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Poetry.

A RHYME FOR THE CLOSE OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Glory to the God of heaven!
Peace on earth, tow'rd's men good will!
Now shall honours due be given
To the best of human skill.
Always will we deal with others
As we would they dealt with us,
And rejoice, as men and brothers,
To befriend each other thus!

Nobly hast thou fruited, Labour!
Brightly hast thou flowered, Art!
Well has England hail'd as neighbour
Every nation to her heart!
Yes,—for all on earth are brothers,
High and low, and far and near;
And the more we see of others
All the more we hold them dear!

Narrow liking and disliking,
Prejudice hath died away;
Hand in hand together striking,
Man with man is link'd to-day.
While we feel that all are brothers,
Children dear of One above
And the more we know of others,
All the more we live in love!

For it is a glorious teaching,
Albert, thou hast taught mankind!
Greatly to perfection reaching,
And enlarging heart and mind;
Stirring us and stirring others
Thus to do the best we can,
And, with all the zeal of brothers,
Help the Family of Man!

God be thank'd! that thus united
All the world for once has been,
Crowding welcome and delighted
Round the throne of England's Queen!
God be thank'd! that we and others,
England with the world around,
Thus have sought to love as brothers,
And the good we sought have found!

MARTIN F. TUPPER.

Christian Miscellany.

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

Young Men and Church-Membership.

It is to be feared, (says one,) that the duty of joining the fellowship of the Church is delayed and neglected to a greater extent on the part of our young men than among the young of the other sex. If this be a fact, it is important to inquire into the cause of it. What ostensible excuses can be pleaded in the case?

Youth is pleaded. "We are young, and require greater knowledge, and more experience, ere we take this step." This is specious, and has the aspect of humility and diffidence. Some young persons are diffident in everything, and require encouragement; while others are forward in everything, but the thing of which we now speak. The arts of life, the knowledge and conversation of men, the relations of life, the offices of men, are severally objects of pursuit, while the Church is neglected. This excuse is unsound in principle. Are youth excused from other obligations, such as reading the word of God, prayer, and obedience to the commandments of Christ? Is grace not promised to the young? Is the easy yoke of Christ too heavy for the young? Will death spare the young? Will heaven shut out the young? Will hell not open to receive the young? I am not speaking of very young children, but of those who approach, or have reached, manhood in other things. Are they to put away childish things in every concern but religion, and, pushing forward toward the employments, relations, and honours of this world, shall they neglect their duty to Christ, to their own souls, and to the Church, as if hesitation in this matter were a virtue, and accession to the Church an evil to be delayed to the last hour, or neglected altogether? This excuse has no sound foundation, and cannot apply to young men more than young women.

The claims of business are sometimes opposed to the claims of Christ. "We are much occupied; we have not leisure for the serious thoughtfulness required in taking a step so solemn, but must attend to it at the first favourable opportunity." This is specious also, but hollow. The world has its claims, but they are secondary, and come after the claims of God and of Christ.—Upon the principle of this objection, individuals might excuse themselves from reading the Bible, or performing any other religious duties; and business is pleaded as an excuse for not sanctifying the Sabbath, and being absent from religious ordinances. Only reflect on the lengths to which this objection will lead. Let young men ask, "Has God required this at our hand? and can that business be lawful, or lawfully pursued, which interferes with our obligations to Him?" "No man can serve two masters: ye cannot serve God and mammon." The duties of religion in their time and place interfere with no just claims of business. So far from this, religion enjoins diligence, and rebukes slothfulness. Religion will give a time, a place, and a proportion to all the duties of life, and a spirit for the performance of them, and a pleasure in the enjoyment of the gifts of God, which cannot be experienced where the mind, in the guilt and sense of a constant omission of duty to God, is occupied in the exclusive pursuit of the world, pressing after an imaginary point of acquisition which may never be reached, and which, though it were reached, shall fail to yield the expected rest and satisfaction. Let me warn young men particularly of the danger arising from worldliness, and the ill-usiveness of the associations by which they connect wealth and happiness. Remember the order in which Christ has placed things connected with the life that now is and that which is to come. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

Unsettledness in life furnishes another pretext for the neglect of Church-fellowship. Young men may not have arranged their plans of business, nor fixed their places of residence; they have it in view to enter upon an honourable relation in life, intimately connected with their future happiness; and they wish to be in a more settled state ere they take the solemn step of incorporating with the Church. Thus is the duty delayed, and we observe, with much regret, often delayed, to a time when application for the privileges of the Church assumes a doubtful character, having an appearance of being prompted more by a compliance with the custom of society, to avoid singularity, than an immediate sense of obligation upon the conscience. Let young men ask themselves, Is the event of settlement in life a just excuse for the neglect of other religious duties? If not, why plead it here, where, if comparisons were at all admissible, the obligation is the strongest possible? Will the performance of a plainly-required duty to the Saviour, and an avowed relation to Him, hinder settlement in life, or diminish the happiness of an honourable relation in prospect or in enjoyment? The excuse should be turned into an argument on the opposite side. Honour God, and He will honour you. Do your duty to Christ, and commit all your ways to Him; His counsel will guide you, His providence order your lot, His blessing sanctify your relationship and prosper your undertakings, His grace sustain you in trial, and His presence go with you at last to give you rest.

In meeting these and other objections which young men present to the claims of the Church, the most charitable construction has been put upon their professions. But it is of the utmost importance for them to inquire whether, under all these difficulties and others, there do not lurk and operate insidiously excuses which cannot be presented in their own name, and of which the mind may not even have a distinct consciousness. Is it not possible that individuals may be un-

willing to be brought to close and faithful dealings with their own minds, in the matter of their personal faith and piety? May there not be a secret though unavowed fear that close connexion with the Church will cast a gloom over their minds, and be inimical to their happiness? apprehensions than which nothing can be more unfounded. May individuals not entertain secret desires after liberties that are incompatible with the circumspection of character required by the law of Christ, or be indulging in practices that they know to be inconsistent with the Christian profession? Excuse me, if the supposition be thought severe; for I fear that in some, if not in many, cases, it is founded in truth.—Such is the clearly revealed obligation of young men who acknowledge Christianity, and are professing to look for the mercy of our Lord Jesus unto eternal life, to enter into the fellowship of the Church; and such are the imminent dangers prevented by it, and advantages accruing from it, that no satisfactory excuse can be found for those who live in its neglect. Let no mistake, however, be made, as if this duty were urged indiscriminately upon every individual. It is not urged upon any person who is not laying religion and a religious life to heart. No; none may dare to do this. But no individual ought to be left without earnestly obtesting him, by all that is great and solemn in death and eternity, to give an immediate and deep attention to the great concern; an attention, for which there may not be opportunity tomorrow; and without which, human life, though protracted to its utmost extent, must prove only vanity and vexation of spirit. O, let every reader, whatever else he does, or leaves undone, guard against the folly and criminality of neglecting, by deceitful procrastinations, the GREAT SALVATION.

Talking and doing.

When Dr. Chalmers was executing his plan of establishing parochial schools in connection with St. John's parish, in Glasgow, a site which belonged to the College was selected for the first school to be erected. Dr. Chalmers called on Dr. Taylor, the head of the College, in order to purchase this site. He expressed his hope of obtaining it on reasonable terms, in consequence of the novelty and importance of the undertaking.

"The undertaking," said Dr. Taylor, "is an important one; but it is not a new one. We have been talking for twenty years of establishing parochial schools in Glasgow."

"Yes," said Dr. Chalmers; "but how many more years do you intend to talk about it? Now, we are going to do the thing, and not to talk about it; and so you must even let the price be as moderate as possible, seeing we are going to take the labour of talking and projecting entirely off your hands."

There is a great difference between talking and doing, though all men do not seem to be aware of it. In the case above alluded to, more was accomplished by the latter in six months, than by the former in twenty years.

There are many persons who would be greatly profited by exchanging talking for doing. For example, the student who talks of the attainments he is going to make, the Minister who talks of the good sermons he is going to prepare, the man who talks of the efforts for the conversion of others which he is going to put forth, the unconverted sinner who talks of one day repenting and trusting in Christ.—*Christian Miscellany.*

Rejoice alway.

A GLOOMY Christian! Is such a thing possible?—is it ever true? Unhappily, we must say that there are some gloomy Christians. But is it Christianity that makes them gloomy? No, no. It is not their religion makes them sad, it is their want of religion. If any one should be happy and cheerful, it is the Christian. For is he not a son of God, a joint heir with Christ to a heavenly inheritance? Is not Christ his

elder brother, shepherd, and Saviour? Surely there is no sadness in any of these things. Then why, when the prospect is so glorious, be depressed, as if there was not a Sun of Righteousness? Fellow-Christian, when you pass your life sad and downcast, do you know what your depression implies? It implies *doubt* and *unbelief*—doubting of God's goodness and his ability and willingness to save; disbelief of his promise to save to the uttermost all who come unto him.

Gloomy Christian, you are very guilty. Does your religion make you gloomy? Be assured, then, that yours is not the religion of the gospel; it is something else wholly different. Peace in believing, and joy in the Holy Ghost, is what true religion brings.—If you are sad, Christian, sin is the cause of your sadness. If there is a cloud on your conscience, it is sin. If there is a cloud between you and the mercy-seat, sin has raised it. Then Fellow-Christian, delay not, but find out the sin, and have it washed away in that fountain opened for just such a sinner as you are, so that you may joy and rejoice in the God of your salvation.—*Christian Observer.*

Pleasure of doing good.

As Henry Martyn was on his way to India, he was watchful, day and night, for opportunities of doing good to those on board the ship in which he sailed. He was especially attentive to the sick. One day, when the hatches were shut down in consequence of a gale, he went below to visit a sick sailor. As there was perfect darkness below, he was obliged to feel his way. He found the man swinging in his hammock, in darkness, and heat, and damp, without a creature to speak to him, and in a burning fever. "I gave him," says Martyn, "a few grapes which had been given to me, to allay his thirst. How great the pleasure of doing good even to the bodies of men!"

Martyn had large experience of the pleasure of doing good. His efforts to do good were unceasing; and they were made at the expense of self-sacrifice. They were thus of a kind to yield him the largest amount of pleasure.

Reader, have you had the pleasure of doing good? especially of doing good to the souls of men?—There is no pleasure like it. He who labours in simplicity and in godly sincerity to do good, has his reward in a calm and enduring pleasure, which no earthly prosperity, no wealth nor honours can bestow.

How many seek for happiness from afar, when it can be had, in its purest form, by doing good to their neighbours! "To do good, and to communicate, forget not," if you would be happy, if you would enjoy the Saviour's smile.

The manner in which Mr. Martyn became possessed of the grapes which he gave to the sick man, is interesting and instructive.

The ship, after touching at the Cape of Good Hope, sailed thence on the Sabbath.—On that day, a boat came alongside with fruit; but, says Martyn, "I did not think it right to buy any, though I longed to have some to carry to sea." On the day on which he visited the sick man, a passenger who came on board at the Cape, and to whom he had scarcely ever spoken, sent him a plate of fruit, by which he was greatly refreshed, and enabled to relieve the sick man.

It is somewhat remarkable, that this seasonable present came on the very day on which Martyn entered in his common-place book the following sentiment, taken from an author he was reading:—"If, from regard to God's Sabbath, I deny myself, He will more than make it up to me." In keeping God's statutes there is great reward.

In youth we use whip and spur to make time travel the faster, but when age cometh upon us we would fain employ the curb to diminish its speed.

The example of the parsimonious is always bad.

Wesleyan.

Conference Address.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,—

It is with deep and solemn feeling that we proceed to discharge the present annual duty. Our relation to you, as the flocks committed by the CHIEF SHEPHERD to our care,—a relation unspeakably intimate and sacred,—we feel to be now more than ever endeared. We are constrained, by more than common feeling, first of all to assure you of our warmest affection. "Ye are in our hearts, to die and live with you." Most willingly consecrating ourselves afresh to Christ's service in your behalf, we humbly hope for a richer supply of His grace, that the future labours of our transitory life may be abundantly successful; that we may "finish our course with joy, and the ministry which we have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the Gospel of the grace of God;" and that we may have the crowning blessedness of "presenting every man perfect in Christ Jesus." "For what is our hope, or joy, or crown of rejoicing? Are not even ye in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming? For ye are our glory and joy."

Calling to remembrance many seasons, rich in blessing, in which we have had sweet and hallowed communion with you, how can we cease to think of you in our prayers, and to seek your souls' prosperity, night and day? Multitudes among you have been dedicated to Christ in holy baptism by our office and ministry. Of such we have watched the childhood and advancing youth with earnest solicitude. The sympathies of their fathers and mothers—many of whom are now triumphant before the throne of God—we have felt it our welcome duty to share. Not a few of these dear young people have been baptized with the Holy Ghost. And, we venture to add, none but Pastors can feel, in all its extent, what gladdened the spirit of an Apostle when he wrote to his beloved Timothy: "Greatly desiring to see thee, being mindful of thy tears, that I may be filled with joy; when I call to remembrance the unfeigned faith that is in thee, which dwelt first in thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice; and I am persuaded that in thee also." Your earlier vows, beloved brethren,—the dawning of celestial liberty on your spirits,—the "rapturous infancy" of your Christian life,—all are cherished by us in affectionate memory. To watch the progress and expansion of your graces,—to mark your faith, increasing in vigour and fruitfulness; your hope, not only animating you in the conflicts of life, but lifting you up to things above, refining and hallowing all your tempers; your love, greater than faith and hope, "abounding in knowledge and in all judgment," to minister to your comfort in affliction, and to your godly edifying,—to bear you daily to the throne of the heavenly grace, and share with you the common blessing vouchsafed in answer to prayer,—these have been, and continue to be, our purest delights. The bond of pastoral attachment we feel to be altogether peculiar. We know of nothing equal to it in the universe. This consideration will be also felt by our dear people, (and the more deeply, if they reflect the more,) as warranting the mingled fervour and fidelity of our appeals on this as on every similar occasion.

Reviewing our official connexion with you, we humble ourselves before God on account of much imperfection, and gratefully ascribe to His free and infinite mercy all the good that has been wrought by the instrumentality of His servants. What are we, and what is our fathers' house, that we should be employed in this service? The brighter the views of God's glory which open to our eyes, the more deeply we must abhor ourselves, and sink into the dust. That we have been "counted faithful," and "put into the ministry," we owe to sovereign mercy. "Who is Paul, and who is Apollos, but Ministers by whom ye believed, even as the Lord gave to every man?" "So then neither is he that planteth anything, neither he that watereth; but God that giveth the increase." Yet this sacred language will not fail to suggest to the thoughtful mind, that the human agency, while entirely de-

pendent for its value and efficiency on the Divine grace, is made needful in the spiritual husbandry, as in the natural. "Elias was a man subject to like passions as we are, and he prayed earnestly that it might not rain: and it rained not on the earth by the space of three years and six months. And he prayed again, and the heaven gave rain, and the earth brought forth her fruit." And yet (to borrow an illustrative remark from an eminent Northern preacher) it may be affirmed, that, of all the luxuriant vegetation that followed the second prayer of the Prophet, there was not a single stem that did not issue from grain which had been cast into the soil by the hand of laborious man. The current of modern speculation in some quarters is adverse to the ordinances of Christ; and we are therefore bound, solemnly and distinctly, yet with deep humility, to assert anew that PREACHING is a Divine and perpetual ordinance; that its chief burden must ever rest upon men "separated unto the Gospel of God;" that this unpretending agency is still fresh in its primitive energy and importance; that nothing can supersede it, so long as "the foolishness of God is wiser than men, and the weakness of God is stronger than men;" that, in particular, the press, however powerful, can never take the place of the pulpit, nor the excursive lecture that of the simple Gospel message. To avail ourselves of the analogy furnished by an infallible pen,—if the modern disciples of Paul do not plant, and those of Apollos do not water, suns will shine and favouring seasons roll in vain: whatever may be the wild and thorny produce of the human soil, there will be no abundant harvest of righteousness.

It will not surprise you, if, at this time in particular, we feel it imperative to declare, to the glory of God alone, that we are sustained, amid no common reproach and persecution, by a consciousness of motives which Divine grace has preserved in simplicity and purity. Happy should we be if this pastoral page might be unchequered by allusions to the bitterness of controversy.—We appeal to you, dear brethren, who know that, by no choice of their own, the builders of the wall that encompasses your Jerusalem are compelled, while they toil at their arduous work with one hand, to hold a weapon with the other. Personal afflictions and reproaches we could far more willingly bear, if the building of the holy city and temple were not retarded. But this deepest calamity has caused our tears to flow; nor can "the apple of our eye cease," while Jerusalem thus suffers. The burden of our care and labour, feeble humanity would gladly lay down; but the Master has bid us bear it, and His "strength is made perfect in weakness." In His light and favour we find refreshment which the world can neither give nor take away. And, blessed be His name, "our rejoicing is this, the testimony of our conscience, that in simplicity and godly sincerity, not with fleshly wisdom, but by the grace of God, we have had our conversation in the world, and more abundantly to you-ward."

In the providence and grace of God Methodism arose, more than a century ago, to take part in arousing a slumbering church and nation. Its founders were incited by no personal ambition: their one object was to spread scriptural holiness through the land. They proclaimed the ancient, primitive theology; drawing from the formularies of the national Church, and from the still more venerable oracles of God, the proof that their message contained no heretical novelties. They cannot be charged with the guilt of schism, as they never inclined to any causeless separation from the existing Church. But, from the shores of the south to the mountains of the north, Societies were collected; and these, unavoidably separated from the elder communion, became in circumstances implying the solemnity of providential suggestion, a distinct Connexion of churches. Much of their discipline was unpremeditated; but, far from impairing the force of any argument for its preservation, such a conviction throws us back on the first and most sacred plea for regarding the whole with tender reverence. This simple, beautiful system we believe to be in harmony with the teachings of infallible truth. That it has been crown-

ed with a blessing from on high in a degree which commands the wonder and even the veneration of multitudes beyond our pale, it is needless to argue. It may be more seasonable to remark, that the struggles which have disturbed our body show us to be in the safe middle. Methodism is as distant from the theories which ignore the flock of Christ, in order to clothe the ministry with exclusive and sacerdotal dignity, as from those which trample on the gifts and ordinances of Jesus Christ, bestowed for the instruction and edifying of His church in all ages. In doctrine, it combines the evangelical with the practical.—In economical arrangements, it aims at the largest amount of good on the whole, and for time to come. It is now, as it has ever been, no less careful in protecting the privilege of its humblest members, than in maintaining the scriptural rights of its Ministers; and the latter it holds sacred and inviolable, for the good of myriads of the sheep redeemed by the Lord Jesus. The equal sanctity of order and liberty it seeks to guard. It aims at securing, for every one who comes under its salutary shadow, the amplest opportunities of doing and of receiving good. Its end is gained when "we all come into the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ;" when, "speaking the truth in love," we "grow up into Him in all things, which is the Head, even Christ: from whom the whole body fitly joined together, and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual working in the measure of every part, maketh increase of the body unto the edifying of itself in love."

The doctrines held by our fathers live among us, in all their purity. On this point we need not dwell: It is patent to the world, that we are more united than ever in the determination to maintain those views—drawn from Holy Scripture—which are dear to our earliest Christian experience, and to which our solemn assemblies give utterance, from Sabbath to Sabbath in their inestimable "psalms, and hymns, and spiritual songs." If need be, we are ready to "contend earnestly for" these; believing them to present an embodiment of "the faith which was once delivered unto the saints." In regard to our established arrangements for Christian fellowship, also, we trust there is no decline of zeal or of affection on the part of our united Societies. But it is not out of season to urge some of our dear people to new diligence in cultivating this privilege. Let us honour God by early attendance in His house. Let us value everything that makes our union with Christ's church felt and real. While we "draw near" to "the holiest by the blood of Jesus," "with a true heart in full assurance of faith,"—and while we "hold fast the profession of faith without wavering,"—"let us consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works: not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another: and so much the more, as ye see the day approaching." Let us with constant care "exhort and edify one another." Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ. Cherish mutual and all-subduing love. Let the weekly opportunity be magnified in your eyes. Some whom we affectionately remember need, in this particular, to "strengthen the things which remain, that are ready to die." We earnestly remind such of the fervour and simplicity of their earlier days; and, "longing after you all in the bowels of Jesus Christ," we implore you to seek a fresh unction of grace. Avoid everything inconsistent with fraternal charity. "As touching brotherly love," says an Apostle, most significantly, "ye need not that I write unto you: for ye yourselves are taught of God to love another." True to so sweet and holy an instinct, the new nature confesses "how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." You know, dear brethren, that everything which destroys or injures love is from beneath.

In this restless age, it would be strange if our ecclesiastical polity were not subjected to the ordeal of severe examination. One or two minor questions, in regard to the

way of applying great principles, and to some few details of a scriptural discipline, may divide the true friends of our beloved cause. But all who are entitled to this character will agree that, in dealing even with the minutest parts of such an organization, a jealous and reverent caution ought to be exercised. Nor ought the voices of history and experience to be disregarded. If certain changes have been elsewhere tried, and have failed; if that which seemed likely to gratify the popular taste has been introduced into other sections of Methodism, and followed by no accession of public influence, no improved spirituality, but rather by a loss of vigour and a relaxation of godly discipline; if the grievances of which complaint is made cannot be detected by the body of praying, peaceful church-members;—it behoves us all, and most plainly those among us who are unskilled in the larger examination of the question, solemnly to pause before asking for fitful and experimental legislation. From the spirit and actions of the parties who propose changes, we may gain an important light on the path in which we are called to go. If these are among the most serious, the most self-denying, the most tender-hearted, the most ready to wash the disciples' feet, the most lovely in the various relations of life; if their zeal is coupled with charity and wisdom; if, "as the elect of God," they have evidently "put on bowels of mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, long-suffering, forbearing one another, and forgiving one another;" if their suggestions are obviously designed to promote the spirit of devotion and of unity;—the Methodist Connexion, and the Conference of its Ministers will never be unwilling to regard them with respectful consideration. The humblest member of Society has the opportunity of communicating such suggestions to the Conference. But the sacred laws of peace, and the interests of the godly and quiet thousands who compose our churches, alike forbid us to yield to men of strong political bias, ambitious of office, and publicity, willing to rend Societies in pieces for trivial and doubtful advantages; men who do not scruple wantonly to expose the Church of Christ to the reproaches of a malignant and blaspheming world; men whose weapons are bitterness, wrath, clamour, and the tyranny that would violate the conscience of a collected pastorate, and of a contented and overwhelming majority of the people.

If we hold the PASTORAL CROOK with steady and unflinching hand, it is in obedience to the clearly revealed law of Christ, and for the sake of the flock redeemed by His most precious blood. From all the fancies of men we go back to the Bible.—We dare not neglect to "take the oversight of" God's people: we can never cease to love them. Our interests cannot be separated from yours; nor would your Christian privileges be safe, if the Master's order in the church were reversed. Your prosperity is our life. It is our very business to gather souls into the church, and keep them there. We pray for grace to give up life itself, rather than violate our sense of duty. There is a responsibility which we dare not resign. The wisdom of God may oppose the policy of man: it is enough for us to know who has said,—"I, even I, am He that comforteth you: who art thou, that thou shouldst be afraid of a man that shall die, and of the son of man which shall be made as grass; and forgettest the Lord thy Maker, that has stretched forth the heavens, and laid the foundations of the earth; and hast feared continually every day because of the fury of the oppressor, as if he were ready to destroy? and where is the fury of the oppressor?" The question is, Have we grieved God? The highest courage in meeting the scorn of foes, and in defying the gates of hell, may consist with the most trembling fear of offending His sacred majesty and love.

(To be continued.)

Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather around—when sickness falls on the heart—when the world is dark and cheerless—is the time to try true friendship.—Not many, we fear, act out those principles.

CONSCIOUSNESS
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Literary.

For the Wesleyan.
Mental Science.
NO. XV.

THE EXISTENCE OF THE HUMAN MIND.

CONSCIOUSNESS cannot be a quality superadded to matter. A mere quality, considered as such, can have no possible abstract existence. Whatever is a quality, must be a quality of some substance; and the existence of that substance of which it is a quality, must be admitted. If consciousness be a quality superadded to matter, the question naturally arises, What is consciousness a quality of? It must be either a quality of matter, or it must not. If of matter, it ceases to be superadded. It becomes essential to its nature. If not a quality of matter, its existence is thus ascertained to be distinct from matter. If both matter and consciousness existed from their union, it follows, that this new quality in matter, the previous existence of which must be admitted, does not depend for its existence upon its union with matter. Consciousness may as well exist after its separation from matter, as it did previously to its union with it. And if the superadded quality be *conscious* in itself, there can be no necessity for its union with a substance which is *unconscious* in order to its existence; if not conscious, consciousness can never arise from the mere union of any quality with an unconscious substance.

As consciousness is not a property essential to matter, nor can result from it, as such; as it cannot arise from any particular modification of the particles of matter, of which any body is composed; and as it cannot be a quality superadded to matter; it is, consequently, a property of the human mind, and it can inhere in nothing but an indivisible and immaterial substance. It is evident therefore, that there is an inward living principle implanted in us, distinct from matter, and which is capable of existing independent of it, by which we become conscious of anything.

That faculty of the soul designated *Association*, may be produced in proof of the existence of the human mind. Association may be considered that law of the mind by which two or more sensations or ideas are so connected, that any one of them impressed upon the mind, introduce all the sensations or ideas, connected with it. Thus the mere sight of a handkerchief, gold ring, watch, or any other substance, given to us by an intimate friend, whom we love, though far distant from us, will, sometimes, excite a train of pleasing thoughts, anxious hopes, and tender recollections, relative to the individual and ourselves, when with this individual, which it is altogether impossible to describe. Now matter cannot associate ideas, so as to connect two or more of them together, as to produce either sensation, recollection, or reflection; therefore the soul cannot be matter, nor matter the soul, because one can associate ideas and the other cannot.

The existence of the human mind may be proved from that primary attribute of the soul, designated the *understanding*. By the understanding is not now merely meant the mind's perception, or comprehension of any subject or idea of which it takes cognizance; but the *intellect*, or that faculty of the mind, by which it judges of the truth or falsehood, the connexion or repugnancy of the agreement, the agreement or disagreement, that there actually is between certain positions or ideas. By the understanding the soul not only acquires knowledge; but also is enabled to judge of the character of that knowledge. Knowledge, then, in its acquisition or character, is either an operation of the mind, or the result of that operation. In the first sense, it is the clear perception of truth; that is, "I know," or clearly perceive, "that the whole is equal to all its parts taken together." The second sense is the treasure of associated ideas stored up in the mind in consequence of clear perception. By the first we attain knowledge; by the second we acquire the materials for thought and reflection. Here the understanding is presented to us in obtaining and treasuring up information, and judging of its character. It is the eye of the mind perceiving things distinctly; or that intellectual faculty or power of the

mind, by which we arrive at a proper idea or judgment of things. It is then, an undeniable fact that man is endued with understanding, which, as the great Wesley states, "if not the essence, seems to be the most essential property of spirit."

The understanding of man is, in itself, sufficient to convince us of the essential difference between him and the inferior animals. It must be admitted that they are endued with a degree of understanding; but the specific difference between man and brutes is immensely vast. Brutes have no consciousness of identity; no guide to action but their natural instinct, given to them in the place of rationality; nor have they a capacity to know and worship God, as is the case with man. We have no ground to believe that they are, in any degree, capable of knowing, loving, or obeying God. Hence we discover a great and impassable gulf between man and brutes. But more of this hereafter.

The intellectual powers of men are various. This diversity is manifested in both barbarous and civilized nations, literary and polished circles, and among the uneducated population of every country under heaven. The mental capabilities of some are exceedingly dull and limited; of others quick and widely extended; and there is, between these extremes, a regular gradation from the lowest to the highest order. Some possess, such as Bacon, Newton and Locke, universal genius. They have a quick penetration, and a mighty grasp of intellect; and they can understand, with perfect ease, everything which comes within the sphere of human comprehension. This astonishing variety may partly arise from the natural strength or weakness of the human mind; God having created different ranks and orders of spirits in both the visible and invisible world; or it may arise from some physical imperfection of those organs of the body through which the mind performs its various operations.

Although there are, undoubtedly, a great diversity of mental powers among men, yet we are disposed to believe that this difference is not naturally so vast as is generally supposed. Education furnishes man with many arts of manifesting his intellectual capabilities. Polite literature supplies him with materials for eloquence; mathematics enables him to arrange his ideas; and thus to appear before the world, superior in abilities to the man who never tried to arrange his ideas upon any subject. And, doubtless, there have been many minds, equal to a Locke or a Newton, who for the want of an education have never been developed.

"Nature, just to all her children dear,
Gives them at first with almost equal care,
Collision strikes the blaze which rests supine,
'Tis care which makes the human thought divine."

GEORGE JOHNSON.

Point de Bute, Oct. 20, 1851.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

MR. EDITOR,—

With pleasure, I prefix an adjective to your noun of dignity, calling you dear Doctor, at the same time intending, thereby, to congratulate you on your recent promotion to this literary honour. Having recently returned from a visit to the northern section of my District, where I have attended a series of Missionary Meetings, presuming, too, that I may avail myself of a privilege, your usual kindness will readily concede, I forward for the purpose of insertion in your increasingly popular journal, some few observations relating to my tour.

On the first day of the past month my mission was commenced under auspices, to say the best of them, not very bright. There is nothing very taking, in having to sit up till midnight, nodding and indistinctly pondering, until the moment comes when a journey has to be commenced, either by Stage or Steamer. This especially, if by the latter, one has to wend one's way through pitchy darkness, and sinuous passages, to wharves encumbering the pathway, by sundry loose substances on every hand, threatening the infliction of bruises on one's person, despite of all precaution and care to ensure protection against all such unpleasant occurrences. And then—to consummate an en-

try, by an increasingly hazardous descent to the deck of a dingy old steamer, where, on the arrival, will be certainly found comforts and conveniences, to say the best of them, but "few and far between." Such was my position on the night alluded to,—destined to be big with events, which had not been classified with my anticipations.

The object which first attracted my attention on my descent to the cabin, was a man with his head lying on the table, as I supposed wrapped up in refreshing slumbers after the toils of the day; but soon, to my annoyance and disgust, I found that he was steeped in the debasing dregs of drunkenness.—Of this I could not but be convinced, when I perceived the first movement of his body was a downward tendency to the floor, where he fell in *senseless prostration*, there lying, as an *apparently lifeless lump, of really degraded humanity*. I called on the persons belonging to the concern to see to this nuisance, and could but think, that unless brighter events lay before me, I should be the subject of a cheerless destiny.

I seated myself somewhat at a distance from the loathsome object to which I have alluded. The scenery with which I was surrounded, though literally "*cribbed, cabin-ed and confined*," presented a vast variety. There were things visible and invisible, tangible, and intangible. Here a hat, there a trunk; yonder a top-coat, and by it a carpet bag; the variety still extending to things too numerous to mention, while nasal sounds, from a mere murmur to what was really uproarious, unpromptingly breathed and boomed forth from behind the cabin curtains, successively contesting the rights of slumbering nature to carry on the process of respiration, in accordance with her more decorous, and generally established law. Added to all which, was the dull monotonous slashing of the tide against the wharf-head—the whewing and whizzing of the furnace operations, the now and then mutterings of the half asleep, and half awake crew—and the teasing, anxious, "*I wonder when they intend actually to start*."

It was now past the noon of night. Hours had to pass away before the peep of stirring daylight would come to enliven the scene.—How in the meantime should I dispose of myself? This was for the moment the critical question. Should I sit, and test the powers of endurance amid strange sights, and strange sounds, or take the alternative of *turning in, where, from whence*. I knew not *who* had last turned out. So to impose on patience under such circumstances could not be conceded. To take the only other step, was hardly entitled to preference. Not able to accomplish the both, a virtue had to be made of necessity, and therefore I secreted myself in a place for which courtesy claims the appellation of a berth. Possibly, to take the most favourable view, thereby adding, to the list of the harmonious, who were already engaged in giving life to the nocturnal scene.

I slept more soundly than circumstances would seem to warrant. The proof of this lies in the fact, that I was some hours after awakened to consciousness by noise, confusion, and the certainty that the old *Herald* steamer was on a rock. For, as though tired of the sea, she has lately evinced an extraordinary liking for the land, and *has* actually, while I write this, taken up her location, again on some portion of *terra firma* between this and the Bend of the Petitedodiac. As though endowed with the power of instinct, she seems desirous of telling the public that the days of her maritime life, are well nigh ended, and that her infirm hulk should no longer be exposed to the expansive power of steam from within, and the lash of the wave and the fury of the storm from without. The rock on which our vessel rested was a prominent one on the Quacco reef, but a small distance from the lighthouse. Aroused, as above stated, from my slumbers by the mingling sounds of human voices, among which the loudest, and oft-repeated was—"Oh Mick, oh Mick, what shall we do, come here Mick"—the best of my way was made to the more immediate scene of action. What the so frequently invoked "*Mick had done, or was to do*, I had yet to learn. That he had been the cause of our danger, or was to be the instrument of our deliverance, was an inference naturally to be drawn. Leaving inferences however to themselves, the unmistakable fact was, we

were hard and fast upon the rock! Providentially indeed, for us was it, that the sea presented an unruffled surface, save the all but imperceptible motion, caused by the just then returning tide. We had rested on the reef about the time of high water. Had the wind been blowing, its action on the rapid flow of the retiring flood would have rendered our situation, peculiarly perilous, if not hopeless. There was however no immediate appearance of danger. Our only ground of fear was, the probability that the returning rapid flow would bring down the steamer on some shelving, or uneven part of the reef, in which case, the consequence would be her falling over on her side. This possible, not to say probable result, had not become the subject of consideration on the part of "*Mick*" and his ardent suppliant. Supposing therefore that there was no danger to be apprehended, they freely indulged themselves in the use of low unmanly slang, to the manifest disgust of all who heard them. The small birds of the forest sing in the winter for sorrow. In a dark night little boys whistle to frighten off fear, and soon was it found that these worthies cracked their low jokes for no other purpose than that of a covering for the cowardice they had so manifestly betrayed. Their forced mirth was of short duration. The retreating waters soon exposed the higher rocks to view. We were now able to form some opinion as to our state. The result however was still highly problematical. Under the bow the water was deep. About one-fourth of the entire length of our vessel was hanging over this liquid gulph. On the starboard side the tide had well nigh left us. On the larboard there was a considerable depth of water. This too was the case over the stern, as far as the eye could take the survey.—These circumstances rendered the safety of our situation increasingly dubious. It was more and more uncertain how the old *Herald* in settling down would form her escutcheon. Every now and then there was an ominous crack. The butts began to open inches apart. The casings around the engine room began to split asunder. Anxiety was deposited in the Captain's countenance. The freight was removed forward, and the cabin stripped of its furniture. The mate kindly informed me where in all probability I could take up the safest position. Matters now in fact, wore the aspect of reality. Amid the bustle and confusion I mentally committed myself and the whole to God; and submissively awaited the issue. There was not, however, as far as I could judge, serious ground of apprehension that there would be the loss of life, admitting all the above-named ominous appearances. Still, unless we could soon effect a landing, I was persuaded, as things were going on, the steamer must inevitably break asunder, and then there would be a scramble for self-preservation, at the probable expense at least, of bruises, and the certainty of a temporary submersion.

Among the passengers and crew now huddled together on the forepart of the Steamer's deck, none presented either physically or mentally, more prominence, than "*Mick*" and his confiding companion. Above every human sound, arose the beseeching note of "Oh! oh! Mick, come here Mick!" while every surge, and crack, and groan of the veteran old *Herald*, gave louder tone to the cowardice-betraying accent. Turning to this pale face specimen of trembling human nature, I asked, Why do you call on "*Mick*," he cannot save you. Sir, asked he, is there danger? The disgusting slang in which he had indulged when he thought there was none had banished, as far as he was concerned, well nigh all sympathy from my bosom—"There is," said I, "and in all probability should lives be lost, your's will be the first—your cowardice will seal your fate." Oh! thought I, a man's courage after all, must not be measured by his magnitude. "*Mick*," and his *aspens* companion were little, if anything, less than six feet each, with their latitude in keeping with their longitude.

Suddenly the old *Herald* ceased to furnish symptoms of speedy dissolution. The Captain and the mate, whose conduct through the whole was marked by due consideration, sympathy, and the most prudent course of action, embraced this opportunity to launch, and bring forward the boat for the purpose of landing the passengers on an adjacent rock, which the tide had just abandoned.

Pending these arrangements, I had fixed my eye pretty sharply on the movements of "Mick's" heroic companion. He approached the mate, made an attempt to bribe him for the purpose of being put first on shore. This was of course indignantly rejected.—The boat was soon let down, and though I am unable to account for the process by which the thing was done, still such was the fact, that the fearful youth was tucked up to the last inch of his six feet in the forepart of the boat, seemingly saying, *Perish old men, perish females, perish even "Mick" himself, my household god—here I am, the first in, and placed where I am the most likely to be first out!*

The passengers were soon landed on the said rock. As many as the boat would contain were at once rowed to the little island on which rests the Quacco lighthouse. A cup of warm coffee kindly administered by the venerable partner of Capt. Lamb, who has the management of the establishment was as acceptable as it was refreshing. The next step to be taken was to reach Quacco with the hope of obtaining some mode of conveyance back to the city. The kind-hearted Captain had, however, already anticipated our wants. The only boat on the Island was in process of preparation. Necessity demanded dispatch, in order that being landed at the village, the Captain and crew might return before the tide would be too low to allow them to reach the Island.

The most marked man, among the whole, was still the person so oft alluded to. So deeply imbedded, were meanness, and selfishness, in his nature, that I found him in the attempt to negotiate, with the Captain, for the purpose of monopolizing the boat to himself and his companion, at the expense of course, of leaving all the rest of us behind. This commodity was unsaleable in the Captain's market. I had lived too long and travelled too far, easily to allow so raw a recruit, to steal a march on an old campaigner. Without the least pretence to the science of physiognomy, I have by long practice attained to the art, of pretty correctly construing, the phases of the "human face divine." Plainly did I perceive a desire on the part of the Captain, that if precedence was to be the order of the day, there was no difficulty in the way of my election to that favour. A pious Baptist had now become my companion. Placing therefore my luggage in the boat, and intimating to him, that without ceremony he had better do the same, we took possession, shoved off, and left our selfish companions, literally to themselves—but not without emphatically telling the trepidated young man, that in all my travels never had it fallen to my lot, to see so much of meanness and so little of natural courage, in any one bearing the exterior of a man as in himself.

We had hoped that on reaching Quacco, we should find no difficulty in procuring a conveyance to return to the city. Hope was however disappointed, for difficulties met us on every side. To go by what is termed the regular conveyance we were just one day too late. On one point, however, there appeared to be no obstacle whatever, and that was, in finding persons who though they could not help us onward themselves, referred us to others, of whose ability and willingness they professed to entertain no doubt. Unavailing application was however the issue of repeated efforts, until we had concluded our case for the present to be hopeless. One man's horse was too young, another's was too weak. One was employed in hauling in hay, another had just returned from a journey. Thus, yielding to stern necessity, we were striving to reconcile ourselves to an offer made us by the regular stager, which was, that if we would remain until his horses came home, which would be about midnight, they should after a little rest, return with us to St. John. It was all the man could do; but the offer would not meet our case.

One chance yet remained, unpromising at the commencement, but leading to eventual success. We were informed that a Mr. Somebody had a horse which was thought might be obtained through the advocacy of Dr. Raddicks. With this gentleman I had no personal acquaintance. He was known to me however by report as a Methodist, and as a man of generous action. Time was precious. I therefore bent my course to

the Doctor's residence somewhat far in the distance. My commission was opened in a few words. The eye at the sametime was fastening on the face of my auditor, to see what effect was likely to be produced by my brief relation of circumstances. Clearly was it perceived that no ceremonial process, would prolong the decision. The problem was soon to be solved—shall I reach St. John to-night, or stay in Quacco until tomorrow morning. The Doctor broke silence by asking, why do you come to me Sir? The reply was,—I was told that you would use your influence with a person living near you, to take me to the city. No use, said he, his horse is spavined, but you must go to St. John. That he meant what he said was soon apparent. The passenger was fed—the waggon was prepared, the animal to do the needful was harnessed, and we were soon speeding onward to the city, drawn by what? A horse? No—but one of those sure-footed, self-willed, swift-paced, and untiring quadrupeds called a mule. Thanks to the Doctor for relieving me from my difficulty. His Christian, manly, and bland, demeanour, as a travelling companion, rendered this journey one of the most agreeable, I have ever taken.

Through the divine Providence I arrived in safety, after the lapse of some seventeen hours to the place of my departure. I had travelled a circle of unexpected, and unprecedented difficulties, and had to form my plans for future action. The particulars of which must form another communication.

RICHARD KNIGHT.

St. John, N. B., October 8, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

Letters on Haiti.

NO. IV.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FRENCH IN THE ISLAND.

About the year 1600 several lawless Europeans, mostly of French and English origin settled upon the Island of St. Christopher's. They were generally very desperate characters, and soon became the terror of the new world. Being driven thence in 1630 by the Spaniards who thought they had destroyed them they took refuge in a small island belonging to Hispaniola, named "La Fortue," and separated from it by a channel three miles wide. Here about 200 of them fixed their abode, having with them a few Negro slaves, but not a single female of any colour. They spent most of their time at first in hunting the wild cattle that abounded already in the forest on the large island. In these exercises they did no harm to the Spaniards, and were never known to injure their property. The hides of the cattle they sold to some Dutch merchants that were established in the country. The flesh of the animals they had taken was dried in the smoke after the Indian fashion. This action was expressed by the Indian term *Boucan*—hence these adventurers were called in French *Boucaniers*—and hence the English word *Buccaneer*. This was the designation generally given to them at that time. After a few years they were dispersed again by the Spaniards and driven from *La Fortue*. When, however, the Spaniards withdrew, they rallied again and vowed vengeance upon their enemies. They now chose for their leader a desperate Englishman named Willis, and while some continued to hunt wild cattle, the others built several small vessels, and set up as robbers on the high seas.—They were soon known and dreaded by all who frequented those seas. They often boarded and took Spanish vessels laden with gold for Europe, and those vessels were often twenty times the size of their own. They attacked everything—they shrunk from nothing. Never, perhaps, were there found such desperadoes in any other part of the world.—While as hunters they were called *Boucaniers*—as Pirates they were called *Flibustiers* in English free-booters. These, when unemployed all lived in common upon the island of La Fortue—they wore but one garment and, they used before wearing them dip them in blood, and like the ruffians who, with Romulus, founded old Rome, they could not find for sometime a single female who would consent to live among them. Their number increased rapidly—and some one hired them a great many French from Dieppe who sold their services for three years, and then became equal to their masters, and took

part with them in their ravages and murders upon the mighty deep.

These freebooters, feeling the need of being under the direction of some great power, applied in the year 1640 to the French-Governor of the Windward Islands, who sent them one L'Assesseur with directions to establish something like order among them.—Several Frenchmen from the Island of St. Vincents accompanied him. The number of French being thus greatly increased, they ordered the English who were among them to withdraw and look out for themselves; these retired to Jamaica with one Morgan a desperate Welchman at their head where they carried on the same practices and became a terror to all who navigated those seas. The French party living still at La Fortue, being thus reinforced and somewhat organized, became more terrible than ever, and perhaps no set of men ever performed such daring acts as did those French Flibustiers in those days. Peter the Great, as his comrades used to call him, in a barge carrying only four guns, and having on board but 28 men attacked, and took the ship of the Spanish Vice Admiral. Another of their chiefs with a craft no larger, and having no more men, led triumphantly into one of the harbours of La Fortue a Spanish man-of-war laden with a million of piastres. In 1648 the Spaniards made an attempt to drive these Pirates from the Island, but were completely beaten by them—soon after they made another attempt, but finding it labour in vain, they left them in quiet possession of their stronghold and never annoyed them again. Louis XIVth hearing of the success of his subjects, determined to sustain them, and so sent them a Governor from France. This gentleman's name was D'Ogeron, and he succeeded admirably in his new undertaking; he established something like discipline, and introduced laws among them; he persuaded a number of French women to go out, and sold them by auction to the Flibustiers; he soon now prevailed on them to abandon piracy, and to turn their attention to the cultivation of the soil, and they soon began to settle on the coast of the large Island and formed a number of little settlements that quickly became villages and towns. Thus by female influence they were mostly changed from *Buccaniers* and *Free-booters* into *Agriculturists* and *Planters*—and soon into large slaveholders and oppressors.

The Spaniards still molested them on the main land, but the French were nearly always victorious, and on one occasion they attacked one of the principal towns of the Spaniards, and carried off a booty of 25,000 piastres. In a few short years the French increased to many thousands, and every year many flocked from the old country to this new colony, so that before long the French possessed more than half of that large and beautiful Island. Slaves, being in great requisition, many thousands were annually transported thither from the coast of Africa—not to work the mines as for the Spaniards, but to cultivate the soil which the white man could hardly do under that burning sun. These descendants of the hardy *Free-booters* soon became possessed of immense wealth, wrung principally from the sweat and blood of the poor degraded Negro—and many of them purchased at a high price, titles of *grandeur* and *nobility*. By about 1660, this colony was in great prosperity—several hundred slaves were often owned by one man—houses resembling palaces had sprung up on all sides—large estates were under high cultivation—thousands had grown rich and had gone to reside in France. All must have appeared delightful to persons unaccustomed to search for great principles—to men living only for themselves but there was something wrong. A great portion of the inhabitants of Haiti were suffering cruel bondage—and many a tyrant's hand was pressing upon them—this will form the subject of our next letter.

W. T. CARDY.

Carleton, N. B., October 15, 1851.

TRUE KNOWLEDGE.—The excellent John Newton, on being asked his opinion on some topic, replied, "When I was young I was sure of many things; there are only two things of which I am sure now: one is, that I am a miserable sinner, and the other that Jesus Christ is an all-sufficient Saviour."—This is the sum of all saving knowledge.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, November 1, 1851.

MICMAC MISSION.

The Resolution, passed by a majority of the Committee of the MICMAC MISSION, and which was published by request in our issue of the 18th ult., respecting the transference of the words *baptizo* and *baptisma* into the proposed Micmac Version of the New Testament, has greatly disturbed the equanimity of the catholic-minded editor of the *Christian Visitor*. Our readers will bear in mind the fact, that the Resolution in question was accompanied by a paper, signed by the Rev. Dr. CRAWLEY, REVS. MESSRS. RAND and MILLER, and Dr. SAWERS, containing a statement of the ground, which induced them, as Baptists, to comply with the Resolution. We cannot conceive of anything more fair, more just, more honourable, or more christian, on the part of the entire Committee, than the action taken, as that appears both in the Resolution and in the accompanying explanation. The majority of the Committee, conscientiously believing that *sprinkling* and *pouring* are scriptural modes of Christian baptism, resolve, "that in the event of a translation of the Holy Scriptures, or of portions thereof being laid before the Committee for approval, with a view to publication, the Greek words, rendered in the authorized version by *Baptize* and *Baptism*, shall be, in like manner, simply transferred in the Micmac version." The Baptist brethren explain, that, "in complying with the above resolution, we wish to say that we do it in the way of concession to the majority, &c.—a concession, however, which we make most cheerfully, because we judge it infinitely better that the Micmacs should have a translation of the Scriptures, though not in all respects what we might wish it to be, than remain, as they now are, without any; and more especially as it is the understanding that Mr. Rand is at full liberty to translate according to his own conviction; and when the translation shall be presented for their approbation, the Committee will make any alteration of the words in question upon their own responsibility, should such alteration be necessary."

All honour, say we, to these noble-minded men, who, to gain so important an object, could "most cheerfully" make a "concession," which, in point of fact, as far as yet appears, involves no serious compromise of principle. "Mr. Rand is at full liberty to translate according to his own conviction"; and if any alteration of the words in question be deemed necessary, the Committee are to make it "upon their own responsibility."—What more could the most fastidious request or demand? We envy not the narrow minds of those who would judge it infinitely better for the Micmacs to remain as they now are, without a translation of the Scriptures, than to have one, unless it were made to comport in all respects with their own peculiar views. But what has the *Christian Visitor* to say to the foregoing Resolution and explanation? Read the following characteristic remarks, but be not surprised over much:—

"It will be seen, by the names appended, by whose countenance and advice Brother Rand has acted; as for a reason or an apology or a pretext for one they do not contain it. We feel ashamed of the whole act, and doubt not the whole body of Baptists in both Provinces will withhold their countenance from what the *Church Times*, notwithstanding the honied words of the other papers, truly calls a *concession on the part of the Baptists in the committee*.

"Br. Rand and all others may mark our words: The whole affair will fall through in such hands as now take it. If he does not succeed in winning some of the Indians to christianity they will drop him on that pretext; and if he does succeed, and baptises any of them, they will more readily drop him as a Baptist and a bigot; and he must take the only remaining half step

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We admire the *Visitor* a "by whose c Rand has ac measure by Editor, when the whole ac mistaken in l body of/Ba withhold thei *Church Tim* the part of th

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and adopt Poedobaptist principles in full, or see his chosen Mission once more adrift, and knocking for sympathy and support at the doors of those who are now 'without a cause' forsaken."

We admire not the *brotherly* inuendo of the *Visitor* against the liberally-minded men "by whose countenance and advice brother Rand has acted"; nor are we moved beyond measure by the acknowledgment of the Editor, when he affirms he is "ashamed of the whole act," though we hope he will be mistaken in his calculation, that "the whole body of Baptists in both Provinces will withhold their countenance from what the *Church Times* truly calls a concession on the part of the Baptists, in the Committee."

We are encouraged to believe that the majority of Baptists in both Provinces will be found to have too much Christian spirit to oppose this good work, especially when they shall read for themselves the nature and extent of the "concession" of their respected brethren in the Committee. If there be truth in the following extract taken from a late *Baltimore Sun*, there is reason to think our belief not ill-founded:—

"The American Baptist Union is now holding a second anniversary in New York. The new version of the Scriptures engages great attention. The Rev. Stephen H. Cone, the Rev. Archibald McKay, and the Rev. Dr. Hyckoff argued in favour of the new version, in which the term 'immerse' is used instead of 'baptize,' at great length, but there is a large and powerful party who stick to the old version, and are content to let matters remain as they are."

We "mark" what the *Christian Visitor* says, but have no faith in his prophecy, that "the whole affair will fall through in such hands as now take it." The Committee have too much good sense, and too much Christian knowledge and principle, "if he," Mr. Rand, "does not succeed in winning some of the Indians to Christianity," to "drop him on that pretext." The editor has but very little faith in the power of the Gospel, and the promised blessing of God, one would suppose, if he believes that "some of the Indians" cannot be won to Christianity, and that Mr. Rand's labours among them will prove altogether in vain. Nor will the Committee "drop" Mr. Rand "as a Baptist and a bigot" should he succeed, and immerse any of them. They know that Mr. Rand is a Baptist Minister—they have never stipulated with him, that, in his intercourse with the Indians, or in his *viva voce* addresses, or other communications to them, he is to conceal his sentiments; but Mr. Rand is left free and unfettered to pursue his own course, under the conviction that God will sooner or later bless his efforts to the conversion, at least, of some of their souls. The editor is equally at fault, when he charitably suggests that Mr. Rand "must take the only remaining half-step, and adopt Poedobaptist principles in full, or see his chosen mission once more adrift, and knocking for sympathy and support at the doors of those who are now 'without a cause' forsaken." This language, applied to Mr. Rand, is truly pitiable—it shows a mind steeped in prejudice and exclusivism—it unjustly insinuates that he has taken a "half-step" towards "Poedobaptist principles," and that unless he take the other "half-step," the Committee will withdraw their support, and his "chosen Mission" will go a-begging to the doors of persons, who, if of the same spirit manifested by the *Christian Visitor*, are not likely to grant it admission.

In our notice of the Anniversary of the Micmac Missionary Society, given Oct. 4th, we said—"some narrow-souled bigots, swallowed up in desire, to advance their peculiar views with reference to one of the Christian ordinances, may look with jealousy and suspicion upon this holy Catholic Alliance." From the specimen quoted to-day from the *Christian Visitor*, we leave it to unprejudiced minds to decide whether we were very

far wrong in that statement. But because we presumed to state a *fact*, abundantly verified, the said editor, in his reference to our remarks, stigmatizes us with "spitting venomously" our "ill-will towards" the Baptist "Denomination." Not so, brother *Visitor*. We only spoke the truth of "some,"—not of all—nor of the majority—but, as we are ready to believe, only of a very few individuals of various denominations; and we were led to do this, not from "ill will," but from painful conviction, produced by communications given to the public.

We have dwelt on this subject at some length, not only because we take a lively interest in the success of the Micmac Mission, but also to vindicate the character of Christian gentlemen from undeserved aspersion, to place the action of the Micmac Committee in its proper light, and if possible to remove from the minds of individuals any prejudices which they may have unhappily imbibed from reading the articles of the *Christian Visitor*, or, if this cannot be effected, to show others that there is no real or just ground for their existence. We deprecate the temper and the tone of our contemporary, as calculated to place himself and those who may be led to sympathize with him before the public in an unenviable point of view, to foster and encourage dissensions and improper feeling among Christian brethren, and to injure to the extent of his influence a work of mercy designed to promote the divine glory and the spiritual and eternal interests of a long neglected tribe—the aborigines of our country.

Support of the Press.

"No warfare is more expensive than that which the press wages against error; and those who conduct it are not able to do so at their own cost. Printing and publishing are expensive operations; requiring large outlays of capital, and making slow returns. As to the efficiency of a periodical, prompt and generous support is absolutely necessary. No money is more reproductive than that which is given to a newspaper; for according to its income, a paper must be either earnest and energetic, or feeble and spiritless. Those therefore, who are disposed to complain of the religious press, should ask themselves first what they have done to make that press more able and efficient. Dilatory payments and the evidence on the part of the subscribers that a newspaper is not heartily supported, dispirit and discourage its conductors.—We do not say these things in any spirit of complaint; for we have little need to do that. But we wish to excite the religious world generally to a portion of that activity which the secular papers exhibit. Let us have the same hearty encouragement given to the religious press that political papers receive. Let the subscribers who are pleased with their papers, or who desire to be better pleased, increase the strength of the publishers, by inviting additions to the subscription lists. It costs no more to print a large than a small edition, paper and press-work excepted, and the surplus profit will enable the conductors to improve the character of the contents of their respective sheets. There are very few persons who cannot induce at least one other to read the same newspaper that they do; and with such an army of canvassers the work of increase would be rapid."

We clip the above excellent and appropriate remarks from an American paper, and commend them heartily to the serious consideration of the readers of *The Wesleyan*. We feel confident, that, if our friends and supporters generally were to engage with their wonted zeal and energy in the work, they could, and would, in a short time, materially increase our circulation, and proportionally assist in the comfortable working of our office, and more especially enlarge the sphere of our usefulness. We speak now to our readers in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Canada, Bermuda, and the United States. Cannot something more be done to procure additional paying subscribers in each of these places than has yet been done?—Will our friends try? When you are seek-

ing for subscribers to a religious paper, conducted on sound, evangelical principles, you are seeking to extend the operation of a silent but powerful agent for good, and therefore conscience and Christian principle may alike justify your most strenuous efforts.

We wish distinctly to state, that the publication of *The Wesleyan* and the general work of our office are not a *private* speculation, or for the pecuniary advantage of any individual. Whenever profits shall accrue, they are most conscientiously to be devoted to the work of God. But as yet, our chief anxiety has been to avoid debt, to make the concern pay its own way. Every new responsible subscriber, therefore, will help us to realize our ulterior object; and the more rapidly our subscription-list is increased, the sooner of course it will be attained. Come brethren and friends, one and all, try what can be done to increase the circulation of *The Wesleyan*. Read the above quotation again—feel its force—admit its appeal. Recommend our paper if you conscientiously can—send on the names of new subscribers forward the advance—and sweet and refreshing will be your sleep after your honourable toil.

Encouraging Prospects.

The London Correspondent of the *New York Christian Advocate and Journal* says:—In my recent journeyings I have had some opportunity of learning the present state and feeling of the WESLEYAN SOCIETIES in different places. Our transatlantic friends will be gratified to learn, that, as far as my observation has extended, whatever grief the late trying circumstances through which they have passed may have inflicted, there is no discouragement among them, but on the contrary, a general expectation that the present Methodist year will be a year of blessing; an expectation founded on the conviction, that, as a society, we have been faithful to our trust in the hour of trial; an expectation confirmed and strengthened by the spirit of prayer and of humiliation which is already poured out on the societies.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. BUNTING & DR. NEWTON.

A few weeks ago a meeting was held at the Centenary Hall, says the same correspondent, to consider the propriety of presenting Dr. Bunting, who has retired this year from active employment, with a testimonial of the esteem and gratitude of the Wesleyan Societies for the benefits which, during a ministry of 53 years, the great Head of the Church has conferred upon those societies by his instrumentality. Dr. Newton came out with him, and will probably, soon follow his example of retirement. They have been closely associated in the great movements of the Wesleyan societies during the last half century, and their friendship has not been interrupted, and their united influence most beneficial. It was a happy thought to unite them together in the projected expression of respectful acknowledgment of great services. It is proposed to raise by subscription a sum of money, the interest of which is to be applied to furnishing Dr. Bunting with an annuity of not less than one hundred pounds, and not more than two hundred, and to granting an annuity of equal value to Dr. Newton, as soon as he should retire from the active public service of the connexion, and to procuring for Miss Bunting an annuity of fifty pounds after her father's death, and as long as she continued unmarried, and a like annuity, on the same conditions, to the Miss Newtons, to be continued to one of them in the case of the death or marriage of the other. The sum raised to be divided equally between the fund which provides for the superannuated preachers and the Wesleyan Missionary Society. This, too, is a happy thought, in good keeping with the lives of these men of God, and especially grateful to their feelings, that they should be enabled thus, to the end of their lives, and even beyond their allotted span, to serve the cause they have loved so wisely and so well, and contribute to alleviate the burden of the declining years of their bre-

thren in the ministry. The meeting was a meeting of the lay gentlemen of the society, and the proposals made were responded to by them with great unanimity.

GOOD WORK IN BALTIMORE.

I have great pleasure, says a writer in the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, in stating there is much earnestness among our friends in this place (Baltimore) for the salvation of souls. At a camp-meeting held in this vicinity in August last, the people were awakened to serious reflection on the necessity of salvation, and these awakenings have not, as is often the case, become extinct with the close of this peculiar means of grace, but by judicious measures on the part of the brethren, and the smiles of Heaven, have increased till a number of souls profess peace through faith in the adorable Redeemer.

Special meetings have been held for six weeks, and are still in progress. About one hundred and fifty have been born of the Spirit, and the interest continues without any abatement, in fact, increases.

One most pleasing feature of the work is the union of the ministers of the different denominations in the large Methodist Episcopal Church in Eutaw-street. Sermons have been preached every morning this week, (except this morning,) and the Rev. Drs. Webster, Stockton, Plummer, Johns, and Backus have respectively filled the pulpit. These gentlemen are connected with the Presbyterian, Protestant Methodist, or Episcopal Churches. What would some of our high-toned High-Churchmen at the North think of a minister of their denomination preaching at a revival in a Methodist meeting-house? How strange soever it may seem to them, here it is not considered anything wonderful. That this truly catholic spirit may generally prevail, and that this gracious work may still continue, is the constant prayer of a stranger in Baltimore.

The first number of Volume XXIII of the *Toronto Christian Guardian* reached us during the week, in an enlarged and generally improved form. We sincerely congratulate our excellent cotemporary on his ability to put on so large an appearance, and hope that a corresponding increase of his subscription-list will reward the efforts thus made to please his readers to their edification.

We regret to see that the *Halifax Guardian* closed its useful career, after having been nearly fourteen years in the field, with the number issued yesterday. The reason assigned for its cessation, is one that too generally applies to newspaper enterprises,—the difficulty of collecting outstanding dues.

Cunnabell's *Nova Scotia Almanac and Farmer's Manual for 1852*, has been laid on our Table. It is not necessary to refer particularly to the varied contents of this serial of 86 pages of reading matter; we may briefly say, it is equal, if not superior, to its predecessors, and will furnish all necessary information looked for in an Almanac.

ACCIDENT.—A girl named Corbett, aged 14, was accidentally shot at Londonderry, last week, by a boy, who did not know that the gun he was handling was loaded.

See on last page Mr. Starr's Advertisement respecting Star Life Insurance Office.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, October 16, 1851.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint:

Mr. James Daly, to be an officer for the protection of the Fisheries, and the prevention of smuggling, and to be Commander of the *Schr. Daring* in the Provincial Service.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, October 27, 1851.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Donald Norman McQueen, Esq., M. P. P., to be one of the Commissioners of Schools for the County of Cape Breton.

Mr. James Harvie to be Commissioner of Sewers for the Township of Newport, in the County of Hants, in the place of Daniel Harvie, deceased. Alexander McNaughton, Esquire, to be Judge of the Court of Probate of Wills and for granting letters of Administration within the County of Shelburne, in the place of G. P. Haliburton Esquire, resigned.

The Rev. John Stewart, and the Rev. D. Roy, to be additional Members of the Board of Commissioners of Schools for the South Division of the County of Pictou, in the places of the Rev. George Walker, and of Dr. Forrest, resigned.

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer Europa arrived at this port on Tuesday morning at a few minutes after nine o'clock, having been delayed at least twenty hours by the heavy gale of Monday. The news is rather important.

The great Exhibition had closed finally. The love of order and respect for the law inherent in Englishmen has been tested by this experiment more severely than on any previous occasion in our history, and the same feeling has been communicated to the vast multitudes from every part of the earth which have visited these shores. It is pleasant to contrast the freedom of action which we award to ourselves and to strangers, with the odious passport system and other annoyances to which every person is exposed in going to and returning from continental Europe. In no other city of the old world could an experiment on so gigantic a scale be tried, and its success in every point is not a little flattering to our national pride. It seems that even in the Crystal Palace itself, the crowded state of which every day in the week afforded the greatest facilities for robbery, the number of offences against property have not exceeded twenty or five and twenty during the whole of the time the Great Exhibition remained open, while the police magistrates have found little, if any addition to their labours, from the numberless strangers from all parts of the world attracted to London. Not the least gratifying element which pervaded this great experiment was the harmony, the good will, and the general propriety of conduct which animated all who repaired to the great temple of industry and taste. After the Exhibition had thus formally closed it became known that the honour of Knighthood had been offered to Mr. Paxton, the Architect; to Mr. Cubitt, the Engineer, and to Mr. Fox the Contractor.

The papers were filled with reports of the Queen's progress through Lancashire, particularly her enthusiastic reception at Liverpool, which place she entered without any military escort, only accompanied by her husband and children and a very limited suite.

The French Ministry have resigned in a body, by which step France has been thrown into a crisis. The Committee of Permanence had met to consider the serious aspect of affairs, and already the generals who represent the feelings of the Assembly, are deliberating whether the time has not arrived for raising a Parliamentary Army, according to the Constitution, in order to control the Executive. The truth is the President has resolved to become Dictator, by means fair or foul. The London Journals have deserted the cause of Louis Napoleon.

The relations between Denmark and the Duchies, brood fresh troubles—a real ministerial crisis has taken place at Copenhagen. M. Moike and his colleagues had resigned.

The German papers betray an increasing jealousy between Austria and Prussia.

The dispute between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt continues unadjusted—France and Austria are said to be intriguing to prevent a settlement.

The Overland advices from India, brought by telegraph from Trieste, are to the 8th of Sept. from Bombay, and from Hong Kong to the 23rd of August. There is very little news. Dost Mohammed was intriguing for the possession of Kandahar, but Persian troops already occupied Herat. There had been great loss of life by a fourth outbreak in Malabar of the Noplo fanatics.

Attention continues to be concentrated on the Cape of Good Hope. It is the dark spot in the distance—an omen of evil. The speedy termination of the Kaffir war is naturally desired rather than expected.

In the previous advices there was little to cheer, for the savages were represented as active and desperate, disappearing before their pursuers in one point only to reappear with greater force and boldness in another.

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News thus writes on the 11th October:—A telegraphic advice has reached Vienna with the incredible information that the Austrian minister in London has demanded his passports if Kossuth be permitted to land. The statement is not believed, but the fact that the Earl of Westmoreland has delayed his departure from Berlin, coupled with the conviction that this Government, mad enough at all times, but now immeasurably incensed at the preparations making to receive Kossuth, is capable of taking the strongest and most unreasonable steps, have induced some persons to credit it. Others too, who thoroughly understand the ignorance of the Austrian Government and their incapacity to understand the relations of the ministry in England and the power of a member of the cabinet, are inclined to believe that the Austrian minister may on this occasion, as he did in the affair of Haynau v. Barclay & Perkins' draymen, have demanded the interference of the Government where it has no power whatever.

From the Punjab, advices were gloomy as regards the health of troops, especially at Lahore, where during the week ending 29th August, the 96th foot had lost 11 men, and an officer named Stone, of the 56th Native Infantry, had also been cut off, besides several Sepoys. The entire force consisted of 87 officers and 7,246 men, of whom 15 of the former, and 1,429 of the latter were laid up with fever or dysentery. Of the sick 370 were Europeans and 257 belonged to the 95th at Peshawar. The numbers in the doctor's lists were daily increasing.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

YORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Show and Fair of the York Agricultural Society was held here as anticipated in our last, on Tuesday, and as far as we can understand, gave the most general satisfaction. The Root Crops exhibited, far exceeded our expectations, and as for the grain, it surpassed, we believe, any specimens hitherto displayed in the Province.—There were wheat, barley, hulled barley by Mr. McFarlane of Douglas, buckwheat, and oats of an extraordinary quality; this will be easily understood when we state that samples of the former weighed 68 lbs.—and of the latter 50 lbs. per bushel. Then there were potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips, and mangel wortzel of the largest growth, pumpkins, one of which, raised by the Hon. Judge Wilmot, weighed 143 lbs., and several fine honey combs, by E. H. Wilmot.—Frederick N. B. Reporter, 17th ult.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.—On Tuesday last, the 14th instant, a fine ship named the Cydenda, 921 tons burden, new measurement, was launched from the ship yard of Messrs. Ritchie and Co., at Campbellton.—Gleaner.

Several Cows and Sheep of improved breeds, imported from Britain for the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, in the Ship Themis from Liverpool, were landed on Wednesday last, and taken to Mr. F. Taylor's stables, where they were examined by many persons who take an interest in the improvement of the farming stock of the Province. They are all stated to be very fine animals.—St. John N. B. Observer.

ST. JOHN WATER COMPANY.—It is with sincere satisfaction that we congratulate our fellow-citizens on the successful termination of the Water Company's operations. On enquiry, we learn from the Officers of the Company, that the water has been flowing through the pipes without intermission for some days past, and that the connection with Latimer's Lake being now completed, there is every probability that the City will have a full and constant supply at all times. We are also informed, that in every department of the new works all things so far, appear to be tight, staunch and strong, and that the calculations of the Officers of the Company have, up to this time, proved quite satisfactory. Greater fidelity and security will be felt by all parties, and there will be less dread of the devouring element of fire with which we have been made but too familiar, should the supply of water hereafter prove steady and ample.—New-Brunswick, 25th ult.

CONSECRATION.—The new Episcopal Church in Lower Cove was consecrated on Wednesday last, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Rev. Rector of the Parish, the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, (the appointed Minister of the Church,) and a number of other Clergymen.—This beautiful edifice has been finished in a most neat and substantial manner, and will prove quite an ornament to that part of the City.—lb.

Canada.

It is currently reported that at the late meeting of Anglican Bishops in Quebec, it was decided to remonstrate against the decision of H. M. Council and the two Archbishops in the Gorham case, and that a remonstrance was agreed upon and transmitted to England,—thus identifying the Bishops with the Exeter tractarian party.—The Bishops of Nova Scotia and Prince Rupert's Land declined to attend the meeting.

The Welland Canal on Thursday was full of vessels, from four to six lying between each flat, awaiting their turn of lockage; it was thought that at least one hundred vessels were on its waters. It is estimated that the tolls of the canal this year will realize upwards of \$200,000. This speaks well for Canada.

TORONTO.—We learn that the ceremony of turning the first sod on the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad, was performed on Friday by the Countess of Elgin, in the presence of about 20,000 persons. Lord Elgin made an excellent address on the occasion, and happily remarked that it might seem a singular application of the division of labour, that the lady should dig and the gentleman speak. Toronto has given a gratuity of £25,000 towards the construction of the road, and pledged its credit for £35,000 more for the same object.

AMERICA.

United States.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The brigs Rescue and Advance, of the Arctic expedition, are to be delivered up from the control of the naval service to Mr. Grinnell, this week. He does not intend to apply them for commercial purposes, but keeps them in readiness, in case government should be disposed to renew the search for Sir John Franklin, in the spring.

Father Mathew has been elected an Honorary Member of the Massachusetts Legislative Temperance Society.

The steamship Illinois, Capt. Hartsteine, from Chagres by way of Kingston, (Jamaica,) arrived at New York on Saturday morning.

The Illinois made the outward passage to Chagres in eight days three hours. On the return, she reached Kingston in forty-seven hours, and from Kingston to New York in five days seven-

teen hours—thus making the running time from Chagres to New York seven days sixteen hours—being the quickest passage on record.—The Illinois brings three hundred and seventy four passengers. The specie on board amounts to \$1,859,358.

The officers of the ship report that there are seven persons on board who have made one hundred thousand dollars by their labours at the mines.

The Illinois brings the California mails to the 15th September.

The Panama Railroad was doubtless completed to Gatuna by the 10th or 14th inst., as only about 400 feet of the work remained unfinished when the Illinois left, and that was only a single day's work. The engineer of the company confidently anticipated that the cars would be running on the road on the 12th.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—By this arrival we have San Francisco papers of the 15th of Sept., nine days later than our previous advices. The intelligence generally is not of the average interest or importance.

Crime has most sensibly diminished throughout the State, and no execution has taken place, since the sailing of the last steamer.

The gold diggings continue to yield rich returns to the labours of the miners. The auriferous quartz veins are being extensively worked, and generally with great success. The amount shipped by the steamer Panama, which leaves to day, \$1,700,000, exhibits no falling off in the production of gold in our State. In the dry diggings, miners are only waiting for the rainy season, to take out large amounts of gold.

San Francisco has recovered from the two great conflagrations of May and June, and has been rebuilt in far better style than before. Numerous fire-proof brick and stone buildings have been erected, and many others also have been commenced. Altogether the condition of affairs in our State is highly satisfactory.

REVOLUTION IN CHILI.—The French brig Marie Louise, from Callao, arrived at Panama, on the 2d inst. She reports that when she left on the 20th of September, the steamer Chili had just arrived from Valparaiso, bringing information that a revolution had broken out in Chili, and that many of the troops had declared in favour of Gen. Santa Cruz, for President; that Coquimbo and other cities were in possession of the new party, and that every thing throughout the republic was in a disorganized state.

Gen. Santa Cruz was the unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency at the late election, Senor Don Monti being chosen by a large majority.—The latter is a civilian, and it being the first time that the army candidate has been beaten, trouble was anticipated when it was known that he was elected. This anticipation, it appears, has been more than realized.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO, if we can believe the daily reports which reach us through the New Orleans newspapers, is making serious progress. Accounts from Brownsville, which is near the present scene of revolutionary movement, represent Col. Caravajal, the leader, as being in a strong position with efficient troops enough to enable him to make a successful attack at almost any point; while the Mexican General was busily engaged in putting Matamoros, which it was expected would be assailed, in a state of defence.—Boston Traveller.

LATER FROM THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.—New Orleans, Oct. 21.—The steamship Fanny brings Rio Grande and Brownsville dates to the 15th. Letters from the Rio Grande give formidable accounts of the success of the Revolutionists. Capt. Ford's Company of Texan Rangers had joined Caravajal, as had also many deserters from Fort Ringold. His forces were being daily augmented. Advices from Galveston to the 17th report that Wild Cat and his followers had joined the Mexican government against the Sierra Madre insurgents. The Indians in Western Texas were committing many depredations.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The Brownsville (Texas) papers state that Brownsville is crowded with women and children who had fled from Matamoros, which place Gen. Aralos, with 250 men, was fortifying with barricades and batteries, determined to fight the revolutionists to the last, if attacked.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON IN 1850.—If the streets of the metropolis were put together they would extend 3000 miles in length. The main thoroughfares are traversed by 3000 omnibusses and 3,500 cabs, employing 40,000 horses. In 1849, the metropolis alone consumed 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 540,000 bullocks, 1,700,000 sheep, 28,000 calves, and 35,000 pigs.—One market alone supplied 4,242,000 head of game. London, in the same year, ate 3,000,000 salmon, which were washed down by 43,200,000 gallons of porter and ale, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, and 65,000 pipes of wine. 13,000 cows are yearly required for London milk, and reckoning two gallons a day from every cow, we have here 72,000 gallons of "London peculiar" consumed, if not enjoyed, by the London inhabitants. 360,000 gas lights fringe the streets. London's arterial or water system supplies the enormous quantity of 44,383,328 gallons per day: a thousand sail are employed in bringing annually to London 3,000,000 tons of coal; we have 23,517 tailors, 25,570 boot makers, 40,000 milliners and dress makers, and 15,701 domestic servants.—Edinburgh Review.

BRITISH DOMINIONS IN AMERICA.—Bonchotte, in his well known work on this subject, states that their magnitude is nearly equal to the whole extent of the two Russias; it is almost double that of the totality of the European continent, and is more than twofold greater than the Persian empire under Darius, or the Roman empire in the plenitude of its power. The crown of England extends over an aggregate surface of 4,700,000 square statute miles. The provinces in America, which form but a section of the aggregate British possessions in the Western hemisphere, occupy nearly four hundred thousand statute miles of land, of which superficies scarcely 9,800 miles have been as yet brought under cultivation. The population, in round numbers, amounts to nearly two millions of souls, and doubles itself every sixteen or eighteen years. The trade of these provinces employs annually upwards of 1800 sail of British shipping, exceeding 470,000 tons, and requiring more than 20,000 seamen. The value of the exports to them from Great Britain, amounts to more than two millions sterling. It is computed that, in less than half a century, the number of inhabitants spread over the British possessions in this hemisphere, will not fall short of sixteen millions.—Boston Journal.

KOSSUTH.—The London correspondent of the New York Commercial writes—"Aware that but for the influence of England with Turkey, his detention would probably have ended only with his life, Kossuth feels himself imperatively called to acknowledge personally its action on his destiny. This duty discharged, he proposes to leave his children in the country, and to proceed to the United States, to thank the people, Congress and government, for the timely aid they have also afforded to him."

The coal area in the British Islands amounts to 12,000 square miles, or about one-tenth of the entire area of the country. The annual product is estimated at 32,000,000 tons.

The Government of Hong Kong have passed an ordinance for the regulation of trial by Jury in that colony. The ordinance copies the English model with two exceptions—one, the adoption of a jury of six instead of twelve; the other the substitution of a rule of a verdict by the majority, instead of one by a unanimous jury.

Wonders will never cease. Who would have thought a few years ago of a sub-marine telegraph from England to France!—"The great cable telegraph has been completed between Dover and Calais. The depth of the sea line was, at the starting point, from twenty to thirty feet, and the maximum depth found in the straits, one hundred and eighty feet. The cable is now securely fastened at both ends."

IMMENSITY OF SPACE.—Imagine a railway from here to the sun. How many hours is the sun from us? Why, if we were to send a baby in an express train going incessantly a hundred miles an hour without making any stoppages, the baby would grow to be a boy—the boy would grow to be a man—the man would grow old and die—without seeing the sun, for the sun is more than a hundred years from us. But what is this compared to Neptune's distance? Had Adam and Eve started by our railway, at the creation, to go from Neptune to the Sun, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, they would not have got there yet; for Neptune is more than six thousand years from the centre of our system.

A HUGE MAP.—The map of France, which was begun in 1817, is not yet finished. It is to contain 258 sheets, of which 149 are already published. There yet remains five years work in surveying, and nine years work in engraving to be done. The total cost will exceed £400,000 sterling. Up to this time, 2,249 staff officers have been employed on the work.

TIDE OF EMIGRATION.—The Great Britain Steamship.—The New York Herald learns from a gentleman who arrived at New-York within the last few days, from England, that there were thirty-five emigrant ships ready to sail for this port on one single day, from various portions of Europe, and among them the Great Britain, iron steamship, from Liverpool, whose owners were taking thirty shillings British for a passage, in order to induce passengers to take berths in her, on account of the popular prejudice that exists, owing to previous mishaps, with regard to her safety.—It was expected that she would have fifteen hundred passengers.

INTEMPERANCE.—Dr. Howe, of Boston, commissioned to prepare a system for the education of idiots, estimates their number in Massachusetts at "over 1,200, and that three-fourths of them are born of intemperate parents." Think of this, parents, you who are in the habit of quaffing the intoxicating bowl. Ponder it well, for you are sowing the seeds of lunacy, idiocy, and death, in your unborn children.

THE GENESEE SYNOD UPON TEMPERANCE AND FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The Genesee Presbyterian Synod, in Session at Syracuse last week, composed of ninety Clergymen, representing ten Presbyteries, adopted the following resolutions:—Resolved,—That the Synod consider it not only the right, but the imperative duty of a people to defend themselves against the evils of the liquor traffic, by prohibitory laws.—Resolved,—That we commend to the Legislature of this State the adoption of the principle now in process of application in the State of Maine, viz: that whereas the State has recognised her right to destroy the implements of the gambler and counterfeiter, it is equally her duty to seize and destroy all intoxicating liquors that are for sale as a beverage, these being the implements of the rum seller in his work of death.

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Extract of a L of the Water the Life Gu

To Professor H

Sir,—For a and Rheumat

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Bad Legs, Bad Breasts,

Burns, Bunions,

Bites of Moschet and Sandflies

Coco-Bay, Chigo-foot, Chilblains,

Chapped-hands, Corns (Soft),

Directions fo each Pot and 1

Sold at the I Strand, Londo

Dealers in M. Prices in Nova

4d., and 50s. e in taking the

Sub-agents: Mrs. Nell, Lu

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DRESS MATE and SATINS,

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New Advertisements.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Coatham, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 28th, 1848

To Professor Holloway, Sir.—For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicine, I was so bad as not to be able to walk. I had tried doctoring and medicines of every kind, but all to no avail, indeed daily got worse, and felt that I must shortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in the paper I take in, I thought I would give them a trial. I did so. I rubbed the Ointment in as directed, and kept cabbage leaves to the parts thickly spread with it, and took the Pills night and morning. In three weeks I was enabled to walk about for an hour or two in the day with a stick, and in seven weeks I could go any where without one. I am now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been attending to my business more than seven months, without any symptoms of the return of my old complaint.

Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman, living near me, had had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which steadily healed it when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honour to serve my country for twenty-five years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years a corporal. I was two years in the Peninsular War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd September, 1838. The Commanding Officer at that time was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Honourable Henry Baring.

(Signed) THOMAS BRUNTON

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS' STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmith, Eymouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1848

To Professor Holloway, Sir.—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for 21 years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted, at different times, every medical man of eminence in this part of the country, but all to no purpose. I was frequently unable to work; and the pain and agony I often endured no one can tell. My leg is now as sound as ever it was in my life by means of your Pills and Ointment, which I purchased from Mr. I. Davidson, Druggist, Berwick-upon-Tweed, who knows my case well, and will, I am sure, be happy to certify with me, if necessary, as to the truth of this wonderful cure.

(Signed) ANDREW BRACK.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Falkirk, August 13th, 1848.

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

(Signed) OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.

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

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in all of the following cases:— Bad Legs, Cancers, Scalds, Contracted and Sore Nipples, Burns, SHIF-Joints, Sore throats, Bunions, Elephantiasis, Skin Diseases, Bites of Mosquitoes, Filaria, Scurvy, and Sandflies, Gout, Sore Heads, Coco-Bay, Glandular swell Tumours, Chiego-foot, Ings, Ulcers, Chilblains, Lumbago, Wounds, Chapped-hands, Piles, Rheumatism, Corns (Soft).

Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each Pot and Box. Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggist and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 9d., 4s., 6s. 3d., 16s. 8d. 3s. 4d., and 50s. each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

Sub-agents in Nova Scotia.—Dr. Harding, Windsor Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg T. R. Pattilo, Liverpool. N. upper Cornwallis. Tucker & Smith, Truro J. & E. Jost, Guysborough. F. Cochran & Co., Newport. G. N. Fuller, Horton. B. Legge, Mahone Bay. S. Fulton & Co., Wallace. J. F. More, Caledonia. T. & F. Jost, Sydney. J. Christie & Co., Bras d'Or. P. Smyth, Fort Hood. Mrs. Robson, Pictou. E. Storne, Yarmouth. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

CAUTION.

None are Genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted on every Pot and Box; with the same words woven on the water-mark of the Books of directions wrapped round the medicines. Also, be careful to observe that the address on the Labels, to the covers of the Pots and Boxes, is "244, Strand, London," (and not 210 Strand, London) and that there is no initial, as "H." or any other letter before the name "HOLLOWAY," nor is the word "Genuine" on the labels.

AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.

JOSEPH AND KNIGHT, No. 2, Granville Street.

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

Long and square Wool and Paisley filled SHAWLS, Tweed, Cloth and Gala CLOAKING with a variety of DRESS MATERIALS. Black and colored Silk Velvets and SATINS, plain, fancy and Glace Silks, Ribbons and Lace Goods, Ladies Neck-Ties, GLOVES and Hosiery, MUSLINS and Trimmings, Gents' open and lined TIES, black and printed BANDANNAS.

A large stock of CLOTHS, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, Grey and white SHIRTINGS, blue and white Cotton WARP, TEA and INDIGO, &c. &c. &c., besides a great variety of articles of utility in every department which it is needless to enumerate.

N. B.—WANTED, a quantity of Country Home-spun, Yarn, and Socks. Oct. 24.

Wesleyan Day School, Halifax.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to intimate to Wesleyan Parents and to the Public generally, that the RE-OPENING of the above School will take place on THURSDAY, the 21st of this Month, when pupils of both sexes may be enrolled for arrangement in the following classes:—

INITIATORY AND JUNIOR DIVISIONS. English Reading, meaning, examination and Spelling, Lessons on Objects and Natural History, &c., History of England, Geography, Solutions of Geographical Problems on the Maps and by the Globe, Grammar and Composition, Writing and Arithmetic.

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

LATIN AND GREEK. McClintock & Crook's Series of Lessons, Anthon's Caesar, Greek Reader; and the Higher Classics. Hours of Attendance.—From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.

A French Class will be formed, at a private hour in the afternoon. Pinney's Practical French Grammar. As new Classes are to be formed in the different departments, a favourable opportunity presents itself for any who may wish to attend the Institution, and avail themselves of the advantages of the system of instruction pursued, which is one calculated to encourage the personal efforts of the Students. It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the Term.

Halifax, August 16th 1851. ALEXR. SIMPSON REID.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to the New Store, No. 145 Granville Street, opposite Messrs. A. & W. McKinlay's, where he is now opening per Moro Castle, Mic Mac, Prince Arthur, and Cluny, a large and well selected stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting of—

- Blue, Black, Brown, and Olive BROAD CLOTHS, Pilot, Beaver, and Whitney Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Flannels, Balances, Serges, BLANKETS, CARPETING, Druggets, Hearth Rugs and Door Mats, Gala, Tweed, Cloth and Mohair CLOAKINGS, Gala and Cloth SHAWLS, long and square, MANTLES, newest style, DRESS MATERIALS in every variety, Damask and Watered Moreens, Molekins, Jeans, Tickings, Gray, White, Striped and Printed COTTONS, Cotton WARMS, Gingham, Onaburgs, Towellings, Ducks, Canvas, Linens and Lawns, Damask Table Linen, Printed OIL CLOTHS, &c., Black and Coloured SILKS and SATINS, Black Watered Silks, Black and Coloured Watered Poplins, Silk Serges and Satinets, SILK VELVETS, SILK LACES and Edgings, Gimps, Fringes and fancy Trimmings, Black and Coloured Silk & Velvet BONNETS, Gents' Paris Silk HATS and Threshers, Cloth, Sealtoe, Plush and Fur Caps, With a large assortment of FURS in Sable, Squirrel, Fitch, and Stone Martin, which will be sold wholesale and retail at a small advance. SAMUEL STRONG, October 11. 5w.

FALL GOODS.

BY late arrivals from Great Britain, the Subscribers have received a large and varied stock of DRY GOODS, and other Merchandise, suitable for the Season, COMPRISING—

- COBURGS, in great variety of shade and price; M. de Laines and French Merinos; plain, striped, embossed and Chinese Cloths; plain and shaded Alpaccas; Cravette Lustras; Lama and Panteau Cloths, Embroidered Goburgs, Cashmires, Watered Poplin and black Satinett DRESSES, Mohair Cloth, Gala and Vienna Cloakings, Fancy and 2d Plaid, for Children's dresses, Stone Martin, Fitch, Mink, and other FURS, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, black and cold Glace Silks, White and coloured Coutilie Stays, Watered and Damask Moreens, Super 3 ply and Kemp CARPETS, Wilsey and Harrington Coatings, Long and square Wool Shawls, Casband, Chested, Dacian and other Linings, India Rubber Coats and Overalls, Sealtoe, Plush, Creamette, Cloth and Fur Caps; Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, Gents' Travelling Plaids, Carpet Bags, Mufflers, Cloth and Vienna GLOVES, Corduroy, Ladies Lambwool Vests, black mode Skirting, Polka Jackets, Children's Hoods, Worsted Table Covers, Table Oil Cloths, black and white prepared Cane, Steel Buttons and Slides, Felt Dresses, Patchwork, Flannel, Serges and Blankets, Leasher's Glaze STARCH, 1st quality INDIGO, &c. A. I. of which will be sold at very low prices. Oct. 18. Wes. 4w. JOSEPH BELL & CO.

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

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

BAZAAR FOR THE POOR.

THE Young Ladies of Dartmouth have decided on holding a Bazaar during the Christmas Holidays to raise funds to be expended in charitable purposes. The Ladies and their friends are already at work, and as the object in view is one which cannot fail to interest in its behalf the sympathy and exertions of the charitably disposed, it is hoped that success may crown their efforts. The countenance and support of those on both sides of the water who will be thankfully received by either of the Committees will be thankfully received by either of the Committees. Misses M. & A. Foster, Miss Desbrisay, Misses Creighton, Smith, J. Allen, K. Carritt, and C. Mott. Oct. 11.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

Bell & Black, HEREBY offer a choice stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and coming seasons, comprising, Welsh and Lancashire FLANNELS, Blue, Black and Fancy Witneys and Beavers, Black and Fancy Cassimeres and Doeskins, A large assortment of COBURGS, Delaines, and other stuff Goods, White, Printed and Grey COTTONS, Various kinds of American Cotton and Woolen Manufactures, White and Blue Cotton Warp and Cotton BATTING, Long and square SHAWLS in great variety, BLANKETS, Gala Plaids, Hosiery, Ladies' Muslin and Crape Collars, &c. &c. Gents' Long Cloth and Lamb's Wool Shirts, &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Oct. 18. Wes., C. Mes., & Guard.

ANOTHER IMPUCEMENT.

1851---Fall Style Hats & Caps---1851. JUST received per recent arrivals from Great Britain---also from New York and Boston, a splendid assortment of

HATS, CLOTH AND FUR CAPS,

CONSISTING OF— Gents' Fashionable Paris, A great variety of Fur Caps, in S. S. Seal, S. S. Otter Nutria, Fitch, Hair, Seal, &c.; do do Silk and Cotton Plush Caps, do do Cloth and Vt. Caps, do do Silk and Cotton Gents' do, Scotch Bonnets, Gungarys, Seal & Plush Caps, Fur Trimmings, Leather Whalers for Coasters, &c.

This Stock has been personally selected with care, and can be recommended to purchasers with confidence as GENUINE EXAMINATION GOODS. The Subscriber thankful for past favours, invites his friends and the public to call and examine for themselves, as the very low prices asked for this Stock must strongly induce them to purchase. HENRY S. McNEIL, Oct. 17. Wes. 3w. Granville Street.

DAVID STARR & SONS,

Are now receiving their FALL SUPPLIES

BRITISH and Foreign IRON Double Shear, German, Blister and Spring STEEL, Anchors, Chains, Anchor Palms, Brandram's White Lead, Paints and Oils, Smethwicke, German & Extra thick Crown Windsor Glass Gunpowder, Shot, Guns, Muskets and Pistols, Canada Stoves, Nets, Lines and Twines; Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Nails and Spikes; Lucifer Matches, in iron boxes. With an extensive assortment of British and American HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Brushes, &c., which they will dispose of, wholesale and retail, at very low prices, and to which the attention of purchasers is solicited. Oct. 18. Wes. 4w. No. 49 UPPER WATER ST.

INDUCEMENT!

Wholesale & Retail. W. J. COLEMAN & CO.

Are prepared to offer, on the best terms, to the trade and at retail, the largest stock of FURS, HATS, CAPS, Buffalo Robes, SEAL COATS, and BUFFALO COATS they have ever imported. Having purchased directly from the manufacturers in Europe and the United States our styles are chaste, attractive and fashionable. The influence of the "World's Fair" will be seen in the exquisite style and quality of our Ladies' FURS, Fur Caps and GLOVES, HATS, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We wish everybody to examine this large stock without any fear of being rudely urged to buy. Cash paid for all kinds of FURS. W. J. COLEMAN & CO. No. 12, Granville Street. October 18. 3w.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

New Fall & Winter Goods. At the LIVERPOOL HOUSE, No. 12 Granville Street.

W. J. COLEMAN & CO. have received per Cluny, Mic-Mac, Moro Castle, Prince Arthur and Glace, a very large and fashionable Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, Adapted to the season. The attention of purchasers is respectfully invited to the above Stock, which will be found in inspection to comprise every variety usually kept in a Dry Goods Establishment; and having been carefully selected in the best markets, they are now offered to the Public, both wholesale and retail, at unusually low prices. Oct. 18. 3w. W. J. COLEMAN & CO.

H. G. LAURILLIARD,

HAS received a choice selection of Materials for GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL, among which are—Plush, Cashmere, Satin, &c., for Vests; black and fancy cold Cashmires, Doeskins and Tweeds—crossbar, stripes and plain for Trowsers; best black and other cold Cloth, Exhibition ditto, Camel hair, Beavers, Witney, &c., for Over-Coats—which he is prepared to make up in good style and at moderate prices. Pilot Reefing Jackets for Seamen's use, and an assortment of other ready made CLOTHING. Oct. 24. 1m.

SOYER'S RELIEF.

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

REMOVED!

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

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital \$185,000 Safely Invested. INSURES on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, &c., at the lowest rates of premium compatible with safety; and on all assured lives at rates of premium far below that of any English or Scotch Company, and all Policy holders participate in the profits of the Company, which have hitherto amounted to 45 to 50 per cent. on the amount paid in, and divided annually. Blank, pamphlets and every information furnished by R. S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner. Agent. Oct. 24. 1m.

DIGBY HERRINGS.

50 BOXES No. 1 DIGBY HERRINGS, in good order for sale by August 2. W. M. HARRINGTON.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

MOUNT ALLISON, SACKVILLE, N. B.

PRINCIPAL.—The REV. HUMPHREY PICKARD, A. M. CHAPLAIN.—The REV. ALBERT DESBRISAY. T. HARRISON.—CHAS. F. ALLISON, Esq.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

H. PICKARD, A. M., Prof. Mental Philosophy, Ethics, & JOS. R. HEA, A. M., " French, Latin and Greek. T. PICKARD, A. M., " Mathematics and Physical Sciences. STEWARD.—MR. THOMPSON TREUMAN.

THIS Institution has been opened and in successful operation upwards of eight years. The manner in which it was founded and established, the principles enunciated at its opening as those upon which it should be conducted, and the arrangements which were made for carrying out its designs in all its departments, in both school and family, were such as to secure for it, from its very commencement, a very high place in the public estimation. And the Committee of Management and Board of Trustees, upon whom the direction of its affairs has devolved, have been encouraged and stimulated by its prosperity to continued efforts to render it ever increasingly efficient. Every year in its history has been marked by important additions to its educational facilities, and by more or less extensive general improvements throughout the establishment. The attention of young men seeking an education, and of Parents and Guardians of Youth, is, therefore, confidently invited to it as an Institution, at least equal in every respect, for the purposes for which it was founded, to any in British America.

The next Term will begin on Thursday, the 7th August, and continuing nineteen weeks, end on Wednesday the 17th December.

Expenses.—For Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, &c. and Tuition in Primary Department, £25, New Brunswick currency, per annum. In the higher Departments, from £25 to £30 per ann. The Principal will give any further information which may be desired, to any person who will apply to him, (if by letter, post paid.) MOUNT ALLISON, July, 1851. A & W. Hazard's Gas., P. M. L., St. Ledger, St. John's, N. F.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

The Underigned is has been appointed Agent for the "Trenton Mutual Life Insurance Company of Trenton," United States, and having previously to taking the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and respectability of the Institution, he begs to inform the public generally that he is now prepared to issue Policies for eligible fire risks at moderate rates of premium, and to receive proposals for Policies, which will be forwarded to the Directors, and if accepted, Policies will be immediately returned. The Capital stock of the Trenton Mutual is now \$250,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortgage on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks—and is doing a very large and as yet from its commencement in 1847, a very successful business.

In the Life Department they issued the first year, and ending 1st October, 1849, 957 Policies—a number which will compare favourably with any other company of long standing ever reached in the same time. The benefit of the mutual system in Life Insurance is very apparent, and is most favourable to all Policy holders in this Society, inasmuch as they receive a portion of each year's profits yearly, being deducted from the Premium then payable, which are lower than any of the English Companies and not subject to stamp duty—all the particulars of which are fully set forth in the Pamphlets which the Agent has for distribution, who furnishes all Blank and every necessary information, together with the Medical Examiner's Certificate gratis. All persons intending to insure are invited to call on the Agent, who will give them every information. ROYAL S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for the Company. DANIEL STARR, Agent. Halifax, 15th June. 1m.

NEW STYLE OF MEOLEON.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having entered into an arrangement with the Inventor of the new style of MEOLEON, now offers them for sale in this Province. They are equally adapted to the Church or the Parlor, having a powerful swell paddle, and are not liable to get easily out of tune. These instruments have been examined by persons of the first musical talent in this city, who have declared the melody of their recommendation. References given if required. Prices from £10 to £25. Please call and examine at THE MEOLEON MANUFACTORY, No. 125 Barrington Street. Orders from the country solicited, and will be promptly attended to. August 6, 1851. Wes. & Ath. JOHN HAYS

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL.

RESOLVED, That Public Notice be given that the Hay St Scales erected by Mr. Jos. Fairbanks, at the head of Fairbanks' Wharf, are acknowledged as Public Scales for the weighing of Hay, and all other articles, and that Mr. William Doyle be sworn weigher for said scales. (A true copy.) JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk. October 31, 1850.

In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, Mr. WILLIAM DOYLE was this day sworn into office. JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk. 16

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street.

THE Subscriber has received from England the principal part of his Autumn supply of Drugs, Medicines and other articles usually sold in Drug Stores which will be found of the best quality, and reasonable in prices. WM. LANGLEY. October 18th, 1851.

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.,

EX "Moro Castle" from London, and "Mic-Mac" from Glasgow, the Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, SAUNDS, &c., of the best quality, and at low rates. Also on hand a large supply of very superior Medicinal COD-LIVER OIL, wholesale or retail. Dec. 24. ROBERT G. FRASER.

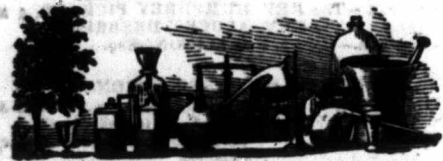
OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

The Subscriber informs the Public, that he is Agent of the sale of the above excellent Compound, in this Province, and invites those dealing in the article, and all who are afflicted with the various diseases, for which the SARSAPARILLA is known to be beneficial, to call and try the above, before putting any confidence in the slanders of the agents of its rival in the United States are publishing from time to time. To be had by wholesale in cases of 2 dozen each, or by retail, at moderate prices, at the Jerusalem Warehouse, June 18, 1850. DANIEL STARR.

NOTICE.

A LARGE assortment of GROCERIES sold cheap for cash, wholesale and retail. Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, FLOUR, Coffee, Rice, Tea, Candies, Soap, MEAL, PORK, HAMS, BUTTER, Lard, Sugar, Chocolate, Pepper, Lard, and other articles too numerous to mention. Opposite the Exchange, head of Steam Boat Wharf, MIC-MAC No. 37, Water Street. August 23. JOHN IRVINE, Agent.

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF



CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,

FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and CONSUMPTION.

DO NOT NEGLECT IT. CONSUMPTION Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT, and no remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly CURE CONSUMPTION.

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

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

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be infallible cures, but which have only proved palliatives, but this medicine is not only a palliative but a cure for ulcerated lungs. It contains no deleterious drugs, and one trial will prove its astonishing efficacy better than any assertions or certificates in curing consumption and all diseases of the Lungs, such as Spitting of Blood, coughs, pain in the side, night sweats, &c. &c.

About 1000 certificates of almost miraculous cures, performed by this medicine, from some of the first Doctors, Clergymen, and Merchants, have been sent us for this medicine, but the publication of them looks too much like Coaquery, [will show them to any person, calling at our office.] This medicine will speak for itself and enough in its own favour wherever it is tried.

CAUTION—This medicine is put up in a large bottle, and the name of Judson & Co., Proprietors, New York on the splendid Wrapper around the bottle. All orders must be addressed to Comstock & Brother, No. 9 John Street, New York.

Sold wholesale for the Proprietor in Nova Scotia at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Halifax; in Windsor by Mrs. Wiley; in Dartmouth by D. Farrell; and by one agent in every town in N. S. and N. B. Enquire for Comstock's Almanac for 1852 which is given to all gratis. 105 July 12.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!



Steamers "Admiral," Capt. Wood, and "Creole," Capt. Deering.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE American Steamships "ADMIRAL," and "CREOLE," will, for the remainder of the season, run in connection, meeting at Eastport, commencing on Tuesday, the 8th instant, as follows:

Steamer "Creole" will leave St. John for Eastport every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, returning same afternoon.

Steamer "Admiral" will leave Eastport for Portland and Boston every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock, p.m., or immediately after the arrival of the "Creole." Passengers for Boston on Tuesdays will go by railroad from Portland; on Fridays, leave Eastport at 2 o'clock for Boston direct.

Returning, will leave Boston on Mondays, at 12 o'clock, for Eastport direct. Thursdays, at 10 a.m., for Portland and Eastport, leaving Railroad Wharf; Portland at 7 p.m., after the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from Boston. Passengers for St. Andrews and Calais take steamer Nequasset, at Eastport.

Table with 2 columns: FARE, and 2 rows of destinations and prices.

Bill Lading for Freight, must have the names of both Boats inserted. For passage apply to GEORGE THOMAS, AGENT, July 12.

JUST RECEIVED, And for sale at the Book Stores of Mr. Graham, Mr. Fuller, and the other booksellers of the City. A PEEP AT UNCLE SAM'S FARM, WORKSHOP, FISHERIES, &c. BY P. TOCQUE,

Illustrated with Engravings, price 5c., dedicated by permission to His Excellency Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant Governor of Newfoundland.

Opinions of the Press, Mr. Tocque is a "Newfoundlander" but knows more of us Yankees than most of us know of ourselves. His book is quite remarkable. It is full of information, and the very information needed to afford a just estimate of the country.

Such is the quaint title of a neat dodecimo volume which we find upon our table. It is just what it professes to be, a peep at the Massachusetts corner of Uncle Sam's great homestead by a citizen of Newfoundland. Mr. Tocque appears to have travelled with his eyes open, and between the covers of his book the reader can find a large amount of valuable and entertaining reading matter. Daily Spy, May 20th.

June 7th.

REVALENTA ARABICA.

FIFTY THOUSAND CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE HAVE BEEN EFFECTED BY DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.—Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food in a very short time. W. R. Reeves, Pool Anthony, Tiverton. "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's delicious health-restoring food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk. "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon, of Ross, Shillbourn. "50 years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomiting, has been removed by Du Barry's excellent food. Maria Jolly Wortham, Ling near Diss, Norfolk. Copies of testimonials of 50,000 cures (including those of Lord Stuart de Decies, Major-General Thomas King, Drs. Use, Shortland, and Harvey) gratis. In caskets, with full instructions, 1lb. 3s. 6d.; 2lb. 5s. 6d.; 5lb. 13s. 6d.; 12lb. 27s. 6d.; super-refined quality, 5lb. 27s. 6d.; 10lb. 41s. 3d. Du Barry's Pulmonic Balm, a nice, safe, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, throat, and voice, are of unrivalled excellence. In boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. Du Barry & Co., 127, New Broad-street, London. Genuine only with Du Barry's signature. For Sale in Halifax by JOHN NAYLOR, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

CARLETON'S Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle.

The changes of weather and season, with the blood and sinuous fluids of horses. It is at these times they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, &c. &c. All of which will be prevented by giving one of these powders, and will cure when disease appears, if used in time. They purify the blood, remove all inflammation and fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do more work with the same feed. The action of these powders is direct upon all the secretory glands, and therefore has the same effect upon the Horse, Ox, and all and all Herbivorous animals—all diseases arising from or producing a bad state of the blood, are speedily cured by them.

Remember and ask for CARLETON'S CONDITION POWDERS, and take no others. Sold wholesale for the Proprietors in Nova Scotia at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Halifax; in Windsor by Mrs. Wiley; in Dartmouth by D. Farrell; and by one Agent in every town in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Enquire for Comstock's Almanac for 1852, which is given to all gratis. Sept. 6.

New Advertisements.

BAZAAR.

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

1851. FALL. 1851.

"Halifax Clothing Store,"

OLD STAND NO. 4, ORDNANCE ROW. THE Subscriber has received per "Moro Castle" from London, and "Prince Arthur" from Liverpool, his Fall supply, consisting of a large & well selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, COATS—Beaver, Witney, Pilot, Flushing, Cloth, Doeskins, &c., various colours, qualities, prices and styles. JACKETS—Beaver, Witney, Pilot, Flushing, Reefing and Cloth Jackets. TROUSERS—In endless quantities and all prices. VESTS—In great variety. OUTFITS—Mens' Lamb's Wool Vests and Drawers, fine White, Regatta, Red and Blue Flannel and other Shirts, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Bras, Mens' Hosiery, Cloth Caps, &c. Also, a large stock of super. Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, (some choice patterns), Beaver, Witney and Pilot Cloths. A large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings of superior qualities, fancy and plain Satins, Silk Velvets and Cashmere Vestings &c., all of which with his former stock is offered for sale at such prices as will defy competition.

500 Clothes Whips. Clothing of every description made to order in the best style and at the shortest notice. CHARLES B. NAYLOR, Oct. 18. Wes. & Ath. Tailor and Clothier.

BESSONNET & BROWN,

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

EX Moro Castle from London, the subscriber has completed his Fall supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Soaps and perfumery. Also on hand, a large assortment of Tooth, Nail, Cloth, and Hair Brushes, for sale very low at No. 139, Granville Street. Oct. 24. ROBERT G. FRASER.

REMOVAL!!!

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

CARD.

Star Life Assurance—Agency. HALIFAX, 31st October, 1851. THE friends of the above Society, and Public generally are hereby respectfully notified that the next month "NOVEMBER" is the latest that Policies can be secured, to become entitled to have the Bonus in 1853 allocated to them. A bonus of 62 per cent on premiums paid in three years, (which the Star's last amounted to,) is not often met with—therefore the subscriber invites his friends to come forward early, previous to the next Packet day; all Blank and every information afforded free of charge, by DANIEL STARR, Agent. Oct. 31. 4w.

EX STEAMER EUROPA.

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

FOR SHAVING.

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

PERFUMERY.

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

ALSO—

Bandoline; Perry's Balm; Circassian Cream; Vegetable Cream; Tortoise Dressing Combs; Ivory and India Rubber Rings for children; Violet Powder; Caehou Aromatic; Godfrey's Extract; Froust's and Butler's Court Plaster. ROBT. G. FRASER, 139, Granville street. Nov. 1.

LANGLEY'S

ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS.

FOR Dyspepsia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints, Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Constiveness, and a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both sexes, with perfect safety), these Pills cannot be excelled; their mild yet effectual operation and the absence of Calomel and all Mercurial preparations render it unnecessary to undergo any restraint in diet—the pursuit of business, recreation, &c.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, first Brick Building south of Province Building, where also may be obtained Genuine British Drugs and Medicines: Leeches, Perfumery, Seeds, Spices, &c., of the first quality. April 2.

Temperance.

Mr. Gough in Montreal.

Mr. Gough's lectures have been the chief subject of interest in the city last week. His burning eloquence has been poured forth night after night, to crowded audiences, which hung with almost breathless attention on his lips; and the lofty thoughts and elevated morality which eminently characterize his addresses, cannot fail to be of great benefit in many other ways, besides promoting the temperance cause. The dignity and glory of sanctified and virtuous manhood, is the theme on which he peculiarly delights to dwell; and the unutterable meanness, folly, and guilt of degrading that manhood by the use of stimulants, is the subject of his most withering and scathing rebukes. His argument on the guilt of being drunk once, was one of the most conclusive we ever heard, and should be spread before all young men, and his argument on the influence of women, should be carefully considered by that sex. The noble conduct of the Methodist Church in Cincinnati, which he mentioned, has been the topic of general conversation since.—That church, the largest in the place, was not only granted freely for a series of lectures by him, but lighted, swept, &c., without charge; whilst the same building was refused to Barnum for Jenny Lind to sing in, though he offered \$5,000 for the use of it for five nights. Here was the exercise of principle, and it was rewarded by such meetings as Mr. Gough had never witnessed before. One of these meetings consisted of 2,500 young men, about 700 of whom signed the temperance pledge: another was exclusively ladies, who were also induced to engage heartily in the cause; and, altogether, the influence of these meetings was so great as effectually to turn the tide of public sentiment in that city, with respect to the use and sale of intoxicating drinks—and to assist materially in the adoption of the temperance principle in the new constitution of Ohio. Mr. Gough mentioned an ingenious and unostentatious method adopted by the young ladies of Cincinnati and other Western cities, to define their position in the temperance cause. They asked Mr. Gough, or some other temperance advocate, to write a pledge in their albums, each signing it herself—an announcement which all interested were likely soon to discover. Mr. Gough's lectures in Montreal have been productive, we believe, of a vast amount of good, and it is with great satisfaction that we perceive they are to be continued for three nights longer. Let all who have been bitten by the serpent Temperance, use all the means in their power to obtain a cure, and the most likely means we can point out, is to attend Mr. Gough's Lectures, and listen to him as for life and death.—Montreal Witness.

Marriages.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev A W McLeod, DD, Mr ALEXANDER ALLER, to MARY, eldest daughter of Mr JOHN HOWLET, of this city.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev James Buckley, Mr GEORGE W C LUGRIN, of New Brunswick, to Miss SOPHIA S, fourth daughter of Mr James Baynall, of Prince Edward Island.

At the Wesleyan Mission House, Bridgetown, by the Rev A McNutt, on the 20th Oct, Mr NEHEMIAH BRALER, to Miss AMELIA BRALER, all of Beales Mountain.

By the same, at the residence of the Bride's father, Lawrence Phinney, Esq, on the 21st Oct, Mr W ANTHONY CALNICE, to Miss ARMELELLA PHINNEY.

In the Meander Chapel, Newport, on the 8th instant, by the Rev Henry Pope, Mr RICHARD S DIMOCK, of Newport, to Miss ABIGAIL A SMITH, of Maitland.

Deaths.

Drowned at Herring Cove, while attempting to get to their nets, JOHN and RICHARD NEAGLE, each leaving a wife and three children to mourn their untimely fate; also, PATRICK, son of Daniel O'Gorman, Esq, aged 20 years, and SAMUEL OGBLY, of Porters Lake, much and deservedly regretted by all.

Drowned at Pennant Point, Oct. 28, while shooting, supposed to have been washed from the rocks with the heavy surf, Mr JACOB NICKERSON, aged 30, leaving a wife and large circle of relations and friends to mourn his untimely fate. The deceased was one of our hardy fishermen, he was upright and honest, and much beloved by all who knew him.

At the Poors' Asylum, on Monday, 28th instant, THOMAS WATSON, aged 41, a native of England.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED. FRIDAY, October 24.—brigt Laura, Day, Sable Is'd to G A V Paw; schrs Tally-Ho, Lambert, RoseBlanch, 14 days; to J B Fay; Hibernia, Sullivan, Labrador and Newfoundland, 13 days; to C O'Sullivan; Compass, Kennedy, Labrador, to Fairbanks & Allison; Lady Sceptre, Ratsey, Bay Chaleur, to do; Zebonia, do, to do; Elizabeth, Gaberouze, to R Noble & Sons; Fair Lady, Prospect, to J Lithgow; Ariel, Hartley, Lunenburg, 7 hours.

SATURDAY, 25th—brigts Superb, Forest, Picton—bound to Boston; Charles Dewolf, Card, Sydney—bound to Boston; Trio, Moore, Sydney; schrs Uld, Griffin, Oderin—J & M Tobin; Gem, (Am) of Newburyport, put in for a harbour; Margaret, McKay, Annapolis.

SUNDAY, 26th—brigt Griffin, Webb, Bermuda, 8 days. MONDAY, 27th—barque Royal William, Hughes, St John, NB, 4 days, bound to Caernarvon—leaking slightly; schrs Time, Richer, Bay Chaleur; Two Brothers, Cornwallis.

TUESDAY, 28th—R M S Europa, Laing, 9 3/4 days from Liverpool, to S Cunard & Co; 109 passengers—14 for Halifax; reports arr'd hence at Liverpool, 11th inst, 8 1/2 days; R M S Ospray, Hunter, 6 days from Bermuda, to S Cunard & Co; reports arrived hence 21st inst 6 1/2 days; was off Cole Harbour yesterday at 5 p m; packet brig Boston, Trew, 3 days from Boston, general cargo, to B Wier & Co and others.

WEDNESDAY, 29th—H M S Steamer Columbia, Com Shortland, from a surveying cruise in the Bay of Fundy; brig Tiberius, Moore, 18 days from Inagua, salt, to Salter & Twining; reports put into Pennant harbour on Monday last; brig Boundary, McKenna, 21 days from Demerara, 13 from St Thomas, ballast bound to Windsor; brig Mary Ellen, of Liverpool, NS; brig Pomona, McKay, 20 days from St Martins, salt to Master; sold outward cargo at Martinique—lumber \$21; returned from Sea in consequence of head wind—Ewd., for St Mary's—Charles DeWolfe and Orkney, for ports in the United States.

THURSDAY, 30th—packet brig Halifax, Meagher, St John NF, 5 days; schrs Rob Roy, Turnbull, PEIsland; Mary Ann, Delory, do.

CLEARED.

October 24—brigts Mary, Marshall, Quebec—N L & J T West and others; Fanny, Smith, Jam—J Whitman; Otter, Marster, B W Indies; schrs Cinara, Bolton, Charlotte Town, P E Island—T Bolton and others; Margaret, Quillman—J & E Kenny and others; Unity, McRae, do—Bald & Gibson and others; Forest, Perry, Boston—F A Hunt.

October 25—brigt Edward, Patten, St Mary's—Fairbanks & Allison; Esther Elizabeth, (Am) Shackford, Eastport—Creighton & Grasse; brig Sebim, Doane, Quebec—Geo H Starr and R McLearn; schrs St Patrick, Myers, Port aux Basques—W Pryor & Sons; Sirena, Boucher, B W Indies—H Lyle; Ianthe, Pine, Newfoundland—A & J McNab.

October 27—brigt Sceptre, McQueen, St Stephen's, NB—T A S DeWolf.

October 28—Fame, Morrison, Jamaica, 9 1/4 qts codfish, 100 bbls mackerel, 155 do hgs, 23 do oil, 28 do potatoes, 12 casks butter, 600 hoops, 25,000 shingles—G A Mitchell; Margaret, Mortimer, Anderson, Kingston, Jam, 12 1/2 qts cod, 100 bbls hgs, 300 do hgs, 120 casks oil, 28 fks butter, 10 bbls onions, 25 hf bxs 45 qtr do raisins, 40 m shgs, 3 m ft lumber—W Full.

October 29—Velocity, Shelnut, Newfoundland, general cargo—Thomas Bird; Stranger, O'Bryan, Miramichi, general cargo—S Cunard & Co, Fairbanks and Allison and others; Ospray (s), Hunter, Bermuda, 18 hd hnd cattle, 32 sheep, and general cargo—S Cunard & Co and others; Rapid, Crowell, Baltimore, 810 bbls hgs, 12 do shn, 2 hf do tgs and sds, 1 hf do mkl, 2 bbls cod oil—R McLearn.

October 30—brigts Fulton, McColl, St John, NF—S Cunard & Co and others; Elizabeth, Hunter, St Stephen's—Fairbanks & Allison; brig Plato, Lawrence, F W Indies—J Strachan.

THE WESLEYAN

Is published for the Proprietors, at The Wesleyan Office, Marchington's Lane. JOB PRINTING executed at this office, with neatness and despatch.

No. III.—A Ten Shilling Half-Yearly

"It is mo

Give prayer Be earlier th Remember t Remember t His hand ca Breathe pray

Give sins: t The orphan Give freely: Give praye Christ, thro Give gladly,

Give books: Light on the Good seed th Through all They nurse They wake

Give smiles, A stranger o It bringeth l It, helples, Howe'er by Give smiles

Give words, Remorse dot Though in t Condemn ne With the sw Give words

Give though That perish Hark! from The mission To aid him Give though

Chri

"We need a and reasoning

Patience be silent? cannot the v its story the ever? Th sound, smil curves ther be measure quence in tl versity, an Heavenly l sun waits fo its brightne

Patience teaches, sub riches both not there w heart of the in voluntary Scotland? spider that untiring per son; rouse: rit that had And as that rough walls ing in mysti fibre, the we patient."

Look at y it lines the was imbed yielding cau piled in mi seems defia Near by s chisel, and t A huge b full of cavi projecting cor of adamant where the g broader is t