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Poetry.

The Song of the Year.

FOURTH QUARTER—WINTER.

The notes of my song are harsh and are loud,
I come with a dismal wail;
Whilst the fields and the forests, the valleys and hills,
Only tell of the snow and the hail:
The moaning of storms o'er the lakes and the streams,
Are the tones that my voice usher in;
And symphonies' loud roar and surge's wild sweep,
Serve to keep up the noise and the din.

Tho' all dreary without, and cloudy and cold,
Is the scene I present to the view;
And ruin alone over nature seems spread,
And my comforts are brief and are few:
Yet around the warm ingle are smiles to be seen;
Where the fire blazes fiercely and high;
Where true hearts in friendship and love circle round,
All the world's cruel taunts they defy.

Tho' the soil lays a cold and stiff dreary clod,
By a mantle of snow covered o'er;
The barn snugly stowed with summer's rich fruits,
Secures for the birds a full store:
The swift gliding sleigh pursues its quick course,
Amid sounds the sharp tinkling bells;
And joyous and happy, in throngs hurry on,
The proud village youths and their belles.

The stout woodman's axe in the forest's vast depths,
Is heard as he falls the tall tree;
In pride of the masculine strength of his arm,
And spirits so buoyant and free:
Beneath his strong stroke fall the fir and the pine,
The maple—the ash, and the oak;
While the teamster now tries with his steers duly trained,
To patiently yield to the yoke.

But hark to the post-boy's shrill sounding horn,
As the forest the sharp echo wakes;
With a burden of news to his saddle close pack'd,
Through the village his progress he makes:
Little heeds he the tidings he carries along,
If of wealth or of joy or of woe;
Only anxious his well-secured load to lay down,
On his errand he cheerfully goes.

Tho' gloomy my reign, and tho' surly its tones,
Thus, these are my mingled voice;
Tho' sadness seems marked on my old withered face,
Yet still I cause some to rejoice:
Tho' the day may be wild—its period is short,
The night has its comforts and joy;
And like all in time and its changing career,
Its charms will partake of alloy.

Christian Miscellany.

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

Biblical Antiquities—The Kings of Assyria.

Colonel Rawlinson, the celebrated English antiquary, the greatest of living archaeologists, has, of late, as is well known, devoted all his learning and efforts to the task of deciphering the inscriptions obtained by Layard and the French explorers from among the ruins of Nineveh, and other Assyrian towns. His success has been considerable; but he announces in the last received number of the London Athenæum a triumph which transcends all previous ones in importance, being nothing less than the discovery of records of the reign of Sennacherib, and of his war against Jerusalem and King Hezekiah. "I have succeeded," says he "in determining the Assyrian kings of the lower dynasty, whose palaces have been recently excavated in the vicinity of Mosul; and I have obtained from the annals of those kings contemporary notice of events which agree in the most remarkable way with the statements preserved in sacred and profane history." From this paper, which is a pretty long one, in the Athenæum, we abbreviate some of the more interesting particulars.

The king who built the palace of Khorsabad, excavated by the French; he says, is named, *Sarainia*; but he also bears, in some of the inscriptions the epithet of *Shalmaneser*, by which title he was better known to the Jews. One of the tablets, which is much mutilated, records his going up, in the first year of his reign against the city of *Samarina*, (Samaria) and the country of *Beth Homri*, (Omri was the founder of Samaria;) whence he carried off into captivity into Assyria no less than 27,280 families of the conquered, settling in their places Colonists from Babylonia. This event, which is commemorated in the Bible as having occurred in the sixth year of Hezekiah, Col. R. supposes must have taken place subsequently to

the building of the palace of Khorsabad, on one of the tablets of which the monarch styles himself "conqueror of the remote Judea."

Sennacherib, the son of Sarginia or Shalmaneser, is the King who built the great palace of Koyunjik, which Mr. Layard has been recently excavating. The inscriptions on one of the colossal bulls at the grand entrance of the excavated palace, shows that in the third year of his reign, he conquered LULIGA, King of Sidon, and then, while turning his arms against some other cities of Syria, learned of an insurrection in Palestine, where the people had risen against their King PADIYA, who had been placed over them by the Assyrians, compelling him to take refuge with Hezekiah at Jerusalem, Padiya was restored by Sennacherib; and a quarrel then arising with Hezekiah about tribute, the proud King of Kings chastised him by ravaging his kingdom, threatening his capital, compelling him to pay a heavy and ignominious fine; and taking away a portion of his lands and villages, and transferring them to other more faithful, or more prudent vassals. The inscriptive history here tallies so perfectly with the Biblical that "the agreement," says Colonel Rawlinson "extends even to the number of the talents of gold and silver which were given as a tribute." The inscription only covers seven years of Sennacherib's reign, and, of course, does not reach the event of the miraculous destruction of his army, which Col. R., supposes to have happened fourteen or fifteen years later. The discovery of a complete set of stone annals, should it be fortunately made by Mr. Layard, will prove an event of incalculable interest.

Col. R. tells us there is in the British Museum an Assyrian relic, containing a tolerably perfect copy of the annals of Essar Haddon, the son of Sennacherib, in which is recorded a further deportation of Israelites from Palestine; which he says explains a passage in Ezdra, in which the Samaritans speak of Essar Haddon as the king by whom they were carried into captivity. Many of the relics sent home by Mr. Layard from Nineveh refer to Essar-Haddon, whose wars were, fortunately for the Jews, directed chiefly against Babylonia, Susiana, and Armenia. He was the father of Sarcus, or Sardanapalus, the last of the Assyrian kings, with whom the great empire, in fact, and the vast city, its metropolis, fell, never to rise again.

"One of the most interesting matters," says the learned antiquary, "connected with the discovery of the identity of the Assyrian kings is the prospect, amounting almost to a certainty, that we must have, in the bas-reliefs of Khorsabad and Koyunjik, representations from the chisels of contemporary artists, not only of Samaria, but of that Jerusalem, which contained the Temple of Solomon." "I have already," he adds, "identified the Samaritans among the groups of captives, portrayed upon the marbles of Khorsabad; and when I shall have accurately learned the locality of the different bas-reliefs that have been brought from Koyunjik, I do not doubt but that I shall be able to point out the bands of Jewish maidens who were delivered to Sennacherib, and perhaps to distinguish the portraiture of the humbled Hezekiah."

There is something of a character of sacred grandeur almost, as well as a most solemn interest, which attaches to the researches of Col. Rawlinson.

Fashionable Amusements.

BY J. R. PACKARD.

Who that has ever thoughtfully considered the great import of human life, has not come to the conclusion that the end to be sought is, to glorify God and thereby secure his favour, without which our natural and acquired talents—all the enjoyments which birth, and riches, and popular influence can give, only serve to enhance our future wretchedness; that, which entices from God and unfits us for communion with him, threatens our dearest interests. Worldly amusements divert the mind from serious objects; hence those who manifest extreme

anxiety for the welfare of souls, strive most to bring them into disrepute.

If fashionable amusements existed in the days of our Saviour, we have no proof that Christians engaged in them. If Paul visited the theatre, it was only to teach and preach the gospel to those he could not meet elsewhere. It is often argued that persons professing godliness send their children to dancing school, and allow of their playing cards; even, they, themselves, sometimes indulge in them. This is admitted and lamented. But a majority of Christians deem them decidedly wrong—as contrary to the Scriptures, which enjoin us that "whatsoever we do, do all the glory of God." Did any good person ever indulge in them without, on retiring, exclaiming, "Virtue is gone out of me." Do those who thus indulge themselves exhibit conformity to Him who was "meek and lowly in heart?" Have they their "affections on things above and not on things on the earth." Does the "word of God dwell richly in them in all wisdom?" Are they "instant in prayer," that they may live as "strangers and pilgrims on the earth?" Do they love the society of Christians, and are they ever found in the prayer-meeting, and do family duties suffer no neglect? Are they willing to contribute of their means to send the gospel to those who have it not? If not, we have great reason to conclude that they are not what they should be.

How many thousands of dollars are yearly expended in fitting up dancing saloons, in extravagant dress and useless ornaments.—If we only look around us, how many sons and daughters of affliction do we behold suffering for the comforts of life. How many institutions of usefulness suffer for pecuniary aid. How many there are destitute of the benefits of reading the Bible, and of hearing the gospel proclaimed. And shall an enlightened community allow such a waste simply for amusement! Diversions so purchased are bought at an infinite cost. When the "dead, small and great, shall stand before God" at the judgment, will not the heathen rise, and condemn this waste that denies them the gospel?

Let all those who feel the need of reformation in these things, not only refrain from them, but make a decided effort to induce others to do so. Many pretend that dancing schools reform the manners; but do they improve the mind? Do they secure a well-cultivated taste? Do they give light to the understanding? Do they impart a knowledge of business, habits of industry and strict economy? All these requirements are indispensable for a young gentleman or lady. They are to go out, be and act for themselves; to sustain the relations of husbands or wives, and take their position in society. Without these accomplishments religion, science and civilization, even, would be lost to the world.

It cannot be said that any good arises from card-playing, except as a means of passing off time, which is most certainly an evil, since all our time, might be pleasantly and profitably employed, either in storing our minds with useful knowledge, or in caring for the sick, or those distressed for the comforts of life. Our Saviour and his disciples aimed at doing good, therefore we should try to imitate their example. Convivial pleasures draw us from the "fountain of living waters" to "broken cisterns which can hold no water." Look at the increasing and melancholy list of early deaths caused by consumption, especially among females, and may we not trace many of these back to the ball-room? Exposed, after being a long time in a heated room, to the inclemency of a cold, wintry morning, perhaps thinly clothed, and these heats and chills off repeated, no wonder that the lungs become so deeply affected that they become an easy prey to death. Oh friends, beware, lest destruction come upon you as a whirlwind, and there be none to deliver.—*Vermont Christian Messenger.*

A New Year—Looking Forward.

We are now beginning a new year. Should you live through this year, (and that question is one of awful uncertainty,) it will be an important period to you. A year rolling over an immortal and accountable being, will do more than carry him onward towards the judgment. It will do much towards fixing habits upon him which will decide his eternal destiny. The wind let loose upon the ocean for a given period rolls up the waves upon the shore, not merely while it blows, but the waves continue to roll long after the wind has retired to slumber. Just so one period of time commands another, and one set of habits determine what shall follow; and thus one year, with an iron grasp, takes hold of the year which is to follow. It is this, that will make the present year so important to my reader. Go through this year with a moral character decidedly wrong, and, should you live, you will find that the next year you are bound in cords that are new, and in withs that are green. This year will have much to do with all future time that you spend on the shores of time, and much to do with the uncounted ages which will meet you, after you have launched on the ocean of eternity.

Pause, then, a moment, and look forward. If, during this year, some professed Christians shall forget their vows, and have their love grow cold, and go backward, and walk no more with Christ, will they have to say, at the day of accounts, that you aided and encouraged them by your influence, in praying Christ to depart out of our coasts?

If the heart of your minister should faint; if the waters of life flow not in the sanctuary; if the sabbath-school is not a blessing to the youth and children; if those whom you love most are not converted to God; if your own soul lives in darkness and doubts, will these things be owing to you—because you are unfaithful to God and to your own soul?

Look forward, forward, my reader. You now stand at the beginning of a new year. You hail it with joy. You hope to live through it; if you do, Will you redeem the time, and spend it in the fear of God?

You hope to gain property, and to be prosperous in business; if so, Will you now promise to use it as the steward of the most high God?

You hope to be surrounded with friends and kindred; if you are, Will you set them an example that will be likely to lead them to Christ, and not to cause them to curse your name and memory for ever?

You hope to have the Lord's day rest, the Bible, the preached word, and the offers of eternal life. I hope and pray that you may. If you do, will you improve these mercies to the salvation of your soul? Oh! give me the promise, before you lay down this paper, that if this year be your last, it shall be improved the best, and that every day you will look forward to your end.

Former Times.

A great many years ago, before the Wesleyan Missions were much thought of, a gentleman wrote to say he would send a hundred pounds for the Missions. The Secretary was astonished at so large a sum being given, and showed the letter to the Committee; and they all thought that the gentleman could not be in his right mind to give away so much money, and that, before they took it, they had better make some inquiries about him.

In answer to these inquiries, they were told that the gentleman knew very well what he was doing, and that he wished to devote a hundred pounds to send a Missionary to the Heathen.

Blessed be God, things are altered now; for when a kind friend gives a thousand pounds for the Missions, instead of thinking he is mad, we see that he is only just getting the right use of his senses, in feeling it to be his duty to give back to God part of the property with which He has intrusted him.—*Juvenile Offering.*

Family Circle.

A Sketch.

Said a Baptist lady to me on the Sabbath, there is a sick person on this street, visiting from Boston, who must soon die with consumption. I feel anxious you should see her at your earliest opportunity, as she is resting on that fearful delusion, Universalism.

On Monday I was introduced to a lady about 25 years of age, with a rather pretty and expressive countenance, bating a certain scornfulness of the lip, and wild expression of the eye.

"You are very feeble, Mrs. Keith—have you been long sick?"

"A few months, sir. My physicians in B. thought a change of air might accomplish what their medicine had failed to; consequently I am here."

"Did you ever profess religion?"

"I never did."

"Do you not feel the need of it?"

"I do not know that I do."

"Forgiveness of sin is very necessary to prepare us for the present and a future state."

"I think my daily sufferings fully compensate for all the sins I have ever committed."

"It is an acknowledged principle of law that the criminal is not a competent judge of the quantum of punishment his guilt deserves. You are blind to the true nature of sin."

I found there was no time to be lost. I pointed out her state very plainly, prayed, and left her bathed in tears. On my subsequent visit I found her a true penitent, earnestly seeking salvation. Thus passed days and weeks, and she found no relief.—She thought a sick bed a miserable place to seek religion. With deep anxiety depicted in her countenance, she one day exclaimed, "I fear it is too late; there is no hope for me now."

Gloomy despair was now brooding over her spirit. That same foe that had whispered "all is well enough," was now thrice as fiercely pressing her to the opposite extreme. The willingness of Christ to save was now pointed out—prayers were offered for her—she struggled, wept and prayed, until, just as she was about to give over in hopeless grief, the bars of unbelief gave way, the doors of her prison folded back, she saw a form, she heard a voice. It was a form once before seen on the tempest-driven waves of Genesareth. It was a voice that in the midst of their fury, lulled those waves to rest. To the heavings of that troubled breast he said, "Peace be still, and there was a great calm." Aye, there was more, there was triumphant joy. "O how precious; what a wonderful revelation I had of the loveliness of Jesus and the joys of that better state." The first transports of joy gave place to a calm and settled conviction that she was the Lord's.—Days and weeks passed, and she gradually approached her end. Of her former belief she exclaimed, "It will not answer to die by. It cannot stand the test of unclouded reason on a dying bed. How thankful am I that I came to M. Mr. and Miss—have saved my poor soul." She continued faithful to the last. I saw her a few hours before she departed. She was panting for breath, and almost speechless. "Almost gone," said she, "Pray." She delighted in prayer.

"Prayer makes the Christian's armor bright."

And what so appropriate to prepare for the last great judgment? I could but contrast her present with her former appearance. No scorn, no wildness of expression.

"How mildly beamed that closing eye."

It was lit up with heavenly hope, and radiant with delight. Said she to her sister, "I am dying," and fell asleep, as sinks the child to rest, upon its mother's bosom.

If she was the victim of neglect and deception by him whose name she bears, let him wander on through the land of gold; let him seek happiness in forgetfulness or dissipation, yet let him remember, there is a righteous God on high, that, though retribution slumber long, it is none the less

certain, and that it gathers strength from its slumbers.

How many poor souls are becoming engulfed in that awful deep of Universalism! Even the young die with their ears and hearts closed to every invitation of the Gospel, or warning of the law—to every striving of the Spirit and importunity of mercy—glorying in the prospect of that worthless meed of praise they shall receive when their eyes and ears are forever closed on earth, in the night of death; sacrificing an eternity of bliss that it may be bannered or trumpeted to the world, that they died Universalists.

Such was the end of a young woman here not long since. In Sabbath School, meetings, and by private instruction, she had been thoroughly poisoned. Near the close of life, if the subject of religion was mentioned to her, she would turn away with fretful impatience, and exclaim, "None of that here." Said a young lady who spoke to her about preparation for death just before her departure: "Such was the look she gave me—so unearthly horrifying, that it haunted me for the night, nor will its impression ever be effaced from my mind." She groaned and died. The troubled workings of that spirit left a fearful impress upon the countenance ere it became rigid in death.

Said a young man a few days ago, when dying with the small pox, his attendant urged the subject of religion upon his thoughts: "There is a great deal to be done, but I have no time now; it is too late. Too late, is the language of thousands almost daily. As the sound dies away on mortal ears and remembrance, in deep mournfulness it begins to echo through the dark corridors of the prison-house of despair beneath:—

I see the long, attenuated fingers of thousands of lost spirits, waving above the sea of woe, and pointing back to earth, and as the receding billow leaves the ghastly face bare for a moment, in hoarse sounds they cry out, "Ye Universalist ministers, authors, writers and publishers, with all your black enginery of death, look here—look on your murdered victim; murdered in spirit, and slain for eternity.

Said a friend—now lying at the point of death probably—who has been recently rescued from its mazes, "O that I could be raised, to tell to all of this miserable delusion."

"Tis not the whole of life to live,
Nor all of death to die;
There is a death whose pang
Outlasts this fleeting breath;
O what appalling horrors hang
Around the second death!"

—Zion's Herald.

General Miscellany.

Honesty in Mercantile Life.

Setting aside the golden rule of loving one's neighbour as one's self, and what we may call the silver rule of setting one's affections on things above, not below; how is it with the simple copper rule of "Honesty is the best policy." Does that hold in commerce?

I must confess that the persons who excite my suspicions most against merchants are the merchants themselves, when I see the excitement produced among them when any one does an honest act—for instance, pays his debts after failure. It is remembered for years, and whenever the individual is referred to, it is trumpeted to his honour. Now, although it is pleasing to see this theoretical respect for simple honesty; still, when we look closer, it is alarming that it should be so rare as to be talked about.—Thus I remember reading in Anson's voyages, that nearly all the shops in Canton have upon their signs these words, "Pau Hau," or no "cheating here." Now when a man thinks it necessary to announce on his sign, "no cheating here," though it does not demonstrate that he does not cheat, it proves pretty considerably that some of his neighbours do, and the more general the announcement, the greater the suspicion, and so of this similar phenomenon in our mercantile community. If it is so generally understood that honesty is the best

policy, pray why this sensation when any one is politic enough to try it?

I sometimes think that the habits of caution prevalent among us, the excess of documentary transactions, notes, indorsements, and receipts, have rather a tendency to encourage fraud by constantly suggesting the thought of it, and seeming to reduce the whole thing to a game of skill. I have been confirmed in this, by hearing that in places where there is less attention paid to these things, and more trust in honour, the trust is better repaid. For instance, I am told that it is so in the West Indies and Spanish America generally. Mr. Schoolcraft, who was Indian agent at Lake Superior for twenty-five years, said that he had never known an Indian to break a promise in the way of business. I read in a recent essay on the commerce of Brazil, that the slave-trade being contraband, is carried on entirely upon honour, "and hence," the author adds, very simply, "fraud is of rare occurrence." One wishes trade in general could be declared contraband, if such be the result. And there is an anecdote in point, of Mr. Fox, the British statesman. A tradesman who often dunned him in vain for payment of a note, came in one day and found him with two hundred pounds before him, and claimed his share. "No," said Mr. Fox, "this is a debt of honour which I owe to Sheridan." "Then," said the tradesman, "I make my debt a debt of honour," and threw the note into the fire. Mr. Fox acknowledged the obligation and paid him at once.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*

Only a Trifle.

"That's right," said I to my friend Simkins the baker, as the sickly looking widow of Harry Watkins went out of his shop-door with a loaf of bread which he had given her—"that's right, Simkins; I am glad you are helping the poor creature, for she has had a hard time of it since Harry died, and her own health failed her."

"Hard enough, sir, hard enough; and I am glad enough to help her, though what I give her don't cost much—only a trifle, sir!"

"How often does she come?"

"Only three times a week. I told her to come oftener, if she needed to, but she says three loaves are plenty for her and her little one, with what she gets by sewing."

"And have you any more such customers, Simkins?"

"Only two or three, sir."

"Only two or three; why it must be quite a tax upon your profits."

"O no, not so much as you suppose; altogether it amounts to only a trifle."

I could not but smile as my friend repeated these words: but after I left him, I fell to thinking how much good he is doing with "only a trifle." He supplies three or four families with the bread they eat from day to day; and though the actual cost for a year shows but a small sum in dollars and cents, the benefit conferred is by no means a small one. A sixpence to a man who has plenty to "eat and drink, and wherewithal to be clothed," is nothing, but it is something to one on the verge of starvation. And we know not how much good we are doing when we give "only a trifle" to a good object.

Temperance.

Evils of Intemperance.

Few seriously reflect upon the evils of intemperance. Come then, reader, I affectionately invite your earnest attention, for a few brief moments at least, to this momentous and important subject.

Is it not really lamentable that we may draw a picture from stubborn facts, occurring almost every day? True, we may not have a personal acquaintance with such as I shall now describe, but this makes it not the less true. There are many such, and there are those, too, who could relate similar occurrences from personal observation.

Now let us look on some lovely family group, surrounded by everything to make life desirable and happy. A stately mansion, delightfully located, adorned not only

by nature's handiwork, but all that the art and ingenuity of man could do to beautify and improve. Its possessor a man of rare mental endowments, accomplished manners, and refined taste. The partner of his bosom kind, discreet, affable, judicious in the management of her domestic affairs not only, but, in all her walk and conversation, such an one as her fellow-mortals fail not to admire and her God to approve. Clustered about the hearth-stone of this cheerful home, may be seen dear children, bright-eyed loving girls, and romping, fair-haired boys, embracing the value of every other earthly blessing.

After having enjoyed the gifts of a kind, beneficent Providence so long and so abundantly, let us ask, How are the precepts and councils of His holy Word of truth regarded by the husband and father of that interesting household? There is one injunction, at least, totally disregarded.

"Look not upon the wine when it is red." Would that we could say he only looked! Alas! false notions of hospitality and common courtesy induce him to keep spirituous cordials in his dwelling, and tender the poison socially to those occasionally making a friendly call. Frequently tasting, he acquires a fondness for that often slow, indeed, but not less sure poison. Here begins the certain doom of that respected and happy family. The appetite increases daily, the senses are benumbed and stupefied, and the accomplished gentleman assumes more and more the appearance of the brute. By comparison I would not throw contempt upon the animal creation. In fact, the once kind, indulgent husband and father, the obliging neighbour, the affectionate friend, the respected and esteemed citizen, is hurried on by one temptation after another, until, once within the vortex, he is hopelessly, irrecoverably and forever lost. Generous reader, let this startling truth ring in your ears. For ever!—ay, may it echo, and echo, until you are led seriously to ask yourself the question: Cannot I do something to arrest this direful curse upon the noblest work of God?

But to continue. The poor drunkard, after throwing off every other restraint, spurns the wife of his bosom, her whose love for the man of her affection expires but with her last breath; ay, her whom he promised before God and his fellow-man "to love, cherish, and protect, so long as both should live"—he, perjured man, will cast this once dear companion upon the charities of an unfeeling world; and the lamp of life, once lit with meridian splendour, expires amid the gloom of midnight darkness. And their offspring, so interesting and beautiful, their countenances lately beaming with joy and gladness, wear a look of care that should never mar the face of innocent childhood. With sunken eyes attenuated forms, shorn of their glossy ringlets and attired in mean habiliments, they are consigned to the work-house or the toils of domestic servitude; and often—alas! how often! with no parent's kind advice to counteract pernicious example, they become the wretched outcasts of society, and—oh, painful thought! not unfrequently the cell and scaffold witness their closing career upon earth. Do you contend, dear reader, that the picture is over-drawn, or too highly coloured? Let the records of intemperance and the testimony of those deeply interested and faithfully engaged in the cause, prove to you that they are but too true. Indeed, I doubt not that many who read this can call to mind some facts not altogether dissimilar. How many kind fathers, with faltering step and bowed head, have followed the remains of dear children, who once promised to become an ornament and an honour to society, and laid them in the drunkard's grave! How many fond, affectionate mothers have, with bleeding hearts, paled and shrunk from life, conscious that the weight of this great evil rested upon the unannealed soul of their dear son! And how many children, too, have had every bright anticipation of future life riven asunder by this fell destroyer, ranking in the bosom of beloved parents! During a few hours' walk through the crowded thoroughfares of this great metropolis, alas! how many that once reposed upon the fond bosom of loving parents, in childhood's winning innocence, are seen with glaring eyeballs, and bloated forms, too

boathome to gaze upon; and with hurried step we move aside to avoid contamination from the wretched inebriate, as we would shun the poisonous reptile, already coiled to plunge his fangs into our vitals.

Reader! for the cause of humanity: for the sake of the poor drunkard; above all, for the interests of the soul that never dies, do something to arrest this dread evil. I beseech you, lend the helping hand to the Temperance cause. If it be not in your power to do so by personal effort, aid, cheer, and kindly encourage those who are willing and ready to do the work.

Christian reader! I appeal to you, amid the petitions daily ascending in your orisons before the throne of God for his blessing to rest upon means used to disseminate the light of his glorious gospel, and upon the various charitable objects of the present day, is there one—let me earnestly and affectionately ask—is there one fervent, heartfelt aspiration that God, in infinite mercy, would speedily sweep the sin of intemperance from our glorious continent not only, but from the whole earth? I entreat you, neglect not this duty. It is your privilege, though often painful, to sympathize with and speak words of comfort and consolation to the afflicted and erring. Again I say, let this human cause recommend itself to your favourable consideration. Through your prayers and faithful Christian effort, may some reclaimed wanderer from the paths of intemperance and vice bless you while living, and finally unite in ascribing everlasting praises to Him by whose infinite power we too were kept from falling!—*Christian Intelligencer.*

For Farmers.

Remarks on Wheat Culture.

All lands, with a subsoil impervious to water, will heave out wheat on the breaking up of winter. It is caused by the surface soil being surcharged with water, which the night frost congeals, forming an infinity of icy pillars raised two or three inches above the surface, with the wheat plants embodied in them, and torn up by the roots; the succeeding day thaws the ice, and leaves the wheat on the surface to perish. Whenever wheat is much heaved out, it rarely escapes the rust, and the crop is either destroyed or greatly injured. The first object of the agriculturist, in such soils especially, should be to draw off the surplus water. He will so plough the fields in such lands, that the last furrow, on being opened by the plough, after harrowing, will drain off the water. No water should stand on a wheat field. The spade and shovel should both be freely used. But after all this is done, he will find it only a partial preventive. Subsoil ploughing would be highly beneficial in such cases; as that would give a greater depth for the water to sink from the surface. The subsoil plough is an important implement of the age. But the most effectual, though it is the most expensive preventive, is under-draining. All the superabundance of water can be readily discharged by under-drains.

Early sowed wheat is less liable to freeze out than late, but is more subject generally to the attacks of the fly. The Rochester wheat, called in this country the white chaff bearded, requires to be sowed early—from the first of September till the 20th. The red chaff may be sowed much later on an inferior soil, and succeed well; but the fly is more destructive to it than any other. The Mediterranean wheat, so far as it is known to me, resists the fly better than any other kind, and being about ten days earlier, is not liable to rust; but it is much endangered by late frosts in the spring, and it would be advisable if it be rank in the early part of March, to feed it off with sheep or calves. I greatly prefer the Rochester wheat to the Mediterranean, on a wheat soil that is in good order. But it should never be sowed on fields which heave out wheat much, or late in the season. It is highly important to sow wheat in good season, that it may have time to take deep root to resist heaving out, and I recommend it to be done if your ground should be considerably too wet. The succeeding winter will prevent

its baking. But the same practice would be very deleterious in the spring.—*Pow's Address.*

Upland Cranberries.

At length we have ocular proof of the fact that cranberries in the greatest perfection can be raised on an upland, sandy, and gravelly soil. Mr. Joseph Orcutt has brought us for exhibition a box of fruit, and a large root of cranberry-vine, placed in a box which is made to contain a quantity of the soil from which it has been removed, the vines thickly hanging with ripe fruit. He made the experiment three years ago last May, planting forty bunches in one row, two feet without previous culture, merely by removing the sod, and planting the bunch of cranberries with no more trouble or attention than he would have taken with a cabbage plant. The soil is a sandy gravel, fit for peach trees, and of which 523 are growing in an orchard so near as to shed their leaves on the cranberry vines. The first year he picked about a pint of fruit; the second year, four quarts; the third, or present year, from seven to eight quarts of remarkably fine fruit. The vines have shot, the present season, three feet six inches in length, are surprisingly strong and healthy, and the old wood is loaded thickly with the finest berries. The peach trees adjoining are from three to four years old, the land having been carefully cultivated before they were planted. Forty feet from the cranberry-bed, there is a run of water, by the sides of which, quince and apple trees are growing luxuriantly. This bunch of vines growing in a box, we have at the office for exhibition, and should be pleased if our friends would call and examine them and the fruit, and also the soil in which they are growing. We now consider the question, "Can cranberries be cultivated with success on upland?" as decided in the affirmative.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Literary.

For the Wesleyan.
Mental Science.

NO. XIX.

THE EXISTENCE OF THE HUMAN MIND.

WE are not alone in supposing that the animal creation is in the possession of a principle superior either to matter or organization, and from which they manifest intelligence. Many of the great and the good, the wise and the learned, have embraced, and still adopt, this sentiment. At the head of those we may place the Rev. JOHN WESLEY. He contends that they have "an innate principle of self-motion";—are endued "with a degree of understanding";—have a "will, including various passions";—have "a degree of liberty,"—"a power of choice,"—which "is still found in every living creature." And who can deny that brutes have these? But this, he says, "is the specific difference between man and brutes: Man is capable of God; the inferior creatures are not." Dr. H. SANDWICH remarks: "Instinct thus appears to consist of ideas truly innate, impressed by the Deity alike on the minds of men, animals, and insects, which, though wholly independent of, are yet influenced by, a refined organization." The same author states, "that animals, though mainly impelled by instinct, complete the circle of their operations by the aid of an intelligence which is covered by the necessities of their nature, and operates within certain circumscribed limits, in the same mode, and by the same cerebral organs, as in man."

Altho' brutes, as well as men, possess those faculties, which have been referred to; yet, we must admit, that there is a vast difference in the quality of these properties as existing in the former and the latter. In men they are superior; in brutes they are dissimilar and inferior. But the question may naturally arise, In what are animals dissimilar and inferior to men? Their dissimilarity and inferiority consists in several particulars. Brutes have few or no general ideas;—have a very limited power of communicating ideas by means of articulate sounds;—have no consciousness of identity;—appear void of rationality;—are guided by natural instinct; their memory appears, in a certain sense, inferior to memory in man;—they compare imperfectly; compound but little; they cannot abstract;—do not display an intellectual principle;—are destitute of reason, and so submit to mere impulses;—they cannot discover moral good from moral evil; are incapable of knowing, loving, and obeying God; and consequently are not accountable to God for their actions. Here then we perceive there is a vast line of demarcation which distinguishes animals from men. There is, most

evidently, an essential difference between the human soul, and that of brutes.

Let us, however, endeavour to manifest, more distinctly, wherein this dissimilarity consists, and consequently, the superiority of the one, and the inferiority of the other. Man we know has many ideas, both simple and complex, which, taken together, may be variously formed by composition, abstraction, and comparison; whereas brutes have few or no general ideas. They possess, we are ready to admit, the power of association, or of uniting a few of the most simple ideas, by which they acquire cunning and skill; yet they must necessarily be both very few, and exceedingly limited. They soon attain their little stock, beyond which it appears impossible for them to pass. But man can accumulate ideas without number, combine them in forms almost endless, and incessantly increase his enormous treasure of knowledge.

Brutes, it would seem, have a kind of language, or some mode of communication with their respective species; but it is certainly confined within very narrow bounds. They have no use, or knowledge, so far as we can judge, of general words, or any other general signs. Their language, or mode of communication, is scanty, and their signs are few and generally imperfect. But man has language by which he can express every variety of thought and impression; and should there be any defect in the organs of speech, he fails not to express his general ideas by signs, which serve him instead of general words. In this the whole species of brutes are widely dissimilar to man, and which widens to so vast a distance, that they appear wholly separated.

Nor can we conceive it possible that animals can have any consciousness of identity. By considering any thing as existing at any determined time and place, and by comparing it with itself, existing at another time, we form the ideas of identity and diversity. To see anything in any place, in any instant of time, we are sure, be what it may, that it is the very thing, and not another, which exists, at the same time elsewhere, no matter how much they resemble each other, or however difficult it may be to distinguish them in all respect. In this consists identity. When the ideas attributed to them do not vary at all from what they were the very moment in which we considered their former existence, we cannot but view them as the same. For whatever has the same substance, with the same properties, the same organization, with the same essential configuration, or the same life, and is the same now, as it was in all time preceding, we must consider the same. This mode of reasoning will apply to the identity of all substances.

There are only three kinds of substances, of which we have any conceptions; viz. The Divine Being, finite intelligences, and mere bodies. As to the identity of that Being who is without beginning, eternal, unchangeable, and present everywhere, there can be no doubt. "Finite spirits having had each its determinate time and place of beginning to exist, the relation to that time and place will always determine to each of them its identity, as long as its exists. The same will hold of every particle of matter, to which no addition or subtraction of matter, being made, it is the same."

Animals are living organized bodies; and consequently the same animals have the same continued life communicated to different particles of matter, as they happen successively to be united to these organized living bodies. Here we have the identity of animals. Thus, colts grown up to horses, sometimes fat, and sometimes lean, are all the while the same horses. There may be manifest changes of their parts, or the particles of matter of which they are composed; so that they are not truly the same masses of matter, though they are truly the same horses.

GEORGE JOHNSON,
Point de Bute, N. B., December 17, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.
Letters on Haiti.

NO. VII.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG ALL PARTIES—
THE BLACKS ARMED, AND CALLED TO FIGHT
IN THESE PARTY WARS.

Our last spoke of the fermentation into which the colony had been thrown by the Revolutionists, and by the free people of colour contending for civil and political rights. The chief of the royalist party was Colonel DeManduit, commanding the European regiment stationed at Port-au-Prince, he had long resided in the colony, was a slaveholder, and a great enemy to the free coloured people. His regiment, however, fell in with the revolutionist party and he became powerless. He was called to give an account of his principles and past actions, and while defending himself before the recently established authority a mob surrounded him, and one of his own regiment severed his head from his body. Men, women, and even children are said to have fallen in revolutionary rage upon his mangled corpse, and tore it limb from limb. His remains were left purposely in the street during the night, when one of his slaves, known by the name of PIERRE, collected them together, and dug a grave near the graveyard, where he religiously deposited them, and when he had covered them, he shot himself, and faithful Pierre was found the next morning dead upon his master's grave.

On the 15th May, 1791, it was decreed in France, "That all persons of whatever colour in the colonies, who were born of free parents, should enjoy the full rights of citizenship." This law the whites refused to receive, and declared should not be executed. The free people of colour flew to arms, and raised an army of several thousands, and to increase their number, many of them gave their slaves their liberty, or promised so to do when the war should be over, provided they would fight for them and help them to gain their rights. About 300 of them were armed and formed into a regiment, and fought desperately in a cause, in which in reality they had but little interest. After several months of desperate struggle, during which most revolting cruelties were exercised on both sides, the whites professed to give in, and consented to give them those rights, and to act upon the aforementioned law. One condition on the part of the whites was that the slaves who had been armed should be sent out of the country. To this, the unfeeling *Afranchis* (free coloured people) consented, and it was agreed to send them in a man-of-war, to *Mosquito shore*, and there to leave them to do their best. They were put on board, and the captain, instead of taking them there, went with them to Jamaica, and tried to sell them, but as the English were afraid they might spread revolutionist principles among their slaves, they would not buy them, so the Frenchman unceremoniously put them on shore, and sailed for St. Domingo. The Governor of Jamaica sent them all back, and demanded an explanation of the colonists, when apology was made, and the captain imprisoned. A few days after these poor creatures were sent back, more than a half of them were put to the sword in one night, by wretches hired, it is supposed, by the Government for that purpose. Some got away and spread the awful news among their fellow slaves in the country. As soon as the whites felt themselves strong enough they refused to keep their word to the free people of colour, and excluded them from the rights they began to enjoy. They then flew to arms again, and peace was never after established between them. The Governor of the Colony, Blanchelande, was a strong royalist, and headed the intentions of the revolutionists, and of the Planters, who talked strongly of proclaiming their independence of France, and of inviting the English to take possession of the Island and so help them to keep up slavery. To prevent this, Blanchelande determined to excite the slaves to revolt against their owners, and to attach even them to the royalist party. He managed to hide his designs from the colonists and selected a part of the Province of the North for his purposes. He got about 50 of the principal and most influential slaves of the plantations convened in a certain place one night, and sent a mulatto with a paper purporting to contain a decree from the King of France, by which he secured to them three days a week to themselves, and they were to work the other three for their masters, then he told them that as their owners refused to obey the King's orders and were about to transfer them to the English Government, they would be justified in taking arms and claiming their lawful rights. By this line of conduct the Governor gained indeed two objects at once, he made them see the King of France was their friend, and the Republicans their enemies, and secondly he inspired them with a horror for the English name and nation, which developed itself perfectly in the after-struggles which took place. But the Governor little thought of the immense evil he was doing his countrymen, and did not foresee the dreadful explosion that would immediately ensue. These slave deputies decided before parting that there should be a general rising in that part of the island on the night of the 22nd of August, 1791. At 10 o'clock on that fatal night, 8,000 slaves met together, armed with bludgeons, axes, large knives, lances, old swords, and a few guns, struck up their wild African war-music, and in a few days no less than 220 sugar plantations, and 600 coffee do., were burned to the ground. Most of the owners and their families were massacred without pity, and those who could escape fled to the city. The slaves encamped in a strong position, and chose one of themselves for their head and chief. His name was Jean Francois—he immediately took the title of "Grand Admiral of France, and General-in-Chief"—he chose his lieutenant—one Blasson—who contented himself with the modest title of "Viceroy of the conquered countries"—they established in their army,—if such it might be called,—a severe discipline, and were more cruel than ever their own masters had been to them. The General-in-Chief displayed great pretensions among his soldiers—he constantly wore some officers' coats that they took from some of the houses they had pillaged—and these were covered with gold lace, cords, crosses, &c. gotten in the same way. He was generally seen among his half naked hordes, either upon a beautiful horse, or in an equally elegant carriage drawn by four horses—taken also from the fine plantations, whose white-inhabitants were either all put to the sword, or dragged from place to place as the rebels were obliged to provide new quarters. While the General-in-Chief governed by authority—his lieutenant did so by superstition—he was constantly surrounded by sorcerers and magicians—and his tent was always full of little cats of different colours, of snakes, bones of dead men

and such as are generally the symbols of African superstition. A third chief soon made his appearance with another band, his name was JEANNOT, he was more ferocious and terrible than either of the preceding. His standard was the body of a white child, carried on the end of a long pole, and all around his tent were planted lances, each having on its end the bloody head of some white man or woman. The white females taken on the habitations were publicly abused in the presence of the whole camp, and then their throats were cut, and their heads used for the above purpose. Many of those who were the wives and daughters of their owners were reserved for the chiefs of these hordes of savages, and when they were tired of them they were made to act as servants to the negroes that were in the camp. Unheard of cruelties were daily practised among them—some were condemned to be *sawn* between two planks—others had their hands and feet cut off—others had their thighs dislocated, and often the head of some white was cut off, and the skull cleaned out for a drinking cup for the chiefs—and to complete the awful tale, all around the camp were hung by the chin, to hooks that had been for that purpose driven into the branches of the trees, living men and women, rendering the air with their moans and lamentations. All this and much more took place within a few weeks of the first rising of the slaves. The poor Governor now saw his error, but it was too late. It was not, however, known that he had instigated the slaves to take arms, so he now called upon the inhabitants to aid him in putting down the revolt, a large force was collected for the purpose, and set off in search of them, with what success will be hereafter seen. W. T. CARDY.
Carleton, St. John, N. B., Dec. 16, 1851.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, January 3, 1852.

MODE OF BAPTISM.

Our Baptist friends generally have become exceedingly bold and self-confident in their assertions respecting the primary meaning of *βαπτίζω*, *baptizo*; and he who, in these days of progress, should presume to doubt, or deny, that the verb primarily signifies to dip or plunge under water, and nothing else, and that such *modal* meaning is sanctioned by the uniform usage of Greek classical literature, will of course be charged with a want of fairness, or with betraying ignorance of the present state of the Baptist controversy. We are not inclined, however, to yield to this summary mode of disposing of the subject; and we hesitate not to say, that in his recent letters in the *Christian Messenger*, Dr. CRAWLEY has taken a position which is far from being tenable. His main proposition is thus assumed:—

"No philologist of any eminence, baptist or pedobaptist, contends, at the present day, that the original meaning of *baptizo* is other than to immerse, or that in classical usage, the word has any other meaning than that, or some shade of sense bearing a close affinity to it, and involving the same idea."

By the word "immerse," as used by Dr. Crawley, we understand—*plunge or put into and under water, or other fluid*; and further that *baptizo* is affirmed to be strictly a *modal* verb, or one that so expresses the action of plunging or putting into and under water, &c., as to exclude any other mode of using the element. The qualifying clause—"or some shade of sense bearing a close affinity to it,—and involving the same idea," must provide for the necessary action of plunging, so strenuously contended for by the advocates of exclusive immersion, and so may be considered as synonymous with the terms preceding; or it is designed to cover supposed analogous cases, in which the word is used, where the action of plunging into and under water or other fluid is absolutely impracticable, as determined by the nature of things, or the facts recorded, which construction, if rightly made, is fatally ruinous to the position embraced in the former part of his proposition. A person or thing must be either plunged or not plunged—dipped or not dipped—immersed or not immersed. If those "shades of sense," to which Dr. Crawley refers, should bar out the act of dipping, plunging or immersing, we think he will find it difficult to make this word when thus used, to signify dip and nothing but dip, plunge and nothing but plunge, immerse and nothing but immerse. To this point we deem it right, to direct the attention of our readers. Immersion, as understood by our Baptist friends, is "the act of putting into a fluid below the surface;" or "the act of plunging into a fluid till

covered." To justify his position, it is not sufficient for Dr. CRAWLEY to show that *baptizo* has, in Greek literature, this meaning in some or numerous instances, but in every instance. He must make out his case fully and completely, otherwise a verdict of "not proven" must be returned against him.

Let us, now, look a little at the principal or only admissible part of his proposition. "No philologist of any eminence, baptist or pedobaptist, contends, at the present day, that the original meaning of *baptizo* is other than to immerse, or that in classical usage the word ever has any other meaning than that." For the reasons above assigned, we stop here.

We distinctly state, that we do not pretend to know the opinions of every philologist, baptist or pedobaptist, in the wide world at the present day, and therefore we dare not presume to decide authoritatively what many of them may or may not contend for with respect to the original meaning of *baptizo*. But this we know, that some, who have proved themselves to be philologists of some eminence, even at the present day, absolutely and unqualifiedly deny the assumption contained in the proposition of Dr. Crawley. This statement may surprise a person who knows the precise state of the controversy at the present time; nevertheless it is true. We cite the declaration of the Rev. ROBERT WILSON, Professor of Sacred Literature for the General Assembly, Royal College, Belfast, from whose work on Baptism we made a quotation in our last number; and we certify our readers, that, as far as we are capable of forming an impartial judgment, Professor Wilson has made no vain boast, but, after having examined numerous instances, in which the word in question is used, according to the admitted canons of enlightened criticism, he gives substantial, and, in our view, unanswerable reasons for the conclusions to which he has been led to arrive:—

"Our general statement is, that the verb *βαπτίζω* (*baptizo*) unlike *βαπτίζω* (*bapto*) in its primary sense, is not tied to any exclusive mode, but embraces a wider range, and admits of greater latitude of signification. Let the baptizing element encompass its object, and in the case of liquids, whether this relative state has been produced by immersion, affusion, overwhelming, or in any other mode, Greek usage recognizes it as a valid baptism. Thus the sea-coast is baptized when the tide flows over it, cattle are baptized when the rush of an 'overwhelming flood' comes upon them and drowns them, and the altar built by Elijah was baptized, when his attendants poured upon it the required quantity of water. Sometimes the action of the verb applies to the whole, sometimes to a part of the baptized object; this information, however, is not conveyed by the term itself, but must be learned from the context, and generally from the surrounding circumstances. In attaching to the verb this generic sense, we take our stand upon the solid foundation of the usage of the Greek language through all periods concerned, including the Classical, the Biblical, and the Patristic." (pp. 96, 97.)

Nor does Dr. Gale, himself a Baptist, and accounted by the baptist denomination a "philologist" of "eminence," differ very materially from the views expressed by the above pedobaptist author. In his "Reflections," page 122, he says:—

"The word *βαπτίζω* (*baptizo*) perhaps does not so necessarily express the action of putting under water, as in general a thing's being in that condition, no matter how it comes so, whether it is put into the water, or the water comes over it; though, indeed, to put into the water is the most natural way, and the most common, and is, therefore usually and pretty constantly, but it may be not necessarily implied."

This admission of Dr. Gale is far from tying down the verb to express only one mode, and that mode, the action of plunging into and under water; as, according to his definition, a thing may be "in that condition," when baptized, where putting into and under water may not even be "necessarily implied."—Or, in other words, *baptizo* primarily differs from *bapto*, and is not necessarily a *modal* verb, and therefore in its original sense is not bound down to the action of dipping, plunging, or immersing.

As Professor Wilson proceeds with his examination of passages, we find such statements as these, showing the deep conviction of their truthfulness existing in his own mind:—

"The assertion that *baptizo* denotes to dip,

and only to dip, we hold to be utterly incapable of proof, by a full induction of the instances presented in the classical literature of Greece."

"We feel satisfied, indeed, that the more comprehensive and thorough the sifting of the usage of *baptizo*, conducted in the spirit of a discriminating Hermeneutics, it will become the more apparent, that the exclusive sense of dipping is unauthorized by the practice of the Greek language."

The word in question, in some of its forms, is used by Plato. Can an instance be produced where it is used by this author in the sense of dipping? "In the *Lexicon Platonicum* of Ast," says Professor Wilson, "on which he expended the literary labour of a lifetime, the primary sense of *bapto*, in the writings of the Grecian philosopher, is expressed by *immergo* to dip, to immerse,—that of *baptizo*, by *obruo*, *opprimo*, to overwhelm, to oppress, having no reference whatever to the action of dipping."

We conclude this article by a reference to the writings of Hippocrates. As a physician he had frequent occasions to use in his prescriptions the word *dip*, or *dipping*. If *baptizo* primarily be equivalent to *bapto*, how can this fact be accounted for on such a supposition—that Hippocrates has employed *bapto* about one hundred and fifty times, to denote the modal dip, and its derivative *baptizo*, for the same specific purpose, only once, if indeed that one occurrence belongs to the genuine text?—We state this on the authority of Dr. Halley, as quoted by Professor Wilson.

Professor Stuart.

A person who had never read Professor Stuart's Dissertation on the Mode of Baptism in the 10th number of the Biblical Repository, would not, we are confident, form a correct opinion of the Professor's views, from the representations of Dr. Crawley. He admits what no one is disposed to deny, that "the relation between the verb and its object may be secured by the act of immersion," and thus he renders the verb "to dip, plunge or immerse;" but he states with equal plainness, that it signifies to "overwhelm," "literally and figuratively in a variety of ways," and gives many instances, from the Greek classics and Christian fathers, in proof. "It were easy," he says, "to increase the number of examples; but these are enough to exhibit both the literal and metaphorical sense of the word. The reader will observe, that in all these examples, the word *baptizo*, (and not *bapto*.) is employed; which, with the usage in Nos. 2, 3, 4, is a conclusive argument against supposing that these two words are in all respects synonymous."

He also shows that *baptizo* signifies in the Septuagint "to overwhelm;" in the Apocrypha "to wash, cleanse by water;" in the New Testament "to wash," "copious affusion or effusion."

To the question, "Do *baptizo* and its derivatives, when applied to designate the Rite of Baptism, necessarily imply that this rite was performed by immersion of the whole person?" He replies—

"There is then no absolute certainty from usage, that the word *baptizo*, when applied to designate the rite of baptism, means of course to immerse or plunge."

"In all other cases," excepting Mark I. 9, "in the New Testament, the mode of baptism is left undetermined by the original Greek, so far as the language itself is concerned, unless it is necessarily implied by the word *baptizo*; for in all other cases, only the element by which, not the mode in which baptism is performed, is designated by the sacred writers."

As to the word itself, "independently of any historical facts," he states "that the probability that *baptizo* implies immersion is very considerable, and on the whole a predominant one; but it does not still amount to certainty. Both the classic use and that of the Septuagint show that washing and copious affusion are sometimes signified by the word. Consequently the rite of baptism may have been performed in one of these ways, although it is designated by the word *baptizo*."

After an examination of "all those passages in the New Testament, in which the circumstances related or implied would seem to have a bearing on the question before us, viz. Whether the MODE of baptism is determined by the sacred writers?" He says—"I am unable to find in them anything which appears to settle this question. I do consider it as quite plain, that none

of the circumstantial evidence, thus far, proves immersion to have been exclusively the mode of Christian baptism, or even that of John. Indeed, I consider this point so far made out, that I can hardly suppress the conviction, that if any one maintains the contrary, it must be either because he is unable rightly to estimate the nature or power of the Greek language; or because he is influenced in some measure by party-feeling; or else because he has looked at the subject in only a partial manner, without examining it fully and thoroughly."

With this statement before him, Professor Stuart could not have affirmed immersion to be the uniform practice of the apostolic church. He expressly refers to churches "after the times of the Apostles"; and asserts, that "in the writings of the apostolical fathers, so called, i. e. the writers of the first century, or at least those who lived in part during this century, scarcely anything of a definite nature occurs respecting baptism, either in a doctrinal or ritual respect. It is indeed, frequently alluded to; but this is usually in a general way only. We can easily gather from these allusions, that the rite was practised in the church; but we are not able to determine with precision, either the manner of the rite or the stress that was laid upon it."

Quoting Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, who says—"Nor should any be troubled, because such persons are sprinkled or affused, since they obtain the favour of God, for the Holy Spirit says by Ezekiel the prophet: 'Then will I sprinkle clean water upon you,' &c., (Ezek. xxvi. 25.)"—Professors Stuart says—"Here then, sprinkling, so early as the former half of the third century is pronounced to be legitimate and valid, by one of the noblest men among all the Christian fathers. I need only add, that this noble and liberal decision of Cyprian was confirmed and proclaimed by several ecclesiastical councils, not long afterwards."

"My Missionary Brethren," who sought his advice, he says, "will now perceive, that my opinion must of course be, in accordance with the principles above developed, that they should render the Greek *baptizo* in the same way as our English version and the Vulgate have done, viz. by retaining the word *baptizo*, and merely giving it a form that will render it analogous to other verbs in the language to which it is transferred. In doing this, they are still at full liberty to explain to their hearers the meaning of the word, according to the views of it which they entertain; while, at the same time, they free themselves from the charge of having made a sectarian translation."

Without pledging ourselves to all Professor Stuart's admissions, we have deemed it nothing more than just to him, to place these extracts before our readers, that they may judge for themselves to what extent he has conceded the whole case to the exclusive immersionists.

But we are told that Professor RIPLEY's reply contains "a complete and triumphant answer." Two passages, by way of example, are noticed, to show that nothing in these passages justify a departure from what Mr. Ripley assumes to be the Greek usage.

"It is said of Judith" says Mr. Stuart, "in C. 12: 7, that she went out by night into the valley of Bethulia, and washed herself (*εβαπτίζετο*) in the camp at the fountain of water."

The only "complete and triumphant answer" that we can see in the reply is, that a question is asked—"Why may not Judith have plunged herself into the fountain?" Without dwelling at large on the improbability of a woman going out alone by night into a military camp, and plunging into a fountain, we content ourselves by stating, that, in our humble judgment, the language of the record conveys another idea. The terms are *επι της πηγης του υδατος*—AT, the fountain of water, which we hold to be conclusive that she did not plunge herself into and under the water of the fountain.

On Mark 7: 3, 4, Dr. Bloomfield is opposed to Mr. Ripley. He says—"Here, however, we are not to suppose immersion implied, but merely ordinary washing; or, perhaps, on occasions of urgent haste, sprinkling. Hence the gloss (for it is no more) of some MSS., *rantisontai*." "This view," says Professor Wilson, "stated by Bloomfield, is sustained by the authority of most of our leading Greek lexicons, which generally concur in regarding this baptism as a bathing or washing."

not necessarily implying immersion. As an example in which the regimen is not expressed, it contains no positive evidence respecting mode; but the record of Pharisaic customs, so far as it has been preserved, and strong probability, where the record ceases, unite in opposing the exclusive principle of the Immersionists."

Methodistic Intelligenc.

BATHURST, N. B.:—The Rev. JOHN PRINCE, under date of Dec. 17th, writes:—"The work of God on this Circuit is progressing. Last Sabbath I received the names of seventeen persons on trial for Church membership, and expect soon to receive the names of many more. To God be the praise!"

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.:—Under date of Dec. 18th, the Rev. F. SMALLWOOD writes:—"We are anxiously looking for a Revival of the work of God upon this Circuit. Several of our members have lately obtained the blessing of holiness, which is an indication of what is coming; and about six persons have professed faith in Christ within the past week. To God be the praise! We are cheered in our work by the occasional notices of revivals of religion as furnished by *The Wesleyan*, and hope that this winter will be one of prosperity to our beloved fellow-labourers in the Gospel of Jesus."

BARRINGTON:—The Rev. J. V. JOST, under date of Dec. 20th, writes:—"We have just concluded our Missionary Meetings in this Circuit, and are happy to say, that at all our Meetings a more than usual Missionary spirit was felt by our people, which evinced itself in an increase of subscriptions throughout the Circuit at large. This is the more gratifying, as a decrease was anticipated in consequence of the failures in the Fall Fisheries. A spirit of gratitude to God for their safe return home, whilst many of their fellow-fishermen perished during the late, perhaps unprecedented, storm, no doubt moved our people to express their sense of obligations to God, by voluntary thank-offerings to the cause of Christian missions, which is the cause of God; and as the cause is His, it must and shall prosper, for so hath He promised."

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sabbath School.

Mr. JAMES MOORE, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., has furnished the following interesting and encouraging account of the state of the Wesleyan Sabbath School in that Town, which we very cheerfully publish:

Our Sabbath School, in its present circumstances, is deeply interesting; there are connected with it, about sixty young persons, male and female, in about equal proportions, of an age above that of the generality of S. School Scholars. These are formed into three classes; one male, under the superintendence and instruction of our brother Wm. Heard; and two female, one of which is taught by Miss Mary Desbrisay, the other by Mrs. Edward Moore. The deep interest these young persons take in the various questions arising out of the spirit-stirring narratives, and soul-saving doctrines of the sacred text, is truly gratifying; and I have reason to know that the subject, for the coming Sabbath, occupies the thoughts of many a one connected with these classes, during, perhaps, more than the leisure hours of the week. Besides these there are four Bible Classes, two male, and two female, more immediately connected with the Sabbath School. These seven classes, after the School is opened with singing and prayer, which takes place in the large room—retire to the upper class-rooms, and to various parts of the Chapel, leaving the remainder of the children, consisting of about twenty-four classes, male and female, in the school-room. The more immediate business of the school-room commences; about half an hour is devoted to Scripture reading and Lessons, and twenty minutes to Catechism. Bell rings, collect Books, Bible Classes come down, march into the Chapel, males one side, females the other; then children from the school-room, in same order, filling all the seats of the lower part of the Chapel in front of the pulpit—all seated, the eldest scholars at the furthest end,—regularly graduating—youngest nearest the pulpit—table drawn up to the front of the communion-rail—Missionary boxes, one at each end—boy's box on the boy's side, girls on the girls side. Sing, Heber's beautiful hymn, "from Greenland's Icy Mountains." Here they come streaming along, some little creatures, too small to reach the box, must be lifted up; another has his copper somewhere at the bottom of his pocket and tries to find it, thus forming an obstruction in the torrent, is jostled about, and ultimately, without effecting his purpose, is carried away by the stream, and retires crying to his seat. I feel assured that sixty years hence, the lagging pulse of many almost palsied, al-

most worn out, hearts, will be quickened into somewhat of youthful vigour, when Heber's hymn shall fall upon the ear, because of the recollections it will surely bring of the Sabbath School Missionary Boxes in by-gone days at Charlottetown. The collection done—the address. Three hundred attentive listeners to some thrilling little narrative—some soul-stirring appeal—some lion killing the disobedient prophet—some David slinging at Goliath—or Jesus in his mother's arms, or with the wise men in the temple—with the woman at Samaria's well—commanding the standers-by to take away the stone, that Lazarus may come forth—in agony, and blood, and death, exclaiming "Father, forgive them: they know not what they do"; and, Oh, wonder of wonders! in the midst of all this great—great work of redeeming, buying back again a lost and ruined world, he thinks upon the little ones, he takes them up in his arms—he lays his hand upon and blesses them; he, Jesus, says, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." O, what a delightful task it is to lead the infant soul to Christ!

In a Note to the Editor, the Rev. John PRINCE of Bathurst N. B., says:—

"I have recently been called to pass through the deep waters of affliction. Death has been very busy with us, and has broken some of the golden links of the chain which bound us together as a family. My dear sister, Mrs. Newcomb, died on the 28th day of October last, and my father died in a few days after, leaving us to mourn over the loss of two that were very dear to us. My mother is now very poorly, and one of my brothers and two of my sisters are very low, and the recovery of some of them doubtful. Surely these are very heavy trials. May I like the Psalmist be able to say,—"It was good for me that I was afflicted."

From the *Archives des Christianisme*, we learn a new illustration of the Popish intolerance that characterizes the present French government. The Ministers of the Interior has forbidden the Committee of the French and Foreign Bible Society to distribute any Protestant translation of the Bible. The version of Sacy, a Jansenist of the seventeenth century, a version generally correct, but still Popish, and not fit to be circulated or used by Protestants, is the only one which the Bible Society is allowed by the civil authorities to sell.

A General Meeting of the members and friends of the Protestant Alliance was held in the last week of November at Freemason's Hall, London, for the purpose of adopting resolutions respecting the Papal persecutions on the Continent, and petitioning both Houses of Parliament for the repeal of the Maynooth Endowment Act. The Hall was crowded in every part. The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury presided—enthusiastic speeches, in moving and seconding Resolutions, were delivered, and a form of Petition to the House of Commons was adopted.

An address from the Clergy of the diocese of Exeter, expressive of their non-concurrence with the Primate's opinion of the validity of the ordination of certain foreign pastors, and declaring "their conviction that Episcopal ordination is necessary to the valid ministration of God's word and sacraments," having been forwarded to his Grace, has met with the following reply from the Archbishop, dated Addington, Nov. 14, 1851:

"Reverend Sirs,—I write to acknowledge the letter which you have addressed to me, conveying the opinion of two hundred and twenty Clergy of the diocese of Exeter, respecting the orders of certain foreign pastors, and at the same time TO PROTEST against the UNWARRANTED ASSUMPTION which it contains, that in the judgment of our Church, SUCH ORDERS ARE INVALID."

In view of this decision, what avails the laborious trifling of such writers as "J. S.," and others, to prove from the records of the Church, the divine obligation of diocesan Episcopacy?

Of Nonconformist chapels in England and Wales, it is said, that the Wesleyans have 4,450; Primitive Methodists 1,662; Wesleyan Methodist Association 322; Methodist New Connexion 281; Calvinistic Methodists 778; Baptists 1,943; Independents 2,572; Roman Catholic 597; Society of Friends 330; Church of Scotland 12; Free Church of Scotland 77; United Presbyterian Church 61; Lady Huntingdon's Connexion 30; Bible Christian 415; Unitarian 260; New Jerusalem Church, Jews, and minor sects 550.

Dr. Cumming has challenged Dr. Newman to meet him in public discussion in defence of the extraordinary positions advanced by the latter in reference to the miracles of the Romish Church.

A Chairman of one of the English Missionary Anniversaries, said he had resolved upon three things in respect to the Wesleyan Missionary Society:—First, to read more of the results of its labours; secondly, to contribute more to its funds; and thirdly, to pray more frequently for its success. Each subscriber would do well to resolve upon, and act out, the said three important things.

Dr. Marriott, an English gentleman, who has resided a number of years at Bade, from which he has distributed throughout Germany, and especially through the Grand Duchy of Baden, a great number of religious tracts, having on the railway, on which he was recently travelling, distributed a few copies of a tract to his fellow passengers, was denounced to the police, and has been sentenced by the military authorities, to four weeks' imprisonment, on the charge of having distributed an unlawful tract. In the absence of the British Charge d'Affaires from Baden Dr. Marriott has applied to Frankfort and Stuttgart, to Lord Cowley and Sir A. Malet, both of whom have promised their best assistance. This circumstance illustrates Popish intolerance in Germany.

The *National Intelligencer* states, that a well is now being excavated in Jackson County, Florida, which, in the number of strata already passed through, is nearly as notable as the one so famous near Genoa. The first twenty or thirty feet is composed of sandy soil, common to that region. This is succeeded for about an equal distance by a black, rich vegetable loam. Beneath the loam is a deposit of trunks and branches of trees, in a semi-petrified state, and still further down, at the depth of sixty-five feet, is struck a vein of metallic ore. The ore is said to be very pure having the appearance of silver but the hardness of platina, and to be found in considerable quantities.

A fresh water Lake of considerable extent has been discovered by Mr. Philip Oakden in the interior of Western Australia, towards the northern extremity of Lake Torrens.

On the 9th of December 1850, Captain Bernard, of the French ship *France et Bresil*, on his return voyage from Rio to Havre, had the good fortune, says the *Journal du Havre*, to bring off from a desert island, in the group Martin Vaz, four British sailors, belonging to the *Alert*, of London, who had been, from causes yet unexplained, left there without resources for three weeks. The British government, through Her Majesty's Consul, Mr. Featherstonhaugh, at Havre, has distributed the following rewards:—A gratuity of Five Pounds sterling to each of the French sailors composing the crew of the boat which brought the Englishmen through the surf from the island; and a gratuity of Thirty Shillings to the remainder of the crew, for their uniform kindness in furnishing the rescued sailors with clothes, and ministering to their comforts.—The following honorary distinctions have also been forwarded to Paris by Her Majesty's government, to be presented through the French government:—To Captain Bernard, a gold medal, with a valuable telescope; and to each of the sailors in the boat, a silver medal, each medal, having its appropriate name engraved upon it, with a commemorative inscription. This must be gratifying to all concerned.

West of the Mississippi are 20,000 communicants in Methodist Churches, and one hundred and fifty itinerant preachers.

The Methodists have over sixty Churches in the State of Iowa, with more than ten thousand members.

The Presbytery of West Tennessee have decided it to be the duty of the Church to take cognizance of the conduct of any member who may take a daily dram, and go to the grog shop to obtain it, or any one who may attend balls or dances, or permit his children to attend dancing schools, and deal with him as guilty of an offence, contrary to the word of God. So ought it to be.

Rev. Mr. Shipman, of the Methodist Church South, says the *Journal and Messenger*, at the late revival in Macon, Miss, was baptized into the fellowship of the Baptist Church, and was licensed to preach. We see this statement contradicted by other papers. Where is the truth? *Western Ch. Advocate*.

Lord Bacon says, "If a hue and cry was to be raised after antichrist, and the Pope was to be taken up in consequence of it, and brought before me as a justice of the peace, I should consider it my duty to commit him, as having all the distinguished marks by which Antichrist was described, and to put him upon his trial."

The one grand idea of Mr. Burnham, State Superintendent of schools in Vermont, is, through the teachers, to secure a tender and enlightened conscience in the pupils, and make the cultivation of the manners and the heart supreme over the improvement of the intellect: the true principle of school education everywhere, if it shall be useful.

The Croup—How to prevent it.

A correspondent of the *New York Mirror*, a medical practitioner, in an article on this subject, says:—

"The premonitory symptom of a croup is a shrill, sonorous cough. The patient is not sick, has no fever, as often in a common cold—is lively, perhaps even gayer than usual, his hands are cool, his face not flushed, possibly a shade paler than usual. This solitary symptom may last for a few days, with no material increase or abatement, and without attracting any notice; suddenly, however, the disease hitherto latent, bursts forth in all its fatal fury, and too often continues its ravages unchecked, to the dreadful consummation. The remedies for this symptom of croup are simple, and in most instances perfectly efficient. They are a mustard poultice, or a strip of flannel dipped in oil of turpentine or spirits of hartshorn, applied to the throat, and nauseating doses of Hives's syrup to be continued as long as the cough remains. By this timely employment of these mild agents, I unhesitatingly assert that a multitude of lives might be saved every week, that are now lost through negligence and delay."

We also give the following:

FOR QUINSY, OR ULCERATED SORE-THROAT.—Those who suffer from this distressing malady, will be thankful to hear of a simple and efficacious mode of relief—namely, an onion poultice. Bake or roast three or four large onions, or half a dozen smaller ones till soft. Peel them quickly, and beat them flat with a rolling-pin or glass bottle. Then put them directly into a thin muslin bag that will reach from ear to ear, and about three inches deep. Apply it speedily, and as warm as possible, to the throat, keep it on day and night, changing it when the strength of the onions appears to be exhausted, and substituting fresh ones. Flannel must be worn around the neck after the poultice is removed.

A PRESENTIMENT.—There is something inexplicable in the circumstances related in the following, which we cut from the *Bradford (Vermont) Gazette*:—

Mr. Butterfield, who was killed by the late unfortunate accident on the Passumpsic Railroad, for a week or two before it occurred, seemed impressed with the idea of some impending evil. He mentioned his impression to his friends, appeared downcast, and did not wish to run an engine any more.

Indeed, he had gone so far as to say that after that week he should leave the place he occupied on the Road. He was ready to do anything else but to act as engineer. In passing up, a few days previous to that on which the accident occurred, he whistled for the train to 'brake up,' insisting that the fireman should go forward and examine the track, for he plainly saw the figure of a man moving slowly along. He also stopped at another, and about the same time, believing there was a man on the track. It turned out in both cases to be an illusion. If Mr B. had been a timid and nervous man, these impressions would readily be accounted for, perhaps; but he was just the contrary—cheerful, cool, deliberate and fearless—so far even as to be remarkable for these qualities. His impressions, viewed in connection with his well known character and melancholy end, are certainly mysterious, and we do not know how they are to be accounted for, unless it be that evil is sometimes portended to man by a superior intelligence.

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer Canada arrived at this port on the morning of the 26th inst., after a very rough passage.

The great subject engrossing the attention of the British public, is the Revolution in France; and as our readers will naturally feel an interest in that event, we have furnished them below with accounts of the real state of affairs in that country. As long as the military are faithful to Louis Napoleon, and he is upheld by Russia and Austria and other despotic Governments, the Dictator may defy the opposition of the various hostile parties in France; and rest secure in his present usurped position. He has, however, a very difficult game to play, and will require to have all his eyes open, and manifest a rare combination of prudence, moderation, and energy. The results of this movement are yet to be developed. We look with no ordinary interest to its influence on the religious liberties of the French, and other inhabitants of continental States. Our cherished conviction is, that God will sooner or later over-rule that event, as well as others, to the furtherance of the Gospel, and the deliverance of the European nations from the galling yoke of popish error and superstition. He is wise in counsel, and wonderful in working.

PROGRESS OF AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.—It was hardly to be expected, that the French nation would passively submit to the audacity of a blow which, at one rude shock, has shattered the whole fabric of their recently formed Constitution, and brought them beneath the government of brute force alone. It could scarcely be supposed that a people so famed for their gallantry, and so ardent in their aspirations after liberty, would quietly permit themselves to be gyved and fettered by a man of yesterday, and ruled by no other law or weapon, than the sole will of a self-constituted Dictator, and the brutal violence of a coarse and pampered soldiery.

But the people of France not only applauded the stroke, but were infinitely delighted and pleased with it!—At least so said the Dictator, and so it was echoed by the subservient organs of the press, which alone have been allowed to speak since this bold game has been on foot.—Nevertheless, the truth begins to eke out; and it is now pretty plain that the French people are not so well pleased as the Dictator would desire the world to believe.

Day by day we hear of fresh arrests in Paris and in every principal town. Day by day we find the iron hand of martial law extending itself to different departments of the country. Day by day we are told of violent outbreaks amongst the depraved and lawless portions of the community, and the commencement of excesses at which the heart already shudders.

Serious troubles, it appears, have broken out at Clamecy, in the department of the Nièvre. A mob from the country, to the number of 5,000 or 6,000, entered the town. The sub-prefecture was pillaged and sacked. Three gendarmes were massacred, and the insurgents deliberated amongst themselves whether they should not torture their victims before they killed them.

At Nancy an attempted insurrection was quelled by the troops of the line, but shots were fired at the gendarmerie and their commander was wounded in the shoulder. The department's of the Var and the Lower Alps are reported to be in a state of insurrection—martial law is proclaimed against them and also against the Nièvre. At Brignolles the Socialists are masters of the town, and have driven the authorities out of it. They have liberated the prisoners and named a new municipal council. The commune of Cuer was for several hours in the possession of the Socialists, and the brigadier commanding the gendarmes was murdered. At Burjanton they obtained possession of the Government depot of powder. The gendarmes of Vidauban are blockaded in their barracks and threatened with death. The mayor of Larrotte has been arrested by the Socialists and put into prison. The commune of Bedaude is in the hands of the Socialists, who have organized a committee of public safety. The whole of the right bank of the Durance is in open revolt. The peasantry on the mountains of the Alps have risen and are well armed. At Focclquier the Socialists shot the Sous-Prefet, and committed acts of the deepest atrocity. At Toulouse a conflict has taken place, between the students and the troops, in which upwards of thirty, on each side, were killed, and many more wounded. In a conflict at Auch (Gars), the General, commanding the troops, has been severely wounded. Serious disturbances have taken place at Beziers. From Avignon it is announced that the Legitimists of that city have come to an understanding with the Red Republicans to act conjointly against the Government. Three hundred peasantry

have taken possession of St. Maximin, established themselves in the Hotel de Ville, and named a furious Socialist Mayor.

This is but a very imperfect sketch of what is passing in the departments. Meantime, in Paris, the stupor occasioned by the suddenness of the coup d'etat is wearing away, and a sentiment of distrust and apprehension is creeping into the minds of the inhabitants. The ferocity of the soldiery, and the indiscriminate slaughter committed by them, has produced a sensation of the deepest disgust. If we be not greatly mistaken, the tide of popular opinion is setting strongly against Louis Napoleon; but, with a gagged press, this opinion cannot, as yet, find a public expression.

From private sources we are informed that doubts are entertained as to the certainty of the Dictator's election to the Presidency; but as the returns will be made by functionaries who are entirely at his command, and as the voting papers are to be publicly burnt at the moment that the return in each district is made up, so that no trace may be left behind, there can be little doubt that, somehow or other, it will be made to appear that the "Ayes" greatly predominate over the "Noes," and that Louis Napoleon will succeed in ascending the next step in the ladder of his ambition.—Eng. Paper.

No less than four more Departments had been placed in a state of siege; but serious disturbances were few and of limited extent. The total number of arrests is stated at 1,800.

The vote of the army, as far as reported, was 65,000 in favour of Louis Napoleon, to 3,500 against him.

It is said that several officers of two or three legions of the National Guard of Paris have tendered their resignations.

M. Thiers having been released was again arrested and sent to the Russian frontier.

The Minister of War has addressed a despatch to the Generals of Corps. He orders that any person resisting shall be at once shot.

In the Nièvre the Socialists, during a short ascendancy, had burned Registers and Archives, and destroyed much property.

Girardin has resigned the Editorship of La Presse. It is said he is about to proceed to the United States.

Several Legions of the National Guard were disarmed for exhibiting dissatisfaction.

Many of the Members of the Mountain have fled the country.

A letter from Jerome Bonaparte to the President, advising moderation and appeal to the people, has been published.

A letter from Rome of the 30th ult., states that the ecclesiastical authorities were making all the money they could by farming the Custom House and the Lottery, and by exacting the tax on industry.

The Council General of GENOA has just contributed 15,000 £. towards the erection of a monument to Columbus, which is to be erected in that city.

The Dublin Evening Mail says: "The SPANISH Government have, we are informed, conceded a grant of two hundred and fifty square miles of country on the banks of the Guadalquivir, in the provinces of Andalusia and Estremadura, containing more than 160,000 acres of land of the richest quality, to be colonised by Irish settlers, under the following conditions:—Exemption from taxation for 25 years. Admission of their furniture, clothing and agricultural implements free of duty. Privilege of felling timber for building in the royal forests. Power to appoint their own municipal authorities. The district in question having been depopulated by the expulsion of the Moors has never since been fully occupied."

Advices from the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE to Nov. 4, state that a severe chastisement had been inflicted upon the enemy by the force under the command of General Somerset. The Caffres in Fish River, Bush District, had been repulsed in several skirmishes. In the Water Klooff the enemy was beaten back after several hours hard fighting, and their camp destroyed. The British loss amounted to 40 killed and wounded. The number of Caffres killed is estimated at from 400 to 500.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

ILLEGAL MINING.—A proclamation appears in the Royal Gazette of Wednesday last, which states, it has been represented to the Lieutenant Governor that sundry persons throughout the Coal districts are digging and mining coals without licence from the Crown; and as such mining is contrary to law, and in violation of the Civil List Act all persons are strictly enjoined to desist from the same under penalty of prosecution and seizure of the coals raised. All persons who have mined coals prior to the proclamation are forthwith to report the same, in order that the government may deal therewith.—New Brunswick, 27th.

MR. WISHART'S LECTURE.—The Rev. Mr. Wishart delivered another of his course of lectures last evening—the subject being "The Influence of the Past."

After some prefatory matter, the lecturer went on to adduce the following principles in connection with his subject:—First, that where the civilization of a race is small, antiquity lies near to it. Second, that the tendency of the mind is to make of the past something very different from the present. Third, that the past is the region to which the mind of youth is more prone to repair than the mind of riper years. Fourth, the most practical minds do not evince a strong tendency in this direction. Fifth, it is a curious circumstance that the past often draws near to us in proportion as we recede from it in point of time. Sixth, it is perhaps worthy of remark, that the fondness of mankind for romantic composition, has led to much recent examination on the records of history. Seventh, the professional antiquarian is often an eccentric personage. Eighth, the past is much made use of in order to regulate the opinions of present times. The concluding topic turned on the fact that in new countries there is not much to attract the mind toward the past.—St. John, N. B. Courier.

Canada.

The weather was intensely cold at Quebec.—15° below zero at 9 o'clock one morning week before last.

A little girl was frozen to death near Montreal. Father Chiniquy, the French Canadian Catholic Apostle of Temperance, intends locating in the Kankakee Valley, (Ill.) He will be joined in the spring by about 1,500 French families from Montreal and Quebec.

Mr. Wilson, the present Mayor of Montreal, is to be called to the Legislative Council of Canada, as a reward for his exertions in preserving the peace in the city over which he presided, at the last Elections.

RICHMOND RAILWAY.—We understand that the Directors have accepted the tender of Messrs. Rigney & Rutherford, of Montreal, for the works on the first division of the Road, viz, from Hadlow Cove to the River Chaudiere. The Contractors are under engagement to commence immediately—and the long and heavy embankments at the back of New Liverpool will be principally finished this winter. We learn further that the directors intend making monthly calls of £1 per share, for six months hence, to enable the work of construction to proceed as rapidly as possible this winter, and to be prepared for increased operations in the spring.—Quebec Mercury.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ARTILLERY BARRACKS AND ORDNANCE STORES AT QUEBEC BY FIRE!—QUEBEC, December 26.—The Royal Artillery Barracks and Ordnance Stores in Arsenal street, are burnt down. The fire was discovered about half past three o'clock this morning by the sentry at the lower gate of the Artillery barracks, and shortly afterwards the flames burst out from one of the men's rooms opposite the guard room. The fire originated between the roof of No. 9 and floor of No. 5, and there was no getting at it sufficiently soon to arrest its progress. The most the men living in the rooms could do was to endeavour to save their effects, in which they but partially succeeded. Captain Franklin's company are reported to have lost all besides what they had on their backs. Water could not be got—the well was dry—the thermometer 24° below-zero, and the engines were consequently useless. In this extremity, Col. Higgins ordered that part of the officers' quarters to be blown up, by which the further progress of the flames in that direction was arrested. But they communicated to the extensive Ordnance Stores in Arsenal street, which in a few minutes were hopelessly on fire. To save as much of the ordnance property as possible, a gap was made near the centre of the building by gunpowder, which it is hoped will arrest the progress of the flames. The loss must be heavy—some say over £200,000. The houses opposite suffered considerably by the concussion.

Postscript.—We learn that the Ordnance Building is now altogether on fire.

AMERICA.

United States.

RECIPROCIITY.—The Oswego Times says:—"Canadian lumber has become an article of prime necessity in the United States which we cannot do without, and on which the consumer's on this side of the line are now compelled to pay a duty of twenty per cent. The lumber of the United States is being fast exhausted, and forms but a small item in the vast amount consumed. Only about ten millions of American lumber have entered this port during the past season, mostly from the south shore of Lake Erie and the Detroit river, while the receipts from Canada exceed seventy millions."

THE AIR LINE RAILROAD.—The New Haven Courier replies to the Hartford Times upon the subject of the air line railroad, and affirms that the subscription of \$800,000 is good, and that more has been added to it. The Courier says that the subscription is headed by one man in Massachusetts for \$50,000, and by another in Providence for \$30,000.

A CRYSTAL PALACE IN NEW YORK.—A petition is about to be presented to the Common Council of New York for the use of Madison square for the erection of a Crystal Palace to accommodate the second Great World's Fair in 1852. Mr. Paxton has made the design—500 by 200 feet, two stories; and the contractors agree to have the structure completed in three months. Mr. Riddle, United States commissioner to the World's Fair, has the pledge of some seven hundred contributors of articles.

AN OLD SETTLER.—There was found in the town of Halifax, Mass., in July last, by Chipman Fuller, a land turtle over 137 years old; he was marked by Ebenezer Fuller in 1714; 50 years ago he was marked by Jacob Thompson. Ebenezer Fuller was the great grandfather of Chipman.—Plymouth Rock.

LOTTERIES IN DELAWARE.—The Chancellor of Delaware has sustained the injunction prohibiting the drawing of certain lotteries in that State. The case however is to be taken up to the Court of Appeals.—Baltimore Sun.

STEAM LINE TO GALWAY.—The New York Express states that the projected line of steamers between that port and Ireland is being carried out by the original projectors. Their proposition for mail transit is now before congress.—lb.

MR. WAGSTAFF having completed his arrangements for the transatlantic communication between New York and Galway, has returned in the Pacific.—lb.

An Invention of Mr. George Wright, for manufacturing percussion caps, was so admired by the Turkish Sultan that he bought one and presented the inventor with a Zart, ornamented with thirty diamonds. Mr. Wright has just returned to Washington, from Constantinople.—lb.

THE KENT COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.—Rev. J. W. Pennel, the agent of this Society has lately visited 990 families in Kent county Md. He found 69 families with a Bible, 26 of whom could not read. One man, who was 64 years of age, never owned a bible; had not used spirituals in 17 years; and profane language for 17 years; and of his family, who could read, one son was religious.—lb.

John Shinn, an omnibus driver, of Camden, was recently married to a young lady, who has since come into possession of \$30,000, which was previously in litigation, with a fair prospect of its being secured by the opposing party to the suit.—lb.

BOXFORD, MASS.—The Congregational Journal contains an interesting sketch of the history of this ancient town, from which we take the following paragraph:—"It is a singular fact, that no physician or lawyer ever settled in the town; no citizen ever asked for a license to sell ardent spirits; no native of the town was ever sent to the State Prison; no one was ever convicted of an infamous crime."

CALIFORNIA.—The country generally was in a very prosperous condition, and the people were turning their attention to manufactures and agriculture, as well as mining, and daily assuming an increased permanency. The Alta Californian regrets to announce that accounts are still coming in, from different sections of the State, of outrages and murders. A large number of miners have been driven by the rains to seek winter quarters in the neighbourhood of Ophir, Placer County.

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON ON FIRE!—WASHINGTON, 24th December, 10 A. M.—A fire was discovered in the Capitol at daylight this morning. The valuable Library is consumed, and the building is still in flames.

CONGRESS.—On the 17th inst., Mr. Walker gave notice of his intention to introduce a joint resolution as to the expediency of a declaration to Foreign Governments, that the United States hold it to be the right of every nation to dispose of its own affairs without foreign intervention; also requesting the President to negotiate a similar declaration by all other governments.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 17.—We have advices from the city of Mexico to the 12th ult. A terrible storm had occurred at Mazatlan, doing immense damage to property, and causing the loss of many vessels and lives. Fourteen houses at San Blas, containing much valuable property, were consumed by fire on the 15th—loss \$75,000.

INTENSELY COLD WEATHER.—LOSING OF NAVIGATION.—Louisville, Dec. 16.—The weather is intensely cold, and navigation has closed both above and below the falls. The Belle Key, which left yesterday for New Orleans, returned to day, unable to proceed. The mail boat started for Cincinnati, but was compelled to return also on account of the great quantity of floating ice.

LATE FROM THE PLAINS.—DESTRUCTIVE SNOW STORMS.—St. Louis, Dec. 16.—Messrs. A. W. Reynolds & Co. arrived yesterday from Independence, en route to Washington city.—They bring no news of interest from Santa Fe. The weather on the plains had been intensely cold, and the party encountered continued snow storms, which proved very fatal to their animals. A number of fine animals were lost in the snow drifts.

POISONING A WHOLE SCHOOL.—It now turns out to be a fact that the pupils at the Utica Female Seminary were poisoned not long since by the cook of the institution, a widow, named Young, who took offence at some change in the hours of eating, and mixed tartar emetic with the food, from which about forty of the pupils became violently sick, though none ate a sufficient quantity to cause death. The culprit has left the institution, and has not been arrested.

SINKING OF A TENNESSEE MOUNTAIN.—It is stated that a few days ago a portion of Walden's Ridge sunk, with a noise resembling deep-toned thunder, leaving a huge gap in the timber that fringes the side of the ridge, extending about two miles in a parallel direction with the top. The gap in the dense timber appeared to be about sixty or a hundred feet in width, and the fissure in the earth reached to an unknown depth, in which trees of the largest size were torn up, and enormous rocks, which had probably lain concealed for ages, were rent from their primitive holdings, and laid bare. The foundation on which the mountain rests is supposed to have given away.

Advertisements.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the "TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF TRENTON," United States, and having previously to taking the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and respectability of the Institution...

In the Life Department they issued the first year, ending 1st October 1849, 957 Policies—a number which very few Companies of long standing ever reached in the same time. The benefit of the mutual system in Life Assurance is very apparent, and is most favourable to all Policy holders in this Society...

RUFUS S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for the Company. DANIEL STARR, Agent.

1851. FALL. 1851.

"Halifax Clothing Store," OLD STAND NO. 4, ORDNANCE ROW.

THE Subscriber has received per "Moro Castle" from London, and "Prince Arthur" from Liverpool, his full supply, consisting of a large & well selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING.

COATS—Beaver, Witney, Pilot, Flushing, Cloth, Doekins, &c., various colours, qualities, prices and styles. JACKETS—Beaver, Witney, Pilot, Flushing, Reefing and Cloth Jackets.

TRICOTS—In endless quantities and all prices. VESTS—In great variety. OUTFITS—Men's Lamb's Wool Vests and Drawers, fine White, Regatta, Red and Blue Flannel and other Shirts, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Braes, Mens' Hosiery, Cloth Caps &c.

Also, a large stock of super. Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Deekins, (some choice patterns), Beaver, Witney and Pilot Cloths. A large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings of superior quality, fancy and plain Satins, Silk Velvets and Cashmere Vestings &c., all of which with his former stock is offered for sale at such prices as will defy competition.

ON HAND—500 Clothes Whips. Clothing of every description made to order in the best style and at the shortest notice. CHARLES B. NAYLOR, Tailor and Clothier.

E. K. BROWN,

NO. 1, ORDNANCE SQUARE. HAS received per late arrivals, a well selected Stock of HARDWARE—Bar, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet Iron; Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL; Smith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and Rasp; Plough Mounting, Plough Plate, Shear and Lock Mould, Manure Forks & Shovel, Mill Saws, Circular, Pit, Cross-cut, and Hand Saws; Nails, Spikes, Latches and Hinges, Cast Steel Axes, Hatchets, Adzes, Draw Knives, Planes, Chisels, Braces and Bits, and Hammers; Tin, Iron, Wire, Rivets and Wire Cloth; Shoe Tread, Sparrow-bills, Steel Irons, Awl Blades; Mining and Palette Knives, Steelyards, Spring Balances, House Scales, Mollusc Crates, Mahogany, Rosewood, Miners' and Ivory Knobs for Mortise Locks, Coach Wrenches, Patent Axes, Carpenter's and Lumber's Rules; Wool, Cotton and Cattle Cards, Cut Tacks, a general assortment of Brushes and Borax; Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Scissors and Razors; HARRIS MOUNTING, Cabinet Drawers, Girth, Chair & Brace Web; Stoves, Iron Pots, Brass and Oven Covers, Tea Kettles, Boilers, Fry Pans, Preserving Kettles, and sauce Pans; Sash Weights, Cart Boxes, Block Bushes, Ship's Compasses, Colours & Time Glasses, best London White Lead, black, yellow, red and green PAINTS, Linseed Oil, Copal and bright Varnish, Turpentine, Window Glass, Putty, Whiting and Ochres; Gunpowder, Shot, & Sheet Lead; Salmon, Mullet, Mackarel and Herring Twine, Brunswick Black, Venetian Green, Polishing Paste—and a great variety of other articles, which he offers for sale at the lowest rates, for cash or approved credit.

Oct. 18. Wes. 3m.

CARLETON Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle.

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

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

Sept. 6.

BAZAAR.

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

NOTICE.

A LARGE assortment of GROCERIES sold CHEAP for CASH, wholesale and retail, Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, FLOUR, Coffee, Rice, Tea, Candles, Soap, MEAL, PORK, HAMS, BUTTER, Leaf Sugar, Chocolate, Pepper, Lard, and other articles too numerous to mention. Opposite the Exchange, head of Steam Boat Wharf, MICHAEL, No. 371 Water Street. JOHN IRVINE, Agent.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA. THE CANADA COMPANY would suggest to parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia that the West ern Section of Canada offers every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Government and Canada Company.

The Rents, payable 1st February each year, are about the interest, at six per Cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, no Money is required down; whilst upon the others, according to locality, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will be free to the Settler from the first year, until the second, third or fourth year of his Term of Lease.

The direct trade now opening up between Upper Canada and Halifax presents facilities for cheap passage by the St. Lawrence to the upper Lakes, in the vicinity of valuable lands open for settlement.

Printed Papers containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from the Rev. E. Evans, Halifax, of whose permission the Company avail themselves to refer inquiring parties to him, as a gentleman long resident in Western Canada, and who will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally.

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office, Toronto, C. W., April 5, 1851.

"Directory to the New Year!" BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANACK, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1852.

IS now on sale by the Publisher and at all the City Book Stores, containing beside the large number of Historical Calculations, a large amount of useful and instructive INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

The above Almanack has had bound and interleaved, with an engraved view of "The General's Bridge, near Annapolis."

"BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANACK" has appeared, and sustains its usual high reputation. The interleaved copies will be beautifully bound, and will contain a fine engraved (not lithographed) view of the General's Bridge, Annapolis. It is a truly excellent picture.—British North Ame. 124

CHEBUCTO HOUSE. NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE. NO. 46, UPPER WATER STREET, Opposite Messrs. Creighton & Grassie's Wharf.

D. G. HALLS respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, in Town and Country, that he has opened the above Establishment on his own account, where he will constantly have on hand articles of warranted quality, connected with the GENERAL GROCERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS, which will be supplied at the lowest remunerative price.

Family and Ship Stores. Country produce taken in exchange for goods, which will be supplied without advance on the usual retail prices. Articles from the Country received on consignment which will be disposed of (at a small per centage) to the best advantage and the proceeds daily forwarded. April 13. (35) Wes. & Ath. 12 mos. (17)

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS.

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

NEW STYLE OF MELODEON.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having entered into an arrangement with the INVENTOR of these beautiful Musical Instruments, called the PATENT "ATHON MELODEON," now offers them for sale in this Province. They are equally adapted to the Church or the Parlour, having a powerful swell pedal, and are not liable to get easily out of tune. These instruments have been examined by persons of the first musical talent in this city, who have declared them worthy of their recommendation. References given if required. Prices from £15 to £25. Please call and examine at THE MELODEON MANUFACTORY, No. 125 Harrington Street. Orders from the country solicited, and will be promptly attended to. August 6, 1851. Wes. & Ath. JOHN HAYS

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

INSURES on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, &c., at the lowest rates, on a premium compatible with safety; and on all insurable 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, pamphlets and every information furnished by R. S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner.

ORANGES, LEMONS, &c. JUST received for sale at 44 Hollis Street. 1000 West India ORANGES, 2 boxes fresh LEMONS, Picked PEPPERS and CUCUMBERS, Guava MARMALADE, &c. W. M. HARRINGTON. Nov 15.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION. Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescott Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY. Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the violence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walck.

Margaret McConigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by their her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 81 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thos & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement. August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY. Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was always accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COB, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT. Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously affected with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so; the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the Goulburn Herald, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this distressing complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

Table with 3 columns: Age, Female Irregularities, and Sore throats, etc. Lists various ailments like Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Dropsy, etc.

Sub Agents in Nova Scotia—Dr. Harding, Windsor, Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg. T. R. Pattillo, Liverpool. N. Tupper, Cornwallis. Tucker & Smith, Truro. J. A. C. Jost, Guysborough. B. Cochran & Co., Newport. G. N. Fuller, Horton. B. Legar, Melrose Bay. S. Fulton & Co., Weymouth. J. F. Moore, Carleton Place. J. J. Jost, Sydney. J. Mahoney, Bras. C. O. P. Smith, Port Hood. Mrs. Hobson, Pictou. E. Sterns, Yarmouth.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 3d., 4s., 5s. 3d., 10s. 3d., 17s. 6d., and 50s. each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL.

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

CARGO BRIG CHEBUCTO. Just arrived from La Guayra.

Two Thousand superior Dry HOPS. 100 bags Prime COFFEE, of new crop. For sale low by GEORGE H. STARR. Dec. 12. Wes. & Ath. 4ms.

FRESH FRUIT—Sultana Raisins, Turkey Figs, Jordan Almonds, Bunch Muscatel, walnuts, Filberts, Oranges Lemons, Dates, &c. &c. All just received—for sale at the "Igloo Warehouse," 44 Hollis Street. Nov 20.

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF



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

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

The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated, and the case so utterly hopeless, as to have been pronounced by Physicians and friends, to be past all possibility of recovery, have been cured by this wonderful remedy, and are now as well and hearty as ever. It is a compound of medications which are peculiarly adapted to and essentially necessary for the cure of COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.

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

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

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

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

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

BESSONETT & BROWN, BEING desirous of continuing in the enjoyment of the large share of PUBLIC FAVOR, by which they have been sustained for TWENTY YEARS—would respectfully state that although the premises occupied by them have a diminutive aspect, they contain not only all the articles of

IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, & CUTLERY, named in the advertisements of others, but many more besides, which some in the trade have no knowledge of. Their present Stock which is the MOST PERFECT they have ever had, they believe is not surpassed by any in suitability for the TRADE OF NOVA SCOTIA,—has been obtained from the best sources, and is as low as any in the Market.

SHOP—RAZOR ROW, Halifax. October 18, 1851. Wes. 11s, Ath. 4s.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. Bell & Black.

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

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

To be had by wholesale in cases of 2 dozen each, or by retail, at moderate prices, at the Jerusalem Warehouse. June 18, 1850. DANIEL STARR.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. From Morocastle from London, the subscriber has completed his Fall supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Soaps and Perfumery. Also on hand, a large assortment of Tooth, Nail, Cloth, and Hair Brushes, for sale very low at No. 189, Granville Street. Also on hand—A large supply of very superior Medicine COD-LIVER OIL, wholesale or retail. Oct. 24. ROBERT G. FRASER.

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

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



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

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

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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

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

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

INVITE attention to their importation of new and desirable goods, per Mac-Mac, Moro Castle, Prince Arthur, Olney, Canada, from Great Britain...

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

RECEIVED this Fall, Ex "Mac Mac" from Glasgow, made of the best materials—a supply of convenient SCOTCH UNION COOKING STOVES, of various sizes...

EX STEAMER EUROPA.

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

recent arrivals from England, Scotland, and the United States; the Subscriber has completed his full importations of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SPICES, DYE-STUFFS, GLASSWARE, and all such articles as are usually kept in similar establishments...

ALMANACK.

is now ready for delivery. This annual contains much useful and interesting information in addition to astronomical Calculations, Tide Tables, &c., &c., and will be found on examination, well worth the postage of those for whose use it has been compiled.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

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

THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medicine for the cure of ERYSIPELAS, and ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, which has not only immediately relieved all who have used it, but effectually cured them.

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

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

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with the Erysipelas, or the Salt Rheum, as the Doctors call it, for ten years. My hands were frequently so diseased, that I could make no use of them. I employed several physicians, but to no purpose as my suffering only increased.

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

To John Naylor, Esq., Sir.—The cause of suffering humanity demands, I think, that every one who knows anything that will afford relief ought to make it public. Believing this to be the fact, I hand you the following certificate of what has come under my notice, and you are at liberty to use it in any way you may think proper.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

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

This is to certify, that last May I was afflicted with acute Rheumatic pains from my head to my feet. I suffered everything but death for four weeks. I tried many things—I employed a Doctor. But I grew worse and worse, so bad, that it took four persons to lift me off the bed.

NEW YEAR—1852. Extensive Sale of Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, &c.

AT THE HALIFAX CLOTHING STORE, No. 4, ORDNANCE ROW, BY CHARLES B. NAYLOR. COMMENCING this morning, and continuing daily until the whole of the large stock now on hand may be disposed of—comprising upwards of 300 Pairs of Beaver, Whittay, Cloth, Doeskin, Felt and other Sack, Chesterfield, Paletot, Hunting and Froek COATS, BEELING JACKETS, TROUSERS and VESTS by the hundred, Shirts, Drawers, Braces, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, in fact every article necessary for Men's wear, together with a large stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERE, FLOES, BASTARDS, WHITENS, &c.

A Full Assortment of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.—The whole of the above Stock is now offered for sale, either wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices for Cash, in order to make room for a new stock for the spring, and as economy is the order of the day, persons in want of any of the above articles would do well to call and examine for themselves.

EX STEAMER CANADA from Paris, via Liverpool.

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

RICHMOND NURSERY.

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

DIGBY HERRINGS.

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

BERMUDA SWEET ORANGES, Just received ex O. D. pray. For sale at 44 Hollis Street.

THE WATCH NIGHT services, in the Argyle St. Church, at the closing of the year 1851, and ushering in of 1852, were peculiarly solemn, and interesting. The Rev. Dr. Richey delivered an excellent sermon eminently adapted to the occasion; and the Rev. Messrs. Evans, Bennett, McMurray, McLeod, and Huestis, with Messrs. Morton and Johnston, took part in the exercises.

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

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

Daily Sun received.

To Correspondents.

Guyssore: Paper not sent to Little River. Has it been ordered? Five Islands: The Papers are regularly mailed. We will enquire into the subject.

Correspondents will much oblige by writing marriages, deaths, and other matter designed for publication, as to allow us to separate that part of the letter without interfering with the business part, to be put at once into the hands of the compositor without subjecting us to the needless trouble of transcription. They will see the propriety of this request, as all orders for new subscribers, or discontinuances, must be put on file, for future reference; whereas, notices, or other articles for publication, must be put into the hands of the printer, and when once there are subject to cutting, &c., as the case may require.

Letters and Monies Received.

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

Marriages.

At Fredericton, N.B., 12th inst., by the Rev. John M. Brooke, Sergeant DAVID MARTIN, of the 72nd Highlanders, to Miss SARAH STEWART, lately residing in Halifax, formerly in Scotland. On Tuesday, 30th Dec at the Chapel of Ease, Windsor, by the Rev. J. Bainbridge Smith, Vice President of King's College, WILLIAM CUSACK, Esq., to LAURA ELIZABETH, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Halliburton, Clifton. Oct. 28th, by the Rev. John Cameron, Mr DANIEL BROS., of the Gore, to MARY MCPHIB, of Nine Mile River. Oct. 29th, Mr. GEORGE GRANT, Gore, to MARY J. SCOTT, of Nine Mile River. Nov. 26th, Mr. DUNCAN GRANT, of Musquodoboit, to HANNAH GRANT, of the Gore. Dec. 2nd, Mr. JAMES A. SCOTT, of Nine Mile River, to CATHERINE McDUGAL, of Kennetcook. Dec. 16th, Mr. PETER GRANT, of the Gore, to RACHEL MURRAY, of Noel. Dec. 16th, Mr. ALEXANDER McCULLOCH, to RACHEL WHITE, both of Kennetcook. Dec. 18th, Mr. SAMUEL FRANKS, of Shubenacadie, to ANN ROBERTSON, Nine Mile River. Dec. 22nd, Mr. ELISHA B. FIELDS, of New Annapolis, to HANNAH McDONALD, of Kennetcook. Dec. 23rd, at the Narrows, Hector Secum, by the Rev. James Brending, Mr. WILLIAM H. TIDMANS, to Miss FRANCES JUVERS. At Wallace, by Rev. R. Smith, on Christmas Eve, Mr JOHN COOK, to Miss HANNAH, sixth daughter of Mr James Huestis.

Deaths.

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

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

THURSDAY, 25th.—R M steamer Niagara, Stone, Boston, 35 hours, to S Cunard & Co.—27 passengers, 3 for Halifax; brig Hawk, (new) Beaten, Pugwash, 3 for Fairbanks & Allison; schr Hector, Stirling, Antigua, 30 days, to H Yeomans, (put into Canoe 19th inst.); Velocity, Shelburne, Bourgeois, N F, 18 days, to R McLear; F R Goodman, McGregor, Guysborough, to R Noble & Sons. FRIDAY, 25th.—R M steamer Canada, Laing, Liverpool, G B, 12 1/2 days, to S Cunard & Co.—24 passengers, 4 for Halifax; schr Indus, Day, New York, 6 days, to J Hunter & Co and others. SATURDAY, 27th.—brig Laura, Day, P E Island—bound to New York; schr Mary, Ellen, McDonald, Boston—bound to P E Island; Betsy, Bears, Torbay, to R Noble & Sons and B Wier & Co; John Esson, Curry, Pictou; Two Brothers, Oliver, Arichat. SUNDAY, 28th.—brig Harp, Cann, St Thomas, 25 days, (put into Liverpool, N S on Monday); barque Maria Leocadie, bound to Cardenas, returned from sea. MONDAY, 29th.—barque Coringa, McKeanie, New York, 7 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; schr Wilmot, Bears, Cayser, Lucy Alice, McPhee, Sydney; Conservative, Myers, do. TUESDAY, 30th.—schr Margaret, Quillman, P E Island—bound to New York; schr Match, Fella, Port Latour. WEDNESDAY, 31st.—U.S. Steamer S S Lewis, Cole, Liverpool, G B, 21 days—40 passengers—bound to Boston—put in for coal; brig Otter, Masters, Trinidad, 27 days, to Sallus & Wainwright; schr Harriet, Phoran, Bourgeois, N F, 18 days, to J Chambers; Actress, Curry, Sydney.

CLEARED.

Dec 26.—R M steamships Niagara, Stone, Liverpool—S Cunard & Co; Canada, Laing, Boston—do; Ospray, Corbin, St John's, N F—do; barque Prince Arthur, Jolly, Liverpool, G B.—Black & Brothers and others; brig Express, Frith, Cuba—W Pryor & Sons; brig Mary, Wallace, F W Indies—T C Kinnear & Co. Dec 27.—brig Transit, Paynter, Bermuda and St. Vincent—J & M Tobin; schr Christina, Wattle, Newfoundland—John B Fay. Dec. 29.—brig Margaret Mortimer, Anderson, Kingston, Jam—W Full.

MEMORANDA.

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

SPOKEN.

By the schr Hector, on the 17th inst, lat 36, 34, lon 60, 13, Acadian, (of Arichat) from P E Island for New York—bowsprit and bulwarks gone. On the 6th inst, lat 85, lon 60, brig Ann Agnata, (of Weymouth, N.S.) short of provisions. On the 5th inst, lat 40, lon 67, 40, brig Gleason, from Bermuda for Horton, N.S. On the 28th ult, lat 40, lon 67, brig Pomona, from Halifax for Baltimore.

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