

# THE WESLEYAN.

Vol. II.—No. 24.] A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, ETC. [Whole No. 76.

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

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1850.

Single Copies }  
Three Pence. }

## Poetry.

For the Wesleyan.

### CHRISTMAS ODE.

"Glory to God in the highest,—and, on earth, peace, good will toward men."

Look up, O Earth, and celebrate with joy,  
That hallowed morn that once, on Shinar's plains,  
Greeted the Shepherds, who, in spirit rapt,  
Breathless and silent, heard celestial strains.

Not heralded by kingly pomp He came,—  
He, in whose sight the jewelled crown is dim,  
Nor flaming messenger, in thunder loud,  
Bade nations tremble as they welcomed Him.

But in the calm and silent midnight air,  
Heaven's chosen minstrel poured forth the  
song.

"Glory to God, peace and good will toward men,"  
Ye hills and valleys still those notes prolong.

Guilt hid its face,—envy and hatred shrank,  
From the bright heralds of the Prince of  
Peace,—

While trembling hearts too long, by sin enthralled,  
Blest the glad words that told their swift re-  
lease.

Nor hushed that song to-day, tho' from Heaven's  
courts,

No more the white-robed messengers appear,—  
But though unseen, are ye not hovering round,  
Bright spirits sent our drooping hearts to cheer?

Lingers not Love, a heavenly sojourner,  
Forever pointing to his Father's Home,—  
And Faith and Hope the Pilgrim's footsteps  
check?

When, in God's flowery paths, he fain would  
roam.

These echo back the sweet harmonious song,—  
And many voices catch the joyful strain,—  
The dwellers in the city's crowded haunts,  
And those who stray in Nature's wide domain.

And shall our lips be silent, we, for whom  
The Lord of Glory stooped to guilty earth?  
While Heaven's glad arches ring, shall we re-  
fuse

To celebrate the great Immanuel's birth?  
No, blest Redeemer, on this hallowed morn,  
Touch thou our hearts with coals of living fire:  
So shall our lips delight to sing thy praise,  
Thy love, our every thought and act inspire.

No longer, swept by every passing breeze,  
Our Harps in plaintive melodies shall sound,—  
But tuned by joy, shall wake their liveliest  
chords.

And notes of gladness blend with awe profound.

Oh, let our lips essay the song of praise,  
While slowly travelling through the vale of  
tears;

So we, at least, shall join the nobler choir,—  
And swell the Anthem, through eternal years.

M. E. H.

## Christian Miscellany.

"We need a better acquaintance with the thoughts and reasonings of pure and lofty minds."—*Dr. S. A. P.*

### The Three Parallels

It is interesting to trace the harmony of the divine procedure both in the operations of providence and the influence of grace. There have been in the church of Christ three distinguished characters, who were born in different countries, and lived in different ages; and yet in whose history are found several striking traits of similarity.

The first of these, both in order of time and quality, was the great Apostle of the Gentiles, ST. PAUL. This man was of Hebrew origin by both parents, who gave him a double name; Saul, from the Hebrew *Shaul*; and being born in a Roman city, of which he was free, they gave him the Roman or Latin name of Paulus. This man was educated in the highest branches of the learning of that day. He was pious-

ly disposed from his youth; and so zealous was he for the rites and ceremonies of the Jewish church, that, while persecuting unto death those who dissented from that mode of worship, he really believed that he was doing God an acceptable service. Such were his views whilst rigidly conforming to all the outward forms of the Mosaic ritual, but a total stranger to the religion of the heart. But no sooner had he received the knowledge of salvation by faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and a call from him to preach the Gospel, than, without consulting his own ease, honour, or emoluments, in obedience to the divine command, he went and preached the doctrine of salvation by faith in Christ, which before he had so zealously laboured to destroy. This brought upon him a flood of persecution from his countrymen the Jews, and exposed him to numerous perils from the Heathen. But none of these things moved him. Inflamed with love to his Redeemer, and the souls of his fellow sinners, he ascends Mars' Hill, that emporium of idolatry, and with a courage that dares to look death and him that hath the power of it, even the devil, in the face, without fear, and there, in the presence of their idols, their altars, and philosophers, erected the standard of the Cross, and preached unto them Jesus as the only Saviour of sinners. His grand theme was justification by faith in Christ Jesus, and great success attended his ministry, with violent persecution, in every place. He closed his life and labours with the triumphant exclamation, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day."

The second character of the three parallels is DR. MARTIN LUTHER, by birth a German. He also was brought up a scholar; and, contrary to the intention of his father, entered himself as a Monk of the order of St. Augustine, at Erfurt. He zealously pursued his studies, and conformed with untiring diligence to all the rigid rules and ceremonies of the Church, hoping thereby to gain the divine peace and favour. While thus vainly labouring for salvation, he providentially found in the library a copy of the sacred Scriptures, which he diligently perused; and by the light of divine truth which illuminated his mind, he saw the fallacy of seeking salvation by the merit of works, and that the only way by which a sinner can be reconciled unto God, is by faith in the atoning merit of our Lord Jesus Christ. No sooner had he experienced that peace with God which is the immediate effect of justifying faith, than he began to preach the same unto others. This soon exposed him to all the fiery indignation and bloody persecution of the Papal power. Yet, amidst all their foaming rage, like Paul, he could say, "None of these things move me." When summoned to appear before the Diet at Worms, his friends, knowing that the doctrine and practice of the Church of Rome is not to keep faith with heretics, reminded him of the case of John Huss, and strove to dissuade him from going; but he declared his determination to go, were there as many devils there as tiles upon the houses. He appeared before the Diet, and nobly defended his doctrines and conduct, though opposed by the Legate Eckius, whom the Pope had entrusted with his bull against Luther, and commanded to carry it into execution. But the Lord raised him up a powerful protector in the Elector of Saxony. Regardless of the bellying of the Pope's bulls,—in one of which he said, speaking of Luther and his doctrines, "If this pestiferous canker cannot be cured with gentle medicines, sharper knives must be proved, and fiery scarrings,"—he still preached and wrote in support of justification by faith alone, without the merit of works, and declared, "This doctrine shall

never be overthrown, neither by the Emperor, the Turk, the Tartar, the Persian, the Pope and his agents, nor by all the devils in hell." By the kind providence of God he escaped the snare, and was brought to his native place, where he died in great peace.

The third character in the parallel is the REV. JOHN WESLEY, a man of more than ordinary literary attainments. From early life until its close, he was warmly attached to the ceremonies and worship of the Church of England. At this period, experimental religion was at a very low ebb in this country.

"The spirit was in the letter lost,  
The substance in the shade."

By diligently studying the Scriptures, he discovered his want of that holiness without which no man can see the Lord. This he sincerely but vainly sought, by rigidly observing the rites and ordinances of the Church. After a long and fruitless search for peace with God as the reward of his devout services, he was providentially brought into the company of some pious Germans, who taught him the way of salvation by faith, by which he became possessed of a sense of the divine favour, the love of God shed abroad in his heart by the Holy Ghost given unto him. He then began to preach the almost obsolete doctrine of justification by faith. The churches where he preached were crowded, and many were the seals of his ministry, which raised up a host of persecutors, as if he had introduced some dangerous heresy. The church-doors were closed against him; he was branded with preaching Popery, encouraging sedition and rebellion, and was called an enemy to God, the Church, and the King. Professors and profane treated him as a common enemy; but the same gracious Providence which defended Paul from the murderous designs of those who lay in wait for his life, and preserved Luther from the deadly Jesuitical snares that were laid for him, threw the shield of protection over Wesley, or he would not have escaped the murderous mobs at Wednesbury, in Cornwall, and other places, encouraged, as they frequently were, both by the Clergy and the Magistrates. Not because he was spreading heresy and sedition, but because he was awakening a drowsy ministry to a more faithful discharge of their duty, and fanning the dying embers of vital religion in the Church. Through his faithful labours, thousands who were ripe for any revolutionary purpose, were turned to seek the salvation of their souls; and thus our country was preserved from the deplorable scourge of a revolution. The revival and propagation of vital godliness in the numerous societies of which he was the founder, has been a blessing to thousands of families, and will be to generations yet unborn.

The parallel in the history of these distinguished characters appears, 1. In their strong prejudices in favour of the Churches in which they were educated. 2. In the conversion of their souls to God, by an act of faith in the atoning merit of the Redeemer's blood. 3. Having found this salvation themselves, they began to preach it to others, and similar effects followed in each case. By the preaching of justification by faith, St. Paul beheld the Pagan philosophy of Greece and Rome deserted by its advocates, and numbers of them turned from the worship of dumb idols to serve the true and living God. When the Papal Church had buried the pure precepts of the Gospel under a mass of traditionary legends and idolatrous rites, Luther began preaching justification by faith in Christ; people understood and embraced it; the confessional was deserted, the sale of indulgences suspended, masses for the dead discontinued, and the power of the Roman Pontiff was shaken to the centre. The preaching repentance toward God, faith in

Jesus Christ, and holiness of heart, which are the standard doctrines of the Wesleyans, have produced similar effects in all parts of the world. 4. It is most prominent in their deaths. Paul could say, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." Luther committed his soul, and his family, with holy confidence into the hands of his Redeemer. And Wesley closed a long life of labour and success, saying, "The best of all is, God is with us!"

"O may I triumph so,  
When all my warfare's past;  
And, dying, find my latest foe  
Under my feet at last!"

### The Consolations of Religion.

In the hour of misfortune, when a man, once in happy circumstances, sits down amidst the wreck of all his comforts, and sees nothing but the fragments of his fortune for himself and family, what, in the storm of affliction, is to cheer him but religion; and this can do it, and enable him to say, "Although the fig-tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labour of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flocks shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls; yet will I rejoice in the Lord—I will joy in the God of my salvation." What but religion can comfort the poor labourer in that gloomy season when times are bad, and work is scarce, and he hardly knows where to procure his next meal? What can comfort the suffering female in that long and dreary season, when, wasting away in a deep decline, she lies, night after night, consumed by fever, and day after day, convulsed by coughing? Tell me, what can send a ray of comfort to her dark scene of woe, or a drop of consolation to her parched and thirsting lips, but religion? And when the agonized parent, with a heart half broken by the conduct of a prodigal son, exclaims—"Oh! who can tell how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child!" what, in that season of torture, can pour a drop of balm into the wounded spirit but religion? And when we occupy the bed-side of a departing friend, "the dreadful post of observation darker every hour," what but religion can sustain the mind, and calm the tumult of the soul? what, but this, can enable us to bear with even tolerable composure, the pang of separation? And we too must die; and here is the excellence of piety; it follows us, where no other friend can follow us, down into the dark valley of the shadow of death—stands by us when the last hand has quitted its grasp—reserves its mightiest energies for that most awful conflict—presents to the eye of faith the visions of glory rising up beyond the sepulchre, and angels advancing to receive us from the hand of earthly friends to bear us to the presence of a smiling God.

Other sources of pleasure are open only during the season of health and prosperity. Admitting that they were all which most impassioned admirers contend for; what can balls, routs, plays, cards, do, in the season of sickness, misfortune, or death? Alas! alas! they exist then only in recollection, and the recollection of them is painful.—*Rev. J. A. James.*

### Exhaustless Supplies.

For these six thousand years, God has been multiplying pardons, and yet free grace is not tired—Christ undertook to satisfy, and he hath money enough to pay. It were folly to think that an emperor's revenue will not pay a beggar's debt. Mercy is an ocean, ever-flowing, yet never full.—The saints carry loads of experience with them to heaven. Free grace can show you large accounts and a long bill cancelled by the blood of Christ.—*Manton.*

## Missionary Intelligence.

(From Wesleyan Notices Newspaper for Nov., 1860.)

Wesleyan Missions in Western Africa.  
SIERRA-LEONE.

The subjoined Letter from one of our Native Assistant Missionaries at Sierra-Leone has been received by the officers and Committee of our Society with more than common pleasure, and is earnestly recommended by them to the careful perusal and prayerful consideration of our friends, and of all who feel a Christian interest in the welfare of Africa.

The writer is one of the liberated Africans, who, since his return from slavery, and transfer to Sierra-Leone, has been, we believe, truly and effectually converted to God. He was for some time an approved student in our Institution for the training of native Africans, commonly called "King Tom's Institution;" and is now regularly recognised and employed as a Native Assistant Missionary at the York-Town Station.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Gen. H. Decker, Native Assistant Missionary, dated York, Sierra Leone, April 9th, 1860.

Having an opportunity, I gladly embrace it, by writing you these few hasty lines. I know you will be very glad to hear from me, as you have not heard from me since I was received as an Assistant Missionary on probation.

You are aware, Sirs, that I was recommended by the District-Meeting in December, 1847; and I was kindly received and appointed to the said office of Assistant Missionary on trial, by the Conference assembled at Hull in the year 1848.

The District-Meeting thought it advisable and necessary for me to labour in the York Circuit, in which I am now at present; and I am endeavouring, by God's grace, to be useful, and to do my utmost. But I must say to you, Sirs, this office to which I am called is an important one. I do feel my unworthiness and insufficiency; sometimes I am ready to shed tears. Who am I, and what am I, that the Lord should call me to such work as this?—poor unworthy dust as I am, just fit to sweep the chapel and to clean the Missionaries' shoes, much less to be called a Missionary, a Wesleyan Missionary, a Preacher of the Gospel of Jesus Christ! This is enough to humble my soul. When I "look to the rock whence I was hewn, and to the hole of the pit from which I was dug," I cannot help but exclaim, "What hath God wrought!" I do feel indeed that I was called by God, and moved by his Holy Spirit, to preach to my fellow-countrymen the unsearchable riches of Christ. I began to call sinners to repentance in the latter part of 1837, and since then to the present the Lord has always blessed me in my preaching. The very first time I went to preach, some poor sinners were brought to Christ; this led me to believe that the Lord had called me to labour for him. And I cannot tell you of the hundreds who have been brought to God through my instrumentality; the Lord has used me as an instrument in his hand; he has blessed my labour abundantly; to him be all the glory. There is nothing in this for me to boast about; instead of boasting, I often feel sorry that I have done so little, comparatively speaking, for my Master.—After all, I am "an unprofitable servant." Once I used to be proud! but since I received a more abundant baptism of the sanctifying Spirit, in the year 1842, I feel power over sin, and all slavish fear is gone.—"The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth me from all sin." Anger is gone, pride is turned to humility, the love of God is shed abroad in my heart. Before I enjoyed this greater blessing, I was too fond of self-love and self-praise; I used to be troubled with my own will. But this beautiful hymn of ours now suits my case, and I sometimes sing:—

"O hide this self from me, that I  
No more, but Christ in me, may live.  
My vile affections crucify,  
Nor let one darling lust survive!  
In all things nothing may I see,  
Nothing desire or seek, but thee!  
"O Love, thy sovereign aid impart,  
To save me from low-thoughted care;  
Chase this self-will through all my heart,  
Through all its latent mazes there:  
Make me thy dutious child, that I  
Ceaseless may 'Abba, Father,' cry!"

Now I feel that all self is gone, and my soul is as a little child in the arms of my Saviour.

"Humble, and teachable, and mild,  
O may I, as a little child,  
My lowly Master's steps pursue!  
Be anger to my soul unknown;  
Hate, envy, jealousy, be gone;  
In love create thou all things new!  
"Let earth no more my heart divide;  
With Christ may I be crucified,  
To thee with my whole soul aspire;  
Dead to the world and all its toys,  
Its idle pomp, and fading joys,  
Be thou alone my one desire!"

The Lord has called me into the work, and I will be no longer mine own, but give up myself to his will in all things. Before I became a Travelling Preacher, I used to think, if the Lord should ever call me to go into the interior or out of the colony, whether I should be willing to go. No, was the reply. My proud heart could not consent to this. "I want to be in the colony, to go from one Circuit to another. I want to be with my friends. I do not wish to go away from home. I cannot bear the thought of parting from my aged mother," &c. I loved ease. But at present I am ready to say, "Send me wherever thou pleasest, Lord, I am willing to go, and ready to leave father, mother, sister, brother, and all, to go any where and every where when it shall please the Lord to call me."

Why should I speak of ease and comfort, when others have left their home, their friends, their beautiful country, for the burning sun of Africa? I say, if they will make such a sacrifice for us Africans, I think we ought to make it ourselves. When I think of the many valuable lives that have been lost in so short a time, and many that have dropped in the field almost before they began to sow the precious seed with which they left their native land, it is indeed a grief and pain to my heart. Many a time have I been praying, "Lord, raise Native Agents, raise men in Africa after thy own heart, to carry the Gospel to the interior!" The white Missionaries have done all they could on the sea-shores; but I say, if the Gospel is to go into the interior, it must be chiefly by us Native Agents. But I am so thankful that the Lord is now raising us for this great work. Amongst the Church and the Wesleyans every effort has been made for this purpose; thank the Lord, it is not fruitless!

My congregation meets in York regularly once a month in what is called Missionary prayer-meeting, to pray especially for the Missionary Society, for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, for Missionaries abroad, &c. In every meeting I always read an abstract of some letters written to the Committee, from the different Stations, by Missionaries. It is very interesting indeed to the people. Afterwards, I call some of them to pray. To hear of their pouring out their souls to God in behalf of their fellow-countrymen in the interior, living in Heathenish darkness, will be interesting and gratifying to every British Christian's ears, especially those who have thrown in their pounds into God's treasury, for the conversion of the Heathen, and for the civilization of Africa. I think it will be well for me to repeat their own phrases on this point:—"Lord, save poor Africans! Send the Gospel to our father and mother that live in our dark country, where the Gospel no reach yet: they have had hearts; they sell one another; they make war, and do all bad things. Do, Lord, pardon and forgive them. The Gospel make us good, and it can make them good. Lord, save our Missionaries! They left father, mother, and all, and come to teach us poor Africans. They never live long; they die: yet this no make them tired to come. Bless our Missionary Committee: make them no give up to send us Missionaries, because all our country people are not saved yet. But, Lord, make our countrymen Missionaries, to carry the Gospel home to our father-land; they can live long in this country, pass white man," &c. But, Sirs, though these words are uttered in broken language, it is with such an agony of mind, that I believe they reach the Majesty on high.

I do not wish to take up your time with a long writing; but I must open to you my mind at once, and tell you of a subject which lies very heavy on my mind. Doubt-

lessly you may have heard of that long war in Sherbro:—many lives have been lost, many sold to slavery. That bloody war lasted for about seven years. But, bless the Lord, through the efforts of the Governor of Sierra-Leone, there is peace between the contending nations or tribes; the war is at an end. Civil men have done their duties so far. Also at Gallinas the slave trade has been given up by the exertions of the British cruisers. The Chiefs have signed treaties, and drove away the Spanish slave-traders out of their land.

As I went down the wharf one day, I saw hosts of Spaniards walking about on the beach, I was anxious to know where they came from. The answer was, "From Gallinas." "And where are they going?" "To Freetown," was the reply. "Why, and what for?" said I. "O," says a man, "to look for passage to the Havannah.—The slave-factories are all broken up; the Chiefs delivered up all the slave-traders; and signed a treaty, that no such traffic will be carried on amongst them any more." I am sorry that I cannot dwell upon every particular now on this subject: I shall leave it for next time. But, Sirs, I was overjoyed. Never was there a news which make me so happy in this world as this! If I had disposal of myself, I would sail the next day, to plant the standard of the cross on the shores of Gallinas.

On the month of August, 1848, Prince Ar-mar-rah, from Gallinas, called to see me. We had a very long conversation. One particular thing we conversed about was, the subject of religion. I asked him, how would he like to have Missionaries sent to teach him and his people about Jesus Christ. He said, "Very much. And why don't you come now? War is done; no more slave-trade. You must come to teach us your book; we want our children to learn. If you come, we will be glad to receive you." I told him, "I shall be very happy to come, if the Committee sends me." I told him, "I am not my own; I am a servant: and wherever my Master sends me, I go." He said, "You ought to come, because it is your mother's country; and we will be very glad to receive you." I told him, that I shall write to the Committee in England; and if they send me good answer, he will be sure to see me, or some one else; so I make him present of a very beautiful Bible; and he was very much pleased with it, and promise to get some one to read it to him. And when he was taking leave of me, he said, "Don't you forget to write to your masters in England: tell them we want somebody to come and teach us, and to tell us about God's palaver." About two months previous to this, a brother in that part wrote to me as follows: "I want you very much to come here. Will you come? Do come. And now, since God has stilled the contending elements, and given peace to the country, how very important that we take the field, before Mahomedans, or some other, have pre-occupied the ground, and closed the doors against us! Dear brother, can't you come? Won't you come? Do come, and we will soon have a Mission far in the interior." Now, dear fathers, you see from this we have a call from the interior, from the neighbouring country; shall we say, No, we cannot go? I have been praying about it all this time, and I feel that the Lord has called me to go, and shall I say No? Shall I refuse? will you hinder me? Our Mission is established in this colony: we have here sixty-seven Local Preachers and Exhorters, and many other labourers besides; while the neighbouring countries are perishing for want of Teachers. If any other Christian, or Christian Ministers, can feel satisfied in their minds, I cannot. At present I am just as one out of its element. I thought it was the design of the Committee that every Missionary resident at York should visit Plantain-Island. It grieves my heart, when looking at the Report every year, to see entered "York, Plantain-Island, &c.," when that Island has never been visited but once or twice; and as since the late war the island was given up and became desolate, all the people have removed to the main land. No Missionary living at York could give due labour to the Plantain-Island. He has enough to do, and plenty to take up his time, and cannot do justice to it on ac-

count of its distance. If we are to have a Mission established in those places, it must be a distinct one. It ought to be called Gallinas Mission. The Church Missionaries have gone to Gallinas and Susoo country to establish a Mission. And what are we doing? If you will only appoint a European Missionary for the head, and send me or some other Native Agents with him, I for my part will go with a' my heart. O, dear Sirs, hinder me not: I must go; God calls me! O do not prevent me from occupying that wide and uncommonly interesting field! Allow me to quote a Missionary's words on his leaving America for Africa: "I am about to leave you, and expect to see your faces no more. I long to preach to the poor African the way of life and salvation. I don't know what may befall me, or whether I may find a grave in the ocean, or among the savage men, or more savage wild beasts, in the coasts of Africa! nor am I anxious what may become of me. I feel it my duty to go; and I very much fear that many of those who preach the Gospel in this country will blush when the Saviour calls them to give an account of their labours in his cause, and tells them, 'I commanded you to go into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature.' The Saviour may ask, 'Where have you been? What have you been doing? Have you endeavoured, to the utmost of your ability, to fulfil the commands which I gave you, or have you sought your own gratification and your own ease, regardless of my commands?' O, Sirs, I am quite willing to go wherever the Lord will send me. I have given up myself to this great work. But if you see fit that I should remain in the colony, and continue to labour there, I am perfectly satisfied, and ready to submit.—But, Sirs, I must tell you again, that it has cost me many sleepless nights when I think of the surrounding nations that have not been visited, though some are not thirty miles from us: it is indeed a pain to my heart. O may the Lord send whom he will send, so long as the Gospel is preached to them, and souls saved! Why, I do feel more for these poor Heathen at Gallinas, because I have some relations there. Here are myself, parents, brothers, and sisters, enjoying the blessings of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, while some of our friends and nearest relatives are living in darkness and superstition; not only so, but they are not far from us, and yet we cannot go to them!

Many of my friends and relations here cannot bear the thought of my going from Sierra-Leone, and of my writing to the Committee about such a thing, and tell me that I ought to leave it and say nothing, and make myself still and be happy with my friends. But I want them to know that I am not seeking for happiness, nor ease, nor pleasure, while my fellow-creatures are going to eternal woe. I want to see souls saved, and the name of my God to be abundantly glorified. Amen.

## Family Circle.

"You will think of it when they are Dead."  
BY MRS. ELIZABETH W. TRUE.

The omission of kind and comforting words, you will think of; the neglect of little acts of tender love, such as would be real expressions of gratitude for what they have suffered and done for you in your helplessness, and have always done for you—thoughts of these things will enter your heart like so many fine-pointed darts. Especially will these be felt when you come to be parents, and live over for your children what your parents have lived through for you.

I knew a young woman whose father died when she was about eighteen years of age. She, with the rest of the children, were considered obedient and respectful to their father. The father himself said, when dying, in speaking to a friend concerning his children, "I have good children; never one of them gave me a disrespectful word." But after all this, I have known that daughter omitted to speak some sweet, consoling words, which she might have spoken to her father, and of omitting to do some unasked

ave a must called ionar-coun- are Eu- send him, O, God occu- teast- ionip- or Af- expect reach ad-sal- ill me, ocean, savage for me I feel ar that pel in laivour their la- I com- d, and The been I ve you ability, you, or ion and com- ling to I have But if the co- I am bmit- it it has I think ve not t thirty n to my he will ched in do feel Jallions, Here sisters, I of Jo- uds and ead and are not o them! us here ng from ; to the I tell me hing, and w with my w that I ease, nor s are go- ce souls be aban- ire dead." re. mforting ect of lit- would be hat they our help- or you- ter your uria. Es- rou come ur child- I through se father e years of children, pectful to aid, when concerning en; never ful word." at daugh- of having consoling ken to her ie unasked

and unexpected acts of gentle, care-taking love, which she might have done, have caused her more painful sensations than she can express. "I remember," she said, "one instance, which, since I myself have been the mother of two babes, has been brought to my mind by some little act of theirs toward me, so that the music of my soul was hushed, and my spirit, for a season, was clothed in mourning. I wished my father back again, long enough, at least, that I might act my part toward him over again, and let him see what was in my heart to do for him to comfort him. The instance was this:—I was ironing; my father was in the room in feeble health, from which he suffered for years before his death. He asked me if I could not set the iron upon my clothes in a gentler manner, as the jarring it made, hurt his head. I immediately made a change according to his request, but not half as much as I might have made, had I realized how agreeable a gentler action would have been to him.

When I was nearly done, I noticed by the turning of his eyes toward the table, that the noise yet hurt him. I never forgot that anxious look of suffering; and since I have had feeble health, and have felt many harrassing jars which my little thoughtless children have made, I have many a time sighed out, "Oh, the thoughtlessness of adult children!—what sorrow it makes for them in after years!"—*Young Ladies' Friend.*

Female Society.

You know my opinion of female society. Without it, we should degenerate into brutes. This observation applies with tenfold force to young men, and those who are in the prime of manhood. For, after a certain time of life, the literary man may make a shift (a poor one I grant) to do without the society of ladies. To a young man, nothing is so important as a spirit of devotion (next to his Creator) to some amiable woman, whose image may occupy his heart, and guard it from the pollution which besets it on all sides. A man ought to choose his wife, as Mrs. Primrose did her wedding gown, for qualities that "wear well." One thing, at least, is true, that if matrimony has its cares, celibacy has no pleasures. A Newton, or a mere scholar may find employment in study; a man of literary taste can receive in books a powerful auxiliary; but a man must have a bosom friend, and children round him, to cherish and support the dearthness of old age.—*John Randolph.*

The Home of Taste.

How easy it is to be neat!—to be clean!—How easy to arrange the rooms with the most graceful propriety! How easy it is to invest our houses with the truest elegance! Elegance resides not with the upholsterer or the draper; it is not put up with the hangings and curtains; it is not in the mosaics, the carpets, the rosewood, the mahogany, the candelabra, or the marble ornaments; it exists in the spirit presiding over the chambers of the dwelling. Contentment must, always, be most graceful; it sheds serenity over the scene of its abode; it transforms a waste into a garden. The home lightened by these intimations of a nobler and brighter life, may be wanting in much which the discontented desire: but to its inhabitants it will be a palace, far outvying those of oriental fables in brilliancy and glory.

General Miscellany.

Effect of Charcoal on Flowers.

The following extract cannot fail to be interesting to the botanist and the chemist, as well as to every lady who has a rose-bush in her garden, or a flower-pot in her parlour. It is from the Paris "Horticultural Review" of July last, translated by Judge Meigs, of New-York, for the Farmers' Club of the American Institute. The experiments described were made by Robert Berauds, who says:—

"About a year ago, I made a bargain for a rose-bush, of magnificent growth, and full of buds. I wanted for them to blow, and expected roses worthy of such a noble plant, and of the

praises bestowed upon it by the vender. At length, when it bloomed, all my hopes were blasted. The flowers were of a faded colour, and I discovered that I had only a middling multi-flora, stale-coloured enough. I therefore resolved to sacrifice it to some experiments which I had in view. My attention had been captivated with the effects of charcoal, as stated in some English publications. I then covered the earth in the pot, in which my rose-bush was, about half an inch deep with pulverized charcoal. Some days after, I was astonished to see the roses, which bloomed, of as fine lively rose-colour as I could wish. I determined to repeat the experiment; and, therefore, when the rose bush had done flowering, I took off all the charcoal, and put fresh earth about the roots. You may conceive that I waited for the next spring impatiently, to see the result of this experiment. When it bloomed, the roses were, as at first, pale and discoloured; but by applying the charcoal, as before, the roses soon resumed their rosy-red colour. I tried the powdered charcoal likewise, in large quantities, upon my petunias, and found that both the white and the violet flowers were equally sensible to its action. It always gave great vigour to the red or violet colours of the flowers, and the white petunias became veined with red or violet tints; the violets became covered with irregular spots of a bluish or almost black tint. Many persons who admired them thought that they were new varieties from the seed. Yellow flowers are (as I have proved) insensible to the influence of charcoal."

Small Beginnings.

It is related, in the "Gentleman's Magazine," of Chantry, the celebrated Sculptor, that, when a boy, he was observed by a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Sheffield very attentively engaged in cutting a stick with a penknife. He asked the lad what he was doing; when, with great simplicity of manner, but with great courtesy, he replied, "I am cutting old Fox's head." Fox was the schoolmaster of the village. On this the gentleman asked to see what he had done; and pronouncing it to be an excellent likeness, gave the youth a sixpence. And this may be reckoned the first money Chantry ever received for the production of his art.

This anecdote is but one of a thousand that might be cited of as many different men who from small beginnings, rise to stations and influence; and shows the importance of not despising the day of small things, in any condition or circumstance of life. All nature in fact is full of instructive lessons on this point, which it would be well for us more thoroughly to study and appreciate.

The river, rolling in its accumulated waters to the ocean, was, in its small beginning, but an oozing rill, trickling down some moss-covered rock, and winding, like a silver thread, between the green banks to which it imparted verdure. The tree that swept the air with its hundred branches, and mocks at the howling of the tempest, was in its small beginning but a little seed trodden under foot, unnoticed; then a small shoot that the leaping hare might have for ever crushed.

Everything around tells us not to despise small beginnings; for they are the lower rounds of a ladder that reaches to great results, and we must step upon these before we can ascend higher.

An Invaluable Lesson to Students.

What you do know, know thoroughly. There are few in modern times of a rise equal to that of Sir Edward Sugden. After one of the Westminster elections, I was shut up with him in a carriage for twenty-four hours. I ventured to ask him what was the secret of his success. His answer was, "I resolved, when beginning to read law, to make everything I acquired perfectly my own, and never to get to a second thing, till I had entirely accomplished the first. Many of my competitors read as much in a day as I read in a week; but, at the end of twelve months, my knowledge was as fresh as on the day it was acquired, while theirs had glided away from their recollection."—*Memoirs of Sir T. F. Buxton.*

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

MR. EDITOR.—You are doubtless aware, because of the reckless—but apparently truthful—statements of men now lying under the sentence of excommunication from the local Conference, that the confidence of some of our best friends in these Provinces had been somewhat shaken in the extensive of the Wesleyan Bible. But happily these supporters of our noble Lib. Ministers at the time these unfounded reports reached our shores

the necessity of suspending their judgment upon the subject until the whole truth should be laid before them. And now as the dark masses of clouds which had been lifted up from the windward horizon are rolling away, and the vessel is entering Port under the pilotage of one who is famous for his clear and logical intellect, his kind and urbane disposition, and his love of John Wesley Methodism—the slanders of the triumvirate notwithstanding—now—though half blinded for the moment by the lightning flashes which had burst forth amid the fury of the storm, these friends of ours begin to breathe freely again—and disgusted with men who clamour for toleration but labour for the supremacy, they now cry, having marked the "towers, bulwarks, and palaces" of our Zion, "This God is our God for ever and ever: he will be our guide even unto death."

Little did I think upon seeing Messrs. Dunn and Griffith received into full connexion in 1836, that they would so soon traverse the poles, like the magnet when struck with lightning, and point the people in an opposite direction to the one into which they then engaged to bring them.—The heterodoxy of the one was forgiven soon as he rose in the body of the chapel and avowed his fealty to the standards of the Body; and the almost double probation, the charism, and Jonah-like conduct of the other were forgotten when the good man whom he now seeks to ruin in public opinion, assisted by others, laid on him holy hands and gave him authority to preach the Word. On that occasion several young men of the town resolved to yield to a previous conviction of duty and preach Christ, and a whole ninety were taken out upon trial for the ministry among us. At that Conference, too, I saw for the first time the snow-white head of father BAMPFORD, whose sainted spirit is now with God; and also the emaciated form of our beloved brother who is now Chaplain at the Sackville Academy.—And little did I then think as my youthful heart leaped up with a desire to labour in the Foreign field, that I should so soon be associated with these men of God in preaching the Gospel of Jesus in these Provinces.

But Mr. Everitt I never saw that I am aware of, and perhaps his most intimate friends are quite as ignorant as I am of his true character and object. For myself I have always regarded Messrs. Dunn and Griffith like two boys playing at see-saw, and Mr. Everitt as the dexterous ballancer in mid-distance:—true the one boy may send up the other at the will of the third party, and the arc which he describes may determine his own course and distance, as yet to be travelled—yet the middle man, because of his position, may conceal each from the other and then some day fling them both off to receive in their places some more skillful performers. Yet this game which the trio play must have a ruinous tendency even should it terminate with themselves; but though their conduct arrays itself in obvious antagonism with the purport of the Christian Scriptures, they appear to have coaxed themselves to believe, that, by public prayer and preaching, they can atone for their sins and still traverse the vicious circle which they have openly prosecuted for more than a year.

Mr. Everitt, who while in Conference could not frequently take a Circuit, because as he stated physically unable to perform its duties, can now write in defence of his conduct, and night after night address large assemblies of professed sympathisers or, to use his own words, "Bless the people with his Sermons."

Mr. Dunn, who according to letters received from the Nottingham Circuit was while there a most arbitrary superintendent, is now railing against oppression during the week, but wipes out his sin on the Sabbath, by preaching for the amiable Editor of the Christian Witness; while Mr. Griffith, a perpetual disenter from every body else, opens his meetings for agitation with prayer, and then with his tongue sins hour by hour against God and his own peers. But in reference to the people who follow in the wake of these misguided men, and their destiny in the coming eternity, I will not obtrude my apprehensions. It is enough for me to know that "Where envious and strife is, there is confusion and every evil work."

These moral incendiaries, or perhaps the exponents of their principles, send to a few families on this lovely Island their noxious and disgusting Patent; and really it times at home are as bad as stated in its polluting pages, for one I am thankful that the deep Atlantic now separates me from the land of my fathers; but its very title is a misnomer, and its statements so misleading, that even its advertisement are deemed by some among us as unworthy of credit. But the London *Whitman* and the *Wesleyan of Halifax* tend to correct the tissue of absurdities, misrepresentations, and slanders which would send among us toon much in the souls of the pious, the spark of evilence.

But notwith standing the efforts of some to sow among us the seed of discord the Wesleyans of the continent yearned in principle and united in love. Many of our people are from Cornwall and Devon and they are the Wesleyan Lib. Ministers and all. I have been struck with this fact on several occasions since I took up my residence among them. There was in the Epiphany the "Tea Meeting" at Kensington which

is held annually for the benefit of our Sunday School in town. This, without exception, was the most noble affair of the kind that I ever witnessed; all who took part in it seemed to act with such heartiness and good will; and from the excellent superintendent down to the most juvenile of the teachers each appeared anxious to contribute his or her full quota to the happiness of the occasion. Then came the "Tea Meeting" at Pownal; and here also I witnessed the same considerate care to assist each other. Pownal is separated from Town by the Hillsborough River, and is about eight miles distant; but the Pownal friends brought numerous carriages to the other side of the ferry to convey to the Tea-ground their Town visitors. The Wesleyans, however, on this side of the river were more than a match for the people of Pownal for they not only filled all the carriages, but some of them, without grumbling, had to return to Town minus their Tea, though they had provided themselves with the necessary Tickets. We arrived at the "Tea-ground," Brother Pope acting as postilion, and, having climbed to the top of the hill in rear of the Tea-Tables, we were entranced with the beauties of the surrounding country; and then, as frequently since while travelling over this fine Island, were led to adopt the well known sentiment of one of our Poets—

"God made the Country and man the Town."

The Tables were gratuitously furnished by the Ladies of Pownal; and after the Sunday School Scholars to the number of about ninety had dispatched their share of the hospitalities, the guests partook of a new and abundant supply of the necessary provisions. Then came the speeches, some of which were of unusual merit, while music both vocal and instrumental was interspersed to suit the occasion. Prayer having been offered to God for the prosperity of the School, &c., we jaunted back to the ferry, a delighted and happy company, and then as the steam boat passed from the one shore to the other, our young men and maidens, our old men and children, struck up and sung in admirable style several of our excellent hymns. Having landed in Town we dispersed to our homes, well pleased with the kindness of our Pownal friends, and also that an opportunity had been thus afforded us of showing our love to one of the little hills of our Zion.

Since the meeting just referred to, we have had another of a similar kind in "New Wiltshire;" and like the two already named, it was held in the open air. This place lies on the road to Bedeque, and as many of our friends in that part of the Circuit are poor, because of the difficulties which they have had to struggle with in the settlement of the district, our Town Methodists, as usual, came to their assistance. Brother Williams, one of our Local Preachers, is entitled to most of the credit of that movement; who, assisted by several of our people, took out the provisions to regale the little folks of the Sabbath School, and then to raise means to purchase school books and a Library for general use. The financial result of this meeting went altogether beyond my expectation, and the effects of it will be felt in the settlement for a long time to come.

I cannot close this letter without informing the readers of *The Wesleyan*, that our new Chapel in Little York was opened for Divine Worship on Sunday the 21th of Novr. 1850. This building was begun during the occupancy of this Circuit by the Rev. C. Dewolfe, A. M.—It advanced towards completion during the residence of the Rev. Mr. Botterell, and was publicly dedicated to the Worship of Almighty God on last Sunday week by the present Superintendent, who conducted the service both morning and evening. Mr. George Beer, our senior Local Preacher, occupied the Pulpit in the afternoon of the day, and preached a very useful sermon upon the occasion. The weather however was quite unfavourable, which prevented many of our men of cash being present at the services;—but the congregations were good notwithstanding; and the collections when the pledges of parties, who were to have been present, are redeemed will exceed £20. The Chapel is about 30 ft. by 20, and contains on the ground floor thirty-two Pews, which have with one or two exceptions all been sold or rented since the Chapel was opened.—It also contains a gallery facing the pulpit. The building is finished throughout, and is an ornament to the settlement. Here also, as in the other instances already recorded, the oneness of our people showed itself: the work being too much for the funds of Little York, the Town people came to their assistance and carried the work to a successful issue. May this disposition of the strong to help the weak descend to their succeeding days.

Financially, at least, this Circuit is fast improving; this was largely felt in the receipts at our last quarterly meeting; and while the Wesleyans of Charlottetown intend to keep their position in the Missionary Auxiliary Report, they resolve soon to make themselves altogether independent of the Grant of the Parent Society to this District.

Our congregations are equal to those of former years—our classes are well attended—and we have among us a general expectation that the Lord will speedily "revive His work" in this Circuit.

F. SMALLWOOD.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. Dec. 4th, 1850.

For the Wesleyan.

Andover, N. B.

MY DEAR BRO.—I am happy to state that God has recently been pleased to revive His work on this part of the Circuit, when a number were enabled to rejoice in Christ Jesus by the Holy Ghost given unto them.

I am pleased to say that the work of God appears to be progressing upon the Woodstock Circuit, under the untiring labours of Bro. Allison.

We intend to hold a protracted meeting on the lower part of this Circuit very shortly.

Andover, N. B., Dec. 10, 1850.

For the Wesleyan.

School Examination at St. Margaret's Bay.

MR. EDITOR.—On Wednesday 11th inst., an examination of the school in this place, conducted by Mr. Teas, took place, the result of which was highly satisfactory to all present.

There was also manifested a very correct and extensive knowledge of that useful branch of instruction—Geography—and that in reference to our own country as well as of others, which is not the case in all schools.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, December 21, 1850.

METHODISM.

ITS ADAPTATION TO MEET THE WANTS OF THE WORLD.

METHODISM is designed, and, under the blessing of God, without which no means can prosper, well calculated to promote the salvation of men on an extensive scale.

men the doctrines of grace, there is no misgiving, no mental reservation, no concealment, no laudation of one divine attribute at the expense of another, but there is sincerity, frankness, full publicity, and a due regard to all the perfections of the God-head as they have been revealed in the holy Word of His own inspiration.

We have above stated our conviction that Wesleyanism is calculated to meet the spiritual necessities of the world.

Before our next issue this FESTIVAL of the Church will have come and gone, with all its hallowed reminiscences and delightful associations.

CHRISTMAS.

Before our next issue this FESTIVAL of the Church will have come and gone, with all its hallowed reminiscences and delightful associations.

A brighter scene

Of glory was display'd, By God, the Eternal Son

TO THE AGENTS OF THE WESLEYAN.

It will be gratifying, doubtless, to you to learn that we are increasing our list of subscribers; though we must qualify our degree of satisfaction by the fact that this increase is not so rapid nor so general as we would desire.

The Wesleyan gives great satisfaction on my Circuit, and we should have many more subscribers, if the times were better.

The force of the reason above stated we cannot but admit to an extent: but, in some cases, it may be, parties have not taken the paper either from indifference or because they have not been specially solicited.

year of this volume will commence in about a fortnight from the present time, renewed efforts on the part of our Agents, whose past zeal we duly appreciate, to obtain new subscribers might be crowned with success.

The agents of other Papers are all alive in pushing forward their respective interests. For this we commend them. They are acting like men in earnest.

Notice.

Divine Service will be held (D. V.) on WEDNESDAY next (CHRISTMAS) at the Argyle Street Church at 11 A. M., and at Brunswick Street Church at 7 P. M.

The weather, during the last week, has been changeable. The rain and fog on Tuesday were very unpleasant, and the walking was horrible.

Judge Marshall is about commencing the delivery of a series of important Lectures at the New Temperance Hall.

The Athenaeum and Journal of Temperance, an official Organ of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of this Province, is expected, will make its appearance in an enlarged form on Tuesday next.

Mr. Outram, Junr., delivered an interesting Lecture on Chemistry on Wednesday evening last at the Mechanics' Institute.

A Lady of Truro has manufactured a Fourth Bug of a very superior quality, which is intended for the London Exhibition.

Several Fire Wardens of the City have recently tendered their resignation. This is a matter of regret.

The Guardian says that he is pained to learn of several attempts being made to fire property in different parts of the city.

The Christian Messenger states that, the North Baptist Chapel of this City has been recently enlarged to the extent of about 100 sittings.

A correspondent of the Sun says a splendid new Packet is building at Yarmouth for the Boston route, and that there is "strong talk" of putting a good Steamer on the route between that port and Boston.

The Chronicle gives a report that a Woolen and Cotton Factory is about being established in Nova Scotia, principally by Americans.

Small pox is represented as raging fearfully in Barbadoes.

The cholera still exists in some parts on the North side of Havana, and prevails to a considerable extent on the South side.

Sugar crops at Trinidad are looking promisingly, and higher prices are expected.

The Governor of Ponce (Porto Rico) it is said has lately ordered out all the troops, and mustered the citizens, who were patrolling the streets and wharves, in anticipation of an attack from General Lopez.

At latest dates there were still rumours of a war between Brazil and Buenos Ayres.

On the 26th, a grand celebration took place in San Francisco, in honour of the admission of California as a State into the Union.

Cholera is still increasing in California.

The total amount of Imports, dutiable, free, and in specie, at the Port of New York for the month of October last, was \$9,754,700; Exports, exclusive of specie, for the same month, \$5,909,214.

Dr. E. N. Hasford, formerly of New York city, has been appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Massachusetts Medical College, in the place of Professor J. W. Webster, lately deceased.

E. B. Nichols, of Clarke Co. Ky., was killed on the 23d ult., by two of his slaves.

The Rev. Charles McKay, of Union-street Church St. John, N. B., has been presented with a Gold Watch and Chain, by the members of his congregation as an expression of the high esteem they entertain for him as their Minister.

The New Brunswick Legislature will meet on the 6th of February for despatch of business.

Mr. Palmerman, late M. P. for Aberdeen, has been appointed, it is said, Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island.

The Montreal Publishing Society is in a flourishing condition. At their last Meeting several shares were disposed of at a bonus of Twenty-two and a half per cent.

The Southern States. It is supposed, will unite to tax all products and goods of non-slaveholding States, which is considered as a virtual secession. Trouble we hear is brewing for our neighbours. At all events a most inimical spirit between the North and South is fast springing up; the effects of which may in the end prove more serious than some may be inclined at present to imagine.

Latest accounts from Navana state that the cholera had entirely disappeared from the city, but had re-appeared in several other parts of the Island.

The Mexican Government has settled the conditions on which the Seminoles, Camanches, and other barbarous tribes can be admitted into the Republic.

The *Siglo* says it learns by a letter from Acapulco that that city is enjoying unexampled prosperity. A short time ago Acapulco was almost deserted; but since then the population has quadrupled.

Rev. J. W. Hamington, a coloured Clergyman of New York, lately received the title of Doctor of Divinity, from the University of Heidelberg, of Germany.

(From the Royal Gazette, Dec. 18, 1850.)

Proclamation.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY LIKTEENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN HARVEY,

Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Honorary Guelphic Order, L. S. Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

J. HARVEY.

Whereas the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the Nineteenth day of December, instant.

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly until Thursday, the Twentieth day of January next, then to meet for the Despatch of Business, of which all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Halifax, this 14th day of December, in the fourteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command, WM. H. KEATING, Deputy Secretary. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Scene on board of a British Man-of-War.

The following scene was presented on board one of Her Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean, on occasion of a number of Bibles being distributed among them. It is thus described in a letter to a friend:—

"As the Admiral has just signalled an opportunity for letters to Malta, I thought I could not suffer such a moment to escape without letting you know how the disposal of the Bibles succeeded on board. As I told you, we had resolved to make the sabbath the day for their distribution. I communicated the fact of having the Bibles for sale at reduced cost, and that I should send some forward to those who wished to buy. The moment the books were brought out, there was such a scene, such and all struggling and striving to obtain a copy. 'My name was down first, master-at-arms,' says one; and another, 'My name'—then, again, others, 'Do give me one'—'Pray do give me one'—A regular struggle ensued, all anxious. I question if a scene like this was ever witnessed on board of a man-of-war before. I could really do nothing but retire to my cabin, and lift up my hands and my heart, with gratitude to God, declaring that it was all His doing. And what is the result? Why, here and there, you see the Bibles read. A prisoner under the half-deck, and two or three of the stewards, may be seen at night with their Bibles, reading and talking together about their Bibles. I do not know how many applications I had for a Bible from boys. 'May the Lord pour out His blessing upon us! Yea, and He will do it. I know He will. Ah, my dear friend, this is what we want'—B. & F. Bible Society Report, 1850.

Communications.

The following sensible remarks are taken from the *Zion's Herald*, to which reference may be occasionally made with profit:—

It is a generally un-just law of the press that articles in the hands of the editor are not to be returned—correspondents should always keep copies if they deem it important to preserve them. From one-third to one-half of our communications are rejected; the task of preserving and returning them would be a serious one. No paper in the land does so; in most cases it would be impracticable. We hope our correspondent will bear this in mind. One word more: the disposition we make of communications must not be misapprehended, but borne with good temper.

We are compelled often to reject really meritorious articles; we are in a position to judge of their effect, and can see circumstances which may not be discernible to our readers. We reject a great deal of poetry, portions of which are oftentimes very fine, while other but inseparable parts are too defective for publication. In such cases we summarily put it under the table, for we are not poet enough to rectify the defect. Poets are usually sensitive, but we are happy to find our own quite good natured in such cases, and disposed to "try again" when we think they "miss fire."

Impolitic Move.

A Correspondent of the New York *Christian Advocate & Journal*, in speaking of the recent appointment of the hierarchy of bishops in England by the Pope, says:—

"This is a bold step, but, I think, a very impolitic one. They now place themselves in a position before the high-church party, such as they have not previously assumed, and it is not a little probable that many who, by their indifference or their countenance, served to advance the cause of Popery, may now take offence, and become opponents and alarmists; while, of course all the staunch friends of Protestantism will be more alive than ever. The sympathies of purely political men have been much on the side of the Popish party in England; but, when they assume higher ground in that country, and take, at the same time, ground in Ireland which outrages all the prejudices of the thorough-going liberals, they will find that, even in political power, which is always their real support, whatever of religion may seem to be in their objects, they are rapidly failing."

A Good Resolve.

We clip the following from our cotemporary, the *Sun*, as containing a resolution good in itself and worthy of imitation:—

We must respectfully, but firmly decline admission to our columns of articles, whether in poetry or prose, the tone and purport of which can only tend to wound the feelings of individuals, without offering, as an equivalent, even the contingent result of remote public good.

The Papal Aggression.

Extracts from the Archbishop of Canterbury's Reply to the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Diocese of Canterbury, on the Romish Aggression.

"I am much gratified by receiving the address of the archdeacons and clergy of my diocese of Canterbury, protesting against the act of aggression upon our church recently committed by the Papal See."

"We have just reason to declare our indignation at the present invasion of our rights, and the assumption on which it is really avowedly grounded, that our Protestant communion is unsound and even heretical. But, whilst we are indignant, we need not be surprised. . . . It is the known characteristic of the Roman Catholic religion to be not merely aggressive, but encroaching, and to rest satisfied with nothing short of absolute domination. We shall, therefore, act wisely if we look around us and inquire whether any peculiar circumstances amongst ourselves may have caused the present time to appear to the court of Rome a favourable opportunity for the movement of which we complain."

"Ten years have elapsed, since I thought it necessary to warn the clergy of another diocese against the danger of adopting principles which, when carried out, tend naturally to those Romish errors against which our forefathers protested, and which were renounced by the Anglican Church."

"The result has proved that this judgment was not harsh or the warning premature; on the contrary, certain of our clergy, professing to follow our principles, have proceeded onward from one Romish tenet and one Romish practice to another, till in some congregations all that is distinctive in Protestant doctrine or Protestant worship has disappeared. Other circumstances might be mentioned, such, for instance, as the titles and precedence allowed to the Roman Catholic dignitaries in Ireland and our colonies, which have afforded some colour to the belief that a change had come over the spirit of our land, and that an act of Romish aggression might be ventured without risk of serious notice or national opposition."

"Happily the event has proved that the errors were on the surface, and confined to few; the heart of the nation adheres to the Word of God, and rejects the traditions of men."

"Our first duty, therefore, in the present crisis, is to retrace our steps, wherever they have tended towards Romish doctrine or Romish superstition; and, whilst we appeal to the Legislature to put our church free from foreign invasion, to be especially careful that we are not betrayed by our own will."

"But another duty is incumbent on us of still greater urgency. The corruptions of the Romish Church are very real and to the human mind, and especially to the uneducated, unawakened mind. Amongst the population of our

crowded towns and our remote villages too many, unhappily, are little able to test the truth of any religion which is proposed to them by its only true standard, the Bible. These may easily become a prey to teachers so subtle, so skilful, so insinuating as Romish emissaries are known to be. There is likewise a constant immigration from Ireland, of men who have imbibed superstition from their cradle; and, by companionship, or alliances among their fellow-workmen, are too likely to aid the exertions of priests and Jesuits, of nuns and sisters of charity. It becomes doubly necessary for the clergy to guard their people against this danger by every means through which scriptural knowledge may be diffused amongst them. Acquaintance with the Scriptures is the sure defence against Rome; the laity must lend their aid and supply the means of adding to the number of clergy, together with a provision for household visitors and Scripture readers, without which it is impossible to head against the ignorance and apathy of an untaught multitude. If the recent assault upon our church should thus become the means of extending scriptural instruction, the measure which was designed for our injury may, under a gracious Providence, result in an eventual good. The enemy has shown that he considers we have a weak point. It is our business to strengthen that point, and guard it from attack; and not to allow the ignorance of any part of our population to betray them into the hands of Rome."

Position of Cardinal Wiseman.

Cardinal Wiseman is not only a peer, but a prince of a foreign kingdom. His allegiance, his interests, his prospects, his sympathies all are bound up with a foreign crown. To that crown his ties are so close that he is its possible heir. He is one of its perpetual councillors, and may to-morrow be named general of its forces, or minister of any department of its government. Such a man is not only an alien, but an alien under circumstances which render it impossible that his allegiance, his attachments, his hopes should in any way turn towards the British throne. As a British citizen he does not exist. He is only a Roman Prince. He has preferred that dignity to the other. He cannot embrace both. Roman he is, Briton he is not. He is a Prince of the Papal kingdom, not a subject of the British kingdom. Whatever his position is, it is not that of a fellow citizen, it is that of a foreign prince."

Foreign peers or princes may reside among us as ambassadors, and watch over the interests of their nation, or their fellow countrymen; but they hold their position according to the provisions of our constitution, and depart at once from our shores, if so commanded by our government. Here, however, is a prince and privy councillor of a sovereign whose government is, in its spirit and usages, diametrically opposite to ours; who, moreover, claims to meddle with the closest interests of our monarchy; and who stands much in need of support from the population which our equitable government has elevated, to hold in continued subjection that other part of the population which the blind government he has inherited and upheld, has so long crushed to the earth. As a British citizen he has no standing amongst us. Is it consistent with the laws of nations that a prince of one kingdom should enter another without the sanction of its legitimate government and therein begin to exercise functions? This is simply a political question. If a Roman prince is to set up a government in the interest of his king, why not a Russian one also in the interest of the Czars; why not the French Republic authorize a Prefect to organize and head English republicans; why not any foreign government send upon our territory any kind of dignitary invested with any kind of powers? Were the mission of the Cardinal a purely political one, no hesitation could exist. But though it has political aspects more serious than could be assumed by any purely political mission, it is so wrapped round with religious appearances, that it is difficult for our government to check the political aggressions, without seeming to forbid religious freedom."

The Pope presents himself with a crozier and a sceptre so bound together, that he thinks we cannot break the sceptre without breaking the crozier, and then he would cry out persecution. The sceptre must not be lifted over Britons; it must be broken; and if he will not dissociate the crozier from it, that is his concern.—*Watchman*.

Summary of News.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Lord Mayor of London has announced his intention of giving, in addition to the usual civic banquets for which the Mansion House enjoys a world wide reputation, a series of evening lectures to the distinguished individuals who may be expected to visit London on the occasion of the Exhibition, both from Continental Europe and America, the arrangements for which had not the promise of a much less exclusive and more general hospitality than has yet characterized any civic regimens in the metropolis.

Mr. Raphael, the Roman Catholic Member of Parliament for St. Albans, died on Saturday week, at his seat, Surbiton Place, Surrey. He

is said to have given 100,000 within the last few years for building Roman Catholic places of worship. He was of Armenian extraction.

Mount Arnos.—Sir Stratford Canning has returned from his excursion to Mount Athos. Lady Canning has caused the monks of the Holy Mountain to break their vows. The brotherhood allow no female, nor any creature of that sex to enter their boundary. Cows, hens, geese, &c., are all banished. Sir Stratford, however, was accompanied to the Mount by his lady and daughters. The monks dared not send them back, neither did they make any remark when the whole family entered the first monastery. They received the ladies with great courtesy, offering them refreshments. So it was in the second, but in the third, the friars remarked that females were not admitted. However, on learning that the two other monasteries had intruded the rule, they consented to receive Lady Canning and her daughters.—*Brussels Herald*.

Remarkable Deliverance.—The *Lancashire*, which has just arrived in the Clyde, in lat. 40, lon. 13 30 west, on the 3rd inst. spoke the barque *Emerald*, for London from Cadiz. The latter ship had on board the master of a Portuguese vessel, who had been picked up when floating on a bundle of oakwood, about twenty miles from land. He had been on this precarious raft for three days and nights, and during the whole of that period was destitute of food or fresh water.

The *Morning Chronicle* announces the complete discovery of a mode whereby flax may be prepared so as to be capable of being spun and woven by ordinary cotton machinery. The steeping process is dispensed with, and thus the fibre of the flax is preserved uninjured; the new agent or process operates by giving flexibility and softness. If the discovery be really at last made, and be available at a paying cost, it will commence one of the most important eras in the history of our textile manufactures.

A singular instance of resuscitation occurred lately at the British Museum, which, however strange it may seem, actually occurred. A certain snail, a native of Egypt, which has been glued down to a card during the last four years, and confined in a close glass case, actually came to life the other day, and was found by the astonished "custos" promenading about in his narrow domain.

Mr. Macaulay has not yet formally pronounced his decision regarding the rival claims of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Alison to the Rectorship of the Glasgow University; but it is very generally understood that his casting vote will be given in favour of Mr. Alison.

Effects of Fear.—On Friday week, a wanton and mischievous lad, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, suddenly placed himself, with a mask on his face, before a poor woman, named Porter, residing in Hill-field, Coventry, when the fright made such an impression on her that she immediately lost her senses. Being far advanced in pregnancy, she has since been delivered, but continues in a state of madness.

Deplorable Accident.—The *Cardiff Courier* states that, as the eldest son of Major Ashmore, of Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, was running down stairs at an hotel at Bonn, he fell over the bannister upon his head, and was killed upon the spot. His poor mother, (a niece of the celebrated Archdeacon Paley) happened to see the body without previous knowledge of any accident having taken place, and was so shocked that she fell down by her child's body and instantly died.

AdVICES received by the West India mail acquaint us with the fact that, on the 24th of August, 1850, in lat. 28 S., 126 23 W., William Muir, gunner's mate of Her Majesty's ship *Swift*, being reprimanded for neglect of duty, went to the galley fire, lit a slow match, and was discovered by the Corporal of Marines in the act of entering the magazine, with the intention of blowing up the ship! Muir was kept in irons till his arrival at Valparaiso, when he contrived to make his escape—how is not stated.

The City of Dublin Grand Jury has adopted a resolution earnestly deprecating the contemplated abolition of the Viceroyalty, as a measure most pernicious to Ireland. An address to the Queen on the subject is to be prepared by a committee. Meetings are likewise to be held in the several wards of the city, for the purpose of pledging the candidates for the new Corporation against the abolition of the Viceroyalty.

Accounts from Bangkok, to the 29th September, state the mission of Sir James Brooke to Siam as a complete failure.

The Jesuit estates in the gold regions are about to be claimed by the Pope.

The monument erected in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, over the grave of that renowned British Admiral, Sir Sydney Smith, G. C. B., is tottering to its fall.

A manufacturer at Glasgow has produced a spun silk handkerchief, which contains portraits of the leading men in the Evangelical Alliance.

A weaver in Bradford has been for some time engaged in weaving in a piece of cloth the whole of the New Testament. He has already completed the four Gospels, and has made some advance in the Acts of the Apostles.

A Paris correspondent of the *Patriot* writes, "If your government would send a bishop to Rome—Dr. Achilli for instance—with a train of missionaries, to open churches and preach reform, Rome would very soon retrace her steps."

The Goldsmith's Company have decided to award the sum of £1,000 for prizes to be given to those artists of the craft, of the United Kingdom, who can produce works of the highest design of merit, in gold and silver plate, for the Exhibition of 1851.



Advertisements.

EDWARD BAKER, CONVEYANCER, DEEDS, & GENERAL AGENT, No. 7, Prince Street, Halifax.

MATTHEW H. RICHIEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, S. George Street, Halifax.

JOHN WOODHILL, VICTUALLER, begs respectfully to inform his friends and customers that he has removed from his former stand, (opposite Davy's Country Market) to the (old Woodhill) stand, No. 52, Upper Water Street.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. The Subscriber informs the Public, that he is Agent for the sale of the above excellent Compound, in the Province, and invites those desiring it, to call on him.

MOTT'S BROMIA. The following observations having been made in reference to the preparation of Bromia, appeared in a number of the Boston Medical Journal.

A few years since a great manufacturer of Bromia sought the opinions of many medical gentlemen of distinction, for the purpose of having an unobjectionable food for invalids, and was assured that he had truly succeeded.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Underwritten has been appointed Agent for the T. & W. Mutual Life Insurance Co., of London, in the United States.

STARBUCK ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON. Capital Stock, £100,000 Sterling. Chief Office, 41 Moor-gate Street.

James Hunter, Esq., Comptroller, Kingston. Frank M. Black, Esq., Solicitor, Nicholas Lane. Thomas Sains, Esq., Liverpool.

Dr. Cameron, John Josiah Buttrick, Esq., Agent for Nova Scotia. DANIEL STARR, Esq., Medical Examiner for the Company.

THE AGENT of the above Company has been in operation in the Province about 4 years, has made considerable progress, without yet having a claim, the rate of interest being lower than any other London or Scotch Company, and the amount of profit divided among the assured greater by far than any other, being 90 per cent.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received a full supply of GENERAL MEDICINES, also, Spices, Paints, Dyes, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received a full supply of GENERAL MEDICINES, also, Spices, Paints, Dyes, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received a full supply of GENERAL MEDICINES, also, Spices, Paints, Dyes, &c.

TO THE INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA. The undersigned has been authorized to receive applications for the purchase of land in the Province of Nova Scotia.

THE RENTS, payable 1st February each Year, are about the interest at six per cent, upon the Cash Price of the Land.

THE LESSEE has been secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course, stopping payments of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money specified in the Lease.

THE LESSEE has been secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course, stopping payments of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money specified in the Lease.

MOSES, in days of old, has been employed, showing how men their lengthy lives enjoyed, Who lived three hundred years ere they began, The joys of cares of married life to scan.

THE MUSE, in later times, the song indites, Of heroes' quivers and of lovers' fights; Of mighty conquerors with couriers' page; Of valiant deeds achieved in coats of mail; Of shepherds, too, who, by the lake and bow, Whose sports and pastimes filled each happy hour.

FREE TRADING cloth greatly helpful to dress, By making cheap what is not cheapness; And renders truly beautiful, as well as rare, Supplying articles both choice and rare.

HERE'S TARKS, and Brads, and Spikes, and Nails, And Plazois, and Bagels, and other goods, With handles white, and black, and white, And Helicon Glass, four hundred boxes, Some English too, and some from France.

IRON, in bars, and bolts, and plates, With CARDS, for cotton and for wool, And PAINTS, of all kinds, and colors, For well it is that men of life Seek out, and do not miss.

THINK OF ALL THESE, and come along, Produce your Cash, your reason strong, And Hardware, good and lasting too, Shall cheerily be transferred to you.

MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL. THE OLIVED, That Public Notice be given that the Hay 11 Scales erected by Mr. J. Fairbanks, at the head of Fairbanks Wharf, are acknowledged as Public Scales, for the weighing of Hay, and all other articles, and that Mr. William Doyle be sworn in for said scales.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES. EX "Moro Castle" from London, and Steamer "America" from Liverpool.

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. EX "Moro Castle" from London, and "Moro-Mac" from Glasgow. The Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. THE WOMEN AND BLESSING OF THE AGE. THE MOST EXCELLENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

THE WOMEN AND BLESSING OF THE AGE. THE MOST EXCELLENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and more powerful, superior to any other.

THE WOMEN AND BLESSING OF THE AGE. THE MOST EXCELLENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and more powerful, superior to any other.

MR. SAMUEL STARR, Esq., Agent for Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S., May 13.

MR. S. STARR, Esq., Agent for Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S., May 13.

MR. S. STARR, Esq., Agent for Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S., May 13.

MR. S. STARR, Esq., Agent for Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S., May 13.

MR. S. STARR, Esq., Agent for Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S., May 13.

MR. S. STARR, Esq., Agent for Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S., May 13.

MR. S. STARR, Esq., Agent for Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S., May 13.

MR. S. STARR, Esq., Agent for Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S., May 13.

MR. S. STARR, Esq., Agent for Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S., May 13.

TRY ARE YOU DESPAIR. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. CURE OF ASTHMA. Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respectable Quaker, dated Crossnac, near Loughall, Ireland Sept 11th, 1840.

CURE OF TYPHUS FEVER, WHEN IT PROVED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH. A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Loughall, was attacked with Typhus Fever. She lay for five days without having tasted any description of food.

CURE OF DROOPY IN THE CHEST. Extract of a letter from J. B. Mundy, Esq., dated Birmingham, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1845.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT. Extract of a letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Masina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845.

CURE OF A DEBILITATED STOMACH. Mr. Mate, a storekeeper, of Gundage, New South Wales, had been some time in a most delicate state of health, his constitution was debilitated that his death was shortly looked upon by himself and friends as certain.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints. Angina, Asthma, Bilious Complaint, Blisters on the skin, Bowel Complaint, Catarrh of the Bladder, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Extension of the Throat, Female Irregularities, Fever of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headaches, Indigestion, Inflammation of the Liver, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Stricture of the Uterus, Scrofula or King's Evil, Swelling of the Testicles, Dropsy, Excess of Urine, Impotence, Neuritis, Neuralgia, General and Nervous Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaints, and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES. M. HERBERT respectfully informs Medical Gentlemen and the public generally, that he has manufactured and has now on hand IMPROVED OBLIQUE INGUINAL TRUSSES, according to the construction of T. P. Teale, Esq., F. R. S., Surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary, and which are so highly spoken of in the Medical Gazette, February 1, 1840.

LONDON PAINTS. 700 KEGS Best London White Lead, 6 casks PUTTY, 20 barrels Lumber, 20 casks Raw & Boiled Linseed Oil, 54 casks Island Charcoal, & Fig BLUE, 3 casks INDIGO. Just received per Charlotte & Moro Castle from London. For sale by BLACK & BROTHERS, Oct. 15.

FOR SALE. A very low price, 100 Second hand PIANOFORTES, in good order and of superior tone, by the Subscriber at the GRAPHIC and MELODION MANUFACTORY, No. 2, Newville Street, Nov. 1, 1840. JOHN HAYS

**E. K. BROWN,**  
No. 1, ORDNANCE SQUARE,  
HAS received per late arrivals a well selected stock of  
**HARDWARE.**  
Bar Bed, Hoop and Sheet IRON,  
Cast, German, Blistered and Swage STEEL,  
Smith's Bellows, Axes, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and  
Raps,  
Plough Mounting, Plough Plate, Shear and Rock Moulds,  
Manure Forks and SHOVELS,  
Mill Saws, Circular, Pit, Cross-Cut and Hand SAWS,  
Nails, Spikes, Latches, and Hinges,  
Cast Steel Axes & Hatchets, Axes, Draw Knives, Planes,  
Chisels, Braces and Bits, and Hammers,  
The Iron Wire, and Wire Cloth,  
Shoe Thread Spools, Mill Irons, Axi Blades,  
Milling and Planing Knives, Steel Yards, Spring Balan-  
ces, House Scales,  
Mahogany Gates, Mahogany, Rosewood, Mineral & Ivory  
Knobs for Morris Locks,  
Coach Wrenches, Patent Axes, Carpenters' and Lam-  
bourners' RULES,  
Wool, Cotton, and Cattle Cards, Cat Tacks,  
A general assortment of BRUSHES, BONAS,  
**TABLE CUTLERY,**  
Pocket Knives, Scissors & Razors, Harness Mounting,  
Cabinet Sewing, Glass, Chisel and Brass Work,  
Stoves, Iron Pots, Ovens and Oven Covers,  
The Kitchen, Bakers, Fry Pans, Preserving Kettles and  
Sauce Pans,  
Sash Weights, Cast Brass, Black Brushes,  
Ship's Compasses, Colours, and Time Glasses,  
Best London White Lead,  
Black, Yellow, Red and Green PAINTS,  
Lined Oil, Coal and Bright Varnish, Turpentine,  
Window Glass, Putty, Whiting, and Ochre,  
**GUNPOWDER, SHOT, & SHEET LEAD,**  
Shotmen, Muffet, Mackerel, and Herring Twines,  
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. 19. 67-70. Dec. 21.

**PEOPLE'S ALMANACK FOR 1851,**  
Containing much Statistical and other matter, compiled  
from authentic sources, is now ready for delivery  
—cheap for Cash.  
By the Quoin—Four Shillings and Sixpence per dozen.  
Sole Numbers—Sevenspence half-penny.  
THE PUBLISHER of the "PEOPLE'S ALMANACK" claims  
no superiority for his Annual over any other now pub-  
lished or forthcoming, and is entirely satisfied to leave its  
merits or demerits, whatever they may be, to the impar-  
tial judgment of the Public.  
The "People's Almanack" comprises some 112 pages,  
and contains: All the Astronomical and Nautical calcula-  
tions, with weather Memoranda, from the British, Ameri-  
can and French Almanacs, and the latest of the  
British Almanack, from the year 1 to 1847, of the former,  
and from cap. 1 to cap. LXII of the latter, so arranged that  
the import of each Act may be ascertained at a glance;  
List of Councilors, Legislators, Public Departments and  
respective incumbents, with amount of salaries, whether  
fixed or variable from fees; Commissioners and Boards;  
School Commissioners; Colleges and Academies; Courts,  
Officers and sittings thereof; a voluminous Table, showing  
the Fees received in every Court and Department of the  
public service, allowable by Law; Rolls of Bachelors,  
Bachelors and Clerics, sittings of Sessions of the Peace;  
Festivals, Arrivals, Departures, and Births, em-  
bracing postage rates, arrival and departure of mails, dis-  
tances, &c.; Lists of Packets and Coaches, and informa-  
tion connected therewith useful to travellers; description  
of National and Private Signals; Banking Institutions and  
Officers; Joint stock Companies and others; Marine In-  
stitutions, and time of Lodge Meetings; Benevolent Soci-  
eties and Officers; Literary and Scientific Institutions,  
Comprehensive Tables for calculating Interest, Expense  
and Wages, Measures, superficial and solid; Tariff, and  
comparative statements Revenue; Table of Telegraphic  
Tolls; ditto showing the distance from Liverpool by Hal-  
ifax and Quebec to Niagara Falls, and from Forts in the  
United States to Liverpool by Montreal's sailing and great  
circle sailing; Rates of Truckage; Hackney Coach Fare,  
&c. &c.; together with a variety of statistical informa-  
tion, which will give to the resident and sojourner, an  
inkling of our Trade, Resources, and Progress.  
RICHPD. NUGENT, Publisher,  
"Sun Office,"  
Nov. 2.

**ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS,  
TRUSSES, INHALING TUBES, &c.**  
**M. HERBERT** is now manufacturing ABDOMI-  
NAL SUPPORTERS on the latest and most im-  
proved principle. It has been ascertained by a Medical Gen-  
tleman of the greatest experience in Pulmonary Complaints,  
that one third of the cases of Pulmonary Consumption,  
with Aneurism of other diseases, originate in the falling of  
the bowels caused by the relaxation of the Abdominal Mus-  
cles, &c. as—Weakness and Loss of Voice and Disor-  
der of the Stomach, Short Breath and Wheezing, Breathing  
Pain, Sticking of the Heart, Sinking feeling, and All Gone at  
the Pit of the Stomach, Diseases of the Liver, Fraking  
away of the Bowels themselves, Piles, Gout, Pain and  
Weakness, threatening Disease of the Spine, Swelling of  
the Lower Extremities, with various diseases peculiar to  
Ladies, &c. &c.  
The greatest number of these diseases cannot be cured  
without, but in general may be cured with abdominal sup-  
porters, &c.—which aid the above Supporters are pre-emi-  
nently calculated to afford.  
M. HERBERT'S Abdominal Supporters have been inspec-  
ted by most of the Medical Gentlemen at Halifax, and  
were highly approved of by all who examined them. Their  
weight but a few ounces—allow the most restrained ac-  
tion of the body—while the only feeling produced by  
them is that of support and comfort.  
M. HERBERT is also manufacturing RUPPERT TRUSSES,  
which are constructed on principles the most modern and  
improved.  
He will also keep on hand VALVULAR INHALING TUBES  
and Supporters, for all Contractions of the Chest—flat  
chest, stooping chest, pains in the chest—in cases of  
Cough; in all cases after Pleurisy or Inflammation of the  
Lungs; in all cases of Asthma; in all cases of Loss of  
Voice, Weak Voice, Hoarseness and Weak Throat; in all  
cases where the Breast-bone or Ribs contract or fall down  
upon the Heart, and prevent its free action; in all cases  
of Shortness of Breath, and when the chest does not ex-  
pand well; in the cases of all persons who are in any way  
disposed to diseased Lungs by family habit, or long  
sickness or confinement in bed; in many cases of Dyspep-  
sia, &c. &c. &c.  
All the above with Herbert's Ladies', Gentlemen's and  
Children's CHEST EXPANDING BRACES are for sale whole-  
sale and retail at M. HERBERT'S ESTABLISHMENT, No. 6  
Argyle Street.  
Halifax, Aug. 24, 1850.

**LADIES'  
ELASTIC CHEST EXPANDING STAYS.**  
**HERBERT'S ORIGINAL MANUFACTURE.**  
THE very favourable manner in which the CHEST EX-  
PANDING BRACES, now fabricated by the SUBSCRIBER  
have been received, and the benefit many persons  
have derived therefrom, has induced him to give his in-  
vention a new and important improvement, by making the  
occasionally altered by Ladies to the BONES, that they  
were inefficient to make their dresses sit well, and he  
now offers the CHEST EXPANDING STAYS as an ar-  
ticle well calculated to remove this objection altogether.  
They embrace all that is essential in stays to make the  
Dress sit well, with expansion of the Chest and support  
of the Spine.  
The attention of Ladies is respectfully invited to the  
above.  
M. HERBERT.  
Halifax Aug 24, 1850

**PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION,  
IN 1 VOL., 12 mo., PRICE 5s**  
*Beautifully Embellished with Coloured Engravings,*  
**MY HOME, MY NATIVE HOME, OR  
NEWFOUNDLAND, AS IT WAS, AS IT IS, AND AS  
IT OUGHT TO BE.**  
BY P. ROGUE.  
Dedicated by permission to the U. S. Millard Fillmore  
President of the United States.  
"The natal soil to all how strangely sweet,  
The place where first he breathed who e'er forget."  
Subscribers' names for the work will be received at the  
Book Store of Miss Smith, and Messrs. McKinlay and  
Graham, and Mr. Fuller.  
United States, Sept. 15, 50.  
All Halifax papers.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
CLEVERDON & CO.**  
OFFER for sale at lowest market prices, received by re-  
cent arrivals a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS,  
WARE and KITCHENWARE, consisting of Crates Black  
& C. Rockingham Teapots, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Jugs,  
Basins, Milk PANS, Butter Crocks, Dinner, Tea, and Break-  
fast Sets, Dessert Sets, richly gilt, Flower Vases, Toilet  
Rottles, Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Salts, Hall Lamps,  
Lamp Shades, Electric Plated Cruet-Stands, Figures, &c.  
All suitable for Town and Country.  
No Charge for packing or packing.  
Store No. 1 Granville Street and No. 1 Ordnance Row.  
December 7.

**OCEAN QUEEN.  
BLACK & BROTHERS.**  
Are Landing from the above Ship, from Liverpool, and  
offer for sale  
**250 COILS CORDAGE,** 6 ind to 6 1/2 in. 100 bolts Gun  
rock CANVAS,  
50 Barrels Crushed SUGAR,  
10 chests CONGO TEAS,  
50 half do  
120 bales OAKUM,  
20 bales and chests COD LINES; Salmon, Seize, Sail, and  
Herring TWINES,  
15 Chain Cables, 40 Anchors,  
20 bbls COAL TAR, 25 boxes Tin Plates,  
183 bundles SHEET IRON,  
COAL, SCOOPS, vms: Galvanized Copper and Iron,  
SHEVEL Square and Round Mouth, Cast Steel and  
Common,  
Rim Locks, Fox Traps, Carpenters' Planes,  
An assortment of Table CUTLERY,  
Pocket and Pen Knives, KATES, &c.  
Dec. 7. 11-17. 50.

**NEW AUTUMN & WINTER GOODS,  
NO. 2, GRANVILLE STREET.**  
**JOSEPH & KNIGHT**  
HAVE Completed their Importations for the Season,  
comprising a varied and extensive assortment of  
STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, which they offer  
at low prices.  
Country Dealers will always find at this Estab-  
lishment White and Indigo Blue Cotton Warp, Green,  
White and Striped SHIRTINGS, with a large assortment  
of Dress Materials, Pilot, Beaver and Superfine CLOTHS,  
Dressings, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.  
Nov. 9. 10-77

**BELOCHER'S  
FARBER'S ALMANAC,  
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1851.**  
IS now ready, and can be had at all the Book Stores in  
the City. This Almanac contains besides the usual as-  
tronomical Tables, columns of the time of high water at  
Halifax, St. John's, N. E. L. St. John, N. B. Annapolis,  
Windsor, Truro, Horton, Cornwallis and Parrishole,  
together with a large amount of useful and instructive  
"Information for the People."  
forming a complete "Directory to the New Year."  
Nov. 23rd, 1850. 75  
C. H. BELOCHER,  
Printer, with an Engraved View of Cape Blommedon and  
Parrishole.

**CHRISTMAS WANTS.**  
BAILINS, CURRANTS, Figs, PRUNES, Ground Spices,  
Licenses for favouring, NITS, JUNDY ALMONDS,  
Cock Biscuits, Meat, LARD, BUTTER, &c. &c., &c.,  
as required at this season of the year, can be had of good  
quality at the **ITALIAN WAREHOUSE**.  
Dec. 7. W. M. HARRINGTON.

**FLOUR, BEEF, SUGAR, &c. &c.**  
THE Subscriber has in store, and offers for sale, 300 bbls.  
1 No. 1 Canada Superior FLOUR, Thorold and other  
mills, a superior article; 50 bbls. Prime MESS BEEF, 20  
lb. tins, and 100 lb. tins, both brands; 4000 lbs. Choice  
Cured Malt, Butter, Fresh Baked Pilot and  
NAVY BREAD. G. H. STARR.  
Nov. 30. 3 ins. 72-75

**CUNNADELL'S  
NOVA SCOTIA ALMANAC,  
AND FARMER'S MANUAL FOR 1851.**  
Just Published—and for sale at the office of W. Cunna-  
dell, No. 3 Cornhill Street, and may be had at all the  
City Book Stores. The present publication is the first No.  
of a New Series, and (without prejudicing the contents)  
it is confidently recommended as superior to any of the  
Numbers for preceding years.  
Oct. 20, 1850.

**HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.**  
THE Subscriber has received by the W. S. Hamilton,  
Brethren from Liverpool, and Mr. Mac from Glas-  
gow, a large and complete assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY,  
consisting of Axes, Hatchets, Axes, Draw Knives, Planes,  
Chisels, Braces and Bits, and Hammers, The Iron Wire,  
and Wire Cloth, Shoe Thread Spools, Mill Irons, Axi Blades,  
Milling and Planing Knives, Steel Yards, Spring Balan-  
ces, House Scales, Mahogany Gates, Mahogany, Rosewood,  
Mineral & Ivory Knobs for Morris Locks, Coach Wrenches,  
Patent Axes, Carpenters' and Lambourners' RULES,  
Wool, Cotton, and Cattle Cards, Cat Tacks, A general as-  
sortment of BRUSHES, BONAS, TABLE CUTLERY, Pocket  
Knives, Scissors & Razors, Harness Mounting, Cabinet  
Sewing, Glass, Chisel and Brass Work, Stoves, Iron Pots,  
Ovens and Oven Covers, The Kitchen, Bakers, Fry Pans,  
Preserving Kettles and Sauce Pans, Sash Weights, Cast  
Brass, Black Brushes, Ship's Compasses, Colours, and  
Time Glasses, Best London White Lead, Black, Yellow,  
Red and Green PAINTS, Lined Oil, Coal and Bright  
Varnish, Turpentine, Window Glass, Putty, Whiting,  
and Ochre, GUNPOWDER, SHOT, & SHEET LEAD,  
Shotmen, Muffet, Mackerel, and Herring Twines,  
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. 19. 67-70. Dec. 21. BLACK & BROTHERS.

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

**FAMILY FLOUR.**  
EXTRA Genuine in half barrels, imported expressly for  
Family use,—for sale by  
W. M. HARRINGTON,  
Dec. 7.

**BOARDING.**  
MRS. MADDISON, can comfortably accommodate three  
or four Permanent Boarders at No. 12, Jacob Street.  
**PURE COD LIVER OIL,** for Medical use.  
WILLIAM LANGLEY,  
April 9. Hollis Street.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber has just opened, and for sale, as usual,  
in the Show Room over his Jewellery Store, a large  
assortment of  
**NEW TOYS.**  
Also—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rosewood and Mahogany  
Writing Desks, and Dressing Cases, Ladies' WOOD  
BOXES, an assortment of superior PATHEM MACHINES  
GOODS, with a great variety of other Fancy Articles  
suitable for the season. PETER NORBECK.  
Dec. 21.

An English brig, the Ellen Anne, was lately  
struck by a meteoric stone, while in the British  
Channel. The report was like a musket charge,  
and the planking of the deck was torn up and  
perforated in several places as if by musket shots.  
No signs of a thunder storm were to be seen or  
heard, though the day was dull and lowering,  
with a fresh breeze. The occurrence is said to  
be very rare in the British channel, though fre-  
quent up the Mediterranean.

A bill has passed the Kentucky Legislature,  
prohibiting the transportation of negroes across  
the Ohio river, by owners or keepers of ferries,  
except in company of their owners, or by their  
written authority in the form of a power of attor-  
ney, and imposing for every such offence a for-  
feiture of the ferry rights—a fine of \$200, and  
making the owners or keepers of the ferry liable,  
in addition, for the full value of the slaves.

Mrs. Eliza W. Farnham, formerly matron of  
the Sing Sing Prison, N. York, the projector of  
a scheme of female emigration to California, has  
become the proprietress of a fine farm near San  
Francisco, the crops on which this season, are  
estimated to be worth £60,000.

The coasts of Oregon and California, from the  
mouth of the Columbia to Monterey, have been  
surveyed by Lieut. Bartlett, U. S. Navy. The  
work is said to be much admired by practical  
members of Congress, and is valuable as the only  
one existing.

The Coinage at all the Mints in the United  
States, up to the 1st November last, amounts to  
\$180,572, 00 in value; of which amount \$118-  
00,000 was at the Philadelphia Mint.

The Mormons have formed a treaty "offensive  
and defensive" with the Utah Indians, and it is  
stated that many of the latter have been baptized  
in the Mormon faith.

**LETTERS RECEIVED.**  
Rev. J. Buckley (per *Chatham* 80s.), Rev.  
J. Hennigar (100s.), Rev. W. Tweedy (25s.),  
Mr. John Palmer, Canadian Rifles, St. John's,  
C. E. (5s.),—whose Paper has been regu-  
larly mailed at the Post Office here—it has  
failed in reaching its destination, the fault is not  
ours.)

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
The Letters on Methodism have been re-  
ceived, but we have thought it better, unless the writ-  
ter object, to defer their insertion until the com-  
mencement of our next half-year.

**HANDBILLS,  
CARDS, CATALOGUES,  
PAMPHLETS, BOOKS,  
AND OTHER  
JOB PRINTING,**  
Neatly executed at The Wesleyan Office

**THE PHYSICIAN'S USE  
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.**  
So says the Morning Chronicle, Quebec, July 22, 1848.  
It is but an act of common justice to the discoverer of  
this invaluable remedy, to make known the popularity it  
has acquired in Quebec, and its neighbourhood. On in-  
quiry of the Agent, we learn that his sales of this me-  
dicine are almost daily on the increase, and that its virtues  
in the cure of Coughs and Colds are known and ap-  
preciated, as extensively recommended by the most eminent  
medical practitioners of Quebec, in their own families as  
well as amongst their patients. We are aware that a  
large portion of the community regard with suspicion,  
and in many instances justly so, anything in the shape of  
a "puff," whether it be of patent medicines or of any other  
commodity; and if there be one class more than another  
that views with disapprobation the extolling of quack  
 nostrums, it is the faculty themselves. Indeed, the public  
have a right to look to them for information on the sub-  
ject, in their characters of conservators of the public  
health. The high opinion of the profession in Quebec, as  
already stated, may therefore be taken by Dr. Wistar as  
no small compliment, and to the public it may serve as a  
valuable guarantee of the efficacy of the medicine.  
**BEWARE OF IMITATION.**  
Remember, the only and only genuine WISTAR'S  
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, always bears the writ-  
ten signature of J. WISTAR on the outside wrapper.  
This genuine and only article, which has been pro-  
vided so long, was and is now put up by WELLS & CO.,  
Halifax, and is now prepared and sold whole-  
sale and retail by W. W. Fowl, Boston, Mass., and is for  
sale by H. A. Smith, through the United States, Canada  
and British Colonies.  
None genuine, unless signed J. WISTAR on the wrapper.  
For sale, whole and retail, at the Drug Stores of  
MORRIS & CO. and JOHN NAYLOR & CO  
November 29

**Marriages.**  
On Tuesday 3rd inst., by the Rev. W. McCarty, Mr.  
SAMUEL THOMPSON BOND, of Rawdon, to Miss ELIZA-  
BETH CROOK, of Doxalton.  
On Monday, the 13th inst., by the Rev. E. FRAS, Mr.  
EDWARD SMITH, of Liverpool, to Miss SUSAN CHAM-  
BERLAIN McNEIL, of Halifax.  
At Cornwallis, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. A. S.  
Hunt, Mr. ALBERT BISHOP, of Horton, to ELIZABETH,  
third daughter of Mr. Edward Power, of Cornwallis.  
On the 9th inst., by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. ED-  
WARD BAYLIS, to Miss SARAH TURNER, both of New-  
quodoubt Harbour.  
At Yarmouth, 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr.  
BENJAMIN PITMAN, to Miss MARY E. HEAD, daugh-  
ter of Wm. Head of Halifax.  
On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. P. G. McDo-  
nogh, WILLIAM MITCHELL, Junr., to SUSAN A. THOMPSON,  
both of Newquodoubt.  
At Windsor, on the 14th Novr., by the Rev. J. L.  
MURPHY, GEORGE MCKAY, Esq., of Newport, to Miss  
MARY ANN JACK, of Windsor.

**Deaths.**  
At Parraboro on the 27th ult., Mr. WILLIAM VIC-  
KERY, in the 85th year of his age.  
On Tuesday morning, after a long illness, DAVID,  
son of Mr. John Makosy, aged 19 years.

**Shipping News.**  
**PORT OF HALIFAX.**  
**ARRIVED.**  
FRIDAY, Dec. 13th.—Brigs Arabella Talbot, Ken-  
ney, Pernambuco, 80 days, to Fairbanks & Allison;  
Dolphin, Irwin, New York, 4 days, to W. H. Sault.  
SATURDAY, 14th.—Schr. Frances, P. E. Island; Eu-  
dent, do.; brig Scotia, Daly, Montego Bay, 18 days,  
to G. & J. Mitchell & Co.; schr. British Queen, Fr.  
Easton, 4 days; Britannia, Sydney; Joseph Howe, do.;  
Triumph, Canso; Bee, Pictou; Elizabeth Ann, Sey-  
mour; Elizabeth Ellen, do.  
SUNDAY, 15th.—Brigs Bee, Bondroit, Montreal, 21  
days, to G. & J. Mitchell & Co.; Jacques Cartier, La-  
coub, Montreal; Mary, Bond, Boston; schr. Spinde,  
Nickerson, Portland, 10 days, to S. A. White & Co.  
MONDAY, 16th.—Schr. Morning Star, Mason, P. E. Is-  
land.  
TUESDAY, 17th.—Packet Brit. Boston, Laybold, Re-  
non, 63 days, to R. Wier & Co.; brig Lady, Laybold,  
Boston, Montreal, to R. Wier & Co.; Fairbanks & Allison;  
schr. Valouin, Pichey, Shelburne.  
WEDNESDAY 18th.—Schr. Albert, Smith, Barrington,  
to Fairbanks & Allison; schr. Rambler, Swain, Shel-  
burne; Packet for St. John, Lunenburg.  
THURSDAY, 19th.—Schr. Good Intent, Swain, New  
York, 8 days, to Fairbanks & Allison.  
**CLEARED.**  
Dec. 12.—R. M. Steamer, Falcon, Corbin, St. John's,  
N. E.—S. Currier & Co. and others; brigs Belle, Laybold,  
Boston; Wier & Co. and others; Victoria, Pictou, Fair-  
banks and a market in Cuba—W. Pryor & Sons; schr.  
Jasper, Bonds, Boston; W. Pryor & Sons; Margaret,  
Gulfport, Boston; J. & M. Tobin, James Isles; Admie,  
Boston—C. D. Hunter.  
Dec. 13.—R. M. Steamer, Europa, Lott, Liverpool.  
G. B. S. Currier & Co. schr. Lady Campbell, York.  
Fergus Bay, N. E.—W. & J. Thomson; Cousins, Gallis,  
Charleston, P. E. I.—J. & M. Tobin and others; J. A.  
Giblin, New Brunswick—J. & M. T. 5th.  
Dec. 14.—Brigs Brooklyn, Mitchell, Cuba—Craigh-  
ton & Co.; Pictou, Kenney, B. W. India—W. H. B.  
Buddell's Sea Horse, Brunage, Charlottetown, P. E. I.—  
John Tobin and others.  
Dec. 15th.—Brigs Halifax, Mearns, Boston—B. Wier  
& Co., P. A. Pomeroy, West, Charlottetown—Fairbanks  
& Allison, W. L. Evans, Matland, Mann, Kingston, Jan-  
-W. Fish.  
Dec. 16th.—Brigs Scotia, P. E. Is. Jamaica—T. Dol-  
phyne, Charlottetown, St. John's, N. E.—F. A. Hunt; schr.  
Valouin, Pictou, S. E.—P. E. I.—Black & Prothers and  
others; Dawn, McDonald, Georgetown, P. E. I.—W. & C.  
Murdoch and others.

**MEMORANDA.**  
The Ship Sarah Millidge, Price, master, 23 days  
from Liverpool, with a cargo of Goods, Coals and Govern-  
ment Stores, bound to St. John, N. B., struck on the  
Brazil Bank on Wednesday night, the 11th—was got off  
and taken into Shelburne in a leaky state.  
The brig Montague, Hall, from Pictou with a cargo  
of coal for the Pembroke Iron Works, was wrecked off  
Lebanon on the night of the 8th Decr. Capt. Hall  
frequently came across the wreck of schr. Emile, of P. E.  
Island, 13 miles south east of Shelburne—no person  
on board; she was cut nearly asunder about midships; no  
account of her crew. The Revenue Cutter Alert had  
left Eastport to proceed to the assistance of the Mon-  
tague.  
The schr. Charlotte, from Windsor for Eastport, with  
a cargo of plaster, went ashore at Monawagonish, to the  
westward of St. John Harbour, on Sunday last, and  
sunk—crew saved.  
The schr. Rufus, from Nova Scotia for Boston, en-  
gaged to pass a bore at Story Beach, Nantasket,  
on Saturday morning last, at 2 o'clock. The Life Boat  
stationed at Hall, boarded her and succeeded in getting  
her off at high water, by slipping her cables, and took  
her into Hall without damage.  
The brig Wasp, of P. E. I. Danl. Andrew Coffin, mas-  
ter, which sailed from Grand River on the 15th inst., for  
St. John's, N. B., with a cargo of lumber, cattle and  
produce, struck on a point of land a little to the south-  
ward of Petty Harbour, Morton, and immediately be-  
came a total wreck. The master and four men, me-  
morably to relate, perished, Halsey Dwyer, one of the  
crew, being the only survivor. The Wasp was owned  
by Joseph Dwyer, of P. E. I. Island; his only son a  
young man of 19 years of age, was one of the lost  
crew.  
Boston, Dec 17—arr'd brig Belle, Laybold, from Hal-  
ifax.  
New York, 16th—14g M. W. way for Halifax.  
Hobart, 16th—arr'd H. Huntress, Martin, St. Martin's  
via New York for Boston.

THE WESLEYAN is published for the Proprietor  
at the WESLEYAN OFFICE, Marchington's  
Lane.