcing the establishment of an

EVANGELISATION SOCIETY IN BEARN.

Pastors Gabriel, Noyaret, Lourde, and other pious men, constitute the committee of this useful institution.

Your readers, doubtless, know the topographical position of Bearn. This province, situated in the south of France, separates our country from Spain; it forms two departments, the High Pyrenees and the Low Pyrenees. Bearn is celebrated in the annals of our Reformed churches; it constituted, in the sixteenth century, an independent State. The noble sister of Francis I., Marguerite de Valois, and her heroic daughter Jeanne d'Albret, who was poisoned by Catherine de Medicis on the eve of St. Bartholomew, introduced Protestantism into Bearn. Our illustrious reformer, Theodore de Beze, came there to preach, and his doctrines were eagerly received by the population. Nearly all the Bearnois entered into the new communion, and this country became very flourishing through its industry, its agriculture, and its laws.—Our King Henry IV. was born at Pau, the capital of this little State, and historians often call him Bearnois.

After he ascended the throne of the Valois, Bearn was annexed to France; and soon commenced horrible persecutions of the inhabitants of this province, which lasted more than a hundred and fifty years. I have not leisure to give, in this letter, a long historical sketch. It will suffice to state, that the unhappy Bearnois were deprived by Louis XIII. of most of their schools and temples; that they were driven to mass with staves and swords, and subjected to the most cruel treatment, at the instigation of the Jesuits. Louis XIV. continued the work of intolerance and iniquity; it was in Bearn that he made the first attempt at dragooning. In brief, many of the Bearnois emigrated to foreign lands; some perished in dungeons and on the scaffold; others returned to popery, overcome by the barbarity of their oppressors; so that there only remains in this province from 12,000 to 15,000 Protestants. There were more than 300,000 at the close of the sixteenth century! mournful result of persecutions!

The reformers of Bearn, however, have established an Evangelisation Society, in order to proclaim the Gospel to the Protestants scattered in their province, and to the travellers who come in great numbers, every year, to the mineral waters of the Pyrenees. They also intend to send evangelists to the Basques, an interesting and singular colony in the mountains. These Basques are, properly speaking, neither French nor Spaniards; their language is entirely different from that of surrounding nations; their habits and manners are peculiar, and they are still pagans rather than Christians. It is an excellent work to preach the word of God to these half savages. Besides, there are on the frontiers of Spain and France some thousands of Bohemians (English gypsies), who have no religion at all. They are vagabonds, thieves by profession, living in the depths of the woods, and strangers to all civilised life. Some Christians of Bearn have already been among them. They were at first received with coldness and distrust; but having succeeded in making these wretched people understand that they came as friends, desirous of contributing to their religious and social relief, they were immediately surrounded by a joyful and grateful crowd, who requested them to send a pastor. The Evangelisation Society will not lose sight of the spiritual necessities of these gypsies, and it hopes to bring them by degrees to the Christian faith.

This Society has more than one precious mission to fulfil. I suppose that the English, who form a numerous colony in the city of Pau, will write to their brethren in Great Britain to recommend so interesting

an association to the prayers and liberality of the faithful; and I discharge my duty in bespeaking for it the sympathies of Christians of your country.

THE PROGRESS OF THE GOSPEL AT LYONS.

is very remarkable. I have had occasion lately to pass through this great industrial city, and to assist at a meeting of colporteurs, presided over by the pious and zealous Pastor Fisch. The details I heard, and the information given me by M. Fisch, deserve the most lively interest.

There are at present, at Lyons, five places of worship, or independent chapels, in which the word of God is regularly and faithfully preached. The congregations are generally on the increase. Some thousands of families are periodically visited, either by the pastors themselves, or by the colporteurs, or other Christians, and the population receives almost everywhere these visitors with joy; it feels that they come not from ambitious or selfish motives, but for the good of souls, and the advancement of the kingdom of Christ.

The priests and the monks, who abound at Lyons (for it is eminently a clerical city), have done everything in their power to impede the work of the friends of the Gospel. Calumnies, lies, ignoble pamphlets, great promises, odious threats, domestic intrigues and dissensions—they have neglected nothing which would create obstacles to the preaching of the truth. I do not say that these perfidious manoeuvres have produced no effect. Alas! there are always ignorant and credulous men, who receive the lies of priests as infallible oracles, and who fear falling under the divine curse, should they abandon the errors of popery. Nevertheless, the zeal and the good faith of the Christians of Lyons, their spirit of devotedness, their perseverance, their charitable works, have surmounted many difficulties. Protestantism is at the present day honoured at Lyons, and every one knows that the reformers, instead of being infidels or atheists, as the priests represent them, are filled with zeal for the revelation of Christ.

Another adversary, equally formidable, exists in this manufacturing city, viz., Socialism or Communism, which numbers a multitude of disciples among the working classes. The colporteurs of the Bible have sad proof of this. They frequently meet with artisans and labourers who, enslaved by a stupid and fatal materialism, obstinately repel all the declarations of the Gospel. These unfortunates see nothing above or beyond this perishable world; their whole concern is to promote their physical well-being, and, like the impious of the time of St. Paul, they say, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die!" It is very difficult to reach the hearts of such people; their mind is blinded by miserable sophisms; their conscience is seared, and their soul is enslaved by carnal lusts. Some, however, have been brought to better sentiments; they have made their faith honourable by their good conduct, and proved, in times of political trouble, that the new disciples of Christ are also the most peaceful citizens. X. X. X.

Belgium.

Extract of a letter from L. C. Anet, dated Brussels, Sept. 18, 1850.

For my part, I confess, I did not venture to hope, at the commencement of the year, for the blessings the Lord is pleased to grant us. There are, it is true, some small congregations that do not appear to add to their numbers, but each of the principal stations is yet the seat of an awakening. Labouverie, which for some years was stationary, now progresses in a delightful manner. The room for worship is too small, it is necessary to find some means of enlarging it. At Charleroy, a remarkable degree of Christian life is manifested, and the audience is more numerous than it has ever been. Janet goes on well. At Leers le Fosteau, the Marquis d'Aoust has erected a place of worship, which comprises a school-room and master's residence, and is, moreover, the most beautiful temple the Protestants possess in Belgium. You have a description and lithographed view of it in the Christian Belge. We were present at the opening of it on the 19th August last; and, although the rain fell in torrents, we

had a numerous auditory; the church was too small to contain the attentive multitude.

The Marquis d'Aoust has taken legal measures to ensure the perpetual enjoyment of it for evangelical worship, together with a residence for the pastor, with garden and orchard, and an annual income to provide for preaching the Gospel, and cover the expense of a school. Here is one of our young churches endowed, and provided with the material means of support. May the Lord be pleased to continue his blessing, without which this endowment will be of little worth.

At Lige we were visited, two months ago with a sore trial. God has taken to himself our beloved brother, Pastor Girod; it is an unspeakable loss to us and to the work, for Mr. Girod was one of the most useful men we had. We felt some uneasiness for the congregation, when God took away our friend; but it is remarkable that a spirit of union, life, and fervour, with much more of faith, is manifested in this congregation since the death of its beloved pastor than before: and the audience has sensibly increased. Messrs. Cornesouqueir, pastor at Nessonvaux; Cacheur, pastor at Lize et Seraing; and Mr. Leduue, pastor of Verviers, will each conduct the service once a week.

At Lize le Seraing we have settled a pastor about seven weeks ago. For the past two years, Mr. Girod went to preach there every alternate Monday evening, and for the last seven or eight months, Mr. Leduue has been there likewise once a fortnight.—The congregation consisted of about 200 persons; of late it is increased; and since there has been a pastor, it exceeds 300.—Many souls there are seriously impressed; and many have already exhibited the holy fruits of faith. Those who have decidedly broken with Rome, appear to show more zeal and devotedness than others, considering the short time that they have heard the preaching of the Gospel. They have decided to build a church (at present they are obliged to assemble in a large hall-room); for this purpose they have opened a subscription, which has hitherto been confined to the workmen, and which already amounts to about 400 francs. A widow has presented them with the needful ground, in a very convenient situation. They are also about to open a school. It will be confided to the care of an intelligent workman, who ardently seeks instruction for himself, and who has already acquired the knowledge which ranks him with good teachers. Everything leads us to hope that the Lord will raise for himself, in that place, one of the best and most numerous congregations in this country.

We may say, with joy and lively gratitude, that the awakening is extending, that the kingdom of God advances. We are the more rejoiced and encouraged at this, as for several weeks past we have not sought to extend our labours, owing to the pecuniary straits in which we have been continually placed. It is pleasant to be thus urged forward by the hand of the Great Shepherd. When we see the Lord give his spiritual benediction, we are constrained to believe that he will not withhold the temporal supplies.

At this moment it is indeed necessary for us to believe with all our hearts that God will give us our daily bread, for we are in want of 11,000 to 12,000 francs, to discharge our accounts on the 30th of this month.—Pray for us, then dear brother, and let those who can aid our society send to it, as speedily as possible, the fruits of their liberality.

Family Circle.

Sir Wm. Jones and his Mother.

This learned and distinguished man was born in London, on the eve of St. Michael, in the year 1746. Mr. Jones, his father, survived the birth of his son William but three years; his family was respectable, and his character excellent. The care of the education of William now devolved upon his mother, who, in many respects, was eminently qualified for the task. She had by nature a strong understanding, which was improved by his conversation and in-

struction. Under the tuition of her husband, she became a considerable proficient in Algebra, and with a view to qualify herself for the office of preceptor to her sister's son, who was destined to a maritime profession, made herself perfect in Trigonometry and the theory of Navigation. Mrs. Jones, after the death of her husband, was urgently and repeatedly solicited by the Countess of Macclesfield to remain at Sherborn Castle; but having formed a plan for the education of her son, with an unalterable determination to pursue it, and being apprehensive that her residence at Sherborn might interfere with the execution of it, she declined accepting the friendly invitation of the Countess, who never ceased to retain the most affectionate regard for her. In the plan adopted by Mrs. Jones for the education of her son, she proposed to reject the severity of discipline, and to lead his mind insensibly to knowledge and exertion, by exciting his curiosity and directing it to useful objects.

She so cultivated his mind, that at four years of age he was able to read any English book, and until his eighth or ninth year, she was his only preceptor. When in his ninth year he had the misfortune to break his thigh bone, which detained him at home more than a year; his mother was his constant companion, and amused him daily by the perusal of such English books as were adapted to his taste and capacity. To his incessant importunities for information she was in the habit of using one reply, which, from his earliest years, made a deep impression on him. This remark was, 'Read and you will know.' At a subsequent period of his life, Sir William Jones was in the habit of saying, that he owed all his intellectual improvements to his early obedience to his mother's favourite maxim, —'Read and you will know.'

With regard to religious instruction, she early taught him the creed and the ten commandments, but one effect of her daily maxims is too remarkable to be passed over in silence. One morning, as he was turning over the leaves of the Bible in his mother's closet, his attention was forcibly arrested by the sublime description of the angel, in the tenth chapter of Revelation; and the impression which his mind received was never after erased. At a period of mature judgment, he considered the passage as equal in sublimity to any of the inspired writings, and far superior to any that could be produced from mere human compositions; and he was fond of relating and mentioning the rapture which he felt when he first read it. This remarkable incident took place before he had completed his fifth year.

His spiritual attainments as a Christian were quite worthy of his learning and literary distinction. In his mature years, when he had secured enduring fame and worldly honours, he says: 'I have carefully and regularly perused the Holy Scriptures, and am of opinion, that the volume called the Bible, independent of its divine origin, contains more sublimity, purer morality, more important history, and finer strains of eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever language they may have been written.'—Dr. Burns.

Truth Stranger than Fiction.

The Paris correspondent of the St. Louis Republican relates the following:

A young man recently made his escape from the galleys at Toulouse. He was strong and vigorous, and soon made his way across the country and escaped pursuit. He arrived the next morning before a cottage in an open field, and stopped to beg something to eat and concealment while he reposed a little. But he found the inmates of the cottage in the greatest distress.—Four little children sat in a corner, their mother was weeping and tearing her hair, and the father walking the floor in agony. The galley slave asked what was the matter, and the father replied that they were that morning to be turned out of doors, because they could not pay their rent. "You see me driven to despair," said the father, "my wife and children without food or shelter, and without means to provide any for them." The convict listened to this tale with tears of sympathy, and then said:



"I will give you the means. I have just escaped from the galleys; whoever secures and takes back an escaped prisoner is entitled to a reward of fifty francs. How much does your rent amount to?"

"Fifty francs," answered the father.

"Well," said the other, "put a cord round my body; I will follow you to the city, they will recognise me, and you will get fifty francs for bringing me back. 'No never!' exclaimed the astonished listener, 'my children should starve a dozen times before I would do so base a thing.'

The generous young man insisted, and declared that last that he would go and give himself up, if the father would not consent to take him. After a long struggle the father yielded, and taking his preserver by the arm led him to the city and to the mayor's office. Every body was surprised that a jilted man like the father had been able to capture such a strong young fellow, but the proof was before them; the fifty francs were paid and the prisoner sent back to the galleys. But after he was gone, the father asked a private interview of the mayor, to whom he told the whole story. The mayor was so much affected that he not only added fifty francs more to the father's purse, but wrote immediately to the minister of justice, begging the noble young prisoner's release. The minister examined into the affair, and finding that it was comparatively a small offence which condemned the young man to the galleys, and that he had already served out half his term, he ordered his release.—Is not the whole incident beautiful?

### Effect of Tale-Telling.

The ancients have represented the effect of tale-telling on busy bodies themselves by a fable, to the effect that the crow, which was at first of finest white colour, was changed into his present colour of jet black, for the crime of tale-bearing; a crime that could not pass with impunity in this family of the inferior animals. A poet has given us the fable as follows:

"The raven once in snowy plumes was drest,  
While as the whitest dove's unsullied breast,  
Soft as the swan's, in large and lovely bow:  
His tongue, his prating tongue, has changed him  
To sooty blackness from the purest white."

Albeit this is simply a fable; it shows us how the ancients regarded the mischievous sin of tale-bearing. It has not ever changed the snowy white plumage of a raven into a sooty blackness, the slanderous tale-telling tongue of any one who habitually allows himself to back-bite and calumniate others, cannot but tarnish his own character with shades of darkness and guilt. Its effect on the person slandered may not be lasting; for the good shall outlive the envious detractions of all such meddlers; but the spirit of calumny, cunningness and interweaves into the very nature of detractors. Can a leopard change his spots? No.—Can a tale-telling, mischief-making troubler of society refrain from his havoc of good men's names? He can; But only by keeping his mouth as with a bridle.—*Morning Star.*

### General Miscellany.

**The Natural History of the Sabbath.**  
The Creator has given us a natural Sabbath-day, and a moral restraint—Sabbath day, and it is our duty to observe with care. Under the pressure of a great excitement, if we do not have passed weeks together with little sleep or none, but when the process is long continued, the nerves become weaker, and fever, delirium and death ensue; nor can the natural amount be systemically carried without corresponding mischief. The Sabbath does not arrive like a thief. The day of rest does not steal over us in the hour of slumber. It does not entrance us almost whether we will or not; but addressing us as intelligent beings, our Creator assures us that we need it, and bids us notice its return and court its renovation. And if, going in the face of the Creator's kindness, we force ourselves to work all days alike, it is not long till we pay the forfeit. The soulful worker—the man of business or the artist—find his ideas becoming turbid or slow; the compass of his faculties is upset; grows moody, fitful and capricious; and with his mental faculty broken, should any disaster occur, he is liable to habitual melancholy, or in self-distrust, to pass his life in a gloomy world. An unassuming weather—no art in the engraver—tracing on the dial-plate, and week to week, the light in every eye is blent, and forgetful of their own duty, his fingers no longer perform their feats of twinking agility, nor by a plastic or tuneful touch, would dead matter, or would mechanical powers; but mingling his life's blood in his daily drudgery, his looks are prematurely gray, his mind humour sour, and craving at last he has become a morose or reckless man, for any extra effort, or any blink of balmy feeling, he must stand indebted to opium or alcohol.—*North British Review.*

### Character of the Stork.

That the stork does not scrupulously confine itself to a fish, frog and serpent diet, those who to their cost who have suffered it to stalk about near the breeding place where the wild duck hides her nest. The highly moral bird, whose piety is blazoned in hooves of evil-doers carrying his revered parent on his shoulders, and held sacred in so many cities (where, doubtless, they keep their weather eye upon their juvenile stay poultry) notwithstanding his solemn gait, as a bit of a Pecksniff in his way. After standing stock still in a musical attitude, as if he were above the vanities of this world, he has been seen to march slowly by the side of the ornamental lake with the air of a contemplative philosopher and then disappear among the bushes. Before his disappearance a stung nest near the point where he vanished, as if to continue his meditations undisturbed by human eye, has been seen full of gooly little dusky powder-puffs of wild ducklings, and somehow or other, when he has emerged from the wilderness, it has been soon after discovered that the nest was empty. This feathered ogre was in the habit of visiting the nests day by day, biding his time till incubation was complete, when he swallowed every squab that had come to light. Truly Brahminical and reflective is the air of one of these old stagers. Motionless stands the black philosopher. It is a lovely summer's day, but the sun and the gentle breeze floating the clouds under the blue sky move him not. A slight motion in the eye may be detected as one of the giddy young sparrows with which the Zoological Garden is infested, flits by, but he avers not. At last a luckless new-fledged one passes within reach of our philosopher. Quick as thought the transcendent bill is darted forward, and—crack!—the little bird is seized and swallowed.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

### He has Gone to Ride.

Yes, he has gone to ride, and left a small boy in his store, who understands but little about his business, and is too full of play to wait upon the customers. The young merchant cannot stand it long, we are certain. He not only spends two or three dollars on his excursion of pleasure, but he loses many a good sale. Customers do not like to trade with boys, and when the master of the shop is continually absent, he may rest assured that his customers will finally forsake him. How many young men have commenced business with fair prospects, but finally failed, because they were too fond of riding and sailing.—Business will not take care of itself. A man who spends his money so foolishly, loses in several ways. His credit suffers materially. What bank director is not suspicious of him? It is a difficult matter to make his note go, when it is known what his habits are—and as sure as he lives they will be known. Bank directors are not only inquisitive, but they are keen observers also.—Merchants are careful whom they trust. If a man is too fond of pleasure, he will soon find it difficult to obtain goods or credit. And what is the result of such a course? Failure. His goods are sold at a low price, his business involved and withdrawn from his hands. How sad the condition of such a man, when he returns to his friends. If he had been a more careful man, he could soon obtain goods and commence again; but since he has lost the confidence of the community, what course can he pursue, but bend his course to California, vainly hoping to fall upon a fortune at once? To prosper in business, let our young merchants at the onset be careful of their expenses, and never spend profusely money which cannot properly be called their own. By care and prudence they will eventually succeed.—*Ohio Branch.*

### Wanted Immediately!

Faithful, constant, unwavering men, women, and children, who will adhere strictly to the following items, and practice them in earnest and forever, without growing faint or weary—

1. Those who will drink non-intoxicating liquor, a beverage, who will in no manner, buy nor

... who will never buy a wager, nor take any bet, or engage in any game of chance or lottery.

... Who will do nothing which they consider likely to give a bad opinion of the Sabbath day.

... Who will use those means which they individually think will speedily remove the evils of intemperance.

... Who will encourage and aid the general diffusion of religious and useful knowledge.

... Who will always, if they be in their power, meet those in distress, and endeavour to discover if there be any such in the vicinity.

... Who will show by precept and example that they regard labour as honourable and indolence a vice.

... Who will strictly and conscientiously avoid all gossiping, tattling, backbiting, or speaking evil of one another.

### Temperance.

**Questions for Liquor Dealers.**  
BY FRIDMUND WAYLAND.

1st. Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which is spreading disease, poverty, and prostration of mind, and may, perhaps, do harm?

2d. Would it be right for me to derive my living from something poisonous, or from propagating plague and pestilence?

3d. Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which is debasing the minds and ruining the souls of my neighbours? How would it be in any other case? Would it be right for me to derive my living from the sale of a drug, which produced misery or madness; which excited the passions and brutalized the mind, and ruined the souls of my fellow men?

4th. Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which destroys forever the happiness of the domestic circle—which is filling the land with women and children in a condition far more deplorable than that of widows and orphans?

5th. Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which is known to be the cause of innumerable of all the crimes which are perpetrated against society?

6th. Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which accomplishes all these at once, and which it does without ceasing?

7th. Do you say that you do not know that the liquor which you are selling will produce these results? Do you not know that nine hundred and ninety-nine gallons produce the effects for one which is used innocently? I ask then, 8th. Would it be right for me to sell poison on the ground that there was one chance in a thousand that the purchaser would not die of it?

9th. Do you say that you are not responsible for the acts of your neighbours? Is this clearly so? I do not he who furnishes a murderer with a weapon considered as an accomplice?

If these things be so—and that they are so, who can dispute?—I ask you, my respected fellow citizens, what is to be done? Let me ask, is not this trade altogether wrong? Why then should we not altogether abandon it? If any man think otherwise, and chooses to continue it, I have but one word to say: My brother, when you enter a cargo of intoxicating drinks, think how much misery you are importing into the community. As you store it up, think how many curses you may be heaping together against your ill. As you roll it out of your warehouse, think how many families each cash will ruin. Let your thoughts then revert to your own household, wife, and your little ones; then look up to Him who judgeth righteously, and ask your conscience, Is it right?

### Cold Water Story.

**OR A NEW WAY TO COOL OFF.**  
Some where about here, writes a Southern correspondent, lives a small farmer, who has some habits that his coming home has become no unusual thing. His wife urged him in vain to sign the pledge.

"Why, you see," he would say, "I'll sign it after a while, but I don't like to break off at once; it ain't what you say. The best way is always to get used to a thing by degrees, you know."

"Very well, old man," his helpmate would reply, "see now if you don't fall into a hole one of these days, while you can't take care of yourself, and nobody near to take you out."

Some months, as it is very the proverb, a couple of days after turning from a clear, a cold, the old fellow took a tumble down well, and after a deal of scrambling, he landed on the "light of his eyes" to come and help him out.

"Didn't I tell you so?" said the good wife, showing her eyes and over the edge of the precipice, "you've got into a hole, and it's no laughing matter. You've got to get out, and you'll have to be helped, or you might have

... Who will never buy a wager, nor take any bet, or engage in any game of chance or lottery.

... Who will do nothing which they consider likely to give a bad opinion of the Sabbath day.

... Who will use those means which they individually think will speedily remove the evils of intemperance.

... Who will encourage and aid the general diffusion of religious and useful knowledge.

... Who will always, if they be in their power, meet those in distress, and endeavour to discover if there be any such in the vicinity.

... Who will show by precept and example that they regard labour as honourable and indolence a vice.

... Who will strictly and conscientiously avoid all gossiping, tattling, backbiting, or speaking evil of one another.

### For Farmers.

**Farmer's Calendar.**  
It is better to plant seed from States further south in the cold season, only the seed of a cold climate will ripen well.

Often breaking up a surface keeps a soil in healthy, for when it lies in a hard bound state enriching showers run off, and the salubrious air cannot enter.

Weeds exhaust the strength of the ground, and if suffered to grow may be called garden sins. The hand and the hoe are the instruments for eradicating weeds, yet if there is room between the rows for the spire it is well to use it.

Never keep your cattle short; few farmers can afford it. If you starve them they will starve you.

It will not do to hoe a great field for a little crop, or to mow twenty acres for five loads of hay. Enrich the land and it will pay you for it. Better farm twenty acres well than forty acres by halves.

Drive your business before you and it will go easily.

In dry pastures dig for water on the brow of a hill; springs are more frequent near the surface on a height than in a vale.

Rain is cash to a farmer.

The foot of the owner is the best manure for land.

Cut bushes that you wish to destroy in the summer and with a sharp instrument; they will bleed freely and die.

Sow clover deep; it secures it against the drought.

Never plough in bad weather, or when the ground is very wet.

It is better to cut grain just before it is fully dead ripe. When the straw immediately below the grain is so dry, that on twisting it no juice is expressed, it should be cut, for then there is no further circulation of juices to the ear. Every hour that it stands uncut after this stage is attended with loss.

Accounts should be kept, detailing the expenses and produce of each field.

When an implement is no longer wanted for the season, lay it carefully aside, but let it be first well cleaned.

Obtain good seed, prepare your ground well, sow early, and pay very little attention to the moon.

Cultivate your own heart aright, remember that whatever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. Do not begin farming by building an expensive house, nor erecting a spacious barn till you have something to store in it.

Avoid a low and damp site for a dwelling house. Build sufficiently distant from your barn and stock-yard to avoid accident by fire.

Good fences make good neighbours.

Experiments are highly commendable, but do not become an habitual experimenter.

The depredations of birds are fully compensated by the services they render in preying upon insects.—*West-India Farmer.*

### Harvesting Roots.

If a great crop to suppose that roots, such as beets, turnips, carrots, &c., when intended for stock feeding should be housed early. It is, on the contrary, much better to let them remain out all the winter, becomes quite severe. A heavy frost does not injure the turnip, if it is in the soil. I have known the ground to freeze quite hard before their removal, and no injurious consequences resulted from the circumstance. And beside the growth of the turnip, after the weather becomes cold, is much more rapid than during the milder season. Cabbages, like turnips are also very considerably benefited by remaining out, even till snow falls. Some, indeed, allow them to remain out all winter; but this is a pernicious practice, for although they are liable to become diseased, and rot, if they are too early removed in the cellar, yet it is always well to have them under cover, in order that they may be "available" when wanted for use.—*Germanian Telegraph.*

r sufficient by her sister's prodigious Mrs. d, was by the Sheriff for another being her own of it, invited to for her, for the lead his exertion, ing it to at four by Eug- x ninth When rtune to ned him her was ned him sh books capacity, inform- me reply, le a doe rk was, a sub- im Jones owed all his early a maxim, tion, she ten com- daily mar- d over in a turning mother's arrested subject, in and the mind was of nature message as o inspired that could comput- ing and felt when incident pleted his Christian g and liter- years, when and worldly refully and pures, and called the ine origin, er morally, er strains of ed from all guage they Burns.

tion. the St. Louis ng: e his escape e. He was made his up pursuit before a cot- pped to beg rent while he l the inmates st distress.— corner, their ng her hair, or in agony, was the mat- it they were of doors, de- rent. "You d the father, hout food or provide any then to tho and then said:



Poetry.

HARVEST HYMN.
God of the year! with songs of praise,
And hearts of love, we come to bless
Thy bounteous hand, for Thou hast shed
Thy manna o'er our wilderness;—
In early spring-time thou didst fling
O'er earth its robes of blossoming—
And its sweet treasures, day by day,
Rose quick'ning in Thy blessed ray.
God of the seasons! Thou hast blest
The land with sunlight and with showers,
And plenty o'er its bosom smiles,
To crown the sweet autumnal hours:
Praise, praise to Thee! Our hearts expand
To view the blessings of thy hand,
And on the incense-breath of love
Go off to their bright home above.
—Mrs. Sigourney.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.
Point de Bute Circuit.
MR. EDITOR.—On Monday evening, October 14, we held one of the most interesting Tea Meetings, at Cape Tormentine, I ever had the pleasure of attending. The object of the meeting was to procure a suitable library for the Wesleyan Sabbath School in that neighbourhood. The Tea Meeting was held in a commodious new house belonging to JOHN TRENBOLM, Esq., which he kindly allowed us to occupy on the occasion. The spacious room was tastefully decorated with boughs and leaves from different trees, which pleasingly exhibited all their autumnal shades and colours. The ladies had every thing, connected with their department, in the first style, and the one hundred and sixty persons, who sat at the different tables, gave ocular demonstration, that they enjoyed a repast so well and bountifully prepared.
The SUPERINTENDENT of the Circuit was unanimously chosen to act as Chairman. He directed the attention of the meeting, for a short time, to the object contemplated; the necessity and utility of Sabbath Schools; and the vast importance of rendering them efficient. The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. G. Hamilton, G. Wall, E. Wood, A. Wells, — Harper, B. Ward, — Butcher, M. Chappell, W. Allen, — McConnell, and J. Trenholm Esq. To analyze the respective speeches, and give you an epitome of them, would, I fear, occupy too large a space in your valuable paper,—suffice it to say that they were excellent, suited to the occasion, and calculated to promote the interests of the sabbath school. The meeting was concluded with singing and prayer, and all expressed themselves as having been highly delighted.
G. J.
Point de Bute, N. B., Oct. 18, 1850.

For the Wesleyan.
Fragment.
Oh! I am thankful (said a lone one) that Providence has favoured me with a sight of the last Wesleyan, if it were only for the perusal of that short invaluable piece,—“Dying words of Wilberforce,”—which so simply and affectingly illustrates the precious and eternal benefits and blessings of the BIBLE, with its superior claim on the hearts and interests of men to any other book in the world! It has a fac-simile of view, and feeling with my own (far as I have traversed) life's uneven way! Yes, blessed Volume, thy counsels are inestimable.
“Pilgrim on enchanted ground—
Danger lurking at thy side;
Seekest thou a sure abode?
Welcome here the pilgrim's guide!
Light in darkness, joy in grief,
Precious Bible, thou canst bring—
Prompt the tear of sweet relief;
Lure the broken heart to sing;
Plant above the Christian's Tomb,
Flowers of everlasting bloom!”
Oh how wise, how important, thus to
“Gather up with pious care,
What happy saluts have left behind;
Their writings on our memory bear,
Their sayings on our faithful mind.”
Never did communication seem to come more timely. This encomium on the Sacred Volume was hailed with welcome to my heart,—producing feelings (to make a far beneath comparison) not unlike those which spring up in the soul,—at the commendation of a well-known, long-tried, dear, efficient friend, that has been ever-ready, in all times of troubles and adversities, to tender succour and support;—giving assurance also that no circumstances shall transpire in which relief will not be afforded. Oh how inestimable such a friend; such a book!—Truly has it been exclaimed—
“Precious Bible, o'er whose page,
Truth and grace resplendent shine,
Clasp we here an heritage,
Richer than the southern mine!
Title this,—to thrones above!
Bought by a Redeemer's love.”
A.

G., N. S., Oct. 17th, 1850.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, November 2, 1850.

MAN.

What is it that distinguishes man from other of the animate terrestrial existences? In common with them, he has an animal organization, but of peculiar form, and wisely adapted to that sovereignty, committed to him by the Infinite Creator, over the inferior departments of creation. In his bodily structure, he is “fearfully and wonderfully made;” whilst the lower animals are constructed with countenances prone to the earth, he is made to stand and walk erect, with design, one would suppose, to survey the heavens with ease, significant of his higher destiny. This idea was familiar to the minds of ancient Poets, and is still found on the classic page. Glowing is the eulogy which OVID uttered on the superior nature and frame-work of Man, though tinged in part with the colouring of pagan error.

“Sanctus his animal, mentisque capacius altæ
Deerat adhuc, et quod dominari in cætera posset.
Natus Homo est. Sive hunc divino semine fecit
Ille opifex rerum, mundi melioris origo:
Sive recens tellus, seductaque nuper ab alto
Æthere, cognati retinebat semina coeli.
Pronaque cum spectent animalia cætera terram,
O homo sublimis debet: calumpnie tuæ
Jussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere cultus.”

But we dwell not on these lower considerations. We contemplate man as an intellectual and intelligent being, capable of thought, reflection, judgment, and reasoning; in these respects occupying a position unapproachable by the most sagacious of the animal world. In this high and distinguishing attribute of mind, he resembles God—who is a Spirit. On this immaterial, or spiritual principle, the Creator has impressed the element of immortality; and man, by a power he can neither circumvent nor resist, is destined to exist for ever. This consideration invests the being of man with an importance unutterable, and elevates him in the scale of existence nearly to Angels. Were it not for the soul, he would be an animal only a little more curiously fashioned than others of the same class. But the creation of man was distinguished by the fact, that he was made in “the image of God;” and though, through the lapse which has befallen him, he has lost his pristine holiness, he has not thereby forfeited his intellectual character, nor, in the widest sense, his mental power. Considered thus, though inferior to some of the animal species in what is designated instinct, though excelled by others in physical strength, and unequal to contend in combat with others without the aid of instruments, the creation of his own skill, he nevertheless maintains a matchless supremacy. He is truly the lord of the inferior creation. Mind enables him to supply all other defects or deficiencies, and to subjugate the world, its elements, and its animal inhabitants, to his will, and render them subservient to his interests.—As he advances in the onward progress of civilization, the inferior creatures retire to solitary haunts, or take shelter in the caves of the earth, or conceal themselves in dense jungles, or beneath the umbrageous covering of unpenetrated, primeval forests.

We speak now of man, as man, in his own nature, not as characterized by external circumstances, or the freaks of fortune. In these, great diversity exists. Nobility and plebeianism, wealth and poverty, knowledge and ignorance, freedom and slavery, and other as striking contrasts, may be found distinguishing the relative state of members of the human family: but they are purely adventitious. They are not inherent.—Some of them are entailed without personal merit or fault, others are attained only by great effort and sacrifices, or suffered in consequence of concurring causes which could not be altogether overcome. Great, however, as are these distinctions—in nature there is an absolute identity. The man clothed in rags is as much a man, as he who is adorned with the richest vestments. The person of ignoble blood is as much a man, as he, through whose veins the blood of royalty flows; and, not to multiply words, the slave is as much a man, as his cruel and tyrannical master. He has a soul,—and that at once, exclusive of all reasoning, stamps his real character, places him in his true, inalienable position—the position assigned him by God, who has “made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth.” Viewed, then,

in his intellectual character, and, for the present, not in his moral aspects, man is a being of dignity—elevated in the scale of existence. His mind is a pearl of great value—of priceless worth.—The inference may therefore be justly drawn, that, wherever the form and attributes of man appear, there is presented an object which should intuitively challenge respect, excite interest, and call forth sympathy. He is one of the race, the workmanship of one common, divine Artificer, possessing an identity of nature, capable of the same emotions that swell, the same joys that transport, the same sufferings that afflict, our own souls. He is animated by hope, enervated by despair, allured by kindness, deterred by cruelty, won by affection, repulsed by hatred, in like manner as ourselves. He has rights and privileges in common with all others of the race, the unjust deprivation of which is a wrong inflicted on humanity itself, and which should be resented with becoming indignation by every other that bears the human stamp divine. In this view, slavery is a crime of the first magnitude in the sight of God, an unjustifiable outrage on the nature of man, deserving the loud and hearty execration of every human being.

We must not, however, overlook the moral condition of man: that is truly deplorable.—His intellectual and immortal nature is depraved, sinful, guilty, and in a lost condition. He lies under the curse of the ALMIGHTY, against whose righteous government he has risen up a rebel in arms. This curse, if not removed in this life, will follow him into the eternal world and prove as lasting as his being. But by means, as wondrous as they were unsolicited, God has significantly marked the value attached to the human soul. If any thing could induce us to form a proper estimate of the soul of man, as man, the love of God,—manifested in the gift and death of his own Son, to procure his redemption, and place it in salvable circumstances, and, unless by its own persistent fault, recover it from sin and secure its everlasting well-being,—is pre-eminently calculated to lead to that desirable result. God would not thus interpose to save that which was absolutely worthless, or of small value. We do not affirm that we are competent to reach the full height of that worth which the INFINITE ONE doubtless places on the human spirit. A boundless scope is here given to the upward excursions of the strongest imagination; but, like the eagle descending from its loftiest aerial flight without having reached the orb of day whose dazzling glories had summoned him from his aerie, and whose invigorating beams had given new strength to his wing, the mind will return from its every journey into this limitless region of thought, strengthened it may be, and with more of the sunny radiance of heaven upon it, but still, without having attained the full comprehension of the subject which had invited, called forth, its renovated powers.

Jesus Christ, “by the grace of God, tasted death for every man.” He died for our entire race, for every member of the human family.—Not one has been excepted—passed by—or excluded. The poor and the rich, the bond and the free, the illiterate and the learned, the ignoble and the illustrious, have been equally embraced in the redeeming scheme. He interposed for man, as man. This consideration, whilst it brings glory to God, augments our sense of man's dignity and importance, not in his present moral condition, but intellectually considered. If he is dignified by reason of his intellectual nature, he is elevated still higher in dignity by reason of the redemption of that nature. Here, we are reminded, that human distinctions, which impinge on no inherent right, may have in this world their uses and advantages, but in calling forth the spontaneous love of God, they availed not. He looked at the soul—its necessities moved his heart—the pomp and show of life were to him as things of no account. The soul, the soul, was the treasure which elicited his sympathy and love, and of which the redemption has given rise to such an exhibition of the divine perfections as nothing else had done, or, possibly, could have done. Is there no lesson to be derived from these instructive demonstrations of God's impartial love? Ought not we who read these lines to imitate the divine example in this respect?—Should we not learn not to despise any person however humble, but to honour all men, whatever may be their rank or station, to love every man, because he is a man and has been redeemed by the Son of God, and, by every means in our power, seek to secure his actual salvation?

LITERARY NOTICES.

1. The Thirty-Third Annual Report of the Wesleyan Nova Scotia District, (Including Prizes Edward Halifax: Printed at The Wesleyan Office, Marchington's Lane. 1850.

We call attention to this Report, which has just issued from our Press, as containing valuable information on the subject of Wesleyan Missions. It is written in an eloquent style, and is fitted to command attention and excite a more than common interest. Besides District information, such as the Stations of Ministers, Proceedings of the last Anniversary, Introductory and Concluding remarks, and a List of Contributors, it contains a Financial Statement, and Synoptical account of the operations throughout the world, of the Parent Society. We commend the following extract from the Report to the best attention of the friends and supporters of this God-honouring cause:—

“The first Missionaries employed by the Wesleyan Conference were appointed to this Continent, and the Church they formed now numbers its Ministers by thousands, and its members comprise the largest body in the American Union. “The spirit of Wesley was emphatically missionary, and in this department of christian usefulness he embarked all his energies ere he was brought to a saving acquaintance with the truth of Christ. But, like Luther, after he had taken up the position assigned him by providence, he had to resist the onsets of numerous foes in the land of his birth, and was thus prevented taking under his own immediate supervision those missions which bear his name. Dr. Coke, however, prepared by God, bent all his energies to the enterprise, and continued in it till called to the rewards of heaven. Providence, which opened the way in the beginning, and then becked its chosen servants to suitable fields of labour, has, we believe, originated and fostered all our Missions to the present period. A full concurrence with the work is therefore required of us individually, without which we must be destitute of the family likeness, and act as schismatics in the Wesleyan body. Up to the present there has been perfect order in all our movements, though to some they may have appeared irregular.—Nature works out for herself a perfectly orderly result in the midst of peals of thunder and the rocking of the gale; and the church of our salvation and vows, though cradled in storms, is one in a vast system of means employed for the accomplishment of the Divine purpose. From her origin to the present moment, she has held on her way, and guarded and guided by the grace of the Spirit, has outlived the fury of the tempests which have threatened her destruction.”

Having so recently stated our views on the necessity of rendering all possible support to the cause of Christian Missions, and made an appeal to the Wesleyans of these Districts for aid to their own Auxiliary and Branch Societies, we need now only re-commit the cause, with its powerful claims to sympathy and assistance, to its numerous, increasing, and hitherto benevolent patrons; expressing at the same time our earnest hope, that the Missionary Meetings of the present year, in high-toned missionary feeling and in their pecuniary results, will greatly surpass those of any former period. In this hope, we are confident that we have with us the good and the liberal of the British North American Provinces.

2. Bible Society Reporter, No. 68, October 16, 1850, Containing Monthly Extracts from the Correspondence of the British and Foreign Bible Society, London.

We notice this Tract, kindly furnished by the Treasurer of the Nova Scotia Auxiliary, for the purpose of speaking a word in favour of the BIBLE SOCIETY and of making an interesting extract. The B. & F. Bible Society, with its Auxiliaries, has strong claims on christian liberality, as it is the means of more widely extending the circulation of the Word of God, without note or comment, than could possibly be effected by any other known instrumentality.—If there be any thing desirable in the possession of the Sacred Volume in languages that can be read—if the Sacred Scriptures testify of Christ and contain the words of eternal life—if the instructions of Divine and Inspired Truth be necessary to salvation—then this Society, founded on the most liberal principles, and forming in itself a truly Evangelical Alliance, should have an interest in the prayers of all who love the Saviour and honour his commands, and no mean share of their pecuniary support.

The extract following is worthy of remembrance:—

“The British and Foreign Bible Society was instituted in 1804. At the bombardment of Copenhagen, two shells entered the buildings which contained many thousand copies of the Scriptures, supplied by the London Society. These build-



ings were nearly burned to the ground, that part only escaping in which the Bibles were deposited. The Bibles, which so narrowly escaped, were destined for Iceland, an island in the strange condition of having 50,000 inhabitants, nearly all of whom could read and write, yet almost entirely without printed books, the want being supplied by transcription. When the British Society turned their attention to it, they found there were not fifty Bibles in the island. It is a singular circumstance in the history of European literature, that letters highly flourished in Iceland between the tenth and fourteenth centuries. At a period when every art and science seemed to be expelled from the Continent, they continued to exist in no inconsiderable degree in this barren and inhospitable island. The first edition of the Bible in Icelandic is said to have been finished in the fifteenth century; and if so, they enjoyed this precious treasure, in their own tongue, previous to any nation in modern Europe.

**ANOTHER STANDARD-BEARER FALLEN.**

We have to class among the dead the Rev. George Cubitt, for some years senior Editor of the "Wesleyan Methodist Magazine." He departed this life at his residence in Brunswick-place, City Road, London, on Sabbath evening the 13th of the present month. He was seized with paralysis on the Thursday previous, which in three days terminated fatally. Thus has this servant of God also finished his course and entered into rest. Of Mr. Cubitt, the *Watchman* gives the following brief account:—

"Some of Mr. Cubitt's early years were spent in Newfound Land, whence he returned in 1819. After this date, he exercised his ministry in a number of the most important Circuits in Great Britain; commanding in each of these, by the instructive and edifying order of his public teaching, the high admiration of many, including the more cultivated and intelligent hearers. In this department his services were of eminent ability; and few among those who have accurately traced their course, will deny that his copious and varied writings are entitled to the high praise of inviolate fidelity to the truth of God, steady and enlightened advocacy of vital Christian doctrines, and unflinching love to the denomination which enjoyed his literary service.—He rests from manifold labours and sorrow; and his works do follow him."

**QUESTIONS FOR THE CONSCIENCE.**

Ere this the harvest has been gathered. It has been acknowledged, that, with the exception of potatoes, the crops generally have been abundant. "Seed-time and harvest" come from the Lord. By the failure of the potatoe he has again reminded us that his hand is still stretched out against us; whilst the plenitude of other crops is sufficient to show us that he has been mingling mercy with judgment. For our sins he requires repentance. Have we repented? For his mercies he requires gratitude and obedience. Have we been grateful and obedient? Or have we been alike unmindful of the undeserved bounties of his Providence, and of the merited judgments of his hand? These are questions which each one should put to his own conscience, with the serious intention, by the help of the Lord, to "eschew evil, and do good, to seek peace and enquire it," and, by an inward and outward conformity to the Will of God, to render unto him according to the benefits received.

**Day of Thanksgiving.**

At the opening of the season a day of humiliation was observed. In what more becoming manner can it be celebrated than by observing a day of general Thanksgiving to the Lord of the Seasons? There are many reasons to induce this Act of public recognition of our dependence on God, and of our grateful acknowledgment of his manifold blessings to us as a people. Whether any official action be taken in the premises or not, we would suggest to Christian Ministers and Christian Congregations, the propriety of holding a special service of the character specified, ere the year closes. The Wesleyan people will not be backward, we are persuaded, in either setting or following a good example in this matter.

**Oblique Inzuzinal Trusses.**

We were prevented last week, from want of space, from calling attention to Mr. HERBERT'S Advertisement of the above TRUSSES, but gladly do so this week. The nature of these Trusses is well known to Medical Gentlemen, and the advantage to those who need such appliances, has been very highly spoken of. We consider Mr. Herbert deserving of commendation and encouragement, for the spirited manner, in which he has introduced into our Province, the manufac-

ture of various articles calculated to administer relief and conduce to restore health, to the afflicted. We have been informed on good authority, that Mr. Herbert has made some very useful and important improvements in the different articles to which we have alluded, and which he advertises. We bespeak for him therefore that liberal patronage which his enterprising spirit deserves.

**Wanted Without Delay**

At The Wesleyan Office, at least, Two hundred and fifty additional and paying Subscribers to *The Wesleyan Newspaper*. In exchange for Ten shillings a-year, exclusive of postage, payable half yearly in advance, we will give a Weekly Family Paper, eight pages quarto, devoted to Religion, Literature, Temperance, General and Domestic News, with interesting matter for Farmers, Shipping News, &c., &c., &c.

We are glad to see that our excellent cotemporary, the Toronto *Christian Guardian*, is receiving a great increase to his list of Subscribers; and we think that our Agents and friends who take a lively interest in *The Wesleyan* might by a little extra exertion procure, say on each Circuit in the respective British North American Districts, an average of five or six additional, paying Subscribers. The wider our circulation, the greater the influence we wield, the more good we do. We are receiving commendation upon commendation, more than it would be seemly in us to publish, of the useful and interesting character of *The Wesleyan*; and we only mention this circumstance now, first, to show our friends that we are not insensible of their good opinion, and then, to use it as an argument to stir up their minds to devise and carry into effect a more liberal scheme of circulating on every hand a Paper which professedly they so highly prize. Come, Brethren and friends, one and all, and try what can be done to meet the want stated at the head of this article. Don't forget to state the time from which the new subscribers propose to take *The Wesleyan*, and if back numbers should be ordered, we will supply them as far as we are able.

**To Advertisers.**

We return thanks for the liberal advertising patronage extended to *The Wesleyan*, and hope our friends will receive advantage in the sale of their Goods from the wide circulation of our Paper. We shall be glad to receive further orders in this line of our business, not doubting that it will be for the benefit of all parties. The circulation of *The Wesleyan* is general throughout the Province, not limited to any particular locality.

**TEMPERANCE.**—As intimated in our last number, the GRAND DIVISION of the Sons of Temperance commenced its Annual Sitting in this City on Wednesday last. We understand there are Eighty Representatives present, and that questions of vital importance to the Temperance cause are under discussion, the result of which will, no doubt, be made known to the Subordinate Divisions at an early period. On Thursday afternoon a demonstration took place; a Procession was formed which marched through the principal streets of the City. On the evening of that day a Public Meeting was held in the New Temperance Hall, which was presided over by the GRAND WORTHY PATRIARCH, and was addressed by the Hon. J. W. JONESTON, Rev. JAMES BAYNE, of Londonderry, J. D. B. FRASER, Esq., of Pictou, and C. W. HARRIS, Esq., of Horton. The speeches were of a practical character, enlivened by occasional flashes of wit and some anecdotes.—The large and respectable audience appeared to be interested, and doubtless an Impression favourable to the cause of Temperance was made. We hope an increased impetus will be communicated to this moral reform, which, commencing at the Metropolis, as a centre, will extend to the extremities of the Province, embracing every Village and Township in the sweep of its circumference. The "campaign" for the winter approaching has well commenced, and it will be the fault of its own friends if it be not vigorously sustained. We should like to see some action taken on the part of the friends of the cause, as to the propriety of inviting the presence and advocacy of the celebrated JOHN B. GOUDON. The cause of Temperance has our hearty wishes for continued success and enlarged prosperity.

The following are the OFFICERS of Grand Division for the ensuing year:—  
Hon. J. W. JONESTON, Grand Worthy Patriarch.  
John Campbell, Esq., of Liverpool, Grand Worthy Assistant.  
Rev. A. HITCHCOCK, Grand Scribe.  
Rev. D. B. FRASER, Esq., of Pictou, Grand Treasurer.  
Rev. J. BAYNE, of Londonderry, Grand Chaplain.  
Edw. W. GOSWOLD, Grand Conductor.  
Edw. J. WILSON, of Wilton, Grand Sentinel.  
Rev. J. McMURRAY, Past Grand Worthy Patriarch.

The *Chronicle* states it as a fact, that taking population into account, there is a greater amount of shipping owned in this Province than in any part of the world—not even including England. If correct, it speaks well for Nova Scotia.

We are indebted to the same source for the gratifying intelligence that the Londonderry Mines are in a prosperous condition. Already have six or seven hundred tons of iron been brought to the surface, and it is expected a large shipment will be made to England during the present autumn. The ore, whether for the manufacture of iron or steel is said not to be surpassed in purity and value by any other in the world.

From intimations we have seen there is some ground to believe that the Bonnets made at Truro from native grass, to which we recently referred, will come into extensive use. We hope so.

A Free Discussion Society has been formed in this City. It is to be hoped they will keep the sacred topic of religion from the lists of subjects, with which the members propose to make free.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary, sailed in the last steamer to England, as a Delegate of the Executive Government to the Colonial Office in reference to the affairs of the contemplated Railway.

A correspondent of the *Chronicle* complains of the conduct of "some of our promising youths" who "have been the last two Sabbath nights amusing themselves with breaking the latches off of Shop-doors, and otherwise defacing them." Shame upon them! They should be made to *promis*e to do better, or be punished.

The Flag Ship and Squadron left our port in beautiful style, on Tuesday morning for Bermuda.

We learn that surveys and plans for the erection of Barracks, &c. at Fort Neotham, were completed some months since, and are now under consideration of the authorities at Head Quarters in England. This does not look like giving up the Colonies.

A correspondent says the *Colonist* informs us that His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia had arrived in London, but was in a very poor state of health.

**Summary of News.**

**BY THE R. M. STEAMER.**

The R. M. Steamer *Canada* made her appearance at our port early on Monday morning last. The following is a synopsis of the news.

**Great Britain.**

The position of trade remains unaltered. All descriptions of produce are in moderate demand; this, however, is usual at this season of the year; notwithstanding, prices kept steadily supported. We do not notice any material change in the Money market. The public funds are on the advance, and a good business is going on therein. The Cotton market has manifested a dull and rather drooping tendency during the past week.

There has been a moderate consumptive demand for both Wheat and Flour, and former prices are steadily maintained. Indian Corn is in limited supply. Fine white is exceedingly scarce, and sells at irregular prices. Our present prices are, Western Canal Flour, 18s. to 22s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 23s. to 24s.; Canadian, 20s. to 22s.; United States and Canadian, 20s. to 26d. per barrel.

Timber is firm and prices steady, with the exception of Birch, which has a downward tendency.

The Revenue Returns of the Quarter ending 10th Oct. 1850, are highly satisfactory, and for the year ending the same date, are even still more so. The decrease in some departments is easily accounted for in the remission or reduction of duties hitherto levied on several articles of commerce.

For the quarter the Customs produced £5,251,883, being a decrease of £1,389 as compared with the corresponding period of 1849. In the Excise there is a decrease of £184,234, the receipts for the quarter being £4,103,343. The stamps for the quarter produced £1,507,028, showing a falling off of £13,519. The property tax exhibits a decline of £12,112, the total received for the quarter £1,967,831. The taxes had also produced £16,111 less than for the corresponding quarter in 1849. The post office shows an increase of £3,000. The total income for the quarter gives £13,607,886, against £13,896,894 for the same period in 1849.

For the year the Customs increased £81,212, the total being £18,738,805. The Excise for the same year gave £12,913,102, being an increase on the previous year of £531,168. The stamps produced £6,145,766, a decrease of 182,133. The taxes yielded £4,855,086, an excess of £8,185. The property tax amounts to £5,413,701, an increase of £20,002.

The Post Office gave 820,000l., showing a decrease of 32,000l. The Crown Lands yielded 169,000l., an increase of 30,000l. The China money not being forthcoming in 1850, occasions a loss of 81,250l. as compared with the previous year. The total income for the year is, 59,125,742l. against 49,489,267l.

Her Majesty has arrived from Scotland, and returned to Osborne, Isle of Wight.

Parliament was prorogued by commission on the 15th, until the 11th Nov. next.

Lord Carlisle has abolished flogging in his regiment, the 11th Hussars.

The cultivation of Cotton in the West Indies, continues to form a subject of great interest.

**Ireland.**

An iron lighthouse, of vast dimensions, is about to be erected on the Fastnet, a solitary rock several miles off in the Atlantic, off the coast of Cork and Kerry.

The Kings County *Chronicle* states, that in consequence of the prevalence of crime and outrage in this county, the government have sent down from the depot at Dublin, an augmentation of 100 men to the police force.

**STATE OF TIPPERARY.**—Mr. Sergeant Howley, in opening the quarter session at Clonmel, took occasion to congratulate the grand jury, upon the improved condition of the county, as indicated by the marked decrease in the number of cases on the calendar. There were but two persons charged with sheep stealing.

The *Armagh Guardian* states, on the authority of a clergyman, that "since the improvement in the linen trade, now only a few months, the marriages celebrated by him in his parish have been more numerous than they altogether were for the previous two and a half years. So much for employment."

**Foreign.**

A great number of the deputies have reached PARIS, and as the period of the re-assembling of the Assembly approaches, political excitement is on the increase. The accounts of the public revenue are satisfactory. The PRESIDENT does not relax in his efforts to render himself popular with all classes, but the prospect of a collision between him and the Assembly, and the doubt which prevails as to which will ultimately be predominant, makes even many of his would-be supporters preserve a strict neutrality. The French funds have recovered their former value; and if we may believe the Bonapartist journals, the country is generally in a prosperous condition.

Everything is perfectly quiet in the hostile camps in the DUCHIES. The Holsteiners are endeavouring to make some effectual appeal to the Germans to give their cause more assistance, but experience tells us that these paper pellets are not of much avail. It is doubtful whether the Holstein army is strengthened by the several parties of recruits which continually join the camp, inasmuch as desertion goes on to a corresponding degree. There has been a report that the Holsteiners intended once more to renew the attack on Friedrickstadt, but such an attempt would be more useless than the former. The Danes, however, are fortifying their position as if they never intended to move from their present entrenchments. The general disgust at the prolongation of this wretched war increases, but not the slightest progress is made to bring it to a conclusion.

The HESSE-CASSEL difficulty has assumed a new shape, exceedingly perplexing to the tyrannical party of the Elector. The officers of the army conceiving that their oath to the Constitution is more binding than that which they have sworn to the Elector, being resolved not to enforce the late tyrannical decrees, have all resigned in a body, or, in English parliamentary language, they hold their offices until their successors are appointed. This has proved most unlucky to Haynau and his party, and they are in the utmost state of embarrassment. In fact, for a day or two, it has been generally reported that the Elector had abdicated; but this seems premature. It was also alleged that a joint intervention of Austrian and Prussian troops was to take place immediately in consequence of orders from Frankfurt, but everything remains provokingly quiet.

In SPAIN we have a recurrence of one of those palace intrigues which are peculiar to that capital. Narvaez and Gen. Concha, as sometimes wicked people do, have fallen out together, and words have passed between them. A ministerial crisis is going on, and it is said that Serrano or Mon will be authorised to form a ministry; but we have very little reliance upon these reports. The presumption is that Narvaez will contrive to keep possession of political power in some form or other.

In reference to DALMATIA, the *Observers Dalmata* states that, on the 18th ult., the Seraskier Omer Pasha was at Fridor, whence he intended to march upon Stari Maidan with 5,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and some artillery. Two companies of emigrants are said to be among these troops. According to this account the Seraskier has determined to operate in the Kraina if the Turks should refuse to yield to the will of the Sultan.

**INDIA AND CHINA.**—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam ship *Oriental* arrived at Suez on the 6th instant, with 52 passengers. The dates of the intelligence brought by this arrival are—Bombay, Sept. 17th; Calcutta, Sept. 7th; Singapore, Sept. 2nd; and Hong Kong, Aug. 24th. There is no political news, and profound tranquility reigned throughout India. The Calcutta Railway is commenced. Sir Charles Napier was at Simla on the 5th of September, and the Governor-General will arrive there at the end of September, and then visit the Punjab. It was reported that Sir H. Lawrence had fallen into the hands of one of the tribes in Cashmere, and was detained prisoner. A mutiny had broken out among the Nizam's troops.—The cholera still prevails in Seinde. Sir James Brooke sailed for Siam on the 3rd of August.—Pirates still infest the Indian and Chinese seas. The Dutch expedition against Borneo had not proved very successful. The intelligence from China is not important. The health of the troops was improving at Hong Kong. The differences between the Chinese and Portuguese at Macao had not been arranged. Sufficient rain had fallen in Bengal and the greatest part of India excepting Bombay and Poona.



COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

RETIREMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHIPMAN.—His Honour, Chief Justice Chipman, who has presided over the Bench of this Province during the last sixteen years, gave in his resignation of the high and important office he has held, on Friday the 19th instant. This step has been taken by the Chief, we learn, principally on account of physical inability. His Honour did not take a formal leave of the Bar on the occasion. During the long period he has been connected with the Bench of New-Brunswick, his decisions have been highly satisfactory, and his legal attainments considered of no ordinary description, not only by the Bar of this Province, but also by able jurists in other countries. Up to the present time his decisions are said to command as much confidence as to their correctness as at any former period. On retiring into private life, we cordially wish that our respected Chief may long enjoy himself amongst us, and be gratified by witnessing and forwarding with his means the many improvements now in progress around us, having already earned a high reputation as a Citizen, a Lawyer, and a Judge.

With respect to the successor of the Chief Justice we are yet in the dark. The Executive Council met at Fredericton during the week, and broke up yesterday, but their doings on the subject have not been made public. We shall probably have the official announcement in a few weeks, through the London News, to the surprise and chagrin of some of our brethren of the press in this Province.—St. John Courier, 26th ult.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—We insert to day a communication on the subject of the Removal of the seat of Government from Fredericton to this City, which appears to have been designed by nature to be the capital of the Province. It is needless to add that we heartily concur in the views of our correspondent on this subject, we have from time to time brought it before the notice of the public, but, as yet, we are sorry to say, without effect. We trust, however, now that things are somewhat changed, and for the reasons stated by our correspondent, that a vigorous effort will be made this winter by our members, who are well able for the task, and we hope they may be successful.—lb.

THE RAILWAY.—This (the refusal of Earl Grey to recommend to Parliament any measure for affording pecuniary assistance to this scheme) might almost have been expected, as in the event of their complying with this application, they would be overrun with similar demands from every part of Her Majesty's dominions, which might set up equally as good claims. We hope, therefore, that our Halifax friends will fall into the general scheme of making the Railway one grand concern, and trust to their own exertions in raising the funds, instead of wasting any more time in soliciting pecuniary assistance from the British Government. We see that some of our Halifax contemporaries suggest that a delegation be sent home to the Colonial Office, for the purpose of enlisting their sympathy in behalf of the undertaking; but we feel confident there is too much good sense in Halifax to think of such a thing, as it would only be a waste of time and money, and would tend to divert the attention of the people from doing something themselves, trusting to this expected assistance from the British Government. Sympathy from the Colonial Office in these times can scarcely be expected, when we look at the signs of the times around us, and the individual must be very credulous indeed who expects to receive it. Our Nova Scotia friends should take the hint they have now received, and unite their interests in this concern with those of New Brunswick and Maine, and, as one great line, go into the money market, and show that it will be a paying investment for the capitalist's money, and that will do more for them than all the sympathy of the Colonial Office.—lb.

We regret to announce the death of James Leavitt, Esq., who has for some years been President of the Bank of New Brunswick, &c. at the Underwriters of Liverpool, and New York, and of late President of the Marine Assurance Company in this City. Mr. Leavitt has long been favourably known to the citizens and mercantile community of St. John, as a highly respected and honourable man and in the estimation of his loss will be greatly felt at the Board of which he has been accustomed to preside, and leaves four sons and three daughters to mourn the death of a kind and affectionate parent.—lb.

THE STEAMER GYSEY.—We have received very favourable accounts of the performance of this steamer, which must gain for her the confidence of the travelling public. Last Saturday she started for Digby during a heavy blow from the Southward, and arrived there in six hours and a half, giving much satisfaction to all on board. The day was unusually stormy, the wind blowing very heavy.—New Brunswick, 21st ult.

RIVER TRAFFIC.—The present traffic on the River St. John is unprecedented. No less than six boats are constantly employed in carrying freight and passengers from the City of St. John to the various stations on the River, between the seaboard and the Grand Falls, including the Grand Lake, Fredericton, Woodstock, Tobique, and the Falls, while the downward freights from the County of Carleton and the Upper districts of York are even greater than those of the last season.—Fredericton Reporter 25th.

Prince Edward Island.

On the Evening of Monday, the 3d inst., during a short, but violent thunder storm, the electric fluid struck the house of Mr. Geo. Aitken,

of Three Rivers, first striking the kitchen, in which a number of persons were at the time, among the rest, five boys who had been employed on the farm during the day, they were seated together on a bench, and were all struck down, perfectly paralysed, but retaining their consciousness and power of speech. Most providentially, all escaped without the slightest injury, after the first effects were over, but strange to say, two of the lads were marked, one on the back, and the other on the shoulder, as with a hot iron, but their clothes were untouched. All of them were able to leave the house at the end of three hours. The other persons present felt no inconvenience beyond the fright. Two fluid, after passing apparently in different directions through the room, and tearing some strong books from the ceiling, seemed to take its course upwards, splintering one of the rafters into a thousand fragments, and tearing a hole in the roof, after which it appeared to have descended again, and struck a barrel on the outside of the house, and then no further trace could be found.—Com. to the Islander.

October 14, 1850.

His Honour the CHANCELLOR has been pleased to appoint Charles DesBrisay Esq., Attorney at Law, to be Registrar of Her Majesty's Court of Chancery in this Island.

Canada.

The Quebec Morning Chronicle states that the Industrial Exhibition was, on the whole, poor, although some of the articles exhibited were creditable to the makers or owners. The housewife, our contemporary says, were not to be trusted to the taste and ingenuity of the country people. Some specimens of gold, from the Chambers, were exhibited, of from 1 an ounce to 1 ounce in weight. Some samples of iron ore from Leeds, obtained by Mr. John Allan, farmer, contained 75 per cent. of iron; some tanned Porpoise skins, said to be equal to the best calf. The Exhibition attracted crowds, and the arrangements were generally good.

The Toronto Patriot states that 50 or 60 fugitive slaves have arrived in that city.—That many are fine looking able men, and have been purchasing axes for the purpose of chopping wood during the winter to earn their livelihood.

We think it very probable that many more of these fugitive slaves will come to Canada, for as we stated in a former number, it is estimated that there are 30,000 of them in the Northern States.

POISONING BY SODA BISCUIT.—The Colburn Star reports a case of poisoning by soda biscuit in that town. Dr. Pringle had purchased a box of these biscuits, manufactured at Belleville by a Mr. Caldwell; and in eating them his family were affected with sore throats. One of his children was subsequently seized with convulsions, and notwithstanding every effort to save her she died. Several other parties who purchased biscuits of the same man were affected in different ways.—An investigation is going on.

LOSS AND DEATH OF A CHILD IN THE WOODS.—An afflicting visitation has befallen the family of an industrious settler of the name of Kyles, living in the rear of the Township of Charlotteville. On Tuesday afternoon, the 1st of October, a pretty delicate little girl of about four years of age, left the house to go, as it is presumed, to her father, who was harrowing in a field near to it, by some mischance she took a wrong track in the woods, and soon became bewildered and lost in the dense forest that surrounds the little clearing for many miles. Within two hours of the child's being missed, all the male inhabitants within reach were on quest of the little unfortunate; and although the woods were raged through, by torch-light during the night no track was found. The next day, as well as night, uninterrupted search was made, but with no better results.—On Thursday, Friday, and throughout the heavy rain of Saturday the examination was kept up, but without engaging in it increasing largely. On Sunday the woods were searched by nearly all the able and hearty men of the Township, and about noon the report of their long and fruitless search was discovered; but as it was a dark and stormy day, the spot where the child was to be found, if any, was not discovered until the rain had subsided, and the fog cleared away. The child was found, and was apparently dead, and had been long and coldly exposed to a chilling draught.—St. John Messenger.

WATER WARNING.—On Saturday last an infant was killed by a fall from a high place, on the roof of a house, in the City of St. John. The child, a daughter of George Glover, that was accidentally killed by its mother falling over a crane on to a cart stone, was the infant in her arms, while in a state of intoxication. The mother having got up some time during the night to go to the fire with the child, where she fell, by three o'clock morning, when some of the neighbours happening to go into the house were horror struck by the revolting sight which presented itself—both lying before the fire, their heads completely covered with ashes, and the latter dead. On examining the person of the child, a severe bruise was found on the left side of the head, which proved to be the immediate cause of death—its eyes and nostrils had been completely stuffed with the ashes, as well as other parts of the body. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was returned.—Hamilton Gazette.

INTERPERANCE.—Died, by his own hand, in Gratton on Monday morning last, Mr. George Saunders, late of this town. The cause of this melancholy suicide was intemperance. Mr. Saunders was a gentleman of great ability, and but for his total love of liquor had been a most valuable member of society. We trust that his untimely fate will prove a warning to those who are becoming too fond of the destroying cup.—Colburn Star.

WELLAND CANAL.—360 vessels passed through the Welland Canal, during the past month, of September, a greater number than in the corresponding month of any previous year. Of the number mentioned, 133 went up, and 227 down for American, and 68 up and 63 down for Canadian ports.—St. Catharines Journal.

ANTOINE LACOSTE dit Linguet, a farm servant, has been condemned by the Court of Queen's Bench in criminal term at Montreal, to be hanged on the 20th of November next, for the wilful murder of his master—Lamoureux at Boucherville.—Quebec Chronicle.

Newfoundland.

A term of the Central Circuit Court was opened yesterday, before Mr. Chief Justice Brady. The Grand Jury having been sworn, the Chief Justice briefly addressed them. The Attorney-General had prepared four bills of indictment charging individuals with various criminal offences, one of which was that of homicide arising out of an assault. But these four cases did not disclose the whole amount of crime which had been committed since the last sittings of the Court. The magistrates had been for some time engaged in examining several cases which had been brought before them, and there was one of a very serious nature for which the parties were not yet in custody. There was one case of assault which had been committed on a Sunday evening, upon Mr. Kough and Mr. Purcell, and the Chief Justice expressed his regret that this description of violence was very prevalent in the town and its vicinity, particularly on Sunday nights, and some of which had been committed on a Sunday morning, whose pursuers had drawn them further in the way of commerce, and who could not walk the streets in the evening without being insulted. He was happy to say, from information and observation, that the great bulk of the fishermen were not open to the imputation of committing these offences, which are perpetrated by young persons of from sixteen to twenty years of age, who were beyond the reach of parental control, and knew not their obligations to society.

The steam-boat, St. George, arrived last evening from Quebec. She has been purchased by a company here as a steam tug for this port, and if she exactly answers the description of vessels wanted for such a purpose, she will be a most valuable acquisition to our trade and commerce. The necessity of such a vessel has long been felt, and the desideratum now supplied.—Ledge.

West Indies.

A severe thunder storm visited Kingston, Jamaica, on the morning of the 18th instant, and continued to increase in violence until midnight. The streets were generally cut up and greatly damaged by torrents, caused by the great fall of rain. The Common Council of Kingston had taken prompt sanitary measures to arrest the progress of the cholera in that city. Several cases of cholera had also occurred at Port Royal. The thunder storm above referred to visited also Trelawney, where a Baptist church was set on fire by the lightning. The October seasons have set in very early this year, and much rain is falling throughout the island.

At Barbados the weather had been very hot, business was in a good state. This island had also suffered by a severe storm. The lightning had done some damage; one person was killed, a shop in the Bay was totally wrecked, and a sugar boiling establishment much injured.

Of some twenty vessels arrived and cleared at Grand and Salt Cays (Turks Islands), but by one were British, and not one British North America.

UNITED STATES.

HEAVY DETENTION OF A CASHIER.—The Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank of Providence has been enjoined, and its affairs placed in the hands of a receiver. The Cashier, Albert W. Snow, is said to be a defaulter to the amount of \$70,000 or \$80,000, and has been arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—A gang of counterfeiters were arrested last night who were caught in the act of printing ten dollar bills. From eight to ten thousand dollars in counterfeit money were seized.

The New Orleans Pyreigne has advices from Yucatan, Oct. 23.—The Indians had renewed hostilities and driven the Spaniards from several of the towns. It is said that the Indians triumphed in several of the engagements.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21st.—An officer from Glasgow, Scotland, on Saturday arrested a man who some time since ascended from Glasgow with \$5000 belonging to the Bank of Scotland; \$1400 of the money was recovered, and the man discharged from custody.

It is stated that the valuation of Massachusetts will exceed five hundred millions of dollars.—The valuation of Boston for 1-43, was as follows:—Real estate \$102,827,500; valuation of personal estate \$71,562,800; total \$174,390,300.

The New York Journal of Commerce has called for and obtained, within the past five months, subscriptions to the amount of \$3000 dollars, by which no less than fifty one slaves have been

manumitted and colonized in Liberia. Mr. H. H. Lock, the editor of the Journal of Commerce, has thus given liberally towards this philanthropic project.

The Charleston News says the planters of that State have come to the determination to employ no more northern coasters. Capt. Conroy, who has been in the business for years, has been compelled to leave the State in quest of business.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—Steamship Crescent City, from Chagres, arrived at New York on Friday morning, 15th inst., bringing dates from California to the 15th Sept., and 442 passengers, with \$1,000,000 in gold dust, and \$72,500 in freight.

The Steamship Philadelphia, also from Chagres, arrived at New York on Saturday, with 124 passengers, and \$80,000 in gold on freight, and a large amount in the hands of the passengers.

The Steamship Tennessee arrived at Panama on the 1st inst. from San Francisco, with one million dollars on freight, and 250 passengers.

The health of Chagres is good, no deaths have occurred there for a number of days. The rainy season was drawing to a close.

It will be seen that a financial crisis has been experienced at San Francisco. All was quiet at Sacramento and elsewhere.

Improvements were rapidly going on in San Francisco, and business was assuming a better aspect.

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPT. 14.—Since the sailing of the last steamer, the Money Market has been much depressed, and some of our oldest losses have been compelled to succumb. To say that the state of affairs has been brought about by the ordinary, is only to repeat what is in every man's mouth.

Intelligence from Mariposa mines states, that the most encouraging prospects exist. The diggers struck a new lead, which promises to be extremely rich. One piece of quartz had been taken out, which weighed about 50 pounds, from which about six or eight pounds of pure gold were extracted. The first bushel, or one hundred pounds of quartz, taken out yielded about 27 1/2 of the genuine ore.

During the week, several friends have visited us with specimens taken from different veins in the Sierra Nevada. One of the most beautiful specimens was shown to us by Mr. Stillwell. The quantity of gold is nearly \$8000; the piece is about 10 lbs. of a deep rich yellow colour. It was dug by a party in the rich gulch Mokelumne. From the same hole 50 lbs. were taken in eight days.—St. John Times.

The Am. Conf. has just notified the arrival at San Francisco of one of the shareholders of a company in the Yukon. They had completed their run, and the first day and a half's work, with the use of one quadruple machine, produced eighty pounds of gold. Yet close by these rich workings other companies have failed to realize their expectations. The company with the quadruple one four others, who were returning homeward with an aggregate tonnage of nearly two hundred thousand dollars, the result of their labour on the Yukon.

The report from San Francisco from the 1st of August to the 15th of September, by sea, 540 persons, of whom 57 were females. The departures by sea for the same time were 4672, all males.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEGISLATIVE OFFER.—The State of Maine offers a large tract of land in the United States on the most liberal conditions. A law has passed the Legislature giving any man a farm of from one to two hundred acres, as he may desire, at the annual price of fifty cents an acre, payable in two equal thirds years, in work on the highlands, a kind of remuneration of his great advantage to the purchaser as to the State. The farmer must, however, clear up a certain number of acres within a given time, and erect a house for his residence, or in other words he must go to work, improve his farm, and make it his home.—The land is principally in Aroostook County, where great crops have been raised.—Hallowell Gazette.

THE LONDON DRY JOURNAL mentions a singular incident. The iron steamer Fenella on its way down the Lough was attacked by a large fish, who seized the bow with its jaws dragged the steamer all the way into Portrush harbour, where she was bound, and then left her. The marks of the teeth were plainly visible in the bows of the steamer. The fish was about fourteen feet long, of a black colour, and is supposed to have been a basking shark.

RECOVERY FROM A WRECK.—The N. Orleans Bulletin relates, that the proprietors of a dingy had lately recovered from the wreck of the boat Neptune, which was sunk 20 years ago, at the mouth of Mayfield's Creek, in the Mississippi, various descriptions of property, such as chairs, bed, &c., including butter, which had been under water 20 years, had not changed its taste, and was as good as fresh.

There are now lying at the wharf of L. P. W. DesBrisay, Esq., at Richibucto, four vessels of different nations, namely, a Russian, Prussian, Norwegian, and English. This is something new.—Miramichi Gleaner.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12th.—The House of Bishops have refused to restore Bishop Onderdonk, of N. York, to his clerical functions, and have rejected the petition of that diocese in his behalf, both by a majority of about two to one.

BEET SUGAR.—For the year ending in April last, nearly one hundred and twenty millions of pounds of beet-root sugar were manufactured in France.







**J. B. BENNETT & CO.**  
No. 4, GRANVILLE STREET.  
HAVE completed their importations for the season, and now offer for sale an unusually well assorted Stock of  
**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
suitable for the Fall and Winter trade—consisting of Broad CLOTHS, Betweens, Flats, and Whites, Scotch & English TWEEDS, Plain, Fancy, and Diagonal, and Duckings, Vestings in variety, SHAWLS, long and square, Flannel, Wood, Plain and Embroidered Cloth CLOAKING,  
Plain, Fancy, Shot & Damask ALPACCAS & Coburgs, Chees and Sprigged Brillants, Silk and Wool POPLINS, with a variety of other / shawls dress materials, Watered and Damask MORSENS & Furniture Chintz, Eastern & Scotch Fold Ginghams—Printed Cottons, & Printed CAMBRICS, new Delaine Patterns, Grey, White and Striped Shirtings, LINENS, Bed Ticks, Welsh & Lancashire FLANNELS, Blankets and Quilts, Gloves and Hosiery, all sizes. Flannel Shirts & Drawers for Rheumatic Complaints, Mackin, Netts & Linen, Ribbons, Silks and Silk VELVETS, &c.  
White, Red, & Indigo Blue, WARP, Cotton Wick Yarn, & Cotton Batting.  
The above Goods offered at low rates for Cash or approved Credit.  
Oct. 26. 1m. pd.

**E. K. BROWN,**  
No. 1, ORDNANCE SQUARE,  
HAS received per late arrivals—a well selected Stock of  
**HARDWARE.**  
Bar Bolt Hoop and Sheet IRON, Cast, Gunmen, Blistered and Spring STEEL, Smith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and Reaps, Plough Mounting, Plough Plate, Shear and Sock Moulds, Manure Forks and SHOVELS, Mill Saws, Circular, Pit, Cross-Cut and Hand SAWS, Nails, Spikes, Latches, and Hinges, Cast Steel Axes & Hatchets, Axes, Draw Knives, Planes, Chisels, Braces and Bits, and Hammers, Tin, Iron Wire, and Wire Cloth, Shoe Thread Sparrow Bills, Hoe Irons, Awl Blades, Mining and Pallette Knives, Steel Yards, Spring Balances, House Scales, Melonno Gages, Mahogany, Rosewood, Mineral & Ivory Knobs for Horric Locks, Coach Wrenches, Patent Axes, Carpenters' and Lumbers' RULES, Wood, Cotton, and Cattle Cards, Cat Tacks, A general assortment of BRUSHES, Soap, TABLE CUTLERY, Pocket Knives, Scissors & Razors, Harness Mounting, Cabinet Brass Ware, Girths, Chair and Brass Web, Stoves, Iron Pots, Ovens and Oven Covers, Tea Kettles, Bellows, Fry Pans, Pressing Kettles and Sauce Pans, Bush Weights, Cart Boxes, Black Buckets, Ship's Compasses, Colours, and Time Glasses, Best London White Lead, Black, Yellow, Red and Green PAINTS, Linseed Oil, Coal and Bright Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Putty, Whiting, and Ochre, GUNPOWDER, SHOT, & SHEET LEAD, Salomon, Mallet, Machelor, and Hoop Twines, Brunswick Black, Venetian Green, Polishing Powders, and a great variety of other articles, which he offers for sale at the lowest rates for cash or approved credit.  
Oct. 19. 67-78. 3m. pd.

**IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES.**  
**M. HERBERT** respectfully informs Medical Gentlemen and the public generally, that he manufactures and has now on hand IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES, according to the construction of T. P. Toole, Esq., F. R. S., Surgeon to the Leeds General Hospital, and which are so highly spoken of in the Medical Gazette, February 1, 1850. For the information of those who cannot refer to the above work, it may be stated, that these Trusses consist of "an elastic steel girde, a pad of varying form, according to kind of hernia, and a spiral spring setting directly on the pad; elements which, existing in various trusses in different forms, are here combined in the construction of one." The mode of attachment between the spiral and the pad renders any other fastening unnecessary. An uniform pressure throughout the whole extent of the pad is thus obtained; and the spiral, acting as a universal joint, allows the girde to adapt itself to the varying movements of the body without disturbing the pad.  
A full description of these invaluable Trusses cannot be given in an advertisement; but it may be stated that they have been shown to several of the most distinguished Medical Practitioners of this City, who have expressed their unqualified approval of them.  
For sale at low prices at M. Herbert's Establishment, No. 8 Argyle Street. A liberal discount made to Wholesale purchasers.  
Oct. 26, 1850.

**FALL, 1850.**  
**"HALIFAX CLOTHING STORE."**  
No. 4, ORDNANCE ROW.  
THE SUBSCRIBER has received from London, "W. S. Hamilton" and "H. S. Hamilton" from Liverpool, his full supply—consisting of READY MADE CLOTHING, suitable for the present season, comprising which are COATS, KEYSING JACKETS, Trowsers, Vests, Suits, Lambwool and Flannel Drawers, Waistcoats, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Cloth Caps, &c.  
Also—A large stock of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Duckskins, Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Tailors' Fashions, and all of which with his former stock, he offers for sale at unprecedented low prices, for cash.  
Clothing of every description made to order in the best style and at the shortest notice.  
CHARLES B. NAYLOR,  
Tailor and Clothier.  
Oct. 19. 67-71. 3l.

**FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**  
Ex "More Castle" from London, and Steamer "America" from Liverpool.  
THE Subscribers have received a full supply of GENUINE MEDICINES—Also, Spices, Paints, Dyes, Rectified Soaps, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes—Oils and Pomades for the Hair—Eau de Cologne and other requisites for the Toilet—with a complete assortment of approved PATENT REMEDIES, which are offered at prices unsurpassed for cheapness in Halifax. MEDICAL WAREHOUSE, opposite the Province Building.  
Oct. 19. 67-77. MORTON & CO.

**JOSEPH BELL & CO.**  
HAVE received by late arrivals from Great Britain, their full supply of DRY GOODS, including Galas and Napped CLOAKINGS, Black and Colored ORLEANS, Black and Printed COBURG, Damask figured do, Black French MERINO, Pilot CLOTHS, Betweens and Witneys, Blankets, FLANNELS and Kayses, Sewette, Flannel and Fur CAPS, Blue, White and Red Cotton WARP, Cotton Twine for Nets, Lescher's No. 1 STARBUCH On Hand—Indigo, Bags Clean Pepper, Tabs and Firkins Cumberland Butter.  
October 26.—6w.

**NUGENT'S PEOPLE'S ALMANACK FOR 1851.**  
Containing much Statistical and other matter, compiled from authentic sources, is now ready for delivery—cheap for Cash.  
By the Gross—Four Shillings and Sixpence per dozen. Retail Numbers—Seventence half-penny.  
THE Publisher of the "PEOPLE'S ALMANACK" claims a superiority for his Annual over any other now published or forthcoming, and is entirely satisfied to leave its merits to the public.  
The "People's Almanack" comprises some 112 pages, and contains: All the Astronomical and Nautical calculations, with weather Memoranda, usual to such Annuals—a brief digest of all the Provincial Acts passed in the Sessions of 1849-50, from cap. 1 to cap. XLVII of the former, and from cap. 1 to cap. LXII of the latter, so arranged that the import of each Act may be ascertained at a glance; Lists of Councilors, Legislators, Public Departments and respective incumbents, with amount of salaries, whether fixed or derivable from fees; Commissioners and Boards; School Commissioners; Colleges and Academies; Courts, Officers and sittings thereof; a voluminous Table, showing the Fees received in every Court and Department of the public service, allowable by Law; Rules of Magistrates, Sheriffs and Coroners, sittings of Sessions of the Peace; Postal arrangements, Colonial, American and British, embracing postage rates, arrival and departure of mails, discharging postages, rates, and Carriages, and information connected therewith useful to travellers; description of National and Private Signals; Banking Institutions and Officers; Joint Stock Companies and others; Marine Institutions, and time of Lodge Meetings; Benevolent Societies and Officers; Literary and Scientific Institutions; Comprehensive Tables for calculating Interest, Exchange and Wages; Measures, superficial and solid; Tariff and comparative statements Revenue; Table of Telegraphic Tolls; ditto showing the distance from Liverpool by Halifax and Quebec to Niagara Falls, and from Ports in the United States to Liverpool by Montreal, which will be of great service to all; Rates of Truckage; Hackney Coach Rates, &c. &c.; together with a variety of Statistical information, which will give to the resident and sojourner, an inkling of our Trade, Resources, and Progress.  
RICH'D. NUGENT, Publisher, 10, St. Ann's Office, Nov. 2.

**GENTLEMEN'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION!**  
**H. G. LAURILLIARD,**  
HAS about completed his stock for the season, comprising the most fashionable CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, which will be made up in his usual neat and substantial manner. He is so contemplative keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of READY MADE GARMENTS, which will be found equal, if not superior, to any in the city, as regards style, workmanship, or material. The Camel's hair COATS, decidedly the Over-Coat of the season is worthy the notice of purchasers.  
GARMENTS made and trimmed at unusually low prices, for the cash in hand.  
ESTABLISHMENT No 19 Hollis-street, a few doors north of the new Bank.  
Nov. 2. 3w.

**DAVID STARR & SONS,**  
OFFER FOR SALE,  
At lowest market rates received per recent arrivals: SCOTCH Bar and Bolt IRON, Sheet, Hoop, and Plate; Iron, Russel & Swedes Iron, Sanderson's best CAST-STEEL, Double Shear, Tilted Coach-spring & Blistered Steel, Canada and chop STOVES, Plough Mounting and Shares, best London WHITE LEAD, and coloured PAINTS, Linseed OIL, Putty, Ochre, Glass, Window Glass, Table & Pocket CUTLERY, Razors, Scissors, Bott Copper, Composition Spikes, Sheet Lead, Tin Plates, Lead Pipe, shot, Gunpowder, Muskets, Fowling Pieces, Smith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Carpenters' Tools, Mortise and other LOCKS in great variety, Brasses, Cast Steel AXES, Hatchets, Tea Kettles, Pots, Axes, Cut Nails, Wrought NAILS & SPIKES, with a variety of other Hardware Goods of British and American Manufacture.  
Oct. 26. 4w pd.

**PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION,**  
IN 1 VOLUME, 12mo., PRICE 5s  
**BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED WITH 7 COLOURED ENGRAVINGS,**  
**MY HOME, MY NATIVE HOME, OR NEWFOUNDLAND, AS IT WAS, AS IT IS, AND AS IT OUGHT TO BE.**  
By P. TOUCHE.  
Dedicated by permission to the Hon. Millard Fillmore, President of the United States.  
"The most soil to all how strangely sweet,  
The place where first he breathed who can forget."  
Subscribers names for the work will be received at the Book Stores of Miss Smith, and Messrs. McKinlay and Graham, and Mr. Fuller.  
United States, 3/6. Halifax papers.

**LADIES' ELASTIC CHEST EXPANDING STAYS.**  
**HERBERT'S ORIGINAL MANUFACTURE.**  
THE very favourable manner in which the CHEST EXPANDING STAYS, manufactured by the subscriber, have been received, and the benefit many persons have stated they have derived from their use, has induced him to give much attention to remove any inconvenience occasionally alleged by Ladies to the Braces, that they now offers the CHEST EXPANDING STAYS as an article well calculated to remove this objection altogether. They embrace all that is essential in stays to make the chest sit well, with expansion of the chest and support of the lungs.  
The attention of Ladies is respectfully invited to the above.  
M. HERBERT.  
Oct. 19 and 21, 1850.

**PETER NORDBRICK,**  
HAS received by late arrivals from Great Britain, his usual supply of FALL GOODS, among which are, Jewelery Watches, Musical Instruments, Perfumery, Cutlery Ware, Stationery, Cutlery, and fancy Goods in general, with a large assortment of FLOOR OIL CLOTH, Also—Wire Fenders, Fire Irons, Brushes of all descriptions, Tea Trays and Waiters, &c. &c.  
On HAND—Two second hand PIANO FORTES, in good condition.  
All which are offered at low prices for cash.  
October 26. 4m.

**LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE,**  
HOLLIS STREET.  
A GENERAL supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Cloth BRUSHES—and other articles, usually kept at such establishments—has been received as above and is offered for sale at moderate prices.  
Oct. 19, 1850.

**SCOTCH MARMALADE,**  
20 DOZ. ORANGE MARMALADE in Pot., one Pound each. For Sale by  
W. M. HARRINGTON.  
**DIGBY HERRING,**  
250 BOXES (Hardy's Brand) No. 1, Digby Herrings For Sale by  
W. M. HARRINGTON.

**RAZOR ROW.**  
More, in days of old, his pen employed,  
showing how men their lengthy lives enjoyed,  
Who lived three hundred years ere they began,  
The joys of cares of married life to scan.  
The Muse, in later times, the song indies,  
Other'so's quaterle and of lovers' fights;  
Of mighty conquerors with courses pale;  
Of valiant deeds achieved in coats of mail;  
Of shepherds, nays, nymphs, by lake and lower,  
Whose sports and pastimes filled each happy hour.  
Observing well the progress of events,  
Civilization grows, her songs attest;  
That useful toil has made the nations best,  
And shed the steamship's safe and rapid flight;  
The rail-car flying as the rays of light,  
And views the telegraph with lightning send,  
The words of man to earth's remotest end.  
Free trade doth greatly help mankind to bless,  
By making cheap what tends to happiness;  
And vendors truly benefactors are,  
Supplying articles both choice and rare,  
And sends her friends to distant shores,  
Whose varied stock, and cheap, to suit the times,  
Is briefly now set forth in *Razor Row*.  
Here's *Tacks*, and *Prads*, and *Spikes*, and *Nails*  
And *Ploughs*, and *Seythes*, and *Painted Pails*;  
Here's *Knives* for pocket, pen, and table,  
With handles white, and black, and sable,  
And *Blind Glass*, four hundred boxes,  
Some *Easy* and *Plain*, *Bevils* and *Squares*,  
And *Softened WIRE* for catching hares,  
SHEET IRON, ZINC, and COPPER *Iron*,  
*Paints*, White, Green, Yellow, Black, and Blue;  
With *Ochers*, *Gum*, and *Oil*, and *Putty*,  
Plain and *Scraped*, *Clothes*, *Spikes*, and *Plates*,  
IRON, in *bars*, and *bolts*, and *Plates*,  
MILL SAWS, and AXES—*from the States*,  
Shovels, and Spades and Rakes, and Hoes,  
AND SPANDBILLS, for heels and Toes,  
With *CARDS*, for cutting and for wool,  
For well it is the men of letters fall,  
Seek cups (but don't inherit),  
BEARING, for harness and for shoes,  
FRONTS, which maids and painters use,  
*Mattings for Harness* and for Saddles,  
GENTLEMEN'S WORK like steamboat paddles,  
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRT, *Percale* and *Cara*,  
And many other things, perhaps,  
See *Yankee*, *Army*, *Ordnance*, *Stores*, &c.  
Or *Razor Row* come quickly down,  
And ask for BENNETT & BROWN,  
N. B.—A Port wanted.  
Halifax Nov. 2. 69-77

**BELL & BLACK**  
HAVE received by the "Mic Mac" "More Castle" and "Envelope" from Great Britain, their usual supply of  
**AUTUMN GOODS,**  
comprising, Black and coloured Coburgs, Hungarian GIBBONS, Shot and figured Orleans, and Mohair Cloths, Plain and *Scraped* Cloths, Spots and Tossed, do, Fancy Dressing, Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, Plain, Wood and Tanned Shawls and Scarfs, Blankets, Flannels and Serges, Gentlemen's Merino and Lamb's Wool Vests and Drawers, Ribbons, Gimps, Gloves and Hosiery, Fur Gloves and Gauntlets, 5/8 morning and Fancy Printed Cambric, White, Grey and Striped Shirtings, &c., with a general assortment of small wares.  
November 2. 6w.

**W. J. COLEMAN & CO.**  
GRANVILLE STREET.  
HAVE received per Mic Mac, Charlotte, Emma, Gavelope, and Bredonstone, an extensive assortment of  
**NEW GOODS,**  
in which will be found every novelty suitable for the present and approaching season. Their Goods have all been selected by one of the firm, and will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.  
Also—LADIES' FURS—in Martin, Fitch, Squirrel, Musquash, Sable, &c. Gentlemen's Fitch and Paris HATS, Gentlemen's Fur Caps, in great variety.  
HUFFALO BONNETS, &c.  
The Cash and the highest prices paid for all kinds of FURS.  
Nov. 2.

**CUNNABELL'S NOVA SCOTIA ALMANAC,**  
AND FARMER'S MANUAL FOR 1851.  
Just Published—and for sale at the office of W. Coleman, No. 3 Cannon Wharf, and may be had at all the City Book Stores. The present publication is the first No. of a New Series; and (without particularizing its contents) it is confidently recommended as superior to any of the Numbers for preceding years.  
Oct. 26, 1850.

**Munificent Charity.**  
We learn that Miss Howard of York-place, (Eng.) has assigned over to Trustees £45,000 in money and land, to erect 21 houses on her property at Pinner, near Harrow, in the form of a crescent; the center house for the sole use of 21 widows, who are to occupy them free of rent and taxes, and to receive also £50 a-year, or more if the fund will allow. The widows of naval men to have the preference, then those of military men, and lastly, the widows of clergymen.

**LETTERS RECEIVED.**  
Rev. H. Pope, senr. (remitt. 100s.) Rev. J. Naraway per N. Tupper, Esq. (90s.)  
**TO AGENTS.**  
We would remind our Agents that early remittances, in as large sums at one time as possible, are necessary, and are particularly requested, to enable us to meet our weekly liabilities with punctuality.  
[We have removed the Wesleyan Office to the Building formerly occupied by the late Mr. W. Valentine as a Daguerrian Office, in Marchington's Lane. Book and Job printing executed with neatness and despatch.]

**Marriages.**  
At Chapel-town, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Dr. Deane, the Rev. EDWARD WHELLES, Esq., M. P., to the daughter of the late George A. Hughes, Esq., late of the Halifax Department, Halifax, N. S.  
For the Rev. JOHN D. STEELE, Barrister at Law, to the daughter of the late J. R. H. Esq., of the Halifax Department.  
On Thursday, by the Rev. Archdeacon Williams, Frederick NEWTON GIBBONS, Government Superintendent of the Provincial Electric Telegraph, and Fourth Ecclesiastical of "The Laurels," Lunenburg, to ELLEN ALIDA, second daughter of John E. Shaw, Halifax, N. S.

**Deaths.**  
On the 30th ult., CECILIA LECHE, youngest daughter of Mr. W. H. Buckfield, of Westport, in the 14th year of her age.  
On the 30th ult., at his own residence, the Rev. JOHN MCKINLAY, A. M., Pastor of the Congregational Church, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, in the 62d year of his age.  
On the 27th ult., on her voyage from Halifax to St. John's, GEORGE WARRIN, aged 20 years, a native of Nova Scotia.  
On the 27th ult., P. E. L., on Friday 11th ult., in the 15th year of her age, CATHARINE, beloved wife of JOHN MCKINLAY, leaving a husband and five children, and a large circle of friends, who are much and deeply grieved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

**Shipping News.**  
**PORT OF HALIFAX.**  
ARRIVED.  
FRIDAY Oct. 25th—Barque Osprey, Jost, Kingston, Janm. 27 days, to W. Pryor & Sons; brig Emma Adair, 16 days, to L. Miller, 13 days, to Daniel Green; brig Commodore, 14 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner Phoenix, 13 days, to Duffus, Tupper & Co; ship & cutter, 10 days, to Sydney, to Archibald, Brown & Co; Annapolis, 10 days, to P. E. L.; schooner Packet, 10 days, to J. H. Starr.  
SATURDAY 26th—R. M. S. Falcon, Hunter, Bermuda, 4 days, to J. H. Starr; Halifax, Guyborough, J. McDougall & Co; J. H. Starr, 3 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 13 days, to Duffus, Tupper & Co; ship & cutter, 10 days, to Sydney, to Archibald, Brown & Co; Annapolis, 10 days, to P. E. L.; schooner Packet, 10 days, to J. H. Starr.  
SUNDAY 27th—Steamer Osprey, Corbin, St. John's, N. E., 3, 1-4 days.  
MONDAY 28th—R. M. S. Steamer Canada, Harrison, Liverpool, 8-1/2 days, to J. H. Starr & Co; brig Emma Adair, 16 days, to L. Miller, 13 days, to Daniel Green; schooner Phoenix, 13 days, to Duffus, Tupper & Co; ship & cutter, 10 days, to Sydney, to Archibald, Brown & Co; Annapolis, 10 days, to P. E. L.; schooner Packet, 10 days, to J. H. Starr.  
TUESDAY 29th—Brig Belle, Laybold, Boston, 65 hours to W. Pryor & Sons; schooner, 17 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 17 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 17 days, to J. H. Starr.  
WEDNESDAY 30th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
THURSDAY 31st—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
FRIDAY 1st—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
SATURDAY 2nd—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
SUNDAY 3rd—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
MONDAY 4th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
TUESDAY 5th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
WEDNESDAY 6th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
THURSDAY 7th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
FRIDAY 8th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
SATURDAY 9th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
SUNDAY 10th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
MONDAY 11th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
TUESDAY 12th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
WEDNESDAY 13th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
THURSDAY 14th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
FRIDAY 15th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
SATURDAY 16th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
SUNDAY 17th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
MONDAY 18th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
TUESDAY 19th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
WEDNESDAY 20th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
THURSDAY 21st—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
FRIDAY 22nd—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
SATURDAY 23rd—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
SUNDAY 24th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
MONDAY 25th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
TUESDAY 26th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
WEDNESDAY 27th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
THURSDAY 28th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
FRIDAY 29th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
SATURDAY 30th—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.  
SUNDAY 31st—Brig Emily, Ryan, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr; schooner, 12 days, to J. H. Starr.

**MEMORANDA.**  
Liverpool, N. S., Oct. 28—Sd barque Anna, for West Indies.  
Lunenburg, Oct. 28—Sd barque, for West Indies.  
Brazo Islands, Oct. 28th—Sd Port an Spain, for West Indies.  
New York, Oct. 24th—Schr. Abbeaton, Nov. 22nd, from St. Martins—reports on the 7th Oct. in Lat. 22 30, long 64, experienced a hurricane from S S E to N W. had foul winds snow and sails split.  
Boston, Oct. 24th—Chd brig David, Dalhousie N. B., schrs. Three Brothers and Mary Ann, Pictou; Elizabeth, schrs. Three Brothers, Lunenburg. 26th—Ard-schr Ocean Queen from Halifax.  
Halifax, Oct. 14th—Sd brig Victoria, Frith, Philadelphia, The brig Ruby, Flint, of Yarmouth, is reported to have been cast away at San Domingo, 14th August.

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