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Poetrn.

For the Wesleyan. THE SONG OF THE YEAR.

3rd QUARTER, AUTUMR.

I come with a voice of thanksgiving and praise For the stores that so plenteous abound; From a providence watchful and never unkind, Nor ever unmindful is found; I come richly laden with earth's richest fruits, Now ripen'd by summer's warm suns; To gladden the hearts and awaken the joy. Of Earth's highly favor'd own suns.

The I bear on my cheek the darkened hue, From the toil and the heat of the past; With healthy firm step and a figure erect, I shrink not from tempest or blast: I come with rejoicing to join in the feast, And the general joy to partake; With the healthy blest sons of hardship and toil, The glad song of joy to awake.

I sing of the stores heavenly kindness and love, Have given to the sons of the soil; And thankful to Him the giver of good, For his blessing on labour and toil; To Him by whose strength the toil was endured, And the heat of the season now o'er; Ani by whose tender care and watchful concern, I am left still his grace to adore.

With the shout of wild pleasure and tribute of thanks, Whose echo is heard o'er the plain; The husban iman carefully houses his stores, From exposure to tempest and rain; Whilst gladness is beaming o'er each happy face, And nature's sun widely to smile; Let us join in beseeching the author of bliss, Still to favour industrious toil.

In the circle of friendship and family love, Let the note of thanksgiving be loud; Nor let e'er the breathing of envy be heard, At the lot of the wealthy and proud; From palace to cottage, from mansion to hut, Rejoicing and praise still abound; And the hearts of mankind adoringly bow, To Him from whom good can be found.

Let the leaf gently falling from yonder tall tree, Teach the thoughtless and heedless to know; That the autumn approaches with steps all astride, That their gifts and their graces lay low; That its gathering blasts and dark low'ring clou is, Are pointing to mortals their lot; That the giddy and careless now buoyant with life, Must die and on earth be forgot.

Christian Miscellany.

"We need a better acquaintance with the thoughts said reasonings of pure and lofty minds.—Da. Sasar.

The Joyful Surprise.

and in order to give them a joyful surprise, to hide it in some place to which they had access, and which they were sure to visit. A shout of ecstacy would ring through the coursery when the discovery was made, and the father was richly repaid by witnessing their delight. The pleasure of a joyful surprise in more important matters, has doubtless, also been known to our readers in the course of their lives; some event, perhaps, coming at the moment when it was peculiarv acceptable and totally unexpected, has made the heart overflow with delight and rapture. In the dealings of his providence, God often orders events for his children, so as to give them a joyful surprise; when faith languishes, and the promise seems to tarry, then at a moment all unlooked for, the answer comes with a sweetness and unexpectedness that makes it all the more precious. How must Jacob of old have felt his joyful surprise when it was announced that Joseph yet lived, and was viceroy of Egypt? Or, to borrow an example from the thick field of modern instances, how must the heart of the late Legh Richmond have bounded with joy when, after mourning the death of his eldest son-in consequence, as was reported, of the loss of the vessel in which he versions are miracles. It is as great a won- so long had puzzled his simple intellect was to pray; for the water in the well gets low."

ing providentially remained behind, and escaped the disaster which had overwhelmed his comrades?

The incident which I am now about to narrate will illustrate, perhaps, even more pointedly than the preceding examples, the nature of a joyful surprise. It is founded on a fact which actually occurred in the manner here stated. May it serve to cheer the heart of some fainting labourer in the

Lord's vineyard :-In an English village, the name of which it is unnecessary for me to give, there dwelt, till lately, an old man whom I will call John Roberts. Although poor, he was rich in faith, and had acquired an influence which gold could not have bought. He was unwearied in doing good, and particularly that kind of it which consists in visiting and ministering to the sick. However infectious the disorder, John Roberts shrunk not from his errand of mercy. Where others quailed he went boldly forward, giving consolation to the dying believer, leading the penitent sinner away from dependence upon himself, to cheese, for I was kept too poor by drinking a trust on the crucified One.

Flesh and blood will sometimes shrink, however, and murmuringly imagine that no and fructify.

One evening, when betrayed into this state of mind, our hero (for does not such a man deserve the title?) was invited by a friend to call upon a sick man, in a neighbouring village. John half doubted the utitemptation. "I will go," he said to himself: "'let us not be weary in well-doing; in due season we shall reap, if we faint not.'

Arrived at the village, he was not long in finding the place of his destination. It was an ordinary cottage, with a neat plot of garden-ground before it. On knocking, the door was opened by a respectable-looking woman, to whom John explained his errand. It was long before I got any peace or hope

"Come in, sir; he will be so happy to but at last I was able to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and was filled with joy and see you, I am sure. The doctor has just peace, and love. Ever since then, I have left, and has said that he cannot live out the

The sick man was found reclining on a bed, which, like the other furniture of the apartment, was plain, but at the same time right in saying that my conversion was scrupulously clean.

"My friend," said John, after a few kind In the life of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, thing to lie as you now do, with the proswe are informed, that it was his custom to pect of so soon going before a holy God, to tive. "How long ago did you say it was give in an account of the deeds done in the since that happened?" he enquired,

> "Ay, ay, sir, it is a solemn thing," replied the dying man; "but 'I know in whom

I have believed." It was cheering to have such an answer but John Roberts was not one to take things easily for granted. He knew that an apparently strong confidence sometimes rests on a sandy foundation, and that not every one that calls Christ "Lord, Lord," shall enter the kingdom of heaven. The weakest faith that leans on the Saviour is preferable, it has been well said, to the strongest that leans on self. A few other questions, however, brought forth replies which showed that in till I saw where he put his bundle. On this case, at least, the work was a genuine one. The poor invalid, convinced of sin, had fled as a penitent to the Saviour, and yielded himself up under the influence of the Holy Spirit, to his light and easy yoke. "And how long," said the gratified visit-

or, "is it since you first knew the Lord?" "About twenty years ago. Ah, sir!" continued the sick man, turning his eyes full

by a miracle."

had sailed, with all its crew-news came der for a man dead in trespasses and sins to thus cleared up. He died shortly afterthat the young man was alive and well, hav- be born again by the Holy Ghost, as for a corpse to be brought to life."

"Ay, ay, şir," said the dying man, " that is very true; I don't mean that; mine was a real miracle; as much so as any in the Old or New Testament,"

"Impossible, impossible, my friend," said John, incredulously; for he was now afraid that, after all, the invalid must have been resting on some delusion.

"You may think so at first, I dare say" but you won't, I am sure, when you have heard me out," rejoined the invalid. " About twenty years ago I was living a very ungodly life; I had no fear of God before my eyes. I was a burden to myself and others. I drank, I swore, and I profaned the Sabbath. It happened, however, that I was sent into a field to mow some hay. I had made an engagement in the evening to meet some companions in the ale-house, and have a night of folly. Well, as I was saying. I went into the field, and I took my dinner with me, for it was some distance to go home again. It was only some bread and

to buy anything better. When I got to the field, I looked about for some place to put it in, and taking my handkerchief, I wrapped good is done, when no fruit is seen. After it up, and hid it in a hole in the hedge. a course of usefulness, John Roberts was at There was nobody in the field but myself; one time disposed to grow weary and faint of that I am quite sure. Well, dinner time in his mind. How often does such a temp- came, and I went away to get out my bread tation beset the christian! How often does and cheese. There was the bundle as I he think the precious seed lost, when it is had left it. I opened it, all unconcerned, but hid in the ground, ready to spring forth and inside, to my astonishment, lay a little tract. I could not believe my eyes at first but there it was. I opened it, and read it, trembling all over as I did so. I knew that no one else had been in the field, or I must have seen him. God himself, must have sent some angel with it, I thought. So I lity of his errand, but at last shook off the read, and as I began to read it, it told me of my lost and sinful condition, and warned me to flee from the wrath to come. I fell down on my knees then and there, and prayed, 'God be merciful to me a sinner!' I resolved that as he had sent down this tract to me, I would henceforth give myself to my Saviour, and lead a new life. I did not go to the ale-house that night you may be sure.

> caused by a real miracle. As he concluded, the old man looked at

been, I trust, a new creature; and soon I

"Twenty years ago, come Michaelmas

next," said the old man. " Was not the field called Ponder's Bush, and did it not belong to farmer Jones?" continued Roberts, in an eager voice.—
"Praised be God! I can explain your miracle. That morning, I myself had gone out to walk along the footpath next that field, when I happened to see through the hedge a man in the neighbouring field, looking about as if he wanted to hide something. I was curious to know what it could be, thinking, at first, he had been doing something wrong; and, standing still, I watched getting nearer I found it was only his dinner, and had a mind to leave it, and walk on. Having some tracts in my pocket, however, I said, 'It can do no harm to leave him one. So I slipped in the tract and left it; for thought I, who knows but God may bless it to the man when he comes to read it?"

We must leave our readers to imagine the scene that followed; the tears of pleasure on the visitor, "my conversion was a won- that ran down John's cheeks as he thus derful one. It was wrought, do you know, found the good seed returned to him after

wards, filled with joy and peace in believing. John Roberts returned home, reanimated and encouraged in his work and labour of love, for he indeed had a joyful surprise.

The poor man's miracle was proved to be a matter of human agency; but one real miracle remained behind-that was his conversion. As his visitor observed, "For a man dead in trespasses and sins to be born again, is as great a miracle as for a corpse to be raised from the dead.

Reader! has this change passed upon you? If not, O read, pray, and ponder over the Saviour's words,-" Verily, verily I say unto thee, except a man be born of water and of the spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God. That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit. Marvel not that I said un to thee, Ye must be born again."

"Show thyself a Man!"

A man! That is just what religion would make you-just what the Bible would make you. Perhaps you do not think so. You may have imbibed that foolish and wicked notion that it is not manly to be a Christian -a Bible Christian. Many do-but look at some of the Bible Christians. Look at Abraham, and Joseph, and Moses, and David, and Daniel; were they not men? Look at Peter, and John, and Paul-all men-noble, manly specimens of humanity. You would see this if you would but study their characters. Well, the Bible will make you a man, if you will obey its requirements, and imitate its perfect pattern. It is eminently calculated, as well as expressly designed, to make us men-intellectually and morally men.

Be a man in your aims. Aim at something worthy of a man-a rational, accountable, and immortal man! If you do, you will aim at something higher than money, or worldly fame, or sensual pleasure. You will aim at holiness and heaven.

Be a man in your principles. Cherish a love for justice, truth, self-controul, and benevolence. Be governed by them in all things. Swerve not from the right for any present advantage. In all circumstances show thyself a man by unflinching rectitude. Be a man in understanding. The Bible

enjoins it. You have a mind capable of vast expansion and improvement. Cultivato hope to be with him, and praise him for all | it. Whatever your social position, in our his mercies to me. Now, sir, was I not happy country you can hardly be placed in circumstances in which you cannot command the means of self-improvement.

Be a man in the daily business and interinquiries of a general nature, "it is a solemn John Roberts. The countenance of the lat- course of life. Never do a small thing-a ter seemed strangely agitated by the narra- mean act. Be noble, generous, open-hearted, and open-handed, in all your dealings with men. Don't be narrow-minded, prejudiced, and selfish. Respect the rights and feelings, and even the prejudices of others. You will do this if you are a Christian. A mean, tight-fisted, uncharitable, mulish Christian! It's a contradiction in terms!

Be a man in your judgement of other men. Do not let the quality of the coat, the colour of the skin, or the weight of the purse, determine your estimation of, and conduct towards him.

Be a MAN-a true man here, and you shall be a "king and a priest unto God" by-and-bye!

We do not pray enough.

FELIX NEFF once made the following comparison: "When a pump is frequently used, but little pains are necessary to have water-the water pours out at the first stroke, because it is high; but if the pump has not been used for a long time, the water gets low; and when you want it you must pump it a long while, and the water comes only after great efforts. It is so with prayer; if we are instant in prayer, every little circumstance awakens a disposition to pray, many days; the wondering and yet grateful and desires and words are always ready. "A miracle!" said John; "all true con- feelings of the poor man as the mystery that But if we neglect prayer, it is difficult for us

General Miscellany.

A Waterspout in the Indian Ocean.

Not a breath of air was stirring, and the vessel herself lay sluggishly on the briny ocean, the sails hanging in bags, or clewed up in festoons to the yards, and the masts motionless as Pompey's Pillar. At the distance of very little more than the ship's length the sea was bubbling up in the shape of spiral cones of varying height and sizes, all of them springing from within a circle, the circumference of which might be equal to that of the ring of an equestrian circus. The vertical rays of the sun invested the falling spray with an inedscribable beauty, but the level water appeared of a dull, strong, white colour. The phenomenon was attended by a very loud and long-continued hissing noise, of a peculiar and terrifying kind. This was but the commencement of a waterspout. Every moment we expected to see the several columns unite in one; and, from their contiguity, there would, in such a case, be no hope of final escape. Either the ship would be totally engulfed, or every atom of mast, rigging, and all above deck would be whirled a hundred fathoms through

Many on board were personally cognisant that any extraordinary concussion of the air, as that produced by the firing of guns, had been known to cause waterspouts to subside, and the captain of our ship had given orders to turn two of the main deck large carronades (for we were armed en flute) upon it, with heavy charges. But so rivetted and entranced were all, that it was with extreme difficulty that either soldiers or sailors could be made to move; and only when some of the officers literally put their own shoulders to the wheel, and exhorted the gaping, bewildered men, were the guns charged and trained to the waist of the ship. Scarcely was this done, when five or six of the largest columns suddenly joined together as though by a species of magnetic attraction, and formed one of colossal magnitude, high as the maintopsail yard, the spiral motion rapidly increasing, and the whole body seem-

ing to near the ship.
"We shall soon know our fate," exclaimed the captain. "Now, Tom," said he, to the old man o'war's gunner, "do your best -your very best."

"Ay, ay, Sir?" replied the tough old salt in that muttering indistinct manner common to old seamen when much excited. "Avast a minute!" grumbled he to an assistant who was busy with the chocks. " Hand me that monkey's tail."

Eagerly clutching with his fish-hooks of fingers the short iron crow-bar so denominated, he rammed it as far as he could down the ample mouth of the piece, in a peculiar

"Away, skylarkers! Sea-room, ye redcoats! There: depress a little-moreso, avast!" He took a quick squiat down the short but deadly tube, and then turned to the artillery-man presiding over the car-

" All ready?" inquired the captain. "All ready, Sir," repeated the veteran

" Very good," was the reply; and, springing on the capstan-head, the latter sang out at the top of his voice, "Now, men, I want every one of you-red-coats and blue-jackets-to try your lungs! They're strong enough on most occasions, and don't be be hind hand now. Our lives depend upon it.' Here he paused; and pointing significantly to the tremendous spot, which enlarged and neared the ship every moment, he impressively demanded, "Do you see you big fellow?"

"Ay, ay," said the tarry-jackets. "Yes," said the red-coats.

"Very well, then, all I'be got to say is, us! So no demi-semi quavers, but give three hearty cheers to frighten him away, for he's a real coward. Hathoff, and up at

arm's length!" They obeyed.

"Now, my hearties," continued he, well sticks! Hu-r-r-ah!"

As the gallant commander waved his hat aloft, the keen eye of the old gunner glistened with uncommon ardour, and, squirting a long stream of suspicious looking fluid some odd fathoms from the ship's side, he mattered, "Here goes a reg'lar wide awaker!" -applied the match to the priming-bang bang! the two "candlesticks" blended into one simultaneous roar, accompanied by hurrahs which of themselves shook the sultry air.

The steady state of the ship was highly favourable to the marksmen, and the skill of the old gunner produced a result equal to his most sanguine expectations, for the "monkey's tail" struck fairly athwart the spout at an elevation of some fifteen feet, and the whole immense body immediately fell with a crash like a steeple, and before the cheering ended, all had subsided-old Neptune's face became unwrinkled as heretofore, ship and shadow again became double, rainbowhued dolphins again glided like elfin shadows just beneath the translucent surface, flying fish again skipped along it with redoubled zest, the huge albatross again inertly stretched it's immense wings, the screaming sea-hawk again descended from the regions of immensity, where it had been soaring at an elevation far beyond the pierce of human vision, the white side of the insatiate shark again glanced in fearful proximity to the imprisoned ship; aboard which ship hearts rose as the waves fell, fear was indignantly kicked out of its brief abiding place, tongues were again in active commission, feet were again pattering, and arms again swinging about, shrill orders were again bandied, the pet monkey ran chattering aloft to complete its lately suspended dissection of the marine's cap, tarry-jackets again freshened their quids, hitched their voluminous trousers, and made vigorous renewed allusion to their precious eyes and limbs, and red-coats once more found themselves at the usual discount.

I have, only to add that a glorious spanking breeze followed within a few hours; and many a poor fellow blessed the waterspout. from a vague notion that to its agency we were indebted for the grateful change. But what mysterious affinity there could be between a waterspout in a calm, and a breeze springing up soon afterwards. I leave my cientific friends to discover and explain .-Such things are above a plain seaman's philosophy.

Mental Excitement.

stops digestion, and partially suspends all to the land, or clothes, or food, or inventive certainly better for him. the functions of the system. An emotion of powers of the people. It finds no fruit, no shame flushes the face; fear blanches it; emulance, no wages; fells no forests, brings oy illuminates it; and an instant thrill elec- up no crop in any wilderness. It has an trifies a million of nerves. Surprise spurs imaginary worth, but we are none the richthe pulse into a gallop. Delirium infuses er for it. We might have the whole: trangreat energy. Volition commands, and sept of the Crystal Palace set with such lifts its low and modest head. Though it hundreds of muscles spring to execute. - cages and diamonds, and be a poor starving Powerful emotion often kills the body at a people. However bright they shine, we do companions, yet it has a loveliness in its stroke. Chilo, Diagoras, and Sophocles di- do not live on diamonds. They are bril- blooming hours that is not equalled even by ed of joy at the Grecian games. The news liant, rare, and dear, but the wealth of a many more attractive flowers. Its meekness ronade with, "Shipmate, are you all clear of a defeat killed Philip V. The door-keep-people is in commoner things. Our riches gives it a sweet and peculiar charm. surrender of Cornwallis. Eminent public speakers have often died in the midst of an impassioned burst of eloquence, or when the teep emotion that produced it suddenly subsided. Largrave, the young Parisian, died when he heard that the musical prize for which he had competed was adjudged to

The Religion of Paying Debts.

One of our religious exchanges has the following strong remarks on this subject .-They drive the nail in to the head and clinch it .- Merchant's Magazine.

"Men may sophisticate as they please they can never make it right, and all the bankrupt laws in the universe cannot make that if we don't thrash him, he will thrash if right, for them not to pay their debts.-There is a sin in this neglect, as clear and as deserving church discipline, as in stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withholds the payment of a debt when it is in his power to meet his knowing in what strain to address them, engagement, ought to be made to feel that "Let us try if our throats cannot drown the in the sight of all honest men he is a swindbark of these two bull-dogs of ours! Why, ler. Religion may be a very comfortable we're good for nothing, it we can't make as cloak under which to hide; but if religion nuch din as a couple of rusty iron candle- does not make a man 'deal justly,' it is not worth having."

What the Richer are we?

Every one who goes to the Exhibition tries to get a good look at the great diamond. There it is in its gilt iron cage, under a glass case, on its lock up pillars, blazing of the altar." When God sent you your back the light. People have heard so much about the diamond that they must see it, and bearing in mind its eastern name, Mountain of Light, and seeing, from a long way off, its golden dome, and a crowd around it as if they were basking in its beams, up they come, elbowing and pushing to the prison

Some think that the " Mountain of Light" can, at all events, be no less than the whole glass shade that covers it; and it is quite fields. The money you subscribed is not amusing to hear their "That's it!" "O, a charity, but a debt. is it ?" "That's the Mountain !" "The Koh-i-Noor!" and to see their looks, as if they considered the whole thing a downright struction, if poverty drive him out of his imposture, and felt themselves completely study to dabble in the business of the world? humbugged when they find that the big How can he buy books and periodicals cage and the glass shade are all to cover a without means? How can he think and bit of a thing not bigger than a half a fair- reason closely if you allow his mind to be sized walnut.

True enough; but then it is, or is supposed to be, the largest diamoud in the world; and the lapidaries, having weighed it and tested its purity, set down its price at his debts. The world expects ministers to more millions than all the other things in pay their debts punctually. Not to do this the Exhibition are worth, taken together .--That bit of crystalized carbon, that any one the minister be punctual, if his people withcould with the greatest ease hide in his hold the means? The shoemaker, tailor. mouth, is said to be of sufficient value to merchant, &c., &c., must have their mobuy every item the world has sent to its mey, and will you compel your minister to Show of Industry, Queen of Spain's jewels, defraud them? Crystal Palace, and all.

There it is in its cage, playing with the daylight, brilliantly enough, and doubtless, if well disposed, it might be seen the whole light. But withal, what are we the richer? a member of such a church? It tells the story of the fall of the Indian were the world if it lay yet encrusted over his pay, in part, \$100-more or less. among the quartz in some mountain-cave! coal ?

There is no actual wealth in that dia-Bad news weakens the action of the heart, mond, millions though it be worth; it is a in the Palace of industry are shown in our coal, and iron, and machinery; in the inventive genius and workman ship that, toiling through a long course of years, has set up those hard materials as the arms, and hands, and bones, and muscles, and untiring thews of steam, to hew, and mould, and weave, and spin, and gother up for man a thousand-fold the aburdance that his own mere strength could gain.

Your diamond-fir ders add nothing to the world's wealth; the growers of corn and cotton, the feeders of cattle and the weavers of wool, the carriers of commerce, awakening industry throughout the world, are the wealth producers. We are none the richer that the native elegance of a common daisy for the diamoud, but we are, of all the world, the richest people in the genius that has made that it on work, and gathered from on her coronation day, in all the splendours every corner of the world harvests for an of royal apparel; couldst thou equal Soloever-growing multitude; and richer we might be a hundred fold the value of that world-wonder of a diamond, if, instead of the sword, we had carried to India honour, justice, and industry .- Liverpool Chronicle.

bend so low that it is at the mercy of every grovelling taste for silken finery, whichone who chooses to pluck it, while the harder fruit keeps out of reach.

Support of Ministers.

Pay your minister .- 1. Pay him, because it is the ordination of God, "that those who minister at the altar should live minister, he laid you under obligation to yield him a support. The head of the church is too just to call a man away from secular labours, for his service, without giving a precept for his sustenance.

2. Pay your minister, because you owe nim, and the precept is, "owe no man." Having had the time of your minister, you can no more deprive him of his wages without sin, than you could the reaper of your

3. Pay your minister, that he may be worth paying. How can be give rich intortured with fears of debt and solvency, and keep him running from neighbour to neighbour to borrow money.

4. Pay your minister, so that he can pay is to bring a reproach on religion. Can

5. Pay your minister, if you would keep him, or ever get another as good. It is a bad thing for a church to get the name of "starving out their ministers." We know length of the building off, flashing forth its some such churches. The curse of God rays as if they were some condensation of seems to be upon them. Reader, are you

6. Pay your minister, because you have Cæsars : the Sikh Lion Kings, brave as lions promised to pay him. Not to do it is to ever were; of wars waged ten thousand forfeit your word. It is a debt of honour miles off: of lands laid waste and cities roin- as well as of law. Your minister has trusted, and men maimed, and slain, and flung ed to your word, thrown himself and his in mangled heaps. But what are we the dearest interests into your keeping. Will richer? What wealth is there for the na- you, can you, be so unjust, so ungrateful, tion in that diamond? What the poorer as to compel him to lose, year after year,

7. Pay your minister, because you are What the worse off were the people of Eng. able to pay him. How small is the pittance land, if it were brought within the wire of a which falls to your share! With a little galvanic battery, and burnt like a piece of extra labour, a little unusual economy, how easily could you pay your minister prompt-

8. Pay your minister, at least quarterly, oppresses the lungs, destroys the appetite, mere wealth of figures; it adds nothing to as it will doubtless be easier for you, and

The Daisy.

The daisy is an humble and unpretend-

" Peaceful and lovely in its native soil, It neithes knows to spin nor cares to toil; Yet with confess'd magnificence derides Our mean attire and impotence of pride.

We stand reproved, indeed, for our arrogance, our thoughts of self-complacency and admiration, when we walk forth into the garden, meadows, and fields, and behold this lovely tribe of flowers clad in all their humble yet gorgeous loveliness. "Go," thou vain, idle, haughty admirer of thyself, "clothe thyself with purple and fine linen; deck thyself up in all the gay attire which the shuttle or the needle can furnish; yet know, to the mortification of thy vanity,eclipses all this elaborate finery. Nay, wert thou decked, like some illustrious princess mon in the height of his magnificence and glory,-yet would the meanest among the flowery populace outshine thee; every discerning eye would give the preference to these beauties of the ground."

Let us then, dear reader, never be led A gentle heart is like ripe fruit, which astray by the witchery of fashion, or the " makes the attributes of a butterfly the idol of its affections;" but clothed with humili-

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in the Lord; my soul shall be joyful in my God ; for he hash clothed me with the garments of salvation; he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness, as a bridegroom decked himself with ornaments, and

as a bride adorneth herself with her jewels." The daisy is a little flower, and, as Montgomery says, "with a silver vest and co'den eye." This pretty starry gem of earth blooms everywhere, in every place, and flourishes the circling year.

"It smiles upon the lap of May, To sultry August spreads its charms, Lights pale October on his way, And twines in December's arms.

Go into the solitudes of the forest; climb companions. It lives on when its compamons fide, and wither, and die. Beautiful the that is eternal in the heavens!

"On waste and woodland, rock and plain, Its humble buds unheeded rise The rose has but a summer's reign, The daisy never dies.'

for Farmers.

keep the Premises Clean.

evan as possible, for the important purpose of aving manure and promoting health.

confluen, it is more healthy in the country than in done, releases one from innumerable the city, but the reverse is the case in September eneits, and makes him in a great degree the and October, as at this season many vegetable master of his work. It is true there are soils on productions have come to maturity and are which this operation is more beneficially performo lours; whence arise fever, dysentery, and other to the general rule. Of these the operator must complaints which are more common in the counjudge for hims 1. - G. randowa Telegraph. my early in the Fall. We give this view of the subject which some have presented, and we will make a few remarks on subjects that claim the particular attention of every cultivator, whether his view be correct or not.

Keep the premises particularly around the selling, perfectly free from every substance that will tain take air. Every decaying vegetable and animal substance should be removed a good distince, and then covered in earth for the purpose

The pig-pen, though at a respectable distance. ould be supplied with loam to absorb all figure with loam, sand or mud, to save it from siste, and to keep the air pure, as, in the changes of easistance, so common to the wind, the air is liable to be assistance. watted from the barn to the house.

Cellars should be made as clean as possible, particularly as they communicate with the dwelabove, and any foul air produced in them is ble to pass into the house. All vegetables in be cellar that are tending to decay, should be emoved immediately. It is best to ventilate llars thoroughly by opening doors and windows, sping the door open as little as possible that annunicates with the rooms.

in vessels or strewed in cellars or other places

No essaries often produce a foul atmosphere around them; and as the dwelling is near. the nsive air is often wafted to it, and even if not ar optible is often operating injuriously. Some or other substances, all night soil, so as to do away entirely with all unpleasant and unwholes one effects. When this is not the case, chartoal, plaster, chloride of lime, or other disinfection is should be thrown into the vault to absorb all toxious odors. xious odors.

Water from the sink should be absorbed in un, &c., for manure, instead of rising in foul and being blown into the house.

There are some cases of fatal and malignant di-orders going through the family, while all the the rest of the neighbourhood are in good health. This is often owing to some local cause, some

phet, (Isa, Ivi, 10:) "I will greatly rejoice with loam, to absorb the gases.—Rural New Yorker.

Ploughing.

There are few seasons probably, when the important labours of ploughing can be better or more economically performed, taking all things into consideration, than in the fall. Most farmers after the business of harvesting is over, have generally an ample sufficiency of leisure to enable them to attend to this business without serious inconvenience or detriment to more weighty with primeval grace, fresh in all seasons of affairs. Another important advantage attending this practice, and one which is certainly of far too much importance to the farmer, to be hastily or inconsiderately overlooked, is the benefit resulting in the turning in of the green haulm and roots of the grass which exist after the crop has been removed, and which, by becoming turned Go into the solitudes of the forest; climb in, operates as a powerful and speedy enrichment to the soil. Grass lands, from which a flowery glen, by the waters of the rippling heavy crop of hay has been taken, generally probrook, and you may find the daisy growing duces a crop of aftermoth, which, in its decomfree and fair. This flower has another en- posed state, furnishes an excellent manure, and dearing feature above many of its floral is of far greater value when appropriated in this way, than when cut and fed to stock as hey. It has been estimated by competent judges, that, on every acre of grass land-provided it be of symbol of that life that knows no withering ordinary fertility, and the grass roots well "set," no mortality, no decay? Sweet flower, thou there is from thirty to forty tons of soluble matart a faint emblem of immortality-of that ter, fit for the food of plants. This large mass, by being covered in autumn, by the careful inversion of the sward, but not too deeply, and thus secured from the deterioration of the winds and rains, is in a suitable condition to operate the most beneficial agency on the soil the subsequent spring. The laws of chemistry, under such a concatenation of a canastances, operate with the greatest energy and facility, and effect without.

They are, however, in their essential proper any further assistance from industry, the accomplishment of the most happy and fortunate results. In autumn the team is also generally more able to perform the work than they are in Every cultivator should keep his premises as the spring; they are in goal condition, coase can as possible, for the important purpose of quently strong, active, and in "good heart."— In the spring, there are a multiplicity of datie Some discerning persons remark that in the to be performed, all of which are alike imperative hot sammer, while vegetation is in a flourishing and important. The having all one's ploughing decaying, filling the air with noxious gasses and ed in spring; but these afford but a single excep-

Chemistry applied to Agriculture.

The principles of farming are just beginning to be understood. It is but a tew years, in this country, since the farmer has sought assistance from the sure and sate guide of science. The processes of the culture of the soil, have been handed down to father and son, for a long period of time, without any improvement. The time has already passed when the tiller of the soil was content to produce just a sufficiency for the supsantia be supplied with loam to absorb all figure at port of animal life, and that too of an indifferent matter. All manure in the barn-yard should be port of animal life, and that too of an indifferent matter. All manure in the barn-yard should be kind. He has already began to reap the advantage of the barn-yard should be supplied with loam to absorb all figure and that too of an indifferent barn-yard should be supplied with loam to absorb all figure. tages of calling in scientific principles to his

For the last fifty years the energies of science have been in an unparaleited degree be towed upon inventions and discoveries in the principles of mechanics and the multifarious modifications which govern organized bodies, both venetable and animal, and the result of such investigations will no doubt be the knowledge of or moved Ground plaster, and freshly burnt charcoal, matter, astounding as those remarkable physical

where foul air exists, or is liable to be produced, waked up to the importance of this master. Our of this new branch of other plot, we as

all who are entrusted with the supervision of schools see that encouragement is given to this study .- Alberry Journal.

Fattening Swine on Applea

ty; and a meek and quiet spirit, show forth the praise of God, while we reflect his bless-stances, and converting them into manure.—

ed image. Let us say with the devert properties.

Make them into a compost heap, well covered to the praise of much benefit to the trees by killing.

They are of much benefit to the trees by killing.

They are of much benefit to the trees by killing.

They are of much benefit to the trees by killing. the insect which the fallen fruit contains, and by as perception, consciousness, understanding, voli-keeping the ground loose and rich. As the fruit tion, and judgment, which have no positive exand not suited to long keeping, and gathered no proof; for we are just as sure that we perand boiled, or steamed, are mixed with meal and ceive, comprehend, will or determine, judge, the slops of the kitchen and dairy, constitute the reason, and dispose, or are as conscious of these food for fattening hogs. The meal is increased different processes of the mind, as we are of our toward the close of the fattening process, being own existence. These are its cognizable properties; at least equal to one-fourth of the bulk of apples. and of superior flavour .- Cultivator.

Literarn.

For the Wesleyan. Mental Science. NO. X.

THE EXISTENCE OF THE HUMAN MIND.

Some subjects are of infinite importance to mankind; but, probably, next to the being and and perfections of God, and the religion of the Bible, there are no considerations which involve particulars of greater moment than those which ate to the Human Mond.

reation, whether in the heavens above or in the substance is the human mind. The mind can earth beneath, which have in themselves a post-judge, reason, and dispose. It can join, in metive existence, so far as we are acquainted, must thodical order, two or more ideas, together, and be resolved into two primary sub-tinces, viza can determine the relation between them; and matter and spirit: nor are we conscious that any it is conscious of its own acts and processes.

ties, widely different, and of which they cannot forward to some substance in which they unite; partake in common with another. The principal and to some object which is perceived, and which properties of matter are extension, divisibility, becomes the subject of thought, reason, judgfigurability, solutity, magnitude, and colour; and ment, and action. Hence the mind becomes the principal properties of mind are thought, per- conscious of its own operations. To suppose vietly opposite that they cannot be mingled, or was destrute of choice, and that the mind pernor mind matter, because their properties are est fore, the activity of the mind implies both a entially distinct, so that the one cannot exist or source, and an object in all its operations, it is a belong to the other. Who would presume to as-sufficient demonstration that perception, consert, that mere matter thinks, perceives, comprenends, determines, reasons, judges, loves, hates, existence an active principle must necessarily reloices, grieves, hopes, or fears? And it would follow. equally abourd to say, that mind bas extension. Posts' de Bute, September 9, 1851. figure, weight, size, solidity, colour, or is divisible. Marter may be round or square, large or small light or heavy, superior or inferior, black or blue d or yellow; but it is self-evident, that it can neither think, judge, reason, dispose, or will, or

These two substances have their beings perfeetly independent of each other. They have no necessary dependence on one another; but they are, and ever runt be, totally distinct. The s material, and the other immaterial; the onvisible, the other, to us, invisible; the one is natter, the other mind; consequently, the one

approaches ripeness, the nutriment increases, istence in themselves, demonstrate the positive and the hogs thrive faster. When nearly ripe, existence of some substance in which they inthose apples which are not readily marketable, here. That these are attributes of mind requires different processes of the mind, as we are of our and that which manifests them is mind. These Mr. E. informs us that his pork is always of ex- properties can have no permanent existence in cellent quality, and is so regarded by all who themselves; for whatever has a real and permahave purchased it-being solid, of good texture, nent existence must be independent, and what is imdependent and permanent must be invariably the same. The mind perceives; but perception cannot exist independently of the mind. It is only the attention which the mind gives to impressions made upon it, by the objects of sense, or by reflecting on its own faculties and operations. The mind wills; but that volition or action does not invariably exist, is evident, not only from the irregularity of its manner, but from its passing from one object to another. It cannot be either permanent nor independent of the mind; for it must, in certain cases, necessarily cease to exist; and if neither permanent nor independent, it can only exist in relation to some principle from which it results. " Nothing can produce no action. Mere nothing can have no accidents. And as nothing must ever result from nothing, volition itself demonstrates the positive Every thing that exists in the vast empire of existence of some primary substance"; and this While the ideas of these properties are admitted They are however, in their essential properto exist, the understanding is necessarily carried n. consciousness, understanding, will, rea- otherwise, would lead to the conclusion, "that lament, jon, sorrow, love, hatred, hope, and we were conscious, without being conscious of The qualities of these properties are so anything, -that the will was in exercise, while it clong to each other. Matter cannot be mind, crived, though it perceived nothing." As, theresciousness, and volition, do exist, and from this George Johnson.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan. Letters on Haiti.

NO. II.

SLITTLEMENT OF THE ISLAND BY THE SPANIARDS; THEIR TREATMENT OF THE ABORIGINES.

ists without mind, and the other without In speaking of the Discoveries | Dr. Campbell says in his "Maritime Discoveries" In speaking of the Discoveries of Columbus, Matter and spirit may be no steriously united, the spiritual aspect of the discovery was always and most assuredly are, as in the goraposition of uppermost in Columbus's mind, as will appear man. To deny this remaining in the deny that them the following passage in one of his letters to our hodies are composed of fleehland bloods or the Transurer—" Let processions be made, festituat we think, reason, judge, or dispose, which wals be held, and temples be filled with flowers, in machinery, growing out of the motive power of steam. Let the same amount of scientime ento be regretted that neither the hardy ma , called into existence a race of beings, which nor those who accompanied him used very likely he has denominated homeour her united, in this (means to bring about what is contemplated in the lick in the west chain or beings, those district above extract of a letter, written apparently from matter, astounding as those remarkable physical blass of laws which we are daily wince-sing.

The whole examinity are beginning to be waked up to the importance of this matter. Corresponds, particularly in this State, are introducting the study of the principles of charactery applied to agriculture. When the teachers of the matter are particularly in the study of the principles of charactery applied to agriculture. When the teachers of course of this new breachers are underly applied to agriculture. When the teachers of course of the first and several applied to agriculture. When the teachers of course of the first and the first and the first and the first and the first which they gave the name "National applied to agriculture. When the teachers of the discourse of the first and the first man, with respect to the set in part int. recone Queen. Those left behind in the fort so exastioned that we part in the square, with all other period the natives by cruelty and nameless excan use on we part to a recogner, who all others persent the natives by cruelty and nameless ex-ziven portion because the line essential groups person that they fell upon them and cut them off these. Our hoch separates of imperiture and graves planted to a man. Columbus soon returned how-they are notes unit, extended, and they occupy never within the tof seventeen ships, containing 1500 space. This is so existent, that proof itself would be young men, most of them of noble birth, bent upon an insultion so clear a point. an insultion so clear a testat.

In addition to these paragraphs of a lieb our losting and determined at any rate to make their forare composed, every man discovers within him tunes. They brought with them agricultural imself, an evident consciousness of his own experience, plements, animals of various kinds, and about 30 We perceive the existence of material of beet-by Popish Priests, with a Superior at their head who sensations; and by recollecting the past, and an- was well-furnished with "powers" from the Pope ticipating the future, we take note one view, the to use all means imaginable for the conversion of relations which sub-ist between things, and dis- the idelators. On learning the fate of Nativity The evidence which has heretofore been publicover the necessary connection which there is be- and those who were left in it, Columbus resolved foul puddle, a pool, or stagnant pond near the lished, in regard to the value of apples as fool for dwelling, or a general negligence as to keeping stock, is supported by facts which are frequently the propiers clearly as a stock is supported by facts which are frequently the propiers clearly the propiers clearly the propiers of the control of the propiers of the control of the propiers of the control of the the premises clean.

Decaying weeds, grass, potatoes affected with the croit, potatoe tops, pumpkin and other vines, and various productions are undergoing decomposition in the Fall; and in the aggregate the amount is large, and filling the air with pestilential gases. Farmers may do much good to themtial gases. Farmers may do much good to them- of apples, but would not, otherwise, so regard it. decans; as well as the express declarations of very walks are now of immense size, and such as

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do not come very soon to perfection. It is a dreary looking place, and one of the most unhealthy parts of the Island. Some of those whom Columbus now brought with him soon set off in search of gold mines, and to their inexpressible joy found many among the mountains of "Ciboa" this was the signal for reducing the natives to slavery, and forcing them to toil and labour that quickly brought them to an untimely end. Some time after they raised the standard of revolt, and about 100,000 of them assembled in the beautiful valley of La Vega, through which the writer has often passed, they could not stand however be-fore the Spaniard's deadly weapons, and nearly the whole of this mass perished either in the bat-tle-field, or when in flight. From this time they were treated as a conquered people and reduced to the most abject slavery, men, women and children—they were goaded on, without pity by their cruel lords, so as to perish by hundreds sometimes in a day. Columbus, himself, sent 300 of them as slaves to Spain, but they were immediately set free by the Queen, who sent to Columbus an order not to enslave the Aborigines, or to treat them harshly, but to have them brought over to religion by mildness and persuasion. Several more priests were sent out, and among them Barthelemy Las Casas, first Bishop of Hispaniola, who did everything he could to prevent the cruel ty of his countrymen, but it was all in vain, gold gold, was the universal cry—the government of-ficers needed it to send to Spain, and the private individual needed it to make his fortune, and the Indian was obliged to toil unto the death to bring it from the bowels of the earth for them. The work of destruction went rapidly on; so that in 1507, only 15 years after its discovery, it is stated by those who write at that date, that there were scarcely sixty thousand of them to be found in the whole Island, so that supposing there were only half a million at the time of the discoveryand the Spaniards supposed there were two millions-the numbers worked to death and destroyed by war, cruelty, &c., must have been immense The Priests who soon swarmed in the Island exexted but little influence on their countrymen. and made next to no impression on the minds of the natives, and in such a state of things perhaps it was not possible. The following anecdote will show how the Haitiens regarded the white man's religion. One of the chiefs named Hatney, with a few of his people got away to Cuba, where however, he was seized and condemned to death -when bound to the stake a Franciscan monk approached him and offered him the joys of Paradise if he would be baptized. The chief asked him if there were any Spaniards in Paradise: Yes, answered the father, but only good ones the very best of them, said he, are worthless, and I will not go where I may meet with one of them and refused to be baptized.

To finish the sad picture we translate the following from an eye-witness, (Las Casas). " When the Spaniards entered their villages they sacriced to their rage old men, children and women, sparing neither those who were with child, nor those who had been confined-they cut the throats of the natives as if they were a flock of sheep, brought for that purpose-the men often laid wagers among themselves to see which could most cleverly cut them in two by a single stroke -and who could most completely tear out their bowels by one single effort. They would snatch the infants from their mother's breasts, take them by their legs, and dash out their brains before the mother's eyes. "I have seen-(continues Las Casas)-five caciques at a time roasted on a grid-iron. At one time the Spanish Captain who lived near, not being able to sleep from the cries of these poor creatures, sent orders to strangle the wretches that they might no longer prevent his sleeping when he who had the directions of these barbarities, unwilling to shorten their sufferings, stuffed the ends of sticks into their mouths, and kept them over the fire until they were literally roasted alive." Such were the hardships endured by this inoffensive people—long, very long since, the whole race has diappeared from the Island-and the writer who has gone through nearly the whole of it in its length and breadth was never able to find the least trace of one of them. Thus have been swept off the original inhabitants of Haiti. The voice of so much blood must surely cry from the ground.

W. T. CARDY. Carleton, Sept. 12, 1851.

Aylesford Circuit.

MY DEAR BROTHER,-Through the providence of God I find myself once more in an old and cherished field of labour, viz., in the Province of Nova Scotia, and having arrived at the period appointed by the District meeting for holding the Missionary Anniversaries in this Circuit, and having just completed them, I hasten to lay before your readers the pleasing results. The Brethren McNutt and Allison were the appointed deputation, and our first meeting on Monday evening, Sept. 8, found them in their place at Aylesford West Chapel. Bro. Willis Fos-ter occupied the chair. The chapel was ter occupied the chair. filled and a high tone of feeling characterised the meeting. The results were very satisfactory.-

though the attendance was not so large-the proceeds of the meeting were encouraging. On Wednesday we went to Nictaux Falls—the cenery about this place is romantic and beautiful-the drive is over plains covered with the heather peculiar to this part of Nova Scotia, and through groves of pines, presenting much, as far as natural scenery is concerned, to attract attention. The chair at this meeting was ably filled by Thos. Hardy, Esq., a member of the Free Church of Scotland-and much genuine missionary feeling was evinced in the increased liberality of our friends. From Nictaux we proceeded next day to the Grove at Wilmot—staying to dine with Mrs. Bayard on the way—the respect-ed relict of one (Colonel Bayard) whose name is familiar as a household word" among the friends of Methodism. The attendance at Wilmot was most encouraging, and the amount subscribed was as much as last year. We closed our series of missionary services with thankful hearts. The total amount subscribed at the four meetings was nearly £39 against £20 17s. given last year.— I have no doubt whatever, but that when the collectors go round, sufficient in addition to this will be given to make our subscriptions to the Mission fund on this Circuit, double those of last

May I venture to hope that in an humble way we have struck a 'key note,' which will vibrate through the Province, and be responded to in other Circuits with similar cheering sounds.

Believe me, dear brother, Your's affectionately. CHARLES CHURCHILL. Aylesford, Sept. 13, 1851.

Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan.

Mrs. McKeaugh.

Died at Guysborough, in the 72nd year of her age, Mrs. RUTH McKEAUGH, relict of the late Mr. John McKeaugh. It appears that the deceased had from an early period, been the subject of divine impressions; and that, notwithstanding the darkness that sucrounded her at that era, little or nothing of spiritual religion being understood or enjoyed, yet the light she had received was not altogether uninfluential, but was evinced by her love to the Sacred Scriptures, and by the speaking of the Lord to her children and admonishing them. In the year 1807, memorable for a great revival of religion in Liverpool, N. S., Mrs. McKeaugh, having pious relatives there, from whom she received communications, expressed herself increasingly excited to obtain salvation. In the summer of 1808, a visit from the late Rev. James Man and Rev. Mr. Bennett to Guysborough, was rendered of great service in confirming her conviction of eternal realities, and of her individual necessity of an interest in Christ, But it was not till the ministry of Rev. Mr. McNutt on this Circuit, that the deceased professed to attain a clear sense of her acceptance with God through faith in Christ. From that period she gave the preference to the Wesleyan Ministry, and is supposed to have been one among the first who became a member, and as often as circumstances would permit, attended their services. She was always kind to the Lord's messengers of every name, and would do any thing she could at any time for their comfort. But a great part of her life was that of adversity and trial of various forms. Her husband, fourteen or fifteen years after her marriage, professed himself as being of the Roman Catholic Church, and purposed his children should be initiated into the same. In this sore and unexpected trial, Mrs McKeaugh acted with great firmness and discretion, under the light of that truth which she had imbibed, chiefly through the Wesleyan Ministers, and she was rendered successful in preserving her rising family from error, and confirming their regard to the Protestant faith. A grateful recollection of this is retained by her children; some of whom are now members of the Wesleyan Church, and date their first religious impressions, from their mother's care. There is ground for hope, also, that the husband of the late Mrs. McKeaugh, through the divine blessing on her affectionate solicitude, and in answer to prayer, himself died in the faith of the Gospel. During the two or three last years of Mrs. McKeaugh's existence, she was the subject of severe bodily affliction, and often apparently brought nigh to death. On one of these occasions, being visited by a friend, she spoke of herself as "a great sinner," and wondered that the Lord could look on her: yet professed strong confidence in Christ, as her Saviour. To another about that time, she said, " I am not afraid to die. The Sabbath previous to her exit from time, though very feeble, she travelled some distance to attend the evening service in the Wesleyan Chapel; on Tuesday and Wednesday, she was increasingly ill, and expecting her early departure, but apparently in earnest prayer, to be "washed in the Lamb's atoning blood." This Our second meeting was held the following evening at Aylesford East. Bro. Amos B. Patterson. our Circuit Steward, was the Chairman and "Yes," was the reply. On Friday the closing "Yes," was the reply. On Friday the closing "This is hard work, John." He replied, "But have been awakened and converted, and have been awakened and converted awakened and converted awakened and converted awakened awakened awakened a

scene drew nigh. She had lost the power of Jesus is precious." He told his parents not to speech; but, it is believed, was sensible, as the voice of prayer evidentiy aroused her. The Rev. Mr. McCarty, and Mrs. McCarty, joined with the mourning family and relatives in com, mending her soul to the arms of the divine mercy. On the Monday following, the solemn occasion was improved by a sermon from 1 Corinthians, cv. 26 27, delivered by Mr. Isaac Smith, Assistant Missionary. Her mortal remains were interred in the Wesleyan Chapel ground. "We shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ." Romans xiv. 10.—Communicated.

For the Wesleyan. Mrs. Mary Foster

Died at Salem, P. E. Island, July 30th, 1851, aged 76 years. Our late departed sister was born n Ireland, near Mountmillick, Queen's County, in 1776, and emigrated to this Island in the year 1834. Her parents were members of the Church of England, but strangers to the enjoyment of personal religion, until aroused to a sense of duty and privilege by the preaching of the Methodists. The labours of those devoted Ministers of Christ were abundantly owned of God. Scores were savingly converted, and among the happy number was found the subject of this sketch. For more than fifty years she was a consistent mem-ber of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, walking worthy of her profession, and adorning the doc triue of God her Saviour in all things.

Previous to her conversion to God our sister was in the habit of sitting up whole nights for the purpose of reading history and novels. But subsequent to the time when God spoke peace to her soul she directed her attention to the Bible and religious works. She felt it necessary to study the Bible in order to realise its saving truths, and to become acquainted with the plan

of salvation.

Brother Sheidow, a local preacher in connection with the Pownal Circuit, and son-in-law of the deceased, remarks,-"I have known her-Mrs Foster-for nineteen years. Persevering prayer and strong faith were prominent features in her religious character. Often during the silent watches of the night have I listened to her earnest pleadings at the throne of grace. All the passive graces of the Spirit, too, shone in her with more than ordinary lustre. For many years she had been unable, through manifold infirmities, to attend upon the public means of grace But often, when alone at home, on the Sabbath day, she derived consolation from the thought that, when in health, she was ever found at the

house of prayer." Our sister's last illness continued two weeks There was no pain, but a gradual decay of nature, a gentle sinking to the tomb. Just as the lamp of life was flickering, I was summoned to the bedside of the dying saint. Satan had been making some severe threats; but there was a calm trust in Christ,-victory through the blood of the Lamb. A second time calling to see her, she opened her eyes, and smiling sweetly, said, "You did not expect to find me here." And, then, enquiring as to her prospect beyond the grave, she lifted her hands, almost cold in death, seemingly in triumph, in view of her speedy dissolution .-Shortly before her spirit was with God, I was again by her bedside; but there was no smile of recognition. Her spirit appeared lost to the things of earth, preparatory to its entrance upon those happy scenes beyond this vale of tears. About an hour before she died her daughter remarked "It will soon be over." "Praise the Lord," she replied, and then added, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? The sting of death is sin; and the strength of sin is the law. But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.' And then, as if longing to be at rest, she exclaimed—" Why is his chariot so long in coming? why tarry the wheels of his chariots?"

The funeral sermon of our departed sister was preached by the Rev. F. Smallwood, in the Pownal Chapel, on Sabbath morning, the 3rd ult. before a large and interesting congregation.

" Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord they rest from their labours; and their works do follow them." J. H. S. Pownal, P. E. I., Sept. 5, 1851.

For the Wesleyan Jane and John S. Weldon.

MY DEAR BROTHER,-On Tuesday, the 24th inst., died of putrid sore throat, JANE WELDON, only daughter of Bamford and Catherine Weldon, of Coverdale. Also, on the 16th instant, of the same disease, JOHN S. WELDON, their son. We entertain the consoling hope that both of these young persons died in the Lord. The daughter was 18 years of age, and the son 15.

The young man experienced the pardoning mercy of God the day before he died, and for three hours together rejoiced in his God, and warned sinners to repent and believers to be diligent. He sent for all his school-fellows, the was perceived, by the great effort she made, to respond audibly, "Amen," to the prayer offered in her behalf. It was with much difficulty she a triumphant death of so young a person was

weep for him, for he was going to be with Christ. There is cause to believe that God has blessed his closing admonitions to many of the young peo-ple. A gracious revival has commenced. Friday afternoon nine distressed souls presente themselves for prayer, and on the evening of the same day eleven more. Praise God. W. ALLEN.

Petitcodiac, N. B., Sept. 20, 1851.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, September 27, 1851.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MY DEAR BROTHER,-I forwarded a short note from St. John, N. B., with the intention of writing you again from Boston; but circumstances prevented me from carrying out that purpose; and you will see by this that I now date from Baltimore.

I left St. John in the steamer Creole, on Tiesday morning, the 9th, in company with Brother Rice and family, who were proceeding to their station at Kingston, Canada West. Captain Jacobs of Liverpool, his daughter, and a female friend, were also on board, who were intending to visit Niagara Falls, and other parts of Canada. We had a pleasant trip to Eastport, the sea being as smooth almost as an unruffled lake. At Eastport we met with Brother Morton and his brother-in-law, who were returning from Boston. This brief interview with a Nova Scotia preacher and friend, I need not say, was an unexpected pleasure. We exchanged the Creole for the steamer Admiral, and on the afternoon, of Tuesday, started for Portland, where, after a delight ful run, we arrived about six o'clock on Wednesday morning. Portland is a fine city; the streets, on either side, are decorated plenteously with various trees and shrubbery, which add much to the beauty and to the general picturesque appearance of the place. In this respect, it is said to be unequalled by any other city in the Union. Why should not our cities and villages be similarly adorned, and thus gratify the sight, whilst exhibiting our taste? Our stay here was brief; we took the cars, about half-past ten o'clock, for Boston - arrived, and, after parting with my companions with regret, I left Boston without delay for New York-and about ten o'clock-on Thursday morning, found myself, safe and sound, in Newark, a neat and thriving city in Jersey State, about eight miles from New York. Here I received a hearty welcome from my brother and his family. Newark is a manufacturing place, and from Establishments of various kinds, large supplies are sent in many directions through out the Union. Methodism here stands high in public estimation. Preachers are zealouschurches numerous-revivals frequent. I visited a new church, nearly finished, which, with the ground on which it stands, will cost, when fully completed, about forty thousand dollars. As one of my Halifas friends would say,-it is a splendid

I left Newark on Friday evening, and reached Baltimore early on Saturday morning, and touned a lodging place under the hospitable roof of my excellent friend, Dr. G. C. M. ROBERTS, whose unfeigned, devoted piety, unwearied zeal, and incessant labours for the cause of God, command my highest admiration, as his Christian courtesy, and kind attentions to my unworthy self individually, excite my sincerest gratitude. I regard it as an especial favour of God that I have been privileged providentially to form a friendship with so eminent a Christian, which is not only pleasant now, but which, I trust, will be continued after the changing scenes of time are over, and be matured amid the glories and substantial realities of eternity. The family of this eminent ly pious man is truly Christian; and I should feel myself culpable, were I to neglect to state that they have also assiduously endeavoured to make my sojourn here in the highest sense agreeable. May their kindness to me receive in return, the ample rewards of our common Infinite Benefactor!

On Sabbath morning I had the opportunity of preaching the Word to a large and attentive congregation at Eutaw Church, where a gracious and extensive revival of religion has been progressing for some weeks past. Scores of souls

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enacious edifice is crowded to excess, whilst hundreds have to depart from want of accommodation. Methodism has prospered wondrously in this city, and, according to the population, it is and the membership of our Church numerically exceeds that of any other city in the Union .-ALLEN. May God make them a hundred fold more than they are! In the evening I supplied for Dr. Roberts, who is temporally officiating in the Presbyterian Church which was under the charge of the late Dr. Duncan, but which is at present without a regular pastor. The congregation worshipping here is select and highly intelligent. To-morrow evening I expect to occupy the pulpft in Charles Street Church; and on Sabbath

next I have engaged to preach in one of our churches at Newark, under the pastoral charge of Brother Whakeley. By this brief sketch, you see, that your unworthy friend has not been idle, nor is likely to be, in the great and grand work of declaring the unscarchable riches of Christ. May God bless my feeble efforts in recommending to my fellow-men the friend of ainners! On the whole, I have been thus far pleased with my visit to this country. On every side great and unceasing activity on the affairs of this life is manifest; nor are the greater concerns of the soul overlooked. The Methodist Ministry,-I speak more particularly of this, as being more conversant with it,—is characterized by true postolic spirit and zeal. Methodism has ample scope for the exercise of its aggressive character. It is pushing itself out with energy in every direction; and God signally owns and succeeds its mighty agency—an agency so admirably adapted to meet the necessities of a scattered or a dense population. It has already done much for the

people of the United States, and, as a chosen instrument of God, it has much still to do. Its career is onward; and triumphs more glorious than those of the past, great as these have undoubtedly been, still await its progressive march. I rejoice in the oneness of Methodism, the world throughout; and equally do I rejoice at witnessing its peculiar adaptation to bring glory to God, to honour the Saviour and the work of the blessed Spirit, to save the souls of men, and build up and enlarge the Church, under every form of Government where its agents are employed, and As various and efficient means are brought into healthy exercise. The results prove that Methodism is the work of God, and men cannot overthrow it in any case where fidelity to its doctrines and discipline is firmly maintained. Storms only serve to purify it, as is the case in the natural world. It was cradled and rocked amid opposition; but it has grown and flourished. Opposiflon has marked its subsequent history; but it appears to-day instinct with heavenly life, and vigorous to achieve continued conquests over sin and error. Faithfulness to our great callingutwavering adherence to first principles-a more resolute determination to spread scriptural holivess over the world-and the zealous acting out of this high and holy purpose—are all that is

As ever, affectionately yours, &c. Baltimore, Maryland, Sept. 16, 1851.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

organizations, and practically to realize the ben-

evolent designs of God in making us a people,

and erecting us into a Church. With the ex-

pression of these sentiments, the truthfulness of

which I am persuaded will meet a hearty res-

ponse in your own breast, I close this communi-

The Anniversary of the Halifax Wesleyan Sabbath School Society was held in Brunswickstreet Church on Monday evening last, the REV. E. Evans presiding. This Society has under its charge the Weslevan Sabbath Schools both in Argyle and Brunswick streets. The meeting was a very pleasing one; and its effects will, we think, be seen in an enlarged degree of interest being taken in Sabbath School efforts, by the members of both congregations, and, as a consequence, a new impulse be given to both Schools. The Report, which will shortly be published, presented the Society's operations in an encouraging light, and exhibited the Brunswick-street School especially, as having been favoured during the past year with marked tokens of the Divine blessing. The Superintendents and Teachbath School instruction, in the spiritual enlightenment and salvation of the children under their by a plain statement relative to the large amount charge, which gives evidence of their being divinely qualified for the great, and holy, and selfdenying toil in which they are cheerfully employed. Addresses were delivered on this occasion by several gentlemen, clerical and laical;the REV. MR. CHURCHILL,-formerly resident in this city, but recently from Canada,-delivered an animated and encouraging speech, in which he narrated some very pleasing and remarkable instances of the advantages, intellectual and religious, of Sabbath School instruction, that had come under his own observation, in England cuits are to be found right minded individuals and in these Provinces, and also several cases of gracious revivals of religion that had received their first impulse in the Sabbath School. It is a gratifying reflection that among the

numerous moral, and benevolent institutions of the age, and among the various departments of Christian labour which the Church of God presents, and which demand the earnest attention of every Christian heart, this great and good instistitution continues to hold a prominent place.-The importance of Sabbath Schools is being increasingly appreciated, as nurseries for the Church, and as well calculated, when conducted efficiently, greatly to aid in the religious training of the youthful mind,-not as intended to supersede parental or family instruction, but as a valuable supplement thereto; as affording spiritual teaching to very many youth, who from the carelessness and irreligion of their parents, for this means would have remained in mental of these into the path of holiness, and into wide spheres of usefulness in the Church and the world. The vast advantages of Sabbath Schools,—direct and indirect,—personal, domestic, and in relation to civil society,-advantages bearing upon this life and upon the life to come; and which elevates this institution, though noiselessly and modestly pursuing its course, as worthy of comparison with those of a more brilliant and attractive character, which have arisen in the present day, -but to the efficiency and very existence of which, this one for which we are now pleading may bave contributed in no small degree, render it imperative that such Schools be established in every locality, that every means be employed to enlarge those already existing, and to gather into them, especially the neglected portions of our youth, and that wherever they exist, they should be conducted with spirit and efficiency. The efforts which are now being made in Mirror. favour of the general improvement and extension of Sabbath Schools, may be regarded as an auspicious sign of the times, and must tell for good

terests of the Church. wanting, with the blessing of God, to make our these Schools as a field which the Lord has al- reason to believe from assurances made that mabeloved Methodism the most useful of all Church | ready greatly blessed, and which gives the pro- ny merchants, manufacturers and others had mise of yielding a hundred fold. They should remember them earnestly in their prayers; they should countenance them with their favour; they should generously contribute to their funds; and for the future payment of that sun, &c. when called upon to aid by personal service they should, if practicable, heartily enter the work .-Such cheerful, willing labour in this good cause, would assuredly be acceptable to God, and be followed by His blessing. Therefore, beloved brethren, be ve steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labour shall not be in vain in the Lord.

For the Wesleyan Nova Scotia District Contingent Fund.

The Superintendents of Circuits are respectfully reminded of the direction given by the District Meeting at its last Session, that collections in aid of this Fund are to be made in all our congregations during the month of October.

The financial state of the District, and the pressing necessity existing for additional labourers to extend our Wesleyan agencies for good more generally over the country, make it imperative alike upon our ministers and members to use their best exertions to place this important Fund in a suitable state of efficiency. In order to ers of these Schools, manifest a laudable anxiety this, let timely announcement be made in each hunting up wafers, wax and stamp.

work of winning souls to Christ. Ordinarily, the for the accomplishment of the great ends of Sab- congregation of the time when an appeal will be made to their Christian liberality, accompanied of unpaid deficiencies of past years, and to the openings for usefulness to which the Weslevan Church is invited, and for entrance upon which the assistance sought to be rendered by the Contingent Fund is indispensable. The Christian principles of our beloved people will not fail Let the dames of America dress as they please: to prompt them to a suitable response to the call thus made upon them, by increased contributions, while the tone of their piety will be invigorated commensurately with the sacrifices made for the extension of the work of God. On all the Cirwho are specially ready to every good work. To such let individual application be respectfully made for special donations for the Fund. Many there are who only need to be made acquainted with the existing necessity to secure their cordial and generous co-operation. Upon the ministers and official members of our Church mainly rests the responsibility for past limited exertion, and the following recipe for the destruction of cochthe duty of earnestly endeavouring to enlist the combined energies of the Wesleyan community to spread over the whole land the tidings of a free, full and present salvation. Men and brethren, help! EPHRAIM EVANS,

> Gen. Sup. of Wes. Miss. in N. S. Halifax, Sept. 22, 1851.

SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE.—Two Lutheran upon adopting the plan of laying aside one tenth and guardians would not otherwise at all be taught of their income for benevolent purposes. They an acquaintance with the things of God; calling had supposed themselves liberal before, but they into action the latent powers of minds, who but state in an article in the Lutheran Observer that the system had enabled them to give much more and moral gloom all their days, and leading many largely, as well as wisely, and with such increased facility and comfort, that they unite in urging all Smith replied: "Yes! no sooner does A fall inbenevolent persons to adopt the plan. The \$400 to difficulties than B begins to consider what C which they are thus enabled to give might have put in circulation 600,000 pages of tracts, or 1600 Bibles, or distributed 100 barrels of flour, or purchased 100 tons of coal for the suffering, or supported three colporteurs.

> COVETOUSNESS PUNISHED.—Articles of provision were once called for to go down the Mississippi to a missionary station. A certain man subscribed two bushels of wheat. When the time came to carry it to the boat, he thought one bushel as much as he ought to give, and if all would give even that, it would amount to a great deal. He measured one half, and left it on his barn floor. On his return, he found that his best cow had broken into the barn, and eaten most of what was left, and was dead in consequence.-Withholding here tended to poverty.-Christian

The American Foreign Missionary Society, in session in Portland, Maine, recently, has been upon society at large, and upon the future in- exceedingly prosperous. At the 2nd Parish backwards. The truth is, however, that wise men Church there, in one evening, about \$1,500 was are never in a hurry to force events. They know The members of the Church should look upon subscribed, and the Treasurer stated that he had that patience works more wonders than activity. made up their minds to give as God prospered them; that since he left Boston, he had received a letter enclosing \$5,000 in undoubted securities

> Sleeping after dinner is a bad practice. On awaking from such indulgence, there is generally some degree of febrile excitement, in coasequence of the latter stages of digestion being hurried on; it is only useful in old people, and in some cases of disease. Sleep becomes wholesome only to the healthy when taken at those hours pointed out by nature; an excess of it produces lassitude and corpulency, and utterly debases and stupifies the mind. Corpulent people should sleep little and upon hard beds, while they should take abundance of exercise and live abstemiously, that their unhealthy bulk may be reduced.

> Self-sealing envelopes are the greatest conve niences among small things that have ever been invented. Those who have once used them will never do without them again. A hundred may be prepared very easily, by applying a little guin arabic paste to the fly-leaf of the envelope, at the spot where the wafer should come. When dry you have a self-sealing envelope; and when wanted for use, you are saved the trouble of

Micmac Missionary Society.

The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening. 30th inst., at 7 o'clock.

BLOOMERS VS. TOBACCO.-A correspondent of the Leeds (Eng.) Mercury sends the following jeu d'esprit :

Should they all "cut their petticoats round by their knees.

'Tis only a bold protestation Against a bad habit, called sputans in Latin, That spoils every place where their husbands have sat

Defiles all their carpets, and dirties their matting, And sticks to the skirts of the nation! Don't fancy, dear Jonathan, ladies are flirts, Because they have cut their old danglers, the skirts; They have done it to shame you, they readily own, And will lengthen their habits when you mend yourown.

DEATH OF ROACHES, AND ANTS. -A correspondent of the New York Express gives roaches :- Place a basin of strong suds sweetened with molasses on the floor every night, with a wet cloth on the floor, the edge on the bason, for easy access to the water. By this means they will soon be entirely destroyed.

Pray, sir," said Lady Wallace to David Hume I am often asked what age I am; what answer should I make ?" "Mr. Hume, immediately guessing her ladyship's meaning, said, Madam, when you are asked that question again, answer merchants of Baltimore some time ago resolved that you are not yet come to the years of discre-

> When a gentleman once remarked in company how very liberally those persons talk of what their neighbours should give away, who are least apt to give any thing themselves, Sydney ought to do for him."

> THE HOME WHERE MEMORY LINGERS. Attractive as home is, there is one other place that is still nearer the human heart, and that is the churchyard which holds our friends. A mother's grave is the Mecca that our memory ever kneels to, be our pilgrimage where it may.

> Barnum has purchased the patent right for the United States of the recent Eire Annihilator invented in London, and will shortly, as is stated, give a grand representation of the burning of a house, to be extinguished by turning a stop-cock.

NEW DISINFECTANT.—It is has been discovered that peat is a much more effective disinfecting agent than chloride of lime or charcoal, and it is now powdered and sold by the barrel for this

DELATS.-Inexperienced persons think when great plans only stand still, they must be going

To injure a man's sight, there is nothing worse than sudden wealth. Let a wood-sawyer draw a ten thousand dollar prize, and in less than a month he will not be able to recognize even the man that " used to go security for him."

RAILWAY PROFITS .- The Cincinnati Gazette says that all the railways that have been opened in Ohio pay to the stockholders more than ten per cent profit on the amount invested.

Affection, like spring flowers, breaks through the most frozen ground at last; and the heart which seeks but for another heart to make it happy, will never seek in vain.

The wife is the sun of the social system. Unless she attracts, there is nothing to keep heavy bodies, like husbands, from flying off into space.

FLOWERS.-Mrs. Child beautifully says that flowers are the alphabet of angels, whereby they write, on hills and plains, mysterious truths.

Let not modesty take away thy courage in a good cause; but let not thy courage incline to inprudence in a prosperous one.

If you harbour malice against any human being, you cherish a worm in your heart, that In time will eat out all its goodness.

Macauley has at length completed two more volumes of his "History of England," and they will be published during the autumn.

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COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION .- This popular place of resort for the last two weeks was finally closed last evening. Since the opening of the Exhibition, it has been visited by many thousands of people, and has realized a very handsome sum for the benefit of the Institute; the gross proceeds amount to upwards of £600. This first attempt at a display of the mechanical, agricultural, scientific, and natural productions of New Brunswick is highly creditable to the taste, genius, and scientific acquirements of our people and will do a great deal towards dispelling an idle prejudice against native productions. Now that a step has been taken in the right direction, we trust it will be followed up with energy, and that each succeeding year will serve to shew to what a state of perfection we may eventually arrive in agricultural pursuits.

Since the arrival of the Companies of the Highland Regiment in this City, the Major has generously allowed two pipers to attend at the Exhibition each evening, and the martial music of their pipes added much to the interest of the scene .- New-Brunswicker.

FIRES IN THE WOODS .- For the past few days, the air has been so strongly impregnated with smoke that it has been impossible to see any distance, and the houses have been filled with it. All along the coast of Maine fires have been raging in the woods for the past fortnight, destroying timber in every direction. Latterly the fire has spread in the woods in New Brunswick, to the southward of St. John, and the wind prevailing from the southwest has blown the smoke in this direction. The steamers report the smoke to be very thick all along the coast. We fear that we shall have to record the destruction of much valuable property .- Ib.

Extensive fires prevail in the woods in Charlotte County, and other districts to the Westward. but we have no positive intelligence of the damage that has been sustained.

· INQUESTS .- On the 4th inst., an inquest was seld before W. O. Smith and H. Sharkey, Esqs., on view of Martha Patterson. Verdict—" Died of Colliquative Diarrhea, consequent on exceson the 5th inst., before W. O. Smith and John

Johnston, Esqrs., on view of the body of Peter Verdict-" Accidental death.

On the 16th, before W. O. Smith, and Henry Chubb, Esqrs., on view of the body of Robert Dowling. Verdict—"Died in a fit, caused by the effects of liquor."-16.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PORTLAND !- About Forty Houses consumed .- One of the most calamitous fires which has visited the Parish of Portland for a number of years past, broke out about 7 o'clock last evening, and before its progress could be stayed involved the destruction of nearly forty buildings. We learn that the fire broke out in a barn in the rear of the house belonging to Mr. Henry Welsh, on the north side of the street, at the head of the Long wharf, and gained such headway before the engines arrived, that all attempts to check it proved unavailing. The En-Companies were on the spot with their usual alacrity, but the distance which they had to force the water for the suppression of the fire. the tide falling at the time, and the great extent of combustible materials within reach of the flames, rendered it utterly impossible to suppress them. From the place where the fire originated, it rapidly spread to the rear, and in front.

The buildings destroyed cannot fall far short of forty, which were principally occupied by the labouring classes. On the main street, the houses belonging to Messrs. Welsh, Charles Shiel, John Doherty, Wm. Parks, Esq , and James Gallagher, Esq, were all destroyed, besides two smaller ones, which were pulled down to stop the flames.

In the rear, on Fort Howe hill, the fire swept everything before it, until the whole of the buildings on that eminence were consumed. These houses were owned by a number of persons, and from what we can learn there was little insurance upon them—Mr. Welsh losing three houses, and Mr. Quigg three more, whose loss is about £1000. The inmates had barely time to save their effects, and the loss of their habitations at this season of the year will be severely felt.

The members of the Engine Companies, the Military, and numbers of the inhabitants worked vigorously on this unfortunate occasion, and we feel assured that their ardent exertions will be duly appreciated by the people of Portland.

All the houses destroyed were built of wood, and a number of them were of little value,-1b.

We understand that very great improvements are being made in the navigation of the river at the Maductic Falls. The rocks are being taken out of the channel, and thrown into the deep water at the foot of the rapids, making not only a clear passage, but raising the water below, so as to lessen the fall and deaden the force of the current. A better opportunity for making these improvements could not present itself, and we are glad to see that the Government is taking advantage of it .- Woodstock Sentinel.

A new boat, intended to run between Woodstock and Fredericton, is now being built at this place by Mr. Dow, of Sunbury, for George Connell, Esq. This is the first attempt at Steam Building in Woodstock, and as no expense will be spared in fitting up the hull of the engine, we can promise the travelling public something a little superior to any thing of the kind ever seen in our waters .- Ib.

which has prevailed during the last four or five want of internal communication with the Atlan-weeks, has brought forward the Corn crop, which, tie Southern ports. Let these railroads be estaotherwise, was expected to be a failure.

The Hay has been very abundant, and being secured in excellent condition from marshes and low lands, there will be plenty of winter feed. Buckwheat has been struck generally by an early frost, and will probably not be half a crop. Oats will be much above an average. Potatoes, although universally struck down, do not appear to be much affected at the roots, and will probably be better than they have been since the appearance of the disease, -we hope it is wearing out. On the whole, we may be thankful that there will be plenty in the land for man and beast.

FIRE.—On Sunday last, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the dwelling house of Beverly Jouett, Esq., situated near the Ferry landing on the bank of the St. John River, opposite Fredericton, caught fire on the roof by a spark from one of the chimneys, and was speedily reduced to a heap of embers. Mr. Jouett had no insurance.- Head Quarters.

A number of the youths of this City have in laudable imitation of persons of larger growth, both here and in St. John, formed themselves into a Fire Company; and we understand they intend to appeal to the citizens for assistance to procure an Engine, which it appears they can have made here on reasonable terms. The design is a good one; and we have little doubt that in the event of their succeeding, their youthful band would be found an effective auxiliary .- Reporter.

We learn by a card forwarded to us by Mr. End, that that gentleman intends to dispute the representation of Gloucester with Mr. Read at the approaching election for that county .- Ib.

The Executive Council is sitting at present. but beyond the consummation of the Hou. Mr Wilmot's appointment to the Surveyor General ship, we can learn nothing of their proceedings

Newfoundland.

CAPE RAY TELEGRAPH. MR. GISBORNE and his party of six men started from hence on yesterday morning for Portugal Cove, on their way to Harbor Grace, from which they proceed at once through the country upon the survey of the route for the contemplated line of Electric Telegraph to Cape Ray. The season is well suited, as from henceforth the weather will be cool, and the explorers will be spared the torture which at an early period they would have to suffer, of excessive heat in the woods, and the attacks of the myriads of musquitos which injest them. Each of the party will have to carry a knapsack of about seventy pounds weight, including provisions for three weeks, at the end of which period it is arranged to meet a boat at a certain point on the sea shore, from which their stock of necessaries may be replenished for a turther three weeks, when again they will make for another point where the boat will again be in attendance to supply them, and so on to the end of the route.

The undertaking is most laborious and perilous as well as a most momentuous one for the future interests of this country, and Mr. Gisborne and his men appear to be well qualified for their ardeous task. They are all athletic and active, and cessful termination of his very important labours. Mr. Gisborne is of opinion that it will take him unwards of three months to reach Cape Ray, from whence he and his party will return by water to St. John's.

With all our heart, we wish them a successful journey, and a happy return to their iriends and homes .- N. F. Courier.

THE FISHERY .- The accounts from the shore fishery, are not so favourable as we were induc-From the Labrador the news is equally cheer-

The following is the extract of a private letter

from Harbour Grace : -

"There is a good prospect for tradesmen here this season, especially carpenters and masons, a-great number of buildings being in progress of head here like a house on fire. They find the new mode of building houses, introduced into pot can be used for washing floors of houses, pro-corner stone of their Hall on Wednesday last, at New York by O. S. Powler, the Phranologist, who ducing a clean and shining appearance, such as corner stone of their Hall on Wednesday last, at which time there was a procession of Sous and is fitting upon splen lid massion in his new style. In on other method can give.

Cadaia In the afternoon they went down to The walls are composed of slate, gravel and time, The transfer of a Total Ecuipse on Animals. Musquito where a famous treat was given by the Temperance Band. Everything was in high ed up as the walls they term become firm enough The Order is doing a great deal of good here, for it has already been the means of reforming numbers who were fast going to destruction -especially among the young men. The Sons, who have not been established here six months, number nearly 80, and the Cadets hardly three months, 30. Temperance is a great thing for this side of the Atlantic, it is not clear that Lopez howling piteously during the continuance of the most of months, 30. Newfoundland, and is very much wanted among and his followers deserved the epithets of pirates the fishing population .- Gazette.

AMERICA.

United States.

the Southern States, and branches of internal rail- vessel that carried them, and thus depriving roads are projected in every direction. This has themselves of all means of escape from the island, been caused by the envy with which the South confirms this view. That the object of the inva-

CROPS .- We learn that the dry warm weather entire exchange of Europe, in consequence of the blished, and more will be done to cement the Union than can be effected by any other means. All the present bickering will cease. An unity, even a rivalry in commercial interests, will form lasting bonds of intimacy, and while the South will materially advance its own prosperity, that are everywhere well grown and well filled, and prosperity will enliven the general wealth and importance of the country. The healthly current will find its way through all the minor veins and the chief disseminator of American products abroad.

The crops, taking the whole country together. are represented as unusually abundant the present season. With some few exceptions, the harvest is reported to be abundant, almost beyond precedent. This is especially the case in New York, and the wheat growing portions of the West.

The weather still continues warm, but business begins to assume quite an earnest aspect, and the prospects on all hands appear favourable.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.-Yesterday week, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Evans, and Mrs. Davis, three pions and estimable widow ladies of this town, all in usual health, called on Mrs. Judd, a pious Methodist lady, the wife of one of our citizens, who is lying at the point of death, with the dropsy, hourly expecting the messenger for whose coming she has been long prepared. After spending an hour, in which the tenderest and holiest sympathies of Christian hearts were freely commingled, they rose to depart, and taking the dying woman by the hand, they spoke words of encouragement with their leave taking, saying to her that " she seemed to be near her end, but perhaps some of them might be in heaven before her. Yesterday (Sabbath) pious friends again assembled around the bed of the dying woman, but these friends were not there. They had all three been stricken down with the cholera during the week, and were in heaven before her! - Winchester Unionist

IMMIGRATION .- In one day last week twelve passenger vessels, with 2505 immigrants, arrived at this port. One of these ships-the Constellation-had on board over nine hundred passengers. It is said to have more extensive accommodations for passengers than any other vessel now suching from this port. Vessels are on the stocks, how ever, for some packet owners, which are designed to accommo late two thousand passengers. They are to be fitted no almost entirely for that our pose, the conveyance of passengers being more profitable than treight .- N. Y. paper.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A RATTLESNAKE. -Win. Lovait, who was on Monday bit by a rattlesnake, which he kept in his house as a curiosi he effects of the paison. He endured the most parrible tortures from the time he was but until death relieved him. His limbs and body were awfully swollen, and actually turned black. Three physicians were imattendance, but their applications failed to have the least effect - Phil. paper

IBON IMPORTATION.—The import of hon for the first sex months of the year 1551, into the United States, was 107,209 tons, and for the first six months of 1550, it was 89,605 tons; excess this year 17,604 tons. Of the amount imported in

MR. CHOATE'S AUTOGRAPH. Jack Hum-

mixed together and lact in boxes, which are raisto receive another layer. In this way, Mr. Fowler cost than by any other plan.

CUBAN EXPEDITION. - If the invaders of Cuba erred; they have fearfully expiated their error. and banditti.

The latter may have been, nay doubtless were deceived, with respect to the state of feeling among the inhabitants of Cuba, but their motives were probably pure and disinterested. They perished their lives, to aid, as they supposed, an or people struggling to be free. The smallness of A sort of Railroad mania is now spreading in the forge that landed in Cuba, sending away the

The hapless Crittenden we knew in other days, as a gentleman of transparent integrity, and lofte sense of honour, and we can never believe he would become the companion of robbers by sea or land. Neither can these epithets be justly applied to Lopez. He did not certainly intentionally deceive his followers. He was doubtless as painfully disappointed as any of his followers, at not receiv. ing a cordial and earnest support from the Creoles of Cuba. A Spaniard by birth, and long a resident of the island, he was intimately acquainted both with the unmitigated tyranny of the governto the great artery of the Empire City, the chief storehouse of the imports of foreign countries in his earnest efforts to carry the blessings of freedom to his countrymen, he deserves the praise; not the ex-crations, of the free.

Let us not be misunderstood. We believe that

the people possess the right to change their form of government when, in their estimation, it becomes too oppressive and burdensome. And if the majority of the inhabitants of Cuba desire to throw off the Spanish yoke, then was Lopez not a pirate, but a martyr to liberty. Though it is doubtful whether the union of these States could survive the annexation of Cuba, yet we think her independence of Spanish rule, is a question of time only. As certain as the future becomes the present, Cuba will be free; and from the grave of Lopez and his followers will spring the armed bands that shall strike off her tetters, and proclaim her emancipation .- N. Y. Advocate.

The Eastport Sentinel says - " F res are raging terribly in this vicinity. In Perry, Trescutt, Cutier, and Deer Island, large amounts of timber have been destroyed. In Lubec, the fires were very large, and the crackling of the flames could be distinctly heard at Eastport."

It is stated in a Bangor paper, that in the whole region from Mount Dessert to Lubec, a distance of minety miles, the woods are on fire, and the flames are constantly spread ng.

多いのためをおからないないまでから27万4の20で300cmma6 MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOLERA AT QUEECC .- A despatch from Que bec states that the Cholera had broken out at Quebec, carrying off several persons, but at the list accounts it had almost wholly disappeared. apt. Rankin, of the ship Sir Colin Campbell, which sailed from Quebec on Tuesday last, died of cholers on the to lowing day.

THE GRAPE IN ITALY.— The Grape Vine,

o which we have before alluded, continues to create great uneasiness in Italy, where the failure the vintage would be nearly as serious a calamity as the failure of the potato crop is in Iroland. The disease in the vines has spread to all parts of the peninsula, even to Sicily.

LARGEST FLOWER IN THE WORLD .- There s a plant in the Island of Sumatra, the circumterence of whose fully expanded flower is nine feet; its nectar um is calculated to hold nine pints; the pistels are as large as cows horns, and the whole weight of the blossom is computed to be fifteen pounds!

CHEAP MODE OF WASHING .-- We can reommend the following recipes for washing Clothes, by which method labour is in a great measure avoided, and a washing of twelve or fifteen dozen can be done at an expense of six pence for materials; there is little or no labour attendthe last half year, 40,005 tons was railroud iron, ing. it, no destruction of cloth by rubbing, as 26,701 tons har, 25,346 do. pig. 5,229 do. English this is entirely superseded by the materials used, ing it, no destruction of cloth by rubbing, as appear to be such men as can endure fitting, and sheet and boiler, 5,000 do. Swede and Russia, 5,001 to sit sentirely superseded by the materials used, disregard diffigulties. Mr. Gisborne departed in high spirits, and in joyful anticipation of the such at least two days. The following prescription MR. CHOATE'S AUTOGRAPH.—"Jack Humpling planes," the Boston correspondent of the Albeny Dutchman, in a recent lever, after given a nevel description of Mr. Choate, says that 6 his automost Choate, sa description of Mr. Choate, says that 6 his autograph somewhat resembles the map of Onio, and looks like a piece of crayou sketching done in the dark with a three-promed fork. His hand writing can't be deciphered without the aid of a pair of compasses and a quadrant.

HEAVY TRAINS.—The largest freight train correspond over the Baltimore and Susquehama. ed, at the commencement of the season to anticipate, and the impression seems general that the try of Edwar Thompson. The transporter of the season to anticipate, and the impression seems general that the pate, and the impression seems general that the tive "J. Edgar Thompson." The train consisted through a coarse cloth, taking care not to disturb of eighty cars, all fully laden. The locomotive the sediment of the Lime. The whole, thus train of fifty-three loaded cars, coming over the summed where the grade is nightly feet to the mile. The motive power on the road is fully equal to the boiling point, the clothes are wrung out of the cold water in which they have been soaking the great increase of becomes which is daily as the great increase of browness which is daily accumulating on it - Presbyterian Advocate.

The mony power in an energy is the cond water in which they have
dering the night, then placed in the pot for half
an hour, then take the whole out, scald them this season, especially carpenters and masons, acgreat number of buildings being in progress of the New York Tribune, examined, recently, a secreted lets of clothes. The solution left in the

-- A writer of the London times, speaking of the recent colipse of the sun, mentions the following cry curious effects produced by tue total eclipse has raised walls four stories high, on a much less of 1-12:-" Horses came to a sudden stand-still, and neither whip nor good could induce them to move. Oxen in the fields arrayed themselves in a circle, back to back or with horns outwards, as A hen surrounded by her chickensdarkness. hastily collected them under her wings. Birds fell to the ground, apparently dead from fright, or perished by dashing themselves against walls and chimneys. At Venice, swallows were readily taken in the streets, fear having deprivedthem of the power to escape Owls and Bats made their appearance, but quickly retreated when the eclipse was over. Bees, which left their hives at sunrise in great numbers, returned not until the darkness ceased; and a swarm of ants was seen has long looked upon the north as monopolizing the ders was plunder and robbery, we cannot believe. as the convolvulos, &c., closed their leaves. to stop suddenly on their march. Delicate plants,

LARD MAC.

1851.

ier days, and lofty elieve he by sea or y applied nally depainfolig ot receiv. e Creoles ig a resi.

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fessor Holloway,

(Signed)

CURE OF TYPHUS FEVER, WHEN SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Loughall, A respectable remain in the neighbourhood of Longhait, was attacked with Typhus Fever. She lay for five days without having insted any description of food. She was gi en over by the Surgeon, and preparations were made for her demise. Mr. Benjamin Mackie, the Quaker, whose case is referred to above, heard of the circumstance, and knowing the immense benefit that he himself had derived from Helloway's Pills, recommended an immediate trial, from Holloway's Pills, recommended an immediate trial, and eight were given to her, and the same number was continued night and morning for three days, and in a very short time she was completely cured.

N. B.—From advice just received, it sppears that Colonel Dear, who is with his Regiment in India, the 21st Fusilers, cured himself of a very bad attack of Fever by these creebrated Pills. There is no doubt that any Fayer how.

Advectisements.

TRY ERE YOU DESPAIR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF ASTHMA.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respecta-ble Quaker, dated Creenah, near Loughall, Ireland Sept

Professor Holloway,
RESPECTED FRIEND.—Thy excellent PRIs have effectually cured me of an Asthma, which afflicted me for threeyears to such an extent that I was obliged to walk my
room at night for air, afraid of being suffocated it I went to
bed by cough and phiegan. Resides liking thy Pills I rub-

bed by cough and phiegm. Besides I thing thy Pills I rub-bed plenty or thy Ointment into my chest night and morn

BENJAMIN MACKIE.

ever malignant, may be cured by taking night and morning, copious doses of this fine medicine. The patient should be induced to drink plentifully of linseed tea, or barley

CURE OF DROPSY IN THE CHEST.

CURE OF DROPSY IN THE CHEST.

Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mundy, E-q., dated Kennington, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1848.

To Professor Holloway.

Sig.—My Shepherd was for some time afflicted with water on the chest, when I heard of it I foundatively advised him to try your Pills, which he did, and was perfectly cared, and is now as well as ever he was in his life. As I myself received so astonishing a circ last year from your Pills and Ointment, it has ever since been my most carnettendayour to make known their excellent and time. estendeavour to make known their excellent qualities
(Signed)

J. S. MUNDY.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROLGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STO-MACH COMPLAINT. Extract of a Letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina,

Leghorn, 21st February, 1:15. To Professor Holloway,

Sig. Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my iver and Stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all over the Continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carls, Bul and Barlenbed. I wish to have another box and a pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant.

ALDBOROUGH.

CURE OF A DEBILITATED STOMACH.

Mr. Mate, a storekeeper, of Gundaga, New South Wales, had been for some time in a most delicate state of health, his constitution was debilitated that his death was shortly icoked upon by himself and friends as certain; dot as a forlior hope, he was induced to try Helloway's Pills, which had an immediate and surprising effect upon his system, and the result was to restore him in a few weeks to perfect health and strength, to the surprise of all who knew him. He considered his case so extraordinary that he, in gratitude, sent it out for publication to the Sydney Morning Herald, in which paper it appeared on the 2nd January, 1818. A few doses of the Pills will quickly rolly the energies of both body and mind, when other medicines have failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the

)	following complaints	f :
Agne. Asthma, Billious Com-	Female Irregulari- ties. Fevers of all	Sore throats, a Scrotata or king's evil.
plaints, falotches on the skin.	kinds, Fits, Gout,	Stone and Gravel. Secondary Symp- toms,
Bowel complaint,	Hendaches, Indigention,	Tic Doloreux,
of howels. Consumption,	Inflammation, Januarce, Liver Complaints,	Veneral Affections.
Detaility, Dropsy, Dysentery,	Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism,	Worms, all kinds. Weakness from whatever
Erysipi'as.	Retention of Urine	CAUSE, &C.

Sub Agents in Nova Scotia—Dr. Harding, Windsor; Mrs. Neil, Lunenhurgh. T. R. Patillo, Liverpool. N. Tenger, Cornwaltis. Tucker & Smith, Turno. J. &C. Jost, Gusshorough. F. Cochran & Co. Newport. G. N. Fuller, Horton. B. Lerge, Mahone Bay. S. Felton & Co. Walace. J. F. More, Carleiona. T. & Jost, Sydney. J. Christie & Co., Bras d'Or. P. Smith, Fort Hood. Mrs. Robson, Picton. E. Sterns, Varmouth.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.

General Agent for Nova Scotia,

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 Hooks of directions wrapped round the inedicines. Also, be careful to observe that the address on the Labbia in the same words were not be water analysis. 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 "II," or er any other letter before the name. Hollowsky, nor is the word "Genuine" on the labels. December 24.

NOTICE.

LARGE assortment of GROCERIES sold CHEAR for CASH, wholesale and retail, Totacco, Molosses, Susar, FLOUR, Coffee, Rice, Tex, Candles, Soap, Maxi, PORK, HAMS, BUTTER, LORD Sugar, Chocolate, Pepper, Lard, and other articles too numerous to mention. Opposite the English Control of Sugar, Rost When MIC. posite the Exchange, near Street.
MAC. No. 371 V ater Street.
JOHN IRVINE, Agent. head of Steam Boat Wharf, MIC

lm. CLEVERDON & CO. May 17.

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF



CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,

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

> DO NOT NEGLECT 1T. CONSUMPTION

Can and has been cured in thousands of eases 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 Pul The most efforty marked and developed cases of Ful-monary Consumption, where the lungs have become dis-eased 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. It is a compound of medications which are pecu-itarly adapted to and essentially necessary for the cure of

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION. COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.

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

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE

persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medi-cines which were said to be infullible cures, but which have only proved palitatives, but this medicine is not only a palliative but a cure for ulcerated lungs. It contains no deterrious drogs, and one trial will prove its aston-ishing efficacy better than any assertions or certificates in caring consumption and all diseases of the Lungs, such as Spitting of blood, coughs, pain in the side, night sweats,

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

Caution—This medicine is put up in a large bottle, and the name of Judson & Co., Proprietors, New York on the salaritik Washiers around the Bottle.

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 Mrs. Wiley; in Dartmonth by D. Farrell, and by one agent in every town in N. S. and N. R. Enquire for Comstock's Almanac for 1852 which is giv-

Wesleyan Day School, Halifax. THE SUBSCRIBER begs have respectfully to intimate I to Weslevan Parents and to the Public generally, that the RE-original 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

INITIATORY AND JUNIOR DIVISIONS.

English Reading, meaning, examination and Spelling, Lessons on Objects and Natural History, &c., History of England, Geography, Solitions of Geographical Problems on the Maps and by the Globe, Grammar and Composition, Writing and Arithmetic Norm - Pupils are advanced to higher classes, as soon as they are qualified to enter them.

Sold at the Establishment of Processor induced Strand, London, and, by most respectible Drug lists and Dealers in Medicing throughout the civilized world. Extract in Nova Scotia are 1s. 90., 4s., 6s. od., 16s. ed., 32s. 4d. and 50s. 4d. an

And for sale at the Brok places of McGraham, Mr Fuller, A and the other took sellers of the City.

A PERP AT UNITE SAYS FARM, WORKSHOP,

Operators of the Press.

Mr Tocque is a 'Newtoundlander" but knows more of us Yankees than most of us know it ourselves. His book is quite remarkable, it is full of information, and the very information needed to afford a just estimate of the country Its statistics are abundant, but they are woven into sketches, personal and general, in such a manner as to relieve them of dulness. It treats of our manufactures, shipping, navy, public men, slavery, religion, and we know not while termits. It ought to be a reliable volume.—Boston, Zionie

next, public men, slavery, religion, and we know not while termits. It ought to be a reliable volume.—Boston, Zionk Heraid. May 20th.

Such is the quaint title of a neat duodecimo volumes which we find upon our table. It is just what it professes to be, a peop at the Massachneetts corner of Uncle Sam a great homestend by a citizen of Newfoundland. McTocque appears to have teveleled with his eyes open, and between the covers of his book the reader can find a large amount of valuable and endertaining reading matter."

Den v. Som. May 20th. Dar y Spy, May 29th

MEDICINES, SPICES, SEEDS, &C.

THE unexpired Lease of the 2 Shops now occupied by the Subscribers in Granutle Street and Ordinance wow, and the North Shop in Granute Buildings, known as Acadia Corner. Possession given 1st Sept. For perticulars apply to the above, which comprises all the various descriptions usually required by the public has been received per the recent arrivals from Great Britan and elsewhere, and will be disposed of an the usual tayourable terms at the Midical Warehouse, Granvitle apply to the above, which comprises all the various descriptions usually required by the public has been received per the recent arrivals from Great Britan and elsewhere, and will be disposed of an the usual tayourable terms at the Midical Warehouse, Granvitle Sci. corner of George St.

May 17

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

THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medi-cine for the care of Exysypklas, and Exyptions of the Skin, which has not only immediately relieved all who have used it, but effectuately cared them. She is destrous that those who are afflicted with what, in many cases of that disease, is considered incurable, and that all who are suffering trom its attack, may have the heapens of who are suffering from its attack, may have the benefit the wonders of rounding the state of this Medicine, and removing all diseases of Exystrellas of Salt Rusum.

MRS. C. BERTAUX, Nictaux.

11 It may be procured from any of the following

ACENTS; John Navlor, Esq., Halifax. Annapolis Andrew Henderson, Esq., Annapolis Daniel More, Esq., Kentville. William H. Troop, Esq., Wolfville. Elder Samuel McKeown, Barrington. T. R. Patillo, Esqr., Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES

Of persons who were suffering from severe attack of Ery stpeiss, who had tried the many remedies which are usually prescribed from which they found no relief; but on applying Mas. BERTAUX & MEDICINE were effectually

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with the This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with the Erysipelas, or the Salt Rheum, as the Doctors call it, for ten years. My hands were frequently so discussed, that I could make no use of them. I employed several physicians, but to no purpose as my suffering only increased. I applied Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE for a short time grews soon cured of every vestige of the discusse. The thap fulness which I left, on the long and paintal discusse helm removed, was much more than tongue of nexpress. After three years from the time when I used the Medicine, was therefored with a religious or return of the discusse. three years from the time when I used the Siedicine, was threatened with a relapse or return of the disease. I applied the Medicine and the disease disappeared. From that time to the present, I am perfectly free from all symptoms of Eryspielas or Salt Rheum. I therefore heartily recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, as

a speedy and effectual remedy
ANN S. WHEELOCK, Nictaux. August 5, 1:17.

This is to certify that my wife was attacked with Eryspelas in the lace. I applied Mrs. Beauty x's Medicink, and the first application stopped its progress; and, continuing to use the medicine, in less than ELIAS GRIMES, Wilmot.

Wilmot, May 15, 1-50.

This is to certify that my son was severely ufficied with the Erysipelas in his leg last summer, so badly that he scarcely slept for five successive nights. 1 then procured some of Mrs. Bearana's Menterse, and applied it, and it the course of one week, the low was well; and I verily be lieve if I had not used the above Medicine, that he would have lost his life.

WILLIAM GORDON.

Sworn before me, Thomas C. Wheelock, Esq. May 16, 1850.

Annopalis, January 3rd, 1851.
This is to certify that my daughter about a year ago had a very severe attack of Livisipelias in her head and face, so much so that there was left no hope of life. Medical sid was called, but the word was, that a lwas over as the dreadful disease had oversprend the brain, and she was raving distracted. In this extremity I had accidently beard of Mrs. Bentaux's Minicipe. I went and got a small phiel, and proceeded to apply it as directed; and sinosi instantaneously the disease was arrested from further progress, and, in a lew days, the swelling was gone, and her as tural colour returned, and she is now alive and well.

March 5, 1851.
William McEWAN
Wesleyan & Athenseum, 6 mos. ea.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY. MOUNT ALLISON, SACKVILLE, N. B.

PRINCIPAL -- The REV. HUMPHREY PICKARD, A.M. CHAPLAIN. -- The REV. ALBERT DESERISAY. TREASURER. -- CHAS. F. ALLISON, E-q.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.
H. PICKARD, A.M., Prof. Mental Philosophy, Ethics, &c.
JOS. R. HEA, A.M., French, Latin and Greek.
T. PICKARD, A.M., Mathematics and Physical

STEWARD .- MR. THOMPSON TRUEMAN

THIS Institution has been opened and in successful ope THIS Institution has been opened and in successful operation upwards of eight years. The manner in which it was founded and established, the principles counciled at its opening as those upon which it should be cond of ed, 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 commandement, a very high place in the public estimation. And the Committee of Management and Beard of Trustees, upon whom the direction of its afficias has devolved, have been escouraged and stimulated by its prosperity to continued efforts to render it over increasingly efficient. Every year in its history has been marked by important Descriety. Pries, Weakness from White Street, and the Higher Classons.

Descriety. Retention of Vine. Retention of Vine. Cause & Crook's series of Lessons. Anthon's Creation for the Guidance of Patients are adilyed to each box. Sold at the Establishment of Professor Hollows, 244 of Stand, London, and, by most respectable in a sea of the adventure of patients are adilyed to each box. Sold at the Establishment of Professor Hollows, 244 of Stand, London, and, by most respectable in a sea of the adventure of patients are adilyed to each box. There is a considerable saving in testing the factorial in the different department. The attention of young men seesing an edition of the adventure and its editions is its educational besidities, and by more or less the bloom of the control of the adventure of professor Hollows. 244 of the adventure is the patient of the adventure of professor Hollows. 244 of the adventure is the patient of the adventure of professor Hollows. 244 of the adventure is the patient of the adventure of professor Hollows. 244 of the adventure is the professor in the adventure is the professor in

In the higher Departments, from £25 to £20 per ann.
The Principal will give any rather a formation who The Principal will give any inflar a formation which may be desired, to any person who will apply to him. (If by letter, post paigh)
MOUNT ALLIVON, July, 1851. A 4 W
TO Hazard's Gaz. P.E.I., 21., Ledger, Pt. John's, N. F.

The Unrivalled Summer Medicine

IS WELL KNOWN TO BE Dr. S. Townsend's Extract of SARSAPARELLA,

WHICH assertion is endorsed by the following. Test monial from Rev. James BEATTIE, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, 18th July, 1850.
Dr. S. P. Townsend-Dear Sir: I feel it to be both a duty and a privilege to say, that for several Summers past I have used your preparation of Sarsparilla in my family with the happiest effects. Yours, etc.,

JAMES BEATTIE.

Halifax, January 2nd, 1851.

MR. SAMUEL STORY, June.,

DEAR SIE.—I am happy to inform you that I had an opportunity of perceiving the good effect derived from the
use of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsparilla, on Mrs. Rebects Robinson, of Shelburne, who was considered in a decine, —having a severe Cough, with symitoms of Ashma.—she toos large quantities of COLLIVE's OIL, but with out any benefit derived from it; at my request she was in duced to try your valuable. Sarsparilla, and am happy to say with great success. She has taken five Bottles, and is now able to go about her house as usual, before taking it she was confined to her bed and not expected to live. Your obedt. serv't

JOSEPH WAITERS. WITNESS Patrick Cau'field, ity Constable.

NEW ARRANGEMENT:

Steamers "Admiral," Capt. Wood,

"Creole," Capt. Decring. 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

Steiner "Creole" will leave St. John for Eastpert every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, returnevery Tuesday and Friday morning, as a colorea, 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 number.

Returning, on Fridays, leave Eastport at 2 o'clock for Boston, prizer.

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

A case ak	me manerille			
	FARE:			
CABIN	PASSAGE	to	Boston.	£6 00.
4.4	**		Portland,	\$5,00.
1.6	**		Eastport,	\$1,50.
DECK	**		Boston,	84 00.
1.6	+ 6		Portland.	83,00.
1.6	45		Eastport,	\$1.00.
St. An	drews.		,	81 75.
Calain				60.00

Bills Lading for Freight, must have the names of both leads meeted. For passage apply to July 12. GEORGE THOMAS, AGENT.

REVALENTA ARABICA.

LIFTY THOUSAND CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE HAVE THE THE CONTROL OF THE WITHOUT MEDICINE HAVE THE BEEN FIFTCHED BY DO 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 Artbica Food in a very short time W. R. Reeves, Pool Anthons, Tiverton." Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, feelifity, with cramps, sociams, and nauges, for which we thons, Tiverton." Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debiitt, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant his douisited the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's delictions 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 debiity, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. Alex. Smart. Archicacon, of Ross, Skibbereeu." "50 years indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, has been removed by Du Barry's excellent. constipation, naturally, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, has been removed by Du Barry's excellent food. Maria Jolly Wortham, Ling, near Diss. Norfolk.' Copies of testimonia's of 50,000 cures (including those of Lord Sivart de Decies, Major-General Thomas King, Drs. Ire, Shortland, and Harvey) gratis. In canisters, with full instructions, 11b., 3s. 6d; 2lb., 5s. 8d.; 5lb., 13s. 9d. 12lb., 27s. 6d.; super-refined quality, 5lb., 27s. 6d.; 10lb., 41s. 3d. Eu Barry's Pulmone Borbons, a sice. see See and 12th, 97s 6d.; super-refined quality, 5lb., 27s. 6d.; 10th, 41s. 3d. Fu Barry's Politonic Bonbons, a nice, safe, and effectual reneeds for coughs, colds, asthma, and all affections of the longs, throat, and voice, are of unrivalled excellence in boars, at its 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. Da, Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London. Genuine only with Du Barry's signature. For Sale in Halfax by JOHN NAYLOR.

General Agent for Nova Scotia.

I IFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Undersigned II has been appointed Agent for the "Transfor Methyla Law Fre axise Companys of Transfor," United States, and having previously to taking the Agency, received ratisfactory price of of the good standing and respectability of the Institution, he legs to inform the piblic generally that he is now prepared to issue Policies for eligible fire risks at moderate rates of premium, and to receive proposal's for Life Policies, which will be forwarded to the Directors, and if accepted, Policies will be immediately returned. The Capital Stock of tha Transform Mutual is now \$254,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortange on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks—and is doing a very successful business.

In the Life Department they issued the first year, ending 1st October 1849, 967 Policies—a number which very few Companies of long standing ever reached in the same time

TRIE SI BSCRIMER, having entered into an arrangement with the Investor of those beautiful Musical Instruments called the PAPENT ACTION MELODEON, now offer them for saie in this Province. They are equally adapted to the Church or the Parlour, having a Bowerful awall paddle, and are not liable to get easily out of tone. These instruments have been examined by persons of the first musical talent in this city, who have declared them worthy of their recommendation. References given it required. Erices from £15 to £25. Piense call and examine at The MELODEON MANUFACTURY, No. 125 Barrington Street.

promptly attended to. Wes & Ath. JOHN HAYS.

TOBACCO & CIGARS. A FURTHER supply, of that choice brand "Virginia A Gold Lead" TOBACCO, (in lumps) so much approved of ALSO-20,000 very prime CIGARS, various brands and

10.000 cheap Cigars, from S6 to S8 per M. Just received and for sale by W. M. HARRINGTON. August 2. Opposite Commissariat, Bedford Row.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARHLLA The Subscriber informs the Public, that he is Age: t or the sale of the above excellent Compound, in this Prevince, 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 that the agents of its rival in the United States are publishing from time to time.

on time to time.

On time to time.

To be had by wholesale in cases of 2 dozen each, or by trail, at mederate prices, at the Jerusalem Warehouse, June 18, 1850.

DANIEL STARK. June 18, 1850

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London,

(COMPLETELY REGISTERED AND INCORPORATED UBder 7th and 8th Victoria, Cap. 110.)

-26, Cornhill, London. 80, Princes Street, Edinburgh. 16, College Green, Dublin.

Capital-£500,000 Sterling. LOCAL DIRECTORS AT HALIFAX.

Sames Tremein, Esq., Chairman. Hon'ble. S. Cunard, T. C. Kinnear, Esq. Henry Pryor, Esq. John Strachan, Esq. P. Carteret Hill, Esq., Agent.

THIS Company is now ready to Insure on all descrip-tions of Buildings, Ships on Stocks, Goods and Mer-

ALL Lesses adjusted, and paid in Halifaz without refe The engagements of the Equitable are guaranteed by a responsible proprietary and an ample Subscribed Capital. The Insured are free from the liabilities of a Mutual insurfance Society, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company to a return of half the profits on a policy of

Mo charge made for Policy or Survey.

Blank forms of application for Insurance and every information afforded by applying to P. C. Hill. Agent,
August 30. lm. Halifax Bank Building.

CARLETON'S Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle.

The changes of weather and season, with the change of use and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and shauous 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, Bots, &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 inflamation 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 secretive glands, and therefore has the same effect upon the flore, Ox, and all and all Herbiverous animals—all diseases arising from or producing a bad state of the blood, are speedily cured by them.

member and ask for CARLETON'S CONDITION

Remember and ask for CARLETON'S CONDITION POWDERS, and take no others.

37 Bold wholesale for the Proprietors in Nova Scotia at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Haifax; 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 Comstack's Almanack for 1852, which is

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. HALIPAN CLOTHING STORE

No. 4. ORDNANCE ROW. The Subscriber has just received by the recent arrivals om England his SPRING SUPPLY, consising of a large

READY MADE CLOTHING, -AMONG WHICH ARE-

OATS—Men's, Youths, and Boys, Cashmeretts, Cashmeres, Pricectta, Doeskin, Tweed, Drill, Cautoon Brown and White Linen.

JACKETS—of various descriptions.

TROWSERS—from 3s. to 30s. VESTS of all qualities.
OUTFITS—White, Regatta, striped cotton, and blue Serge Shirts, Lambswool, Merino, brown Cotton, flannel and chamoise Drawers and Vests, silk and sattin pocket and neck Handkis, Men's Hosiery, blue and black Cloth Caps, India Rubber, Web and Cotton Braces; in fact every thing hecessary ier Men's wear.

A large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Cashmeretts, Casinetts, Princetta, and other reasonable Goods.

Also—A splendid assortment of rich fancy SATIN VEST-

Also—A splendid assortment of rich fancy SATIN VEST-Also—A sprendu assortment of rich fancy SATIN VESI-INGS, and a general variety of Tailor's Trimmings, which, together with his former Stock, forms as complete an as-sortment as is to be found in any Cluthing Establishment in the city, all of which are offered for sale at the lowest

gr Clothing of every description made to order at the shortest notice, and in the best style

CHARLES B. NAYLOR,
Wes. & Ath. Tailon & Clothien.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL.

DESOLVED, That Public Notice be given that the Hay Descales erected by Mr. Jos. Pairbanks, at the head of Pairbanks' Wharf, are acknowledged as Public Scales for the weighing of Hay, and all other articles, and that Mr. William Doyle be awars weigher for said scales.

(A true copy.)

JAMES S. CLARER, City Clerk. October 31, 1850.

In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, Mr. WIL-JAMES S. CLARRE.

CHEBUCTO HOUSE. NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

NO. 49, UPPER WATER STREET,

Opposite Mesere. Creigiston & Grassie's Wharf

R. HALLS respectfully intimates to his friends and Ro. the public generally, in Town and Country, that he has opened the above Establishment, on his own account, where he will constantly have on hand articles of wermanted quality, connected with the General Roccary and Provision Business, which will be supplied at the lowest remanerative profit.

Kamily and Ship Stores. Country produce taken in exchange for goods, which will be supplied without advance on the usual retail

prices.
Articles from the Country received on consignment which will be disposed of (as a small per centage) to the best advantage and the proceeds duly forwarded.
April 19. (98) Wes. & Athe. 12 mos. (17)

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital \$185,000 Safely Invested.

INSURES on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, &., at the NSURES on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, &., at the lowest rates of premium compatible with safety; and on all assurable 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.

Blanks, pamplets and every information furnished by B. S. Black, Esq., M. D. DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner.

DIGBY HERRINGS.

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

Brig "SEBIM" from Quebec. The Subscriber offers for sale from the Wharf:

304 BARRELS Western Mills No. 1 Sup'fine FLOUR, particularly recommended for Bakers, 860 bbls. Brownston mills No. 1 S'fine Flour, a sup. article, 25 kegs No. 1 BUTTER, June Inspection, 12 " 1 New,

25 bbls. OATMEAL, 30 " Prime BEEF,

GEORGE H. STARR.

Waggons, Wheelbarrows, Brooms, &c.

Wes, Ath. 31.

Ex BELLE from Boston, just received. 10 WILLOW Waggons or Cradles, 20 Children's Wheelbarrows, assorted sizes, 10 dozen hest Corn Brooms,

To nests Painted Tubs,
Bathing Tubs, Flour Buckets,
Butter Moulds and Butter Prints,
Alicant, Rope and Mapilla Mats, for sale at the Italian W. M. HARRINGTON.

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.

EX "More Castle" from London, and "Mic-Mac" from Glasgow, the Subscriber has completed his Full Sup LA Giasgow, the Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of DRUGS MEDICINES, PERFUNERY, BRUSHES, &c., of the best quality, and at low rates.

Also on hand—A large supply of very superior Medicinale COD-LIVER OIL. wholesale or retail.

Dec. 24 ROBERT G FRASER.

Heather Honey, Scotch Marmalade, &c. For sale at the Italian Warehouse, Bedford Row.

Scotch Orange Marmalade, best Dundee Manufacture, in one and two pound stone crocks. Also—bags Scotch OATMEAL, Pot and Pearl Barller, by Sept. 26.

We for Pearl Barller, by Mr. HARRINGTON. Wes & Rec.

EARTHENWARE.

MILK Pans, glazed and unglazed, Rutter and Cream Crocks, some covered, assorted sizes. Pickle Jars; one, two, and three gallon stone Bottles, for side by Sept. 26.

West & Box S. Res. Wes. & Rec.

DELAY NOT TO PURCHASE. If you need an excellent young Mare. She is very good in harness, and remarkably tractable. Apply at the

Wesleyan Office. Wes. & Athæ. 3 ins. EAU DE COLOGNE.

80 DOZEN Eau de Cologne, in boxes of 1 dozen each, short and long buttles, rea! "Jean Marie Farina" for sale at 1TALIAN WAREHOUSE

FANCY SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his present extensive stock of FANCY SOAP & PERFUNERY, at very reduced prices.

Jan. 25.

ROBT. G. FRASER.

Cemperance.

The Sailors' Temperance Meeting.

Last evening attended the mariners' temperance meeting. While one of the gentlemen was speaking, a man intoxicated came staggering up to him, looked him earnestly in the face till he paused, and then said to him: "You mean me, do you, Captain?"

"Mean you?" said the other; "what did I "Why, the yarn you were spinning about that

old salt! Did you mean me?" "No, I spoke of another; but I think it would

do very well for you too." "Well, so I think myself, and I'm ashamed of it. So here I'll knock off. Give me a pen; let me sign your pledge. May be I'm a little too

drunk, but I'll try." The secretary handed him a pen. In attempting to subscribe his name, he let fall upon the

page a large drop of ink. "There," he exclaimed, "that's a big period; and a period marks the end of a sentence; so

here's an end of my grog! Look at me, ship-mates! You think I'm pretty much gone by the board, and so I ail; but I begin to get sober; I know what I've done; and you may call me a liar if I don't give grog a wide berth here-The orator staggered to his seat amidst roars

of laughter and shouts of applause. Whether he will keep his word, time must determine. It would be very questionable, at least, if he were not a sailor. But such is the sailor's sense of honour, that he is seldom known to violate a vow. Mr. Chase tells us that many have signed the pledge in a state of intoxication, and adhered to it with sacred fidelity.

I noticed a well dressed young man, who led into the house another so affected with liquor that he appeared to walk with difficulty. friend placed him upon the front seat, and sat down by his side. About the middle of the meeting the former rose to make a speech; and the latter, seizing the opportunity, stealthily left the house. The speaker finished abruptly, followed the fugitive and brought him back, and before the exercises closed, led him to the table, put a pen in his hand, and guided it while he wrote his name. I was afterwards informed that this young man bimself, about six months ago, was brought, intoxicated, to the temperance meeting, and persuaded to sign the pledge; that he has ever since been a sober man, has lately joined the church, gives evidence of genuine piety, and promise of great usefulness among the sailors.—Temperance Home.

Testimeny of Two Clergymen.

The Rev. W. Whitehead, A. M., vicar of Chard, and a magistrate of the county of Somerset, occupied the chair in the evening. The reverend Chairman said it was with pleasure he appeared before them in support of a cause which they all had so much at heart; and when he saw so many happy faces before him he was amply repaid for any little inconvenience his attending might have occasioned himself. He had been a minister of the Gospel for upwards of 40 years, and a magistrate for upwards of 30 years, and he could with confidence assure them, both as a clergyman and a magistrate, that in the whole course of his experience he had not found so great an enemy to the diffusion and influence of the Gospel, as the drinking habits of the people of this country.— He would go further and say, he had never yet found so decided an enemy as strong drink to the peace and good order of society, and that the drinking usages of the people were in deed and in truth the foster-fathers of the greatest portion of the crime prevailing amongst us. Further, he would say-and he said it fearless of contradiction -that infidelity and socialism, a mere formalism, and a total indifference to religion, were engendered with the habit of intemperance which so extensively prevailed. Many were the means resorted to, to cry down the advocates of the only method that had yet been found effectual, under God's blessing, of stemming the torrent of corruption, but he entreated all who heard him to meet such opposition in a christian spirit.

The Rev. W. Gale, A. M., vicar of Pylle, Somerset, assured them of his unshrinking attachment to the cause of Total Abstinence, for he believed the curse of drunkenness afforded the greatest obstacle to the spread of the Gospel, to the diffusion of moral philanthropy, and to the sanitary improvement of the condition of the people. / He would not recommend to his people the adoption of the Total Abstinence principle till he had tried it himself, but, having practised it for some time, he found himself so much better, both mentally and physically-in mind as well as in pocket-that he could not do less than advise others to adopt it also. He had now been a Teetotaller six years, and every day confirmed him in his adhesion to the practice of Abstinence.-Bristol Temperance Herald.

The Saratoga Convention.

A very striking thought was advanced by one of the speakers at this Convention and supported by very cogent reasoning. He boldly affirmed that it was much easier to administer a prohibitory law than any other kind of law against the liquor traffic. If, said he, you interfere with the sale of intoxicating drinks partially, you arouse all the enormous capital which is engaged in the various ramifications of that business to active hostility, and every one knows how powerful capital is and how terribly its recoil upon political measures. In the case of a partially restrictive law all this capital continues in the business and consequently continues to work against the law. But let the business be uncompror ising and absolute, and the capital all leaves the business as in Maine, and seeks other channels in which its own interest requires it not only not to oppose the law but actually to sustain it.

In like manner said the same speaker, (Dr. Jewett, of Boston,) a partially effective law only irritates and stirs up to increasing opposition the whole of the terrible appetite which rum has created; but a prohibitory law by depriving that appetite of what it feeds on, removes it entirely: and after the first month the drunkards, tipplers, and moderate drinkers, who were loudest against it, would themselves cast a majority in favour of the law, and against returning to the former state -Montreal Witness. of things.

Asylum for Inebriates,

I have been to Maine, and seen the wonderful Asylum for Inebriates, much larger than the Crystal Palace, being 225 miles long, 195 miles wide, and reaching to the heavens. It contains within itself vast forests, sweet green fields, beautiful gardens, and fine streams of water. Here the poor inebriate can roam ad libitum, confined by no bars or bolts, and is perfectly safe, and completely cured. It is kept by one Neal Dow, a man of short name, and small in stature, and indomitable energy. If any New York gentleman has a drunken son, I would advise him to send him to Maine. And if our corporation would send thither all who are committed weekly for drunkenness to the Tombs, and support them there a year, they would save much expense and trouble, and receive them back useful citizens. When I was there a few envious spirits were crying out against it, and a New York traveller was furious because he could not find in it a drop of the drunkard's drink: but I believe it will stand, and hope it will be a model for one in every State of the Union. If this information will be of value to any who have drunken relations, or to our city corporation, I shall be happy to have imparted it .- Cor. of the N. Y. Jour. of Com.

MONIES RECEIVED.

Rev. W. C. Beals, per Rev. W. Croscombe, (£1. 2s. 1d.) Rev. C. Lockhart, (20s. Wesleyan, Book account 40s.)

Marriages.

At the Westeyan Mission House, Amherst, on the 16th inst, by the Rev W C Beals, Mr John TRESBOLE, to Miss Phene Greeno, both of Tidnish.

At St John, N B, on the 10th instant, by the Revid
Robert Cooney, A. M., Mr. Henry Jamieson, to Miss

ELEANOR BOYD. On the 18th inst, by the Rev Robert Cooney, A M. Mr William H Clark, to Miss Mary Thomas, adopted daughter of Mr John Clark, Jr, of Carleton.

Deaths.

At Toronto, C. W. on the 5th instant, Anna, wife of the late Deputy Commissary General Fannett Thompson, and daughter of Charles A. Clarke, Esq., Deputy Commissary General.

At St John, N B, on Sunday the 14th instant, MRRY JANE, second daughter of Mr Andre w W Hennigar, aged

24 years. Her end was peace.
At Havanna, on the 29th August, of Typhus Prese, Capt. JAMES SULLIVAN, of this port, aged 33 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

FRIDAY, September 19.—R M steamship America, Shannon, Boston, 36 hours; Revenue schr Daring, Danby, Sable Island, 3 days; schrs Mary, Tyrell, N York, 10 days, to Carman & Wright and others; Mary, Esperance, Gaspe, 13 days; Thetis, Letteny, Annapolist Cruiser, LaHave; Catherine, do; pkt schrs Isabella, Hadley, Guysborough, 2 days, to Fairbanks & Allisons; Liverpool, McLearn, Liverpool, 20 hours.

SATURDAY 20th—brig Chalugto, Wyman Ben

SATURDAY, 20th—brig Chebucto, Wyman, Ponce, 20 days, to G H Starr; brigts Dasher, Grant, St John's, P.R., 20 days, to J Strachan; Devonshire, Wetlington, Grenada, 24 days; sehrs California, Byrnes, New York, 12 days, to Fairbanks & Allisons ; Lady Ellen, Lunen J H McNab ; California, Griffin, Ragged Is burg, to J H McNab; Clands; Partners, Allen, do.

lands; Partners, Allen, do.

SUNDAY, 21st—barque Clyde, Mills, Liverpool, 27
days, to T A S Dewolf; Am brigt Foster, Crowell,
Alexandria, 18 days, to H Lawson; Mail schr Harriet,
Allen, St John's, NF., 8 days, to S Cunard & Co.

MONDAY, 22nd—Irene, Boudroit, Pictou—bound to
Boston; William Henry, Crowell, Barrington; Morning
Star, Cape Breton, to Salter & Twining; Samuel Thomas Burke, Labrador, 10 days to James A Man

mas, Burke, Labrador, 10 days, to James A Morens Mail schr Harriet, Allen, St John's N F, 8 days, to S Cunard & Co; Bride, Labrador; Delegate, Ragged Chinard & Co; Bride, Labrador; Delegate, Ragged Isles; Sarah, LaHave. TUESDAY, 23rd—brigt Kingston, Fortune, St John, NB, 16 days, to J & M Tobia; Revenue schr Telegraph Crowell, Sable Island, 3 days; Blanche, Burke, St

George's Bay, 10 days, to Master; Snowbird, Huelin, St George's Bay, to Master.

George's Day, to Master.

WEDNESDAY, 24th—pkt brig Boston, Trew, Boston,
3 days, to B Wier & Co and others—11 passengers;
brigt Lord Lovat, Lawson, Matanzas, 22 days, to Salter
& Twining; schrs Julia Eliza, Mason, New York, 16
days, to Carman & Wright; Indus, Day, New York, 16
days, to J Cochran and Bauld & Gibson; Cora, Lyan,
Masspand, Boston, 4 days, bound to Pictou; Good Indays, to J Cochran and Bauld & Gibson; Cora, Lynn, Marmaud, Boston, 4 days, bound to Pictou; Good Intent, Shelmut, Placentia, NF, 7 days, to Salter & Twining; Agnes Ross, Doane, St Mary's Bay, NF, 9 days, to J Dunn; Jew, (Am) Bragg, Bay Chaleur.

THURSDAY, 25th—brig Fulton, McColl, Cienfuegos, 28 days, to J Esson & Co; brigt Oscar, Conrad, Saint John's, PR, 21 days, to J & M Tobin; schr Thistle, Montreal, to Salter & Twining.

CLEARED.

Sept. 19-steamer America, Shannon, Liverpool, GB, —S Cunard & Co; brigs Kingston, Durkee, Kingston, Jam—H Yeomans and others; Queen of the Isles, Gray, Quebec—Fairbanks & Allisons; Madisco, West, Quebec, Fairbanks & Allisons ; schr Welcome, Baker, New

— Fairbanks & Allisons; schr Welcome, Baker, New foundland—I Tobin.

Sept. 20—brig Albion, Leslie, St John's and Aberdeen—Deblois & Merkel; schrs Charles, Whipple, St John's, N3—J McDougall & Co; William, McPhes, Miramichi and Kichibonguac—Carman & Wright and others; Dolphin, Chin, St George's Bay, NF,—Oxley & Co: Speedwell Brago, Port and Rassane—Master: Part Co; Speedwell, Bragg, Port auz Basque—Master; Pandoras, Harrison, Newfoundland—Master.

doras, Harrison, Newfoundland—Master.
Sept. 22—brigt Favourite, Marsters, Baltimore, 1,300
bbls mackerel, 200 bbls herrings, 200 qtls codfish, 12
boxes cod liver oil, by Carman & Wright; Commerce,
Corneir, Bay St George, assorted cargo, by B Wier and
Co and others; Jasper, Banks, Jamaica, 845 qtls codfish, 95 bbls herrings, 90 bbls and 12 half bbls mackarel, 29 casks oil, 12 bbls and 6 third bbls salmon, 4,00
feet Inmber, by John Struchan.

rel, 29 casks oil, 12 bbls and 6 third bbls saimon, 4,00 feet lumber, by John Strachan.

Sept. 23—brigt Coutest, Griffin, Foreign West Indies 100 bbls mackerel, 976 qtls codfish, 290 qtls scalefish, 100 boxes soap, 18,000 shingles, by Salter & Twining, Triumph, Crowell, Foreign West Indies, 740 qtls codfish, 560 qtls haddock, 4,346 feet boards, by Fairbank & Allisons; Trusty, Fraser, Magdalen Islands, 14 punsmolasses, 2 half chests tea, 3 bags coffee, 4 boxes for bacco, 2 bales warp, 6 dozen cod lines, by Creighton & Grassie, and B Wier & Co; Ulia, Griffin, Newfoundland 126 bbls Wheat Flour, by J & M Tobin.

Sept. 24—barque Agenora, (Am.) Skilling, Manridts

Sept. 24—barque Agenora, (Am.) Skilling, Mantilla-Creighton & Grassie. Sept. 25—schrs Mayflower, Townsend, Newfound-land—John B Fay; John Thomas, Doyle, Newfound-land—Fairbanks & Allisons; Enterprise, McVean, Sou-rie P F I — E Albro & Co and others.

ris, P E I-E Albro & Co and others. MEMORANDA.

St John, NB., 13th inst—cl'd schr Margaret McDon gall, Halifax: 14th—arr'd brigt Manilla, O'Bryan, Hal's Quebec, 9th inst—arr'd schr Quebec Trader, Arichat; 11th-brigt Virginie, Halifax Havana, Aug. 30th—sl'd brigt Mary, Wallace, Cudenas; brig Avon, hence at Havana, sold cargo cod and

St Jago de Cuba, Aug. 24th-sl'd Swift, Banks, Halifax—arrived hence 14th, 24 days, sold mackerel \$61 cod \$41, ld'g brigt Lady Ogle, Lauchner, Halifax

THE WESLEYAN

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

TOB PRINTING executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

To!. III. - N Ten Shillin Half-Yearly

LINES This sublime discovered amend is published ton's Works.

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