

# THE WESLEYAN.

No. III.—No. 25.]

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

[Whole No. 120]

Two Shillings per Annum }  
half-Yearly in Advance. }

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1851.

{ Single Copies  
{ Three Pence }

## Poetry.

### THE PAST—THE PRESENT—AND THE FUTURE.

BY THE REV. J. M'JILTON, D. D.

Time is a sea and life glides o'er it,  
Heedless of the surges past;  
Still rolling on to those before it,  
Till it leaves them all at last.  
It minds not, though the billow sweeping,  
Swells on high its foamy crest;  
Or if the lightest wave comes creeping,  
Softly o'er the ocean's breast.

The restless waters ever forcing,  
Toss on high the sparkling spray;  
O'er the smooth sea's bosom coursing,  
Onward, onward, hold their way.  
Behind is one vast waste of ocean,  
Unexplored is all before;  
And the waves with ceaseless motion,  
Seek some dark and distant shore.

Life through change and chance forever,  
Rises with the tide and falls;  
In calm and tempest resting never,  
Hast'ning to eternal halls.  
Like the rill from pebbles gushing,  
Slowly it begins to stray,  
E'en the mighty torrent rushing,  
Dancing to the sea away.

Fancy with pleasant prattle,  
Dancing in its mother's arms;  
Flings aside its bells and rattle,  
Seeks its joy in other charms.  
A thousand things for its amusing,  
Strew the nursery's painted floor;  
The reckless child the whole refusing,  
Turas and cries, and calls for more.

Childhood passes,—youth succeeding,  
Hills of future bliss to climb;  
E'en only thing his course impeding,  
'Tis the tardiness of time.  
The hours of youth are light and pleasant,  
While he spies his after years;  
But chain'd a moment to the present,  
Heart and eyes are fill'd with tears.

When manhood comes,—he stops to wonder,  
Dark the future grows, and dim;  
He turns upon the past to ponder,  
Golder is the world to him.  
Where's the light of joyous childhood?  
Where's its gay and gilded flame?  
The sun that rose upon youth's wildwood,  
Pointing to his future fame?

Alas the future! childhood's heaven,  
Shining through youth's chainless scope,  
E'en come—is past—his thoughts are driven  
Back upon his boyhood's hope.  
From cold realities then shrinking,  
Future seems a dreary waste;  
He turns and in his heaven is thinking  
O'er again, the heedless past.

Thus like the wave is life careering,  
Over time's resistless sea;  
In storm and calm alike 'tis wearing  
Onward to eternity.  
Life's billows soon may cease their sweeping,  
Storm and tempest soon be o'er,  
And with the wave may life be sleeping  
Safe on the eternal shore.

## Christian Miscellany.

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

### Close of the Year.—Looking Back.

During this year, on a dark, stormy night, a gallant ship was nearing our coast. Nobly she bore up under the storm, and hardly yielded to the fierceness of the gale till the cry of "breakers ahead," was shouted from the man looking out on the fore-castle. It came like a death-knell, and in a moment rang through the ship, and roused every sleeper. The suspense was not long. Hardy had the trembling souls gathered on the deck, ere a mighty wave lifted up the ship; for a moment she hung on the "broken wave," and in the next moment she was dashed on the rock. The very richness of her cargo made her strike the harder, and the blow shivered her into fragments. The cry of distress was heard on the shore, and the wailings of death rose sharp and clear above the roaring of the waves. But there was no help, and when the morning opened, the wreck, in fragments, was floating ashore,

and the bodies of the dead lay rolling in the waves, as they came in and retired. Only two men were saved. The owners lost their cargo, and many widows and orphans were left to poverty and mourning. But it was afterwards discovered, that for some time the captain had not examined his chart, nor had he sounded with the lead. It was all the result of his negligence.

Reader! Did he do right? When you think of the property lost, the lives cut off, the wives and children, and parents who were brought to sorrow, say, Did he do right? You answer, No! no! he was criminally negligent. He was so. But suppose you had been cut off from life during this year, would you not have made a more dreadful shipwreck, and lost what no ship's cargo could buy, and produced wailings unutterable in eternity? Or, have you daily examined your chart, and measured the waters, and kept your loins girded and your lamps trimmed? Look back upon the year now nearly gone by.

During this year, a father was seen at the head of a large family. He loved them tenderly; he toiled for them unceasingly; he watched them anxiously. Two of his little ones were already in the grave. At the beginning of the year, he resolved that before the year closed, he would begin family prayer, and daily commend the interests of those immortal souls committed to him, to God. He even looked forward to a favourable week in which to commence. But the week went by, and he did not do his duty. He was looking forward to another convenient season; but before that season came, a messenger was sent to him. At the command of God it came, and at once did its errand. Without an hour's warning, he was a dead man. The widow and the orphans gathered around the corpse, but they had never heard him pray! He left them, and passed into eternity, and they had never heard him offer one prayer for them!

Reader! Did this man do right? When he meets that family at the judgment-seat of God, will it appear that he did right? Have you friends, near and dear, for whom you have not daily prayed this year? If so, is this right? Do conscience and God say you have done right? Look back, and see.

During this year, a man was held up in life, preserved from sickness, fed, clothed, sheltered and surrounded with mercies by God. The man was busy and active all the year; but he did nothing for the glory of his Maker. He spoke many words, some brilliant, some witty, some severe, and some cruel, (all of them now living in God's memory)—but he said nothing for the glory of God and the salvation of men. Oh! if what he said and all he said, during this short year were engraven on a rock to stand for ever, to be read by every passer by, what a record would that be! What a responsibility is attached to our words! Mornings and evenings have opened and closed in mercy; sabbaths have come with their sweet and solemn calls, but during all the year, this man has lived without God, has not thanked him for his mercies, has not obeyed his voice, has not tried to live for eternity. The year is thrown away. Whatever he may do hereafter, to all eternity he will feel, that this year has been thrown away. Is this right? Has this man done right?

Reader! Is this man yourself? What a fearful account have you to give for your time, your actions, your influence, your words, your thoughts, for the year now nearly gone! Look back and see!

### Impressive Facts.

There is nothing in history that is so improving to the reader as those accounts which we meet with of the deaths of eminent persons, and of their behaviour in that solemn season. A few examples are subjoined.

Philip the Third, King of Spain, seriously reflecting upon the life which he had led, cried out, when laid upon his death-bed, "Ah, how happy should I have been, had I spent

in retirement those twenty-three years during which I have held my kingdom! My concern is not for my body, but for my soul."

Cardinal Wolsey, one of the greatest ministers of state, poured forth his soul in these sad words:—"Had I been as diligent in serving my God, as I have been to please my King, he would not have forsaken me now in my grey hairs."

Cardinal Richelieu, after he had given law to Europe for many years, confessed to M. Du Molin, that, having been forced upon many irregularities in his life-time, by what are called "reasons of state," he could not tell how to satisfy his conscience upon several accounts; and being asked one day by a friend, why he was so sad, he answered, "The soul is a serious thing. It must be sad here for a moment, or be sad for ever."

Cardinal Mazarine, having made religion wholly subservient to worldly interest, discarding one day with a Doctor of the Sorbonne, concerning the immortality of the soul, and a future state, said, weeping, "O my poor soul, whither wilt thou go?"—Afterwards, seeing the Queen-mother, he said to her, "Madam, your favours undid me; and were I to live my time again, I would be a Capuchin Friar, rather than a courtier."

Sir John Mason, Privy-Councillor to King Henry the Eighth, upon his death-bed addressed himself to the people around him to the following effect:—"I have seen the most remarkable things in foreign parts, and been present at most state transactions for thirty years together; and I have learned this after so many years' experience, that seriousness is the greatest wisdom; temperance, the best physic; and a good conscience, the best estate; and were I to live again, I would change the court for a cloister; my Privy-Councillor's bustles for a hermit's retirement; and the whole life I lived in the palace, for one hour's enjoyment of God in the chapel. All things forsake me but my God, my duty, and my prayer."

Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, a few months before he died, sent for his friends, the Bishops of Winchester and Worcester, entreating them to draw for him, out of the word of God, the plainest and exactest way of making his peace with Him; adding, "It is a great pity that men know not to what end they are born into this world, till they are ready to go out of it."

Sir Philip Sydney left this as his last farewell to his friends: "Govern your will and affections by the will and word of your Creator. In me behold the end of the world and all its vanities."

Dr. Donne, a man of great parts and learning, being upon his death-bed, and taking a solemn leave of his friends, said, "I repent of all my life, but that part of which I spent in communion with God, and in doing good."

Only a year before his death, to a person who asked, "What is the shortest way to obtain a true knowledge of the Christian religion, in the full and just extent of it?"—John Locke returned the following significant answer:—"Study the holy Scripture, especially the New Testament. Therein are contained the words of eternal life. It has God for its author; salvation for its end; and truth, without any mixture of error, for its matter."

"At my death," says Sir Thomas Browne, "I mean to take a total adieu of the world, not caring for a monument, history, or epitaph: not so much as the memory of my name to be found anywhere, but in the universal register of God."

"When I look upon the tombs of the great," says Addison, "every emotion of envy dies in me. When I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out. When I meet with the grief of parents upon a tomb-stone, my heart melts with compassion. When I see the tomb of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow. When I see Kings lying by those

who deposed them; when I see rival monarchs placed side by side; or the holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes; I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died as yesterday, and some of six hundred years ago, I consider that great day, when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together."

### The Godly in Eternity.

So much as moments are exceeded by eternity, and the sighing of a man by the joys of an angel, and a salutary frown by the light of God's countenance, a few frowns by the infinite and eternal hallelujahs, so much are the sorrows of the Godly to be undervalued in respect of what is deposited for them in the treasures of eternity. These sorrows can die; but so cannot their joys. And if the blessed martyrs and confessors were asked concerning their past sufferings and their present rest, and the joys of their certain expectation, you should hear them glory in nothing but in the mercies of God and in the cross of the Lord Jesus. Every chain is a ray of light, and every prison is a palace, and every loss is the purchase of a kingdom, and every affront in the cause of God is an eternal honour, and every day of sorrow is a thousand years of comfort, multiplied with a never-ceasing numeration:—days without night, joys without sorrow, sanctity without sin, charity without stain, possession without fear, society without envyings, communication of joys without lessening; and they shall dwell in a blessed country, where an enemy never entered, and from whence a friend never went away.—  
Jeremy Taylor.

### Begin-to-day.

Lord, I do discover a fallacy, whereby I have long deceived myself; which is this: I have desired to begin my amendment from my birthday, or from some eminent festival, that so my repentance might bear some remarkable date. But when those days were come, I have adjourned my amendment to some other time. Thus, whilst I could not agree with myself when to start, I have almost lost the running of the race. I am resolved thus to befool myself no longer. I see no day but to-day: the instant time is always the fittest time. In Nebuchadnezzar's image, the lower members, the coarser the metal. The farther off the time, the more unfit. To-day is the golden opportunity, to-morrow will be the silver season, next day but the brazen one, and so on, till at last I shall come to the toes of clay, and be turned to dust. Grant, therefore, that to-day I may hear Thy voice. And if this day be obscure in the calendar, and remarkable in itself for nothing else, give me to make it memorable in my soul, hereupon, by Thy assistance, beginning the reformation of my life.—Fuller.

### A Jewish Parable.

A poor man was travelling on a hot day, carrying a heavy load upon his back. A rich man, passing by in his chariot, took pity on him, and invited him to take a seat in his chariot behind. Shortly after, on turning round, the rich man saw the pilgrim still oppressed with the load upon his back, and asked why he did not lay it on the chariot. The poor man said that it was enough that he had been allowed to be himself carried in the chariot, and he could not presume to ask for more. "O foolish man!" was the reply, "if I am willing and able to carry you, am I not able also to carry your burden?"

Oppressed and anxious Christian, do you not see in this man your own unbelief and folly? He who has accepted your person, and is your reconciled Father in Christ, Jesus, expects you to cast upon Him all your burden of cares too; and He is able to sustain it.



## Family Circle.

## Maternal Influence.

"I'll tell mother," said a sobbing little one, as a rude boy jostled her off the side walk. "I'll tell my mother." What a world of consolation was implied in that short sentence! The blow itself was trifling, but the feelings were hurt,—the little affectionate spirit was wounded. But there was a balm at home. It mattered not how many cares and anxieties pressed upon the mother; her child knew the fount of sympathy was never dry. The ready ear, the pitying tone, the smile of welcome never failed.—What an angel's mission is a mother's! Every word, look, and gesture tell for eternity. To balance nicely the scales of justice, to mete out fitting reward or punishment for each little expectant, to encourage the drooping and timid, check the bold and presuming, to suppress the hasty word which the overtaken spirit sends to the lip at some daring outbreak of disobedience; to rule one's own spirit, and wear an unruffled brow in the midst of life's conflict,—"who is sufficient for these things?" Not the prayerless mother. Not she, who, allured by dress, fashion, and vanity, leaves her precious charge to the care of servants, from whom the frightful nursery tale or indelicate allusion is often heard, leaving a stain on the pure young mind, which after years may never efface. Not she, who secures obedience by bribes, or breaks a promise to trusting childhood; nor yet she, who, arraying her favourite Joseph in his "coat of many colours," sows the seeds of discord and envy among brethren; not she, who preaches one thing with the lip, and another with the life; and more than all, not the prayerless mother!

"My strength is sufficient for thee." Amid all these responsibilities, from which an angel might, trembling, shrink, lean thou on this staff of promise, which shall never prove to thee a broken reed. Thou hast thy hours of sadness and discouragement. Day after day, thou walkest the same path, performing the same duties, in the midst of thy restless inquiet ones. "Tares" begin to multiply; the good seed delays its springing; faith and hope falter. There is a laurel for the hero; there is praise for the conqueror; there are ringing plaudits for great and noble deeds; but who marks the declining strength and the flagging step of the patient, overburdened, overtaken mother? Cheer thee! an approving eye resteth on thee; a recording pen hath noted that silent victory over thine own spirit, that temptation to forsake thy duties or perform them lightly. These thy jewels, though slow in the process of setting, shall yet sparkle in thy crown. Then, how light thy trials here! Then, what joy to say, "Behold, I and the children whom thou hast given me!" It may be, the great reaper hath already cut down thy fairest flowers,—the children of thy love, who had just begun, with their smiles and loving words, and grateful care, to repay thee for thy wakeful nights and toilsome days, and they are hidden from thy sight. Still, cheer thee, in thy desolate home. If thou hast submissively laid thy hand upon thy mouth; if, smiting through thy tears, thou hast yielded un murmuringly to the Giver what was only loaned to thee, then know that what thou hast "sown in tears, thou shalt reap in joy." "Jesus wept." He knoweth what it cost thee, and great shall be thy reward in heaven.—*Mother's Assistant.*

## Think again.

"O mother, I wish you would whip Edward; he struck me in the face with his hoop stick!" cried little Emma, as she came running home from school, with the blood gushing from her lips.

"Why, Edward," exclaimed the mother, "how came you to hurt your sister so badly? You surely could not have done it intentionally."

"No, mother. Sister knows that it was an accident. She came running in my way, when I was driving my hoop, and the stick struck her, I did not."

"Come to me Emma, and let me wash

the blood from your face; then I will punish your brother if you wish me to. Shall I do so?"

"Yes, mother. He is a careless naughty boy."

"But think again, Emma. You may be sorry after it is done. You are satisfied that it was an accident, and that you were as much to blame as your brother. You were both careless, and that was the way the accident occurred. If I punish him, I shall hurt him more than he did you. Would it do you any good to see him cry? Would it make your face feel any better to know that he was suffering pain? Think again. I will do just as you wish. Shall I punish him?"

"No, no, mother," said Emma, quickly, and the tears fell faster than before, "I know he did not mean to hurt me."

"Then go and kiss him, and tell him you forgive him for his carelessness, and ask him to forgive you for your anger towards him."

It was a sweet sight to see the loving children locked in each other's arms, kissing away each other's tears.

Little children, never do or say anything in anger; but think again, and you will always find that the second thought is the wisest.

## General Miscellany.

## History of the Book of Mormon.

As the Book of Mormon, or Golden Bible (as it was originally called), has excited much attention, and is deemed by a certain new sect of equal authority with the sacred Scriptures, I think it a duty which I owe to the public to state what I know touching its origin. . . . Solomon Spaulding, to whom I was united in marriage in early life, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and was distinguished for a lively imagination, and a great fondness for history. At the time of our marriage, he resided in Cherry Valley, New York. From this place we removed to New Salem, Ashabula County, Ohio, sometimes called Conneaut, as it is situated on Conneaut Creek. Shortly after our removal to this place, his health sunk, and he was laid aside from active labours. In the town of New Salem there are numerous mounds and forts, supposed by many to be dilapidated dwellings and fortifications of a race now extinct.—These ancient relics arrest the attention of the new settlers, and become objects of research for the curious. Numerous implements were found, and other articles evincing great skill in the arts. Mr. Spaulding being an educated man, and passionately fond of history, took a lively interest in these developments of antiquity; and in order to beguile the hours of retirement, and furnish employment for his imagination, he conceived the idea of giving an historical sketch of this long-lost race. Their extreme antiquity led him to write in the most ancient style, and as the Old Testament is the most ancient book in the world, he imitated its style as nearly as possible. His sole object in writing this imaginary history was to amuse himself and neighbours. This was about the year 1812. Hull's surrender at Detroit occurred about the same time, and I recollect the fate well from that circumstance. As he progressed in his narrative, his neighbours would come in occasionally to hear portions read, and a great interest in the work was excited among them. It claimed to have been written by one of the lost nation, and to have been recovered from the earth, and assumed the title of "Manuscript Found." The neighbours would often inquire how Mr. Spaulding progressed in deciphering the manuscript; and when he had a sufficient portion prepared, he would inform them, and they would assemble to hear it read. He was enabled, from his acquaintance with the classics and ancient history, to introduce many singular names, which were particularly noticed by the people, and could be easily recognized by them. Mr. Solomon Spaulding had a brother Mr. John Spaulding, residing in the place at the time, who was perfectly familiar with the work, and repeatedly heard the whole of it read.

From New Salem we removed to Pittsburg in Pennsylvania. Here Mr. Spaulding found a friend and acquaintance, in the person of Mr. Patterson, an editor of a newspaper. He exhibited his manuscript to Mr. Patterson, who was much pleased with it, and borrowed it for perusal. He retained it for a long time, and informed Mr. Spaulding that if he would make out a title-page and preface, he would publish it, and it might be a source of profit. This Mr. Spaulding refused to do. Sidney Rigdon, who has figured so largely in the history of the Mormons, was at that time connected with the printing office of Mr. Patterson, as is well known in that region, and as Rigdon himself has frequently stated, became acquainted with Mr. Spaulding's manuscript, and copied it. It was a matter of notoriety and interest to all connected with the printing establishment. At length the manuscript was returned to its author, and soon after we removed to Amity, Washington County, &c., where Mr. Spaulding deceased in 1816. The manuscript then fell into my hands, and was carefully preserved. It has frequently been examined by Mrs. M'Kenstry, of Monson, Massachusetts, with whom I now reside, and by other friends. After the book of Mormon came out, a copy of it was taken to New Salem, the place of Mr. Spaulding's former residence, and the very place where the manuscript found was written. A woman preacher appointed a meeting there, and in the meeting read and repeated copious extracts from the book of Mormon. The historical part was immediately recognized by the older inhabitants as the identical work of Mr. Spaulding, in which they had all been so deeply interested years before. Mr. John Spaulding was present, and recognized perfectly the work of his brother. He was amazed and afflicted that it should have been perverted to so wicked a purpose. His grief found vent in a flood of tears, and he arose on the spot and expressed to the meeting his sorrow and regret that the writings of his deceased brother should be used for a purpose so vile and shocking. The excitement in New Salem became so great that the inhabitants had a meeting, and deputed Dr. Philastus Hurlbut, one of their number, to repair to this place, and to obtain from me the original manuscript of Mr. Spaulding, for the purpose of comparing it with the Mormon Bible, to satisfy their own minds, and to prevent their friends from embracing an error so delusive. This was in the year 1831. Dr. Hurlbut brought with him an introduction and request for the manuscript, which was signed by Messrs. Henry Lake, Aaron Wright, and others, with all of whom I was acquainted, as they were my neighbours when I resided at New Salem. I was sure that nothing would grieve my husband more, were he living, than the use which has been made of his work. The air of antiquity which was thrown about the composition doubtless suggested the idea of converting it to the purposes of delusion.—Thus, an historical romance, with the addition of a few pious expressions, and extracts from the sacred Scriptures, has been constructed into a new Bible, and palmed off on a company of poor deluded fanatics as Divine.—*The Mormons; or, Latter-Day Saints.*

## Rapidity of Thought in Dreaming.

A remarkable circumstance, and an important point of analogy, is to be found in the extreme rapidity with which the mental operations are performed, or rather with which the material changes on which the ideas depend, are excited in the hemispherical ganglia. It would appear as if a whole series of acts, that would really occupy a long lapse of time, pass ideally through the mind in one instant. We have in dreams no true perception of the lapse of time—a strange property of mind! for if such be also its property when entered into the eternal disembodied state, time will appear to us eternity. The relations of space as well as time are also annihilated, so that while almost an eternity is compressed into a moment, infinite space is traversed more swiftly than by real thought. There are numerous illustrations of this principle on record. A gentleman dreamt that he had enlisted as a soldier, joined his regiment, deserted, was

apprehended, carried back, tried, condemned to be shot, and at last led out for execution. After the usual preparations a gun was fired; he awoke with the report, and found that a noise in the adjoining room had, at the same moment, produced the dream, and awakened him. A friend of Dr. Abercrombie dreamt that he crossed the Atlantic, and spent a fortnight in America. In embarking, on his return, he fell into the sea, and awakening in the fright, found that he had not been asleep ten minutes.—*Dr. Winslow's Psychological Journal.*

## Uses of Iron.

Iron, in some of its innumerable forms, ministers to the benefit of all. The implements of the miner, the farmer, the carpenter, the mason, the smith, the shipwright, are made of iron, and with iron. Roads of iron, travelled by "iron steeds," which drag whole townships after them, and outstrip the birds, have become our commonest highways. Ponderous iron ships are afloat upon the ocean, with massive iron engines to propel them; iron anchors to stay them in storms; iron needles to guide them; and springs of iron in chronometers by which they measure the time. Ink, pens, and printing-presses, by which knowledge is scattered over the world, are alike made of iron. It warms us in our apartments; relieves our jolts in the carriage; ministers to our ailments in the chalybeate mineral waters, or the medical dose; it gives a variety of colour to rocks and soils, nourishment to vegetation, and vigour to the blood of man. Such are the powers of a substance which chemists extract from an otherwise worthless stone.—*Youman's Chemistry.*

## For Farmers.

## How much do our Crops obtain from air.

One of the most interesting and important questions which employ the skill and science of the vegetable physiologist, as well as the practical farmer, is, How much, or what per cent. of the food of vegetables is obtained from the atmosphere? That a large amount is obtained from this source has long been known or believed; but what proportion is not so well known, nor what conditions are necessary in order to enable the plant to take the most of this food, and assimilate it to its own system in the best way, is not yet fully ascertained. We have been very much interested in reading an address, delivered by Dr. Lee of Buffalo, before the Monroe County Agricultural Society. He there asserts that plants—a field of wheat, for instance—obtain ninety-seven per cent. of their food, and consequently ninety-seven per cent. of the amount of the produce is derived from the atmosphere, and but three per cent. only obtained from the soil. How this fact is ascertained, or how it may be demonstrated, does not appear. There cannot be a doubt that every plant has some peculiar character of its own, which requires it to be placed in certain circumstances, in order to enable it to absorb what the air supplies for food and to make it convert the greatest portion of it to the growth and maturing its peculiar fruits. There cannot be a doubt that oftentimes a plant may grow in an atmosphere full of the necessary elements for its increase and health, and yet some little requisite—the absence or scanty supply of another element—may prevent it from availing itself of this abundant supply of atmospheric food. Hence the importance of thoroughly understanding all the laws by which the germination, growth, and maturity of every species of vegetable which we cultivate are governed. But in order to ascertain these exactly, it requires more critical knowledge of chemistry and botany than the great bulk of farmers possess, and more time to be employed in research than many men, even of scientific experience, have to bestow upon it. For this reason, we suggest that agricultural societies should bestow some of their funds in the shape of premiums, or otherwise, for the purpose of instituting exact experiments upon this subject, and to elicit and make known to the public all the knowledge which can possibly be thus discovered.—*Maine Farmer.*

We are applying the above to add more understanding with their income. The ash received plants of inorganic for growing ver, and acre will in quality the twentieth (teaths of clover.) in the for we have by the or after their without roots of w amples of &c., from first name direct, the water, wh from the Why is farmers, such man fully of be done permitting among th sures, wh to the action. gases bra rains and surface to and if c be retain quired p Soil so tion of su to render by the at are read At To co, we s be but th kitchen second su pole, and corners o than two four or s tremest l We were tage it ha every day The follo papers: Soap S not trees a weekly ter the el cleaned them in pose to d ply pota er waste a fertiliz Cultivat As sou how to u other tha for grap guano in If the vin sometime creasing, tion, for potash le The la visable fo dug into tall or w to the so space to spring, w when the they may



We are glad to find our cotemporary calling the attention of farmers to science as applied to agriculture, and nothing will add more to their happiness than a clear understanding of nature's laws as connected with their vocation. It is more than probable that plants receive all their organic constituents from the atmosphere, while their inorganic constituents (those found in the ashes of plants after being burned) are received from the soil, and hence those plants containing the smallest proportions of inorganic constituents are least exhausting to the soil. If an acre of land be used for growing twenty successive crops of clover, and one half plowed into the soil, the acre will increase both in depth of soil and in quality, notwithstanding the removal of the twenty tons of clover and thus it is evident that the carbon (comprising nine-tenths of the dry weight of the removed clover,) was received from the atmosphere in the form of carbonic acid gas, which as we have before stated, is the form assumed by the organic parts of all plants during or after their decay. Air plants which grow without touching the soil, and plants, the roots of which rest only in water, are examples of the reception of carbon, nitrogen, &c., from the atmosphere, for while the first named takes them from the atmosphere direct, the latter abstracts them from the water, which had previously received them from the atmosphere.

Why is it that with these facts before the farmers, they do not prepare their soils in such manner as to avail themselves more fully of atmospheric influences; this may be done by deep and sub-soil plowing, thus permitting the atmosphere to circulate among the particles and deposit its treasures, which it does precisely in proportion to the amount of surfaces exposed to its action. In well disintegrated soils, the gases brought down in combination with rains and dews, instead of passing over the surface to the rivers, is received by the soil and if containing proper constituents, will be retained for the use of plants in any required proportion.

Soil so prepared, requires but the addition of small portions of inorganic manures to render and retain them in fertility, and by the aid of chemistry these requirements are readily ascertained.—*Working Farmer.*

#### Uses of Soap Suds.

At Towne's Hotel, in Warren, Trumbull co., we saw an Isabella grape-vine, said to be but three years old, planted under the kitchen window, which had climbed to the second story, a good way towards the ridge pole, and extended its branches around the corners of the building to a distance not less than twenty or thirty feet, and from within four or six feet of the ground to the extreme branch, was full of clusters of fruit. We were assured that the only extra advantage it had, was watering it well, nearly every day, with dishwater and soap suds. The following is from one of our exchange papers:

Soap Suds.—The finest peach and apricot trees that we have ever seen, received a weekly or monthly wash of soap suds, after the clothes of the family had been duly cleaned. A bucket-full to a tree, taking them in rotation, answers a capital purpose to destroy the eggs of insects, and supply potash where it is much needed. Never waste in a sewer, or about the kitchen, a fertilizer so valuable as soap suds.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

As some of our readers may wish to know how to manure grape vines and fruit trees other than by soap suds, we would advise for grape vines, a dressing of Peruvian guano in the winter, and ashes in the spring. If the vines take a summer rest, as they sometimes do, neither laterals nor fruit increasing, water freely with guano in solution, for two days, and then supply dilute potash ley.

The latter treatment, however, is not advisable for fruit trees, but guano may be dug into the surface of the ground in late fall or winter, and the rains will soak it into the soil, dividing it through sufficient space to ameliorate its virulence before spring, whereas, if applied in the spring, when the young roots are active and tender, they may be injured.—*Working Farmer.*

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

### Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

#### Bridgetown and Aylesford Missionary Meetings.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—As I am aware that yourself, and your numerous readers, feel interested in all matters bearing upon the prosperity of our Missionary Society,—I avail myself of this opportunity to report several Missionary Meetings, in which I have had the pleasure of taking part.

Having been appointed by the last District Meeting, as one of the delegates, to attend the Missionary Meetings on the Bridgetown and Aylesford Circuits, in accordance with previous arrangement I arrived at the latter place on the 5th of September. At Bridgetown I met with a hearty welcome from my beloved Brother McNutt, and numerous friends. On Sunday the 7th, sermons in behalf of the cause of Christian Missions, were preached in the Lawrencetown and Bridgetown chapels.

On Monday the 8th inst., the work of holding the Anniversary Missionary Meetings, for both the Aylesford and Annapolis Circuits commenced. But as Brother Pickles had been disappointed in the non-arrival of the appointed delegate from St. John, Brother McNutt, a celebrated general in such matters, so disposed of his forces, as that the writer, in perfect accordance with his own feelings, was sent to assist Bro. Pickles. On the evening of the day, through the kindness of friends, who took me on the way; I arrived at the Granville Chapel, and met with a cordial reception from the Brethren Pickles and Chesley. Our Meetings at the *Ferry Chapel*, though not numerously attended, was good, and the offerings of our people proved that the cause of Missions still continues to share in their affections.

On the evening of the 9th, we held our meeting in a neat and respectable chapel recently erected in the town of *Annapolis Royal*. At this meeting we had evidence of what even a few friends, to a good cause, can do; for the subscriptions taken up on the occasion, when compared with the number of the congregation, exceeds the amount realized at any meeting held on the Circuit. This ancient town, in many respects is now labouring under great disadvantages; but it is my impression that better days await it; and that our beloved method will yet, also, flourish in this delightful locality.

On the following evening our meeting was held in the *Clements Chapel*. Here, many years ago, I spent one of the most pleasing years of my life; it was then my happiness to reside in the family of that, now sainted, man of God, Brother Henry Vroom. Unavoidable circumstances prevented several of our friends from being present at the meeting. I had forgot that on Tuesday we had an accession to our Missionary party in the coming of Brother Taylor to our help. I only regretted that our absent friends of Clements had lost such a rich treat. Good will result from the meeting, and I am sure that the good cause will not suffer financially from the absence of those friends. I shall feel some degree of curiosity next spring, (if all be well,) in ascertaining from their subscription-list, if I have been a true prophet. After spending some time agreeably with our Clements' people, on the afternoon of the 11th, we arrived at the head of *Bear River*. In this stirring little place, we have a good chapel, and in the evening we felt much gratification in meeting the largest congregation we had been favoured with. Brother Chesley gave us a speech in perfect keeping with himself, *solid and substantial*, and Brother Taylor certainly delighted us all; while the worthy superintendent had, with his characteristic skill laid down for us at the commencement an excellent foundation. Your humble servant made a few closing remarks, and then the people in their turn, with a *right good will*, gave their respective speeches, resulting in a *noble offering*.

I should have felt much gratification in remaining a few days with this warm-hearted people, but as I had come as lent property, and the term of said loan had fully expired, immediately after the close of the meeting, I took passage with my brother, Mr. B. Hennigar, to meet the coach at Annapolis early the next morning. The night was dark, and after spending some hours in a crowded house, the dampness of the out-door atmosphere was anything but agreeable. We arrived at the house of our long tried friend A. Henderson, Esq., about an hour before day, and had scarcely entered "the land of Nod" before I was summoned to take the "coach for Wilnot."

In accordance with previous arrangement, I arrived at *Hanly Mountain*, and at 3 p. m. we commenced our religious services. Here I had the pleasure of meeting with the Brethren McNutt and Allison, who had just returned from the Aylesford Circuit, where with the Superintendent of that station they had held several

Missionary Meetings. I was much delighted in meeting many of our Hanly Mountain friends, and to find that they had succeeded in almost renewing the old chapel; indeed so completely had they transformed their ancient edifice externally as well as internally, that on reaching the summit of Mount Hanly, I could scarcely recognize a trace of the old weatherbeaten house, in the neat and chaste little Wesleyan Sanctuary now prominently meeting the traveller's eye. On the Mountain our people are but few in numbers, but we have a few excellent sisters who have been zealous in the good work of repairing the house of our God. Our Missionary Meeting was a profitable and cheering service. The speakers had caught the right spirit, and so had the people, who came forward nobly, and the result was a subscription exceeding that of last year by more than one hundred per cent. We have said and do say, the God of Missions bless the people of Hanly Mountain.

On the evening of the 13th, we held our meeting in the Lawrence Town Chapel. The meeting was a good one; the cause was good, but I must confess the results did not fully meet my expectations; the subscriptions, however, fully came up to the ordinary amount realized in this place. Perhaps my disappointment originated in the fact, that I had here witnessed, in times past, some of the best, both spiritually and financially, Missionary Meetings I ever attended; those Meetings however had succeeded an extensive revival of the Work of God. We have an excellent chapel in this growing Town, and from its central position our chapel is well calculated to command large congregations, and I trust will be the spiritual birth-place of many immortal souls.

On the Sabbath of the 16th, after preaching in the morning at the Granville, and in the afternoon at the Tupper Settlement Chapel, I had the pleasure of hearing an excellent sermon from Bro. Allison, at Bridgetown, in the evening. The following evening the *Bridgetown* meeting was held, the congregation was large, and the meeting most interesting. The long-tried friends of our Missions, willingly came forward, and the financial result of our meeting was most pleasing. I was much gratified to find that our old chapel in this delightful little Town was undergoing much needed repairs; and again congratulate the worthy Superintendent on his success in securing for our chapel that respectable appearance which should ever characterize the Sanctuary of the living God.

On the evening of the 18th, we held our Missionary Meeting at the *Granville* chapel. In this chapel, we are always sure to find a response to our Missionary speeches. But it has been suggested, that having gone on so safely, for years past, our friends here, without the least apprehension of danger, may put on a little more steam. Such suggestion has been already adopted by some, and I have no doubt, but that our beloved people there will continue in the advance.

The following evening, in the *Tupper Settlement* Chapel, we held our ninth and last Missionary Meeting for the Bridgetown and Annapolis Circuits. Here we have a fine little chapel—but "our fathers, where are they?" Many, many of our beloved people on this circuit, and especially in this settlement, have gone to God within the last few years. But it is a matter of thankfulness to find, that some of their children, are coming forward to take the place of their honoured and sainted parents in labouring to sustain the cause of God. Nothing can give us more delight, than to see those we well knew in childhood, evincing in after life that care for our Zion, so long manifested (to our encouragement as Ministers,) by their sainted dead. In the Tupper Settlement chapel, we had an excellent Missionary Meeting, and indeed it presented just such a termination as shall eventually result from every sincere effort to promote the glory of God. On the succeeding Friday, accompanied by Brother and Sister McNutt, and several other excellent friends, we left Bridgetown for Sackville. At Horton we came up with Brother and Mrs. Pickles, who had preceded us on the journey; and after a most agreeable journey we all arrived in Sackville on Saturday evening. An account of the labours of the Brethren Cardy, McNutt, and Pickles, on the following day, and in the succeeding week, in the noble cause of Christian Missions, on this and the Point de Bute Circuits, may form the substance of another communication of your humble servant, unless some Brother who has more time to write may communicate upon the subject. Yours affectionately,  
J. G. HENNINGAR.

For the Wesleyan.

#### Letter of the Travelling Agent of the Nova Scotia Bible Society.

To the Editor of the Wesleyan:

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I was requested, when last in the city, to send for publication in some of the religious papers, such notices of my progress among the Branch Societies in the country as might be interesting to the friends of the Bible generally, or calculated in any way to promote its increased circulation. For this purpose, I

have hastily sketched the following outline, and shall be obliged, if you can find a place for it, (or such part of it as you may deem most likely to be subservient to this design) in your next number.

I left the city on the 2nd inst., and have visited since that time, Chester, Lunenburg, Bridgewater, New Germany and Mill Villages. At Chester I did but little, except encouraging a few friends, who are inclined to do all in their power, to keep alive the operations of the society till more favourable times may enable them to extend their influence. I obtained a small donation to be handed to the Treasurer, and the excellent President, George Mitchell, Esq., will remit his own liberal subscription, with such smaller contributions as he may be able to gather up before the end of the year.

I passed through Lunenburg and Bridgewater to New Germany, and was glad to find in each of these places the office-bearers and friends ready to make arrangements, and give notice for meetings, without delay. At New Germany I had a very good opportunity, on the Sabbath, to address a large congregation, and invite them to unite with me on the following evening (the 8th) for the purpose of forming a Branch Bible Society there. During the day I visited several families friendly to my object, but a heavy rain-storm which commenced in the afternoon, rendered our project apparently hopeless. Dark and dreary, however, as the night and our prospects appeared, I was extremely glad to find a goodly number of the principal inhabitants assembled at the appointed hour. The Rev. Mr. Morton, who had left Lunenburg in the morning to fulfil an engagement in a settlement still further distant, attended and delivered an admirable address on the importance of the Scriptures, and the duty of circulating them, &c. I followed with some account of what had been done in the Province, and of the Society's operations generally—after which, a Branch Society was formed under circumstances which augured well for its ultimate efficiency. Subscriptions, to the amount of three pounds four shillings and threepence, were entered into; and these would doubtless have been doubled if the evening had been fine. It is expected, notwithstanding, that over five pounds will be collected. All present seemed deeply interested.

On the following day I returned to Bridgewater, and attended the meeting, which, though small on account of the extreme cold, the darkness of the night, and the icy state of the roads, resulted well. With some funds in the hands of the Treasurer, and new subscriptions to be collected, it is expected that about six pounds will be remitted—one half as a free contribution, and the other to replenish the stock of the Depository. Some new office bearers, in place of those removing to other places, were appointed, and the society appeared to be quickened to renewed and increased activity. I visited, with the active Treasurer, W. V. Andrews, Esq., many of the people on the succeeding day, and was encouraged to hope that our efforts would not be fruitless.

In the evening I proceeded to Lunenburg, and reached it in time for the meeting of the Branch Society, which was held in the Court House, and well attended, considering that this was the third public meeting held by this society during the year. John Heckman, Esq., was called to the chair, and the proceedings were commenced by singing Heber's Missionary hymn, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Duff. A very interesting Report, from which the following is extracted, was then read by the Secretary, Charles Owen, Esq.:

"This society was formed on the 29th July, 1840, and after having been the means of assisting to spread a considerable number of copies of the scriptures, it languished, and at length ceased to attract the zeal and benevolence of the public. In June, 1848, however, vigorous exertions were made for restoring its usefulness, and happy results accompanied them. A number of ladies from the several Protestant congregations in the Town, enlisted in behalf of the Committee, to visit each ward, and solicit contributions—two of them going in company. The diffusion of a stirring appeal to the benevolent feelings of the people, which had just been largely distributed, served as an excellent pioneer, and the result was an immediate collection of nearly nine pounds. This sum was transmitted to the Auxiliary in Halifax, and its receipt was acknowledged in the Report of the following year. By means of that welcome sum, a considerable number of Bibles and Testaments were procured, and placed in charge of Mr. Gaetz, who, ever since, has gratuitously and efficiently acted as our Depository. As the stock has from time to time become low, new supplies have been procured. Numerous copies have been gratuitously presented for the use of Sunday Schools in our poorer and more distant settlements, and a copy has been put on board of many of our fishing and other vessels for the use of their crews. A written note from any contributor, counter-signed by a member of the Committee, recommending the gift of a Bible or Testament to a poor or destitute individual, meets a ready compliance.

Since the period referred to, 61 Bibles and 174 Testaments have been sold, or gratuitously distributed,—and there are now in the Depository 13 Bibles and 16 Testaments. There are



also in the hands of Mr. Ross (a former Depository) 1 large Bible and 15 Testaments.

The Society has, therefore, been the means of affording encouragement and support to various Sunday Schools, thus strengthening the hands of the Teachers, and pouring forth from the Waters of Life some rills of instruction to the scholars, who thus would feel that there were some who cared for their souls.

Several other sums are mentioned as having been remitted for the purchase of Bibles and Testaments, and to pay off a balance due on former supplies.

After the Report had been read and some remarks by way of explanation made, I was called upon to give some account of my travels as Agent—and of the state and progress of the Bible cause throughout the Province generally.

To these proceedings a very marked attention was given, and a powerful impression as evidently made, which could hardly fail to give a new impulse to the Society, and make its future operations increasingly vigorous and effective.

The following office bearers were appointed to conduct the business of the Society:

Rev. Wm. Duff, President; John Heckman, Esq., Vice President; Charles Owen, Esq., Treasurer and Secretary; Rev. Mr. Cochrane, Rev. Mr. Morton, Rev. Mr. Cossman, Hon. Wm. Rudolf, Daniel Owen, Esq., Wm. Ross, Esq., Dr. Drumm, Mr. Thos. Burns, and Mr. Alex. Gow, the Committee.

These various exercises were interspersed and concluded with appropriate hymns, and the Benediction pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Duff. May the blessing of God follow these promising means—to the promotion of his own glory!

The roads about Lunenburg being all entirely bare, I waited for snow one day, but on the following, had to commence grinding the shoeing of my sleigh over the hard gravel, nearly half the distance to Mill Village, which I reached in mild but rainy weather, on Saturday.

It was stated by the President, that a few copies of the New Testament had been given to some scholars in a Sabbath School, who afterwards paid for them, and requested that the proceeds (a few shillings) should be laid out to purchase a like number of copies, to be given to the poor of a distant settlement, where it is supposed are about forty families without either Bible or Testament.

I reached Liverpool this evening, and expect to visit Caledonia, Brookfield, Pleasant River, and Milton, and then proceed onward towards Yarmouth, in hope of finding the various societies advancing in effort and efficiency.

I remain, Rev. and dear Sir, Your obedient servant, ISAAC SMITH, Travelling Agent.

For the Wesleyan.

Baptist Translation.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—You and your readers, will pardon me, if, to illustrate its weakness and absurdity, I adopt in the following communication, the idea of CARSON and others, that baptizo means "dip and nothing but dip."

I am "baptized" in grief to see the animus of the Pastor of the dipped Church in Portland (N. B.), who is the Editor of the dipped paper, the Christian Visitor. It appears he is so deeply baptized in prejudice, and the spirit of sectarian-

ism, that he can endure no opinion or practice, that does not accord with his own infallible conclusions. It would seem, he never pauses to ask himself, if it is not possible, after all, that he may be mistaken,—that heavenly wisdom may be equally the portion of some of his contemporaries, and that the divine Teacher of mankind may have stooped to show the poor Wesleyans and other "Pedobaptists" (his own classic phrase), that the sacred rite of baptism which he has enjoined, is lawfully performed by affusion.

This modern Cleopas, after attempting to turn away the sympathizing prayers and offerings of the Church of God from the perishing Micmac, with the following language,—“Upon the whole, therefore, if we apply the same modes of reasoning in this and in other affairs, if we expect no miraculous interference of Providence, the outlay of heavy funds on this Mission could” (can) “I think hardly be justified.”—then proceeds to say, “the greatest and most pernicious error, in the Romish Church is that of Infant sprinkling. (!) The doctrine of Purgatory, of Transubstantiation, of Auricular Confession, of the worship of Saints and Images are Innocuous” (harmless in their effects), compared with that of Infant Baptism” (!) “Had Baptizo received translation, as it should have done (!) there could be no room for two opinions on the subject of its meaning.” (of course not!) “at least we Baptists” (rather dippers) “think and say so”—and yet my heart sickens as I write—here in Halifax, four persons calling (!) themselves Baptists, (dippers) “have dared to dispense with this translation.” Poor Cleopas! The chilly waters of bigotry have reduced him to a dangerous state, and his “four” brethren in Halifax should hasten to his relief.

The “Principal,” from whom something more christian and courteous, might have been reasonably expected, “spices” the Visitor with the following—“He, (that is, Mr. Rand) has virtually bound himself to transfer words which he knows capable of translation; he has thus pledged himself to do all in his power to hide a portion of God’s truth from the people whom he aims to enlighten; he has practically bound himself to introduce, or connive at the introduction of infant sprinkling among the Indians.” Again, he says—“The whole proceeding has been truly styled a concession—a concession to error—for next to the error of falsifying the translation stands that of concealing the original under a mere transfer, and doing this simply to suit the convenience of those whose practice would be rebuked by a translation.”

It can be easily seen from the above, what respect will be shown to the conscientious scruples and feelings of those, whose sons may be sent to the dipped Seminary, if they differ in sentiments from the learned gentleman. It seems that dipped writers, with some honourable exceptions, are likely soon to convince all who differ from them on the mode of christian baptism, that after all their professions of brotherly affection, &c., they really think us a set of “concealers of error,” “concealers of truth,” hypocritically following a practice which we must needs know is not scriptural. How sad a prospect of disunion lies before the evangelical Churches, at least for a time. Let none yield to despondency however; the evil will cure itself. “The wrath of man shall praise him and the remainder thereof, shall he restrain.”

Touching what refers to Brother Rand, it seems passing strange, that the good brother R. and those liberal-minded friends of the Micmac Committee should become the objects of such illiberal attacks as have lately assailed them through the columns of the Visitor, and, in one instance at least, through the Messenger. There is another phase of this unseemly strife that affects me more sensibly than any other; viz., that these attacks should be through the public press. Had these men felt themselves offended by Brother Rand’s proceeding, why not follow the command of the Saviour, Matt. xviii. 15, 16? But no—the whole denomination must be induced to look on Brother Rand with suspicion, as a “concealer” at “concealment” of the Word of God, and the Committee as a company of tyrants combined to compel him to conceal that word. This accomplished, two effects might be expected to follow—the admiration and gratitude of christian churches; and Baptists would be turned away from that self denying, laborious servant of Jesus Christ, and the contributions of christian people in their churches be withheld and the Mission be cramped, if not abandoned.

In using the word “dipped,” in the previous connections, I have not purposed to cast ridicule on our brethren’s mode of baptism; but seriously to illustrate what appears to me an absurd mode of argument used by Carson and others. If the word baptizo ought to be translated in the Bible by no other word than dip, the transfer of the Greek word ought not to be used by exclusive immersionists. XX.

December, 1851.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, December 27, 1851.

REV. DR. CRAWLEY’S LETTERS.

The opposition to the recent action of the Micmac Committee, manifested through the columns of the Christian Visitor of St. John, N. B., and the Christian Messenger of this city, has, principally, given rise to several explanatory Letters from the pen of the Rev. Dr. CRAWLEY, which have appeared in the latter of the above-named papers. With the general spirit of these Letters we cordially sympathize; and from the beginning we were led to deprecate the hasty and violent temper evinced especially by the Editor and other writers of the Christian Visitor, as such outbursts could, in the nature of things, only tend to mar the harmony existing between Baptists and their pedobaptist brethren.

As to the “baptismal controversy,” to which Dr. Crawley refers as having arisen out of the question of the Micmac translation, we are not aware of having commenced it; yet, as Dr. Crawley, in his Letter which appeared in the Christian Messenger of the 19th inst., has, in very pointed terms, alluded to the conduct of this Journal, we are called upon to offer some remarks in self-defence.

We remind Dr. Crawley of a fact, which indicated on our part no very great desire to precipitate a controversy with our baptist brethren,—that, for more than a year after our occupancy of the Editorial chair, we adverted not, directly or indirectly, to the vexed question between pedobaptists and anti-pedobaptists; and that it was not, until after numerous references to it, and some of these not very courteous to pedobaptists, in selected and original articles in the pages of our baptist contemporaries, that we introduced the subject into our columns. Since then we have made some passing notices, with a few occasional selections, bearing on the mode and subjects of Christian baptism. This we had a perfect right to do. If it be allowable in editors of baptist papers to give prominence to their views and observances, surely an editor of a pedobaptist denomination does not transgress the law of charity by stating, and if need be, defending his own honest convictions. This is all that we have done in the instances to which reference is made.

To one of our selections Dr. Crawley takes exception; intimating, that, by placing the opinions of the Rev. Dr. Owen and John Wesley, &c., before our readers, we have betrayed ignorance of the present state of the controversy, and are attempting to occupy ground which has been “conceded.”

Turning to our number of Nov. 15th., in which the extract in question appeared, we find that Dr. Owen says,—“No one instance can be given in the Scriptures wherein the Greek word ‘baptizo’ doth necessarily signify to dip or plunge.—I must say, and will make it good, that no honest man who understands the Greek tongue can deny the word to signify to wash as well as dip.” In our judgment this comes home to the point—touches the very marrow of the subject. It appears, however, from Dr. Crawley, that this point has been “conceded”—that baptizo does necessarily signify to dip or plunge—and that it does not signify to “wash.” By whom has this point been authoritatively decided,

so as to preclude all further investigation? We beg to be informed. It has been assumed by baptist writers, we know, but has never been proved. The most recent work, which, as far as we knew, has appeared, at least in the Mother Country, and the most critical which has ever come under our notice, takes and maintains ground diametrically opposed to that urged by Dr. Crawley. The author reviews the works of Dr. Gale, Dr. Carson, and others; and referring to the statement which has been frequently made, that “the question is settled,” he says:—

“The tendency of the boast, whether intentional or otherwise, is to paralyze research, by representing her aim as utterly unattainable. Now, we hold it incumbent on every friend of truth to resist this summary mode of determining controversies, on all subjects which fall under discussion, and this course, we maintain, to be especially indispensable in the present crisis of the Baptist controversy. Again and again are we tauntingly informed by our opponents, that the giants of literature have settled the dispute in their favour, and the ghosts of these giants are called up as if to put us in bodily fear. What a parade, too, is witnessed, in some of their latest and best treatises on immersion, of the names of Dr. Gale—the learned Dr. Gale, the very learned Dr. Gale, and Dr. Gale’s triumphant answer to every quibble from Dr. Wall;—while in point of fact, the said Dr. Gale may be safely matched, on the score of false criticisms and humiliating errors in translation, against any learned advocate of infant baptism, living or dead.”

The work from which this quotation is made was published in London in 1848, and after a careful reading of its truly learned and critical pages, we feel ourselves warranted in saying, that the author is a “manly combatant,” and knew perfectly well “how far the contest has proceeded on the wide arena of Christian or polemical literature,” up to the time at which he wrote, and and yet he is far, very far from admitting that “the primary meaning of baptizo is conceded” to be, plunge and nothing but plunge.

The length of this article admonishes us to arrest our pen; we close these remarks, by stating that we entertain for Dr. Crawley no other than Christian feeling; and if required to meet him on the polemic field, we hope we shall be able ever to treat him personally with becoming courtesy. Though he will pardon us if, in references to the “authorities so diligently collected by the late Rev. Abraham Booth of London,” in which, it is said, “almost every name of celebrity among learned pedobaptist writers” is found “in favour of all the points above named, as held by Baptists,” we suggest that Dr. Crawley should, in all justice to the pedobaptist writers quoted by Mr. Booth, have appended to his quotations Mr. Booth’s own concessions, which we give on the authority of the Rev. Wm. Thorn:—

“Many of the following quotations are to be considered as concessions of these learned authors—no inconsiderable part of them asserting, notwithstanding what they here say, that the word baptism signifies pouring and sprinkling, as well as immersion.” (Booth, Vol. I., p. 44.)

“Though these numerous and learned authors have expressed themselves in the following manner, many of them insist upon it as highly probable that the apostles did sometimes administer baptism by pouring and sprinkling.” (Booth, Vol. I., p. 191.)

We, however, confess ourselves among the number, who believe that no instance can be fairly made out, from the records of the New Testament, of Christian baptism having been performed by immersion, whilst the circumstances connected with certain cases show that in whatever other way performed immersion was impracticable. We may advert to the subject again.

MR. THOMAS MARRIOTT, of Windsor-terrace, City-road, London, has bequeathed the munificent sum of £10,000 to the Wesleyan Missionary Society. Besides this, the residue of his property, which will amount, it is said, to several thousand pounds, is said to be paid over to the fund for the superannuated preachers and widows of Wesleyan ministers. His executors are the Rev. Dr. Bunting and the Rev. Dr. Alder, with two other gentlemen.

Diogenes being asked what advantage he had derived from being a philosopher, he replied,—“The power of enjoying the society of myself.”

A BAZ... the held... January... a. m., at... in the gy... the prov... articles; a... upon som... given, by... collection... Barring...

The... Society gr... the follow... “A W... “A Fri...

As a s... Dr. C... Brother... the follo... 19th inst...

“Since... test again... for the “... Micmac... received... editorials... \$5 new s... we have... express... he differ... satisfied... fished;... reached... of that C... sentients... will che... publish t... before s... should... common... Visitor... tried the... have ne... the wri... leads its... crusade... to Engle... The lal... away fi... to decei... have ne... Expurg... at the si...

THE I... vrn I... JED IN... OF CHR... written... Connect... The obje... the ways... employs... purposes... as the s... treated i... favourab... readers... that hav... of the p... with the... sential... Ruler o... after the... the mig... inefficient... that He... working... this book... be read... regret th... for whic... by a ve... very m... might o... receive... commun... ble, that... such a v... pose, we... tially of... was in... mention... refer to... hundred... signally... manifest... Wesley...



Notice.

A BAZAAR, for the benefit of the Chapel, will be held at North East Harbour, on the 15th January, to be opened at half-past 10 o'clock, a. m., at the house of Mr. Benjamin King; and in the evening at 6 o'clock, refreshments will be provided, in addition to the useful and fancy articles; and at the conclusion, two short lectures upon some useful and interesting subject, will be given, by the Ministers on the Circuit, and a collection taken up in aid of the said Chapel.

Barrington, December 20th, 1851.

The Treasurer of the Micmac Missionary Society gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations:—

- “A Well Wisher,” (Pitton), £3 0 0
“A Friend,” (Hopewell, N. B.), 5 0

Brotherly Courtesy.

As a specimen of the courteous treatment Dr. CRAWLEY is receiving from his Baptist Brother of the Christian Visitor, we give the following extract from that paper of the 19th inst. :—

“Since the publication of the solemn protest against us in Halifax, a fortnight since, for the “unchristian” treatment which the Micmac Mission and “other subjects” have received in the Visitor, and especially in its editorials, we have received the names of 33 new subscribers. We are happy to say we have not yet met with the first man to express boldly or even to hint remotely, that he differs from us in that matter, or is dissatisfied with what we have written or published; nor has the first word of dissent reached us by letter except from members of that Committee. If there are such dissenters we would be glad to know it, and will cheerfully give their names, and fairly publish their objections. As for the protest published, or the one threatened to come before a public meeting, lest the Baptists should be “partakers of our sins” by recommending or taking such a paper as the Visitor, we care nothing about it. We have tried the Baptists of these Provinces, and have no fears of trying them again; and if the writer of the protest or the paper that lends its aid, expect better success in this crusade than in that against the Deputation to England, we are willing to await the issue. The laboured attempt to turn attention away from the point at issue is too evident to deceive their good sense; and they who have never feared the real lion or his Index Expurgatorius, will not be much alarmed at the sight of a skin.”

A Remarkable Oversight.

THE HAND OF GOD IN HISTORY; OR, DIVINE PROVIDENCE HISTORICALLY ILLUSTRATED IN THE EXTENSION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF CHRISTIANITY. Such is the title of a book written by the Rev. Hollis Reid, of Hartford, Connecticut, late Missionary of the Am. Board. The object of the author in this work is to trace the ways of Divine Providence in the means he employs for the accomplishment of the great purposes of his moral government; and so far as the subject has been pursued the author has treated it in a manner well calculated to make a favourable impression upon the minds of his readers. The seemingly unimportant events that have transpired in the course of the history of the past, are shown to have been connected with the great chain of providence, forming essential parts of the scheme of the Sovereign Ruler of the universe, who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will, and who, by the mighty efforts which apparently weak and inefficient causes are made to produce, shows that He is great in power, and wonderful in working. But while we are pleased to find that this book is possessed of excellencies, and may be read with pleasure and profit, we cannot but regret that a work of the character and design for which this has been written, should be marred by a very serious defect, and one which will very materially affect the influence which it might otherwise exert, and the favour it might receive amongst a certain portion of the religious community. It is certainly somewhat remarkable, that an author in collecting his materials for such a work, and who, we might reasonably suppose, would be solicitous to avail himself impartially of every event in which the “hand of God” was in anywise discernible, should neglect to mention, even by way of allusion, an event, and refer to an agency in which, for more than one hundred years, the hand of God has been more signally displayed than in any other modern manifestation of Divine power. We refer to Wesley, and Wesleyan Methodism. And how

it has happened that the author of this work, in wandering over the whole tract of time, from creation to the present, and in visiting every part of the inhabited earth, for the purpose of “learning, marking, and inwardly digesting” the various causes and agencies which have contributed to the “extension and establishment of Christianity,” how he could write a book of four hundred duodecimo pages, and not somewhere stumble upon a reference to an instrumentality, to which, more than any other, under God, the Churches of Protestant Christianity, in the present day, owe the vigour of their spiritual life, and their activity and zeal, in spreading the Gospel of our common Saviour, is a subject, to us, utterly inexplicable, except upon the ground of an intentional neglect, and inexcusable partiality. Of Methodism it may be said, “its zeal has provoked very many to love and good works.” We say this not boastingly; and were we ever to become a little vain in our foolish confidence of boasting, we might, in some sense say with the Apostle, that we are compelled to it, by those who would fain deny, or undervalue the grace of God which has been manifested in us, and through us.—Toronto Christian Guardian.

Europe.—What of the Protestant Churches?

To be viewed with mingled feelings, like the seven churches of Asia, to whom varied messages were sent, with different degrees of censure. That of Prussia to be commiserated; bound neck and heels to the throne by a strongly twined Erastian cord, yet the king has disavowed all sympathy with Popery as a religion, though he avails himself of its political connections to sustain him in his despotic hostility to all reforms. And the Protestant feeling is strong in Northern Germany; so that the advocates of the Popedom cry out “persecution,” because when the Pope tried the same dodge as he did in England, and wished to make a beginning of “diocesan, territorial division,” that he might get an “imperium in imperio,” and the canon law to supersede the law of the land,—by appointing a Bishop of Hamburg, they rose against it and drove him away.

In Piedmont and Savoy, there is increased freedom, so that the Waldenses have got permission to build a church in Turin; and Gilly, their historian, is appealing to his brethren, the Protestant section of the English Episcopal church for aid to them in its erection. There, and over all the states of Northern Italy, the truth is spreading; nothing is wanting but freedom of action to stud it over with Protestant churches; and expectation is on tiptoe, whether civil despotism, Popish tyranny, and the Inquisition, will be allowed to suppress it, as they did in the 16th century, when it was even more wide-spread than now, and a mysterious Providence suffered it to be extinguished.

In England, the battle rages with unabated violence between the Protestants and Romanizers in the Establishment. Popery is becoming more Popish, if we may judge by Father Newman's lectures, in which he puts the “winking images,” of the Virgin, the bleeding canvas, and “Ecstasies,” and other such church miracles, upon the same footing as those of Scripture, vouches for all the legends, even that of the saint who sailed upon his cloak, in a storm, or our St. Patrick, who used a fragment of a mountain, in an emergency, when his ship was not forthcoming.

In Ireland, the work of spreading the reformation goes bravely on. Churchmen, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, are laboring away successfully. It is a curious fact, that Dr. Magee's purchase in Connemara, Dr. Magee, the colleague, and coadjutor of Dr. Wiseman in Westminster, who bought an immense tract of the Martin estate, on which to found a Catholic colony, to counteract the doings of the Protestant spreaders of the truth, education, civilization, and industry, in long-neglected Connaught,—has become quite a failure. Not only has the love of the Truth taken fast hold of the people's hearts; but they have learned the difference between schools for education and industrial training, that are real and solid, and for the people's own benefit, and those that are a mere sham, to keep them from being taught.

Meantime, the Presbyterian Church is likely to be at no loss for the means of training men for the work. The Belfast Professors have commenced vigorously the work of raising funds for buildings for their Theological classes, and for bursaries for the encouragement of necessitous students, now that the “Magee College” is to be in Derry, and have already obtained £3,000. The Queen's College there affords the best facilities for a Literary course; and is rich and liberal in bursaries and scholarships. On the other hand, the advocates of the Derry College are indefatigable, holding meetings for adding to the funds, and pledging different localities to support it, when opened, by students. The last meeting of this kind was at Bailiborough, county Cavan; so that the one-half nearly of Ulster will support that Institution. There is room for both; and I think it providential that both are to exist, in the present circumstances of Ireland.

The Scottish Free Church is nobly battling against Popery, not only from Press and Pulpit, but by active personal labours among the people

in the large towns and mining and manufacturing districts, labouring by schools and missions in the Highlands and Islands, and in the West of Ireland.—Irish Correspondence of the New York Observer.

A Marvel Indeed.

We cannot communicate to the reader the strange—partly painful and partly pleasing—emotions wrought in our mind by a visit on Wednesday to two Aztec children, at present in the care of a gentleman at the Clifton Hotel, New York. We believe it is the gentleman's intention to exhibit them very shortly, but of that, we presume, due notice will be given. Our's was a non-professional visit, and we shall speak of them simply as ethnological curiosities.

On entering the room we were greeted first by the boy, who came up from the other end of the room, half springing, half running, and holding out his hand, uttered the usual words of acceat, “How do you do?” He is about thirty-three inches high, of an olive or Spanish complexion, with face and head of that peculiar and sharp linear character sculptured or painted on ancient Egyptian monuments; the eyes are full even to projection, and indicate intelligence, with an occasional dreaminess as the eyelid occasionally drops over them; the hair is jet black, thick and glossy, and the general contour agreeable and interesting. The girl next came forward, less buoyantly, there being in fact just that difference in her bearing which difference of sex would lead one to expect. She is about twenty-nine inches high; her features are less pleasing than those of her brother, and the hair less glossy.

We watched them as they played about the room, with astonishment, strange thoughts crowded through the mind, many of which we would be unwilling to utter—some we almost shuddered to entertain. The face and hands and feet—the general formation—were human beyond cavil or mistake.—But the slender and supple form and long thin arms, and still more an occasional bending forward and an involuntary throwing downward the arms as though about to use them jointly with the feet for locomotion, with a perceptible roll as they sprang from chair or sofa, were unmistakable indications of baboonish tendencies. They seemed indeed an illustration of Lord Monboddo's unwelcome theory. The softness and perfect formation of the hands, however, convinced us that these minims of humanity do not use them for walking.

They are affectionate, lively, companionable, very playful, and in disposition sensitive to an extreme, especially the girl. She does not talk, at least with her tongue, and we at this moment recall that the boy, who was manifestly intelligent and understood readily whatever was said to him, uttered no other words so distinctly as those first words of greeting. A gentleman took off his spectacles, they having attracted the attention of the young miss, and asked her to wear them, which she readily did, and walked about the room in high delight. The young gentleman, then, with a speaking look, solicited the use of them, and enjoyed the fun amazingly. Each surrendered them with the most perfect good humour, when requested to do so. Childlike docility, is in fact, a very pleasing feature in them. The race, we believe, rarely attain a greater height than three feet. These children, semi-human shall we call them?—are respectively about seven and nine years of age. Their appearance in society will be a marvel indeed, and must excite unbounded curiosity.—New York Commercial.

Project to take the Sandwich Islands.

The Newark Advertiser takes the following extract from a private letter:—“There has been an expedition fitted out from here of some three or four hundred persons bound for the Sandwich Islands, with the view of taking possession of them either by suasion or force. It is rumored that the King has on certain terms agreed to abdicate in favor of this party, which has some credence here, and has induced many indeed to join the party. The “Game Cock” and two other ships sailed yesterday, with a large passenger list for the islands. Should the expedition be successful their fortunes are made, as it is no far a spot as lies out of doors.”

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. steamer Europa bound for New York, put in at this port on Saturday last. She brought the startling but not unexpected intelligence of a REVOLUTION in France. Louis Napoleon has arrested General Cavaignac, Lamoriciere, Changarnier, and about thirty other suspected persons. The National Assembly is dissolved—as also the Council of State. The members of the Chambers were ejected by force of arms—fighting commenced in the streets of Paris—Napoleon ordered out cannon—barricades were demolished—and many lives were lost. The President is supported by the military, and assurances of support were coming in from the Provinces. This news has produced great sensation in England. Stocks fell two per cent. Trouble may be expected.—Athenaeum.

We give below various ITEMS of British and Foreign Intelligence, and our next page contains a more particular account of the REVOLUTION IN FRANCE, with some other European news:

The Humane Society have granted a reward of Ten Pounds to Captain Foster, of Nova Scotia, who gallantly leaped into the George's Dock, a short time ago, in the middle of the night, and rescued a man named Davies, who would otherwise have perished.—Liverpool Paper.

The judicial committee of the Privy Council on Monday affirmed the decree of the High Court of Admiralty in the case of the Europa mail steam-ship, which run down the Charles Bartlett at sea. The decision is against the owners of the Europa.

The Cunard Steam Navigation Company have settled the claim of the owners and crew of the schr. Florence, Captain Higgins, which was run down and sunk by the steamer Europa, by the payment of the sum of five thousand dollars.

The new R. C. Bishop of Nottingham was enthroned on the 2nd inst.

Prince Albert has purchased the Balmoral property for upwards of £30,000.

The Aberdeen ship Chrysolite has made the passage to and from China in seven months, there discharged and took in a cargo of teas and arrived at Liverpool on the 1st December in 104 days. This has been the shortest passage yet.

The R. M. Steamer Merlin, at present running between New York, Bermuda, and St. Thomas, is shortly to be superseded by a superb Steamer of 700 tons, having accommodation for 100 passengers. She is now being built on the Clyde, near Glasgow.

Mr. J. F. King, Brazilian consul for the Clyde ports, has received an official communication from Brazil commissioning him to obtain estimates for the construction and fitting out of four timber-built war steamers, especially adapted for swift sailing, and intended to be employed on the Brazilian coast against the slave-traders.

The firm of Messrs. John Cabbell & Co., commission merchants, Glasgow, stopped payment on Monday, and their liabilities are stated to amount to nearly £250,000.

The customs received at Dublin for the past week are greater by £2,300 than the amount of the corresponding week of last year.

In anticipation of Galway becoming the packet station, the people of Ulster are about to connect by Railways, Belfast and other manufacturing towns with the capital of Connaught.

It is stated that the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland have resolved not to celebrate the rites of marriage between a Protestant woman and a Roman Catholic man, unless the woman consents that all the children shall be brought up as Roman Catholics. It is added, that Dr. Wiseman will uphold the priesthood of this country in a similar determination.

The proprietor of the Sligo Champion, Mr. Verdon, has been elected Mayor of Sligo for the ensuing year.

The professor of natural philosophy, in the Queen's College of Galway, Mr. Crofton, has conformed to the Catholic faith.

The linen trade of Ulster is at present in a very prosperous condition.

Sir E. Blakeney does not retire, as stated, from the command of the forces in Ireland.

The last of the Paladins of Napoleon, Marshal Soult, is dead, and was to be consigned to the tomb on the 27th ult. Jean-de-Dieu Soult, Duke of Dalmatia and Marshal General of France, expired peacefully in the very scenes of his nativity, after a life with scarcely a parallel for eventfulness and danger.

A somewhat angry debate had taken place in the Spanish Senate, arising out of a proposition to control the number of Holydays now enjoined by the Church. It is estimated that a sum not less than 1,000 millions of reals, is thus lost to the country by the withdrawal of so much labour.

In Portugal the Electoral campaign had terminated. It is said that most distinguished men, of all parties, will be found in the new Cortes.

The King of Hanover has issued a decree, by which he takes the chief command of the army. The object is to take the command out of the hands of the Minister of War, because he is responsible to the Chambers.



**FRANCE.**—The news from France is most important, the affairs of that country having engrossed attention to the exclusion of everything else. The long dreaded *coup d'etat* had been made, and the President, having seized the reins of government, dissolved the Assembly—declared a state of siege—arrested the leading opponents of his policy, and appealed to the People. All this was done at an early hour on Tuesday the 2nd inst.; preparations for it having been perfected, with consummate skill and secrecy, during the preceding night—done and completed before any one had the least inkling that it was in progress, or even in contemplation.

An entirely new Ministry was formed during the night of Monday; Proclamations dissolving the Assembly—appealing to the People—restoring universal suffrage—and proposing a new system of Government, were printed at a private press in the Elysee, and posted throughout Paris before daylight. Copies of these, and of circulars from the Ministry and the Prefect of Police, printed in like manner, were dispatched to all the Provinces, announcing what had been done, appealing to the Nation at large, and conveying stringent instructions to all the officers of Government throughout the country.

The President's "proposal" is, the instant restoration of Universal Suffrage, the instant election by the people, and by the army, of a President to hold office ten years, supported by a Council of State—and by two Houses of Legislature; and that, during the few days required to complete the Elections,—the Executive power shall remain in the hands of the President. The Election is fixed to take place during the present month; and the President promises to bow to the will of the People whether they elect himself or any one else; and declares that he holds power only until the will of the People can be made known.

Mean time, he demands a preliminary vote from both the army and the people, to declare whether they confide to him the Executive Power *ad interim*; the army to record their votes within 48 hours, and the People to be allowed a longer time.

The President declares himself to have been forced into this measure; and it is ascertained that Changarnier, Lamoriciere, Thiers, and others of his opponents, had decided to demand his arrest and impeachment on the 2nd instant; and were together and in the very act of confirming this decision, when they were themselves arrested and conveyed to Vincennes, whence they were next day removed to Ham. The temporary Hall used for the assembly has been taken down by the Government; and wherever members have attempted to meet officially they have been ordered to disperse, and arrested if they refused. More than 200 have been arrested in all—many, however, being released in a few hours,—but all the leaders of opposition are imprisoned. Many members of the assembly had given in their adhesion to the President,—it is said as many as three hundred.

During the first day no organized resistance to the movement was attempted, and telegraphic reports from the departments declared the news to have been hailed with enthusiasm by the provincial population.

Subsequently, however, partial attempts at opposition were made in Paris; and rumours reached that city, hostile to the alleged unanimity of feeling in the provinces.

Barricades were erected in the more turbulent quarters of Paris, but were all broken up by the troops. At one of them, two members of the Assembly, taking prominent places, were killed in the conflict.

A section of the Assembly had contrived to meet at one of the Parisian *Mairies*, on Tuesday, and had decreed the deposition of the President and his impeachment for high treason—but the meeting was dispersed by the troops, and the "decrees" ridiculed and disregarded on all hands.

In addition to the arrests, troops were placed in the houses of some of the ex-officers of the Assembly who were exempted from arrest.—Among others, the house of M. Dupin, President of the Assembly, was occupied by troops, and himself held in a sort of durance—although he was not actually arrested.

"The full rigour of martial law," had been proclaimed against all persons concerned in the barricades, and they were accordingly shot without delay.

Up to Thursday night the success of the movement seemed certain; and London advices to Friday night do not vary materially from the same prospect;—but new elements were constantly mixing in the struggle, and so long as any actual contest continued, not only must there be more or less uncertainty—but the difficulty of obtaining reliable information was indescribable.

**LATER FROM FRANCE.**—Paris, Friday morning.—A decree appears ordering the voting on the 20th inst., to be secret instead of public. There were rumours of the fighting being continued to-day, but nothing confirmatory has appeared in any London paper. The latest published accounts state that insurgents were put down after a severe struggle.

It is said that 700 French refugees left London for Paris on Thursday evening. It is also stated

that the French government has stopped the transmission of despatches by telegraph.

Movements of troops silent and firm. During the day barricades have been thrown up in earnest. At about half past one o'clock, an immense crowd of about 50,000 troops, moving along the Boulevards, was fired on from the neighbouring passages and houses close by—firing returned and answered by the insurgents. The combat lasted briskly for upwards of half an hour.—Cannon shots and musketry at the same time further down the Boulevards, firing brisk up to 4 p. m., had then nearly ceased in the neighbourhood of the Boulevards Italiens, but continued in other quarters. Complete particulars cannot be obtained. Nothing is certain but this sanguinary struggle has taken place. Many passers by were injured, and a gentleman and his daughter are reported killed. At the Boulevards des Italiens the firing had almost entirely ceased.

Seven o'clock, p. m. There has been a fight in the streets from midday until five o'clock in the Quarter St. Denis. Insurrection quelled in all parts. Cannon required to destroy several barricades. Troops returned to their barracks. The barricades of the Faubourg St. Denis and St. Martin, and the boulevards near the Bastille have been destroyed, and the troops retired.

The *Herald* and *Chronicle* correspondents state that General Castellan, at Lyons, and General Euymier had declared against the government, but this is denied.

Strasbourg and Rheims are also said to have risen. Some doubts are entertained of the fidelity of General Magnan.

The *Daily News* states that General Newmayer is marching from the north with four regiments.

The *Times* says that from the provinces we learn that an attempt at an *emeute* at Diyen-Amend was energetically suppressed. Accounts from the departments in general were satisfactory.

**PRUSSIA.**—We learn from Berlin, under date of the 2nd inst., that the intelligence from Paris had caused great excitement. The business of the Assembly was interrupted, and the Ministers withdrew to hold a Cabinet Council. The representatives afterwards broke up the sitting.

**INSURRECTION IN SICILY.**—A letter from Palermo, of the 12th, states that an insurrection in Sicily has been made by Baron Rize, and other noblemen, with a view to proclaim the independence of Sicily, and compel the King to abdicate as King of Sicily, in favour of his son Francis. A portion of the inhabitants of Palermo declared themselves in favour of this project, and the 13th regiment fraternised with them, but by the energy of the authorities the movement was soon checked, and several arrests, including some officers of the 13th regiment, were made.

**SOUTHAMPTON,** Friday, 10 A. M.—Arrived, Sultan, steamer. Dates, Smyrna, Nov. 19, Malta, 12, and Gibraltar, 23. From Gibraltar she brings news of a bombardment of Rabat and Sallee by the French fleet, which lasted eight hours, causing great loss of life to the Moors. The French also suffered slightly from the return fire from the Castle of Rabat.

It is also reported that the fleet then proceeded to Tangiers for the purpose of bombarding that place.

H. M. S. Janus had been dispatched to protect British interests at Tangiers.

Seven men killed on board the French admiral's ship.

There is no other foreign news of interest.

It is said there is an intention among Arctic officers in England, to propose a national testimonial to Mr. Grinnell, for his noble and humane conduct in fitting out, at his private expense, the expedition, which sailed last year from the United States in search of Sir John Franklin, under the command of Lieutenant De Haven. The project will very shortly be announced, and we have no doubt that it will meet with universal approbation.

The *Overland Mail* reached London on Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Relations with the Hill Tribes of the North West Frontier, continued in an unsatisfactory state. Sir Colin Campbell was to proceed at once from Peshawar with a force of 2,500 or 3,000 men of an army to chastise a powerful tribe called the Momuns.

There has been a serious Mussulman riot at Bombay. It was occasioned by the Parsee Editor of an illustrated Guzeratee newspaper (in each of which is given a life and portrait of some remarkable historical character) having published in the series (next to one of Benjamin Franklin) a life and portrait of Mahomet. The riot lasted about half an hour, when the mob was dispersed by the Police. Several persons were dangerously injured—shops were plundered, and Parsee women violated. No means had been taken to ascertain the amount of property plundered. Its value is stated by the police authorities and their organ, the *Bombay Times*, to be under £1000, and by the other local papers to have exceeded £15,000.

The mother of the late King of Sardinia has died in Paris, aged 72. She is to be conveyed to Vienna for interment.

The Austrian capital was agitated by the very grave question of Finance Reform.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

A RECENT CENSUS of St. John, New-Brunswick, makes the population of that city to be 22,934, showing the increase since 1840 to have been only 2218. Of this number 11,662 are males and 11,872 females. The houses inhabited in the city number 2055. There are 97 unoccupied, and 56 in process of erection. In the city and county of St. John, there are 38,616 inhabitants, which is an increase of only 5658 since 1840.

**APPOINTMENTS TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—The *Gleaner*, referring to the appointment of the Hon. David Wark to a seat in the Legislative Council, says, the Government could not have made a selection which would have given more general satisfaction to the people of Kent.

We have heard that the Hon. John Montgomery, member for Restigouche, has declined to accept a seat in the Upper House, which was tendered to him; and in the *Royal Gazette* of Wednesday last, it is announced that William Hamilton, Esquire, of Dalhousie, has been appointed to a seat in the Legislative Council, until Her Majesty's pleasure be known.

Mr. Hamilton is a merchant of high standing at Dalhousie, where he has resided for many years, and gained the respect and esteem of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.—*New Brunswick*, 20th.

**SACKVILLE,** Dec. 19.—Mr. John Burns, of Westmorland, was found dead on the road this morning; it is supposed that he fell out of the sleigh in a fit. He has been subject to fits at times.—*Tel. to News Reporter*.

**MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**—Last Monday evening the Rev. R. Cooney, A. M., delivered the lecture in the Hall of the Institute. There was a respectable and rather numerous attendance on the occasion, although the night was very stormy. The text on which the Rev. gentleman commented was, that reading introduces us to good society. In vindicating this position, the lecturer adduced the several subjects of History, Biography, Poetry, Natural Philosophy and Political Economy, on all of which he made characteristic, ingenious, and pleasant observations.—At various points in the course of the lecture there were examples of that humour and copious diction that distinguish the countrymen of the speaker. The audience listened with a degree of sympathy that proved that their feelings were interested both by matter and manner.

On next Monday evening George Hatch, Esq., will deliver a lecture on "The Advantages of Mental Science"—*Courier*, 20th.

**MR. WISHART'S LECTURE.**—The Rev. Mr. Wishart delivered another of his course of lectures at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on Thursday evening last, before a large and respectable audience. The Rev. Gentleman delivered the lecture in good style, and his audience seemed well pleased with the manner in which he treated the subject, *viz. Success in Life*.

After a preamble of considerable length, the lecturer threw his remarks under eight heads—First, that success depends on a man's taking some method of drawing out his faculties; second—that singleness of aim is very necessary to success; third—that talent has a specific share in procuring success; fourth—that the receiving from nature *one good faculty*, is a very essential means in many cases; fifth—that the thing called *talent* often gave a man much success; sixth—that the man whose success is of the most splendid order is endowed with a number of peculiar powers; seventh—a certain amount of originality is necessary to success; eighth—in a miscellaneous way it was alleged that qualities such as coolness, self reliance, method, temperance, frugality, and the habit of early rising, were means to success. The lecture concluded by maintaining that a man might see into the springs of the subject without being himself an instance of one who had run a successful career.—*Id.*

Prince Edward Island.

The Election for George Town, P. E. I., terminated in favour of Mr. R. McAuley, by one vote over the Government Candidate.

A new House, just finished for Hon. Mr. Hensley, was destroyed by fire on the 6th.

The last P. E. Island *Gazette*, states that the meeting of the Legislature of that Island, stands postponed from the month of December, to the eighteenth of January next.

Newfoundland.

We have Newfoundland dates to the 6th.

Mr. Gisborne had returned to St. John's. At *White Bear*, he discovered a small seam of coal. He had ascertained that silver had been found in the island by Indians. He saw enough to warrant him in saying that the precious ore might be obtained if properly sought for.

The Legislature was summoned for dispatch of business on the 20th prox.

Canada.

**ELECTION AFFRAY AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—A Telegraph despatch from Quebec states that on the 15th inst., as two Irishmen were passing a tavern during the election excitement in the Township of Broughton, Megantic County, they were saluted upon by the inmates of the tavern, supposed to be Canadians, and most brutally

beaten; one of them was killed on the spot, and his comrade was so severely ill treated that he was expected to die shortly afterwards. We understand that the Coroner for the district left this morning to investigate into the circumstances of the affair. Great excitement throughout the Province about the elections.

AMERICA.

United States.

**NEW YORK POST OFFICE.**—There are made up daily in this post office, 4,400 mails, a considerable part of which are made up thrice each day, making over 7,000 mails made up for separate places daily. About 200 large canvas bags of newspapers are despatched daily; on Wednesday and Thursday 250 extra bags are despatched each day, and on Friday nearly as many more. The average number of letters received at and sent from the office daily is between 50,000 and 60,000. The daily average of newspapers is about 172,000. There are 76 clerks employed, 30 carriers with their assistants. The above work is exclusive of the mails sent and received by foreign and California steamers.

The proscription of the liquor traffic in Maine is productive of some queer developments—for instance, the other day a steamer arrived at Bangor, and among the articles of freight was a rice cask, apparently filled with cabbages; on rolling the cask on shore an accident befell it—it was capsized—out rolled a few cabbages and a barrel of gin was revealed to sight.

Mr. Henry Grinnell, the owner of the vessels employed by Lieutenant De Haven, has generously offered them for another cruise in search of Sir John Franklin, should Congress think proper to authorise a second expedition.

The Columbus (Ohio) Journal says, that A. J. Smith, of Newark, and Cashier of the Branch Bank in that place, had absconded to parts unknown, and that bankers, brokers and business men generally, had suffered considerably. One report was that his deficit was about half a million of dollars. The books of the bank were, upon examination, found to be all right.

**HEAVY FORFEITURE.**—The goods seized at the store of Mr. J. K. Herrick, in New York, a short time since, were on Tuesday decided by Judge Betts to be forfeited, condemned and ordered to be sold for being invoiced below their cost price, with the intent to defraud the United States of the duties to which they were liable. They consist of a large number of testaments, writing paper and other articles of stationery, worth from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Mr. Charles Cheney, of Newburyport, (Mass.) has a tankard presented to Mrs. Hannah Dunstan, by King William, in 1695, for her courageous conduct in the massacre of ten Indians, by whom she was taken captive. The tankard bears the portrait of King William, supported by the lion and the unicorn.

**NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.**—A despatch from Buffalo, (N. Y.) dated Dec. 2, says,—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Bambridge, while crossing the bridge to the tower, near the Horse-Shoe of the Falls, slipped and fell into the rapids, and was carried near the brink of the great falls, when he succeeded in grasping the rocks. He remained in this perilous situation for half an hour, when he was discovered by a party passing over the bridge, who, by taking the reins from their horses, and throwing an end to him, succeeded in drawing him to the shore. When discovered, he had barely strength sufficient to fasten the lines around his body.

**TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT—BALTIMORE.**—The friends of temperance held an adjourned meeting at the hall in Gay street, last night, to consider the propriety of petitioning the legislature to abolish the license law for the sale of intoxicating liquors. The committee appointed at a previous meeting was not prepared to report.—Several resolutions were proposed, for the action of the meeting, and after being debated at length by many of our most prominent citizens, were appropriately disposed of. Among others was one appointing a committee to draw up a resolution to be signed exclusively by women, asking the Legislature to pass a law for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within this State.—*Patriot*, 11th.

**BUFFALO,** Dec. 9.—The new ship *Dyrdendigo* is ashore in the St. Lawrence, and 17 lives have been lost.

A train of twenty freight cars arrived at Savannah on Friday morning, with nine hundred bales of cotton, through direct from Chattanooga, Tennessee, shipped at that place, and traversing a distance of 400 miles by rail, without interruption.

**UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMERCE.**—On the 30th June, 1851, the registered tonnage was 1,726,307 23 enrolled and licensed tonnage 2,046,132 20, total 3,772,439 43.

**HEAVY FIRE.**—Baltimore, Dec. 17th.—A conflagration commenced in a small building near the Post Office, burning nearly a whole square, including the Post Office and Telegraph Office.

**BALTIMORE,** December 15th.—At New Orleans on the 5th inst., a suit was commenced by the United States against a rice broker named Kelly Smith, who is charged with being a defaulter thirty years ago while acting as Navy Agent, to the amount of \$280,000. Bank deposits and all other property have been seized to await the result.

**TWO INTENDING.**—The C. who may content en Section of C. to settle there, in the United States. The climate is healthy. Can be obtained upon Canada Company's Settlers in Upper peninsula and Country.—by T. Bruswick and 2 Townships.—a general thousand the Company. I ed by way of L. down. The plan being done, a u. The Rents, at si. Interest, at si. Land. Upon me required down; city. One, Two, case, but these the Calls, until t. Term of Lease. The Butler has the Lots into a further Rents. paying the purc. The Lessee has of his Improvement he wish to pure to call for the P. the Settler. A Discount, of indicted payme year of Les Lessee has also a saving's Bank. The direct tra da and Halifax. valuable lands o Printed Papers may be procure of whose permis for inquiring pa in Western Can respecting the C. yearly. Commissioner Toronto, C. W.

**CARLET**  
The freed, o use and free, ha anxious fluids of an assistant to a fluids of the body if not attended Heaves, Worms, ed by giving one disease appear remove all infl u the water, and i to do more wo these p. w. e. a therefore has th and all his liv- producing a bac then.  
Remember AN POWDERS, and Sold whole at Marton's Med Mrs. Wiley; in Agent in every t Enquire for G. given to all gr.

**ANTIBILL**  
FOR Dyspeps Head-ache, V tiveness, and a (which may be t perfect safety.) ed effectual on all Mucronal pi ergo any resti creation, &c.  
Sold Whi TORE, Hollis: vice Building, Fish Drugs and Shoes, &c., of t

**THE Ladies.**  
beg leave to ing preparation spring, to raise pel now in con tributions in n are respectfully For part to any of the fice of Managor Korbuck, Mrs Mrs. Mignowit Mrs. Daniel St Jones, Miss C.

**THE LIFE AND**  
Cap INSURES on lowest rates— all accounts of any English i participate in t hitherto amount paid in, and divi blank, pamphlet R. S. BLACK, E Medical E

**MINUT**  
RESOLVED, V. Seales ercc Fairbanks' Wh weighing of William Doyle

In accordance with DOYLE W.  
**OR**  
JUST receive 1000 West I 2 boxes fresh Pickled PEPP Gussu, MARI Nov 15.



Advertisements.

INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA. THE CANADA COMPANY would suggest to parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia that the West...

CARLETON Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle. The changes of weather and season, with the change of...

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS. Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Costiveness...

BAZAAR. THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregations in Halifax beg leave to apprise their friends that they are making...

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

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL. RESOLVED, That Public Notice be given that the Hay...

ORANGES, LEMONS, &c. JUST received and for sale at 44 Hollis street.

TRY ARE YOU DESPAIR. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respectable Quaker, dated Greenah, near Loughall, Ireland Sept. 11th, 1840.

Professor Holloway. Respected Father, - Thy excellent Pills have effectually cured me of an Asthma, which afflicted me for three years...

CURE OF TYPHUS FEVER, WHEN SUPPOSED 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 DROPSY IN THE CHEST. Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq., dated Kennington, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1848.

To Professor Holloway. Sir, - My shepherd was for some time afflicted with water on the chest, when I heard of it I immediately advised him to try your Pills...

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT.

Extract of a Letter from His Lordship, dated Villa Messina Leghorn, 21st February, 1845.

To Professor Holloway. Sir, - Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thinking you before this time for your politeness in sending your Pills...

CURE OF A DEREGULATED STOMACH. Mr. Mate, a storekeeper, of Gundags, New South Wales, had been for some time in a most delicate state of health...

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

- Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the skin, Bowel complaint, Colic, Constipation, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Sore throat, Secrecion of king's evil, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symp-toms, T. Doloureux, Tooth-ache, Ulcers, Venereal Affec-tions, Worms, all kinds, &c.

Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each box.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 214 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia - Dr. Harding, Windsor, Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg, T. R. Pailin, Liverpool, N. Turner, Canswell, Tucker & Smith, Truro, J. & C. Jost, Guysborough, F. Cochran & Co., Newport, G. N. Fuller, Horton, B. Legge, Mahone Bay, S. Fulton & Co., Wallace, J. F. Moore, Caledonia, T. & J. Jost, Sydney, J. Christie & Co., Bras d'Or, P. Smith, Port Hood, Mrs. Robson, Pictou, E. Sterns, Yarmouth.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

CAUTION - None are Genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London" are engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted on every Pot and Box...

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. The Subscriber informs the Public, that he is Agent or the sale of the above excellent Compound, in this Province...

CARGO BRIG CHEBUCTO. Just arrived from La Guayra. Two Thousand superior DRY HIDES.

Wesleyan Day School, Halifax. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to intimate to Wesleyan Parents and to the Public generally...

INITIATORY AND JUNIOR DIVISIONS. English Reading, Spelling, Examination and Spelling, Lessons on Objects and Natural History, &c.

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

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the "Trenton Mutual Life Insurance Company of Trenton," United States...

1851. FALL. 1851. "Halifax Clothing Store." OLD STAND NO. 4, ORDNANCE ROW.

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

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

VESTS - In great variety. OUTFITS - Men's Lamb's Wool Vests and Drawers, fine White, Regatta, Red and Blue Flannel and other Shirts, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Braces, Mens' Hosiery, Cloth Caps, &c.

Also, - A large stock of super. Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Doekings, (some choice patterns), Beaver, Witney and Pilot Cloths.

A large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings of superior quality, fancy and plain Satins, Silk Velvets and Cashmere Vestings, &c., all of which with his former stock is offered for sale at such prices as will defy competition.

CHARLES B. NAYLOR, Tailor and Clothier, Oct. 13, Wes. & Ath.

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

It is now on sale by the Publishers and at all the City Book Stores, containing inside the best and most useful and instructive Information for the People.

NOTICE. A LARGE assortment of GROCERIES sold cheap for cash, wholesale and retail, Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, FLOUR, Coffee, Rice, Tea, Candies, Soda, Milk, PORK, HAMS, Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

NEW STYLE OF MELODEON. THE SUBSCRIBER, having entered into an arrangement with the Invention of these beautiful Musical Instruments, called the PATENT ACTION MELODEON, now offers them for sale in this Province...

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

DO NOT NEGLECT IT. CONSUMPTION. Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT.

CHEBUCTO HOUSE. NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE. NO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET.

E. K. BROWN, No. 1, Ordnance Square. HAS received per late arrivals, a well selected Stock of HARDWARE - Bar, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet Iron, Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL; Smith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and Tappets, PloUGH Mounting, PloUGH Plates, Plow and Lock Moulds, Manure Forks & Shares, Mill Saws, Circular, Flat, Cross-cut and Hand Saws, Nails, Spikes, Latches and Hinges, Cast-Steel Axes, Hatchets, Adzes, Draw Knives, Planes, Chisels, Braces and Bits, and Hammers; Tin, Iron, Wire, Rivets and Wire Cloth; Shoe Thread, Sparrow-Bills, Hoop Irons, Saw Blades; Mining and Palette Knives, Steelyards, Spring Balances, Home Scales, Mohawk Axes, Mahogany, in Dartmouth by D. Farrell, and by one agent in every town in N. S. and N. B.

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

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

ORANGES, LEMONS, &c. JUST received and for sale at 44 Hollis street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. THE Subscriber has received from England the principal part of his Autumn supply of Drugs, Medicines and other articles usually sold in Drug Stores which will be found of the best quality, and reasonable in price.

Wesleyan Day School, Halifax. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to intimate to Wesleyan Parents and to the Public generally...

INITIATORY AND JUNIOR DIVISIONS. English Reading, Spelling, Examination and Spelling, Lessons on Objects and Natural History, &c.

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

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the "Trenton Mutual Life Insurance Company of Trenton," United States...

1851. FALL. 1851. "Halifax Clothing Store." OLD STAND NO. 4, ORDNANCE ROW.

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

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

VESTS - In great variety. OUTFITS - Men's Lamb's Wool Vests and Drawers, fine White, Regatta, Red and Blue Flannel and other Shirts, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Braces, Mens' Hosiery, Cloth Caps, &c.

Also, - A large stock of super. Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Doekings, (some choice patterns), Beaver, Witney and Pilot Cloths.

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT.

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

DO NOT NEGLECT IT. CONSUMPTION. Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT.

CHEBUCTO HOUSE. NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE. NO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET.

E. K. BROWN, No. 1, Ordnance Square. HAS received per late arrivals, a well selected Stock of HARDWARE - Bar, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet Iron, Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL; Smith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and Tappets, PloUGH Mounting, PloUGH Plates, Plow and Lock Moulds, Manure Forks & Shares, Mill Saws, Circular, Flat, Cross-cut and Hand Saws, Nails, Spikes, Latches and Hinges, Cast-Steel Axes, Hatchets, Adzes, Draw Knives, Planes, Chisels, Braces and Bits, and Hammers; Tin, Iron, Wire, Rivets and Wire Cloth; Shoe Thread, Sparrow-Bills, Hoop Irons, Saw Blades; Mining and Palette Knives, Steelyards, Spring Balances, Home Scales, Mohawk Axes, Mahogany, in Dartmouth by D. Farrell, and by one agent in every town in N. S. and N. B.

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

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

ORANGES, LEMONS, &c. JUST received and for sale at 44 Hollis street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. THE Subscriber has received from England the principal part of his Autumn supply of Drugs, Medicines and other articles usually sold in Drug Stores which will be found of the best quality, and reasonable in price.

Wesleyan Day School, Halifax. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to intimate to Wesleyan Parents and to the Public generally...

INITIATORY AND JUNIOR DIVISIONS. English Reading, Spelling, Examination and Spelling, Lessons on Objects and Natural History, &c.

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

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the "Trenton Mutual Life Insurance Company of Trenton," United States...

1851. FALL. 1851. "Halifax Clothing Store." OLD STAND NO. 4, ORDNANCE ROW.

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

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

VESTS - In great variety. OUTFITS - Men's Lamb's Wool Vests and Drawers, fine White, Regatta, Red and Blue Flannel and other Shirts, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Braces, Mens' Hosiery, Cloth Caps, &c.

Also, - A large stock of super. Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Doekings, (some choice patterns), Beaver, Witney and Pilot Cloths.

A large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings of superior quality, fancy and plain Satins, Silk Velvets and Cashmere Vestings, &c., all of which with his former stock is offered for sale at such prices as will defy competition.

CHARLES B. NAYLOR, Tailor and Clothier, Oct. 13, Wes. & Ath.

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

It is now on sale by the Publishers and at all the City Book Stores, containing inside the best and most useful and instructive Information for the People.

NOTICE. A LARGE assortment of GROCERIES sold cheap for cash, wholesale and retail, Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, FLOUR, Coffee, Rice, Tea, Candies, Soda, Milk, PORK, HAMS, Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

NEW STYLE OF MELODEON. THE SUBSCRIBER, having entered into an arrangement with the Invention of these beautiful Musical Instruments, called the PATENT ACTION MELODEON, now offers them for sale in this Province...

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

DO NOT NEGLECT IT. CONSUMPTION. Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT.

CHEBUCTO HOUSE. NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE. NO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET.

E. K. BROWN, No. 1, Ordnance Square. HAS received per late arrivals, a well selected Stock of HARDWARE - Bar, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet Iron, Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL; Smith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and Tappets, PloUGH Mounting, PloUGH Plates, Plow and Lock Moulds, Manure Forks & Shares, Mill Saws, Circular, Flat, Cross-cut and Hand Saws, Nails, Spikes, Latches and Hinges, Cast-Steel Axes, Hatchets, Adzes, Draw Knives, Planes, Chisels, Braces and Bits, and Hammers; Tin, Iron, Wire, Rivets and Wire Cloth; Shoe Thread, Sparrow-Bills, Hoop Irons, Saw Blades; Mining and Palette Knives, Steelyards, Spring Balances, Home Scales, Mohawk Axes, Mahogany, in Dartmouth by D. Farrell, and by one agent in every town in N. S. and N. B.

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

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

ORANGES, LEMONS, &c. JUST received and for sale at 44 Hollis street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. THE Subscriber has received from England the principal part of his Autumn supply of Drugs, Medicines and other articles usually sold in Drug Stores which will be found of the best quality, and reasonable in price.

Wesleyan Day School, Halifax. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to intimate to Wesleyan Parents and to the Public generally...

INITIATORY AND JUNIOR DIVISIONS. English Reading, Spelling, Examination and Spelling, Lessons on Objects and Natural History, &c.

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

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the "Trenton Mutual Life Insurance Company of Trenton," United States...

1851. FALL. 1851. "Halifax Clothing Store." OLD STAND NO. 4, ORDNANCE ROW.

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

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

VESTS - In great variety. OUTFITS - Men's Lamb's Wool Vests and Drawers, fine White, Regatta, Red and Blue Flannel and other Shirts, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Braces, Mens' Hosiery, Cloth Caps, &c.

Also, - A large stock of super. Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Doekings, (some choice patterns), Beaver, Witney and Pilot Cloths.

A large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings of superior quality, fancy and plain Satins, Silk Velvets and Cashmere Vestings, &c., all of which with his former stock is offered for sale at such prices as will defy competition.

CHARLES B. NAYLOR, Tailor and Clothier, Oct. 13, Wes. & Ath.

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

It is now on sale by the Publishers and at all the City Book Stores, containing inside the best and most useful and instructive Information for the People.

NOTICE. A LARGE assortment of GROCERIES sold cheap for cash, wholesale and retail, Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, FLOUR, Coffee, Rice, Tea, Candies, Soda, Milk, PORK, HAMS, Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

NEW STYLE OF MELODEON. THE SUBSCRIBER, having entered into an arrangement with the Invention of these beautiful Musical Instruments, called the PATENT ACTION MELODEON, now offers them for sale in this Province...

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

DO NOT NEGLECT IT. CONSUMPTION. Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT.

CHEBUCTO HOUSE. NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE. NO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET.

E. K. BROWN, No. 1, Ordnance Square. HAS received per late arrivals, a well selected Stock of HARDWARE - Bar, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet Iron, Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL; Smith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and Tappets, PloUGH Mounting, PloUGH Plates, Plow and Lock Moulds, Manure Forks & Shares, Mill Saws, Circular, Flat, Cross-cut and Hand Saws, Nails, Spikes, Latches and Hinges, Cast-Steel Axes, Hatchets, Adzes, Draw Knives, Planes, Chisels, Braces and Bits, and Hammers; Tin, Iron, Wire, Rivets and Wire Cloth; Shoe Thread, Sparrow-Bills, Hoop Irons, Saw Blades; Mining and Palette Knives, Steelyards, Spring Balances, Home Scales, Mohawk Axes, Mahogany, in Dartmouth by D. Farrell, and by one agent in every town in N. S. and N. B.

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

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

ORANGES, LEMONS, &c. JUST received and for sale at 44 Hollis street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. THE Subscriber has received from England the principal part of his Autumn supply of Drugs, Medicines and other articles usually sold in Drug Stores which will be found of the best quality, and reasonable in price.

Wesleyan Day School, Halifax. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to intimate to Wesleyan Parents and to the Public generally...

INITIATORY AND JUNIOR DIVISIONS. English Reading, Spelling, Examination and Spelling, Lessons on Objects and Natural History, &c.

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



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

RECEIVED this Fall, Ex "Mic Mac" from Glasgow, made of the best materials—a supply of convenient SCOTCH UNION COOKING STOVES, of various sizes, for wood or coal—some extra large, to hold 30 gallon boilers, for use of Inns or large kitchens. 15 to 24 inch close Canada Stoves; Franksins of all sizes; Vessels Umbrellas and Cabin Stoves; superior Air Tights with cast tops, improved and patented in the United States in 1851. Hall and Shop Stoves; cast oven mouths, extra stove boilers. Elegant Gothic Register GRATES—superior all kinds for convenience. Also, a new and excellent made Cooking-tove from Boston, just received, with spacious ovens, called the "Gazoo or Gas Waze"—from small to extra large size—they use wood or coals, and have separate fire-places for the use of charcoal in summer. All at reasonable prices and convenient terms, at 3, 6, or to 9 months if required. Orders from the country answered with despatch.  
 Nov. 22. J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,  
 1244. Importer of Stoves and Grates.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
 And for sale at the Book Store of A. & W. Mackinlay,  
 No. 16, Granville Street,  
**CUNNABELL'S NOVA SCOTIA  
 ALMANAC  
 And FARMER'S MANUAL, for  
 1852.**

The utmost care has been taken in this No. to prepare the Lists of Officers—in Public Departments, and of associated bodies—with the greatest possible accuracy. In addition to the usual calculations comprising the Astronomical Department, will be found—the Moon's Declination, the Meridian Passage of the Polar Star, Moon's Semi-diameter and Horizontal Parallax, the Sun's Declination, Equation of Time, &c. The Chronological Summary comprises a series of events brought down to the end of 1851. These, with the "Random Readings," (which will afford amusement for the grave, the gay, and the reflective,) it is hoped, will render this Almanac interesting to the Public generally; while the Agricultural Department—entitled "THE FARMER'S MANUAL"—cannot fail to be useful to the readers for whose service it has been compiled. November 15.

**AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.**  
**JUST AND KNIGHT,**  
 No. 2, Granville Street.

INVITE attention to their importation of new and seasonable GOODS, per "Mic-Mac," from Great Britain, Prince Arthur, Cluny, Canada, from Great Britain. Their Stock—Wholesale and Retail—includes Imperial 3 ply CARPETING, Druggists, Hearth Rugs, Wool Mats, Damasks, Printed Furniture, Table Linens, Towellings and other FURNISHING.  
 Long and square Wool and Faisely filled SHAWLS, Tweed, Cloth and Gait CLOAKING with a variety of DRESS MATERIALS, Black and colored Silk Velvets and SATINS, plain, fancy and Glace Silks, Ribbons and Lace Goods, Ladies Neck-Ties, GLOVES and Hosiery, MULLINS and Trimmings, Gent's open and eriel TIES, black and printed HANDANNAS.  
 A large stock of CLOTHS, DOESKINS and VEST-INGS. Grey and white SHIRTINGS, blue and white Cotton WARP, TEA and INDIGO, &c. &c., besides a great variety of articles of utility in every department which it is needless to enumerate.  
 N. B.—WANTED.—A quantity of Country Homespun Yarn, and Socks! Oct 24

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

**EX STEAMER EUROPA.**  
 A Fresh supply of Soaps and Perfumery, Patey's Windsor and Honey Soaps, Hendrie's genuine brown Windsor, Patey's fancy soaps in great variety, Burtons and Patey's Sand Balls.

**FOR SHAVING.**  
 Rigge's Naval and Military, Patey's Almond Cream Transparent Tablets and Sticks, Oleophane, assorted Soaps.  
**PERFUMERY.**  
 Bayley's Ess. Bouquet; Hendrie's Roudaletia and Verbena; Atkinson's Jockey Club.  
 Also—  
 Sandoline; Perry's Balm; Circassian Cream; Veze-tine Cream; Tartine Dressing Combs; Ivory and India Rubber Rings for children; Violet Powder; Cachou Aromaticque; Godfrey's Extract; Prout's and Butler's Court Plaster.  
 ROBT. G. FRASER,  
 133, Granville Street.

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**  
 BY recent arrivals from England, Scotland, and the U. S. States, the subscriber has completed his full importations of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SPIRITS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASSWARE, and all such articles as are usually kept in similar establishments, which he offers for sale at the lowest market price.  
 Nov. 22. JOHN NAYLOR,  
 124 152 Granville Street.

**INDISPENSIBLE.**  
 "The brightest Gem in the World's opinion  
 'Is the Golden Lens of the Old Dominion.  
 The Young the Old, the Grave and Feeble  
 Pronounce it once, 'The Indi-pensible.'"

**CHOICE TOBACCO** of the above Brand, for sale at the  
 ITALIAN WAREHOUSE 41 Hollis Street.  
 Nov. 29.

**NUGENT'S PEOPLE'S,**  
 ALMANACK.—Is now ready for delivery. This annual contains much useful and interesting information in addition to Astronomical Calculations, Tide, Tables, &c., &c., and will be found on examination, well worth the patronage of those for whose use it has been compiled.  
 Nov. 15. E. NUGENT, Publisher,  
 24a Office.

**FRESH FRUIT!**—Sultana Raisins, Turkey Figs, Jordan Almonds, Bunch Macintosh, walnuts, Filberts, Oranges, Lemons, Dates, &c. &c. All just received—for sale at the  
 Italian Warehouse, 41 Hollis Street.  
 Nov. 29.

**BESSONETT & BROWN,**  
 BEING desirous of continuing in the enjoyment of the large share of PUBLIC FAVOR, by which they have been sustained for TWENTY YEARS—would respectfully state that although the premises occupied by them have a diminutive aspect, they contain not only all the articles of  
**IRONWONGERY, HARDWARE, & CUTLERY,**  
 named in the advertisements of others, but many more besides, which some in the trade have no knowledge of. Their present Stock which is the MOST PERFECT they have ever had, they believe is not surpassed by any in suitability for the TRADE OF NOVA SCOTIA,—has been obtained from the best sources, and is as low as any in the Market.  
 SHOP—RAZOR ROW, HALIFAX.  
 1809-1811, 1851. Wes. 119, Ath. 44.

**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.**  
 NOW opening at the STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE, a variety of FANCY GOODS, viz:—Toy Tea Sets, Dessert de Chimney Ornaments, Toilette Bottles, Figures in endless variety, Named and Exhibition Mugs, Cruet Stands, Glass Dishes and Cake Stands, &c., suitable for Christmas Presents.  
 CLEVERDON & CO.,  
 Store near the Ordnance Gate.  
 December 20. Wes. & Ath. 4w.

**NOTICE.**  
**RICHMOND NURSERY.**  
 CHOICE Bouquets and Nosegays can still be had at this Nursery from a collection of Plants superior to any other in the Lower Provinces. A continuance of the public patronage which this establishment has formerly been favoured with, is requested. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.  
 3w. HERBERT HARRIS.

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

**ANNAPOLIS CHEESE.**—29 cwt. prime Annapolis CHEESE, just received. For sale at the ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 41 Hollis Street.  
 Nov. 29.

**DERMUDA SWEET ORANGES.** Just received ex Oct-Nov. 29. For sale at 41 Hollis Street.

**Temperance.**

Oh, Don't Look at my Mother.

God grant I may never witness another such a soul harrowing spectacle! I had just left the chamber of affliction—a bedside bright with the irradiations of glory, when I was started in the midst of deep musings by frantic screaming. On hastening up an obscure passage from whence the cries proceeded, I observed a human being—huddled up in a corner, leaning against a shattered wall, the remnant of an old house in ruins. She was clad in a ragged gown, besmeared with filth and blood, exposed to the northern blast and drizzling rain; her knotted hair hung wildly over her head, which was partially enveloped in her lap. I discovered, however, a frightful bruise on the left cheek, which had closed the eye above, and a wide gash was under the other, from which the blood was trickling down.

As I gazed upon this wreck of humanity, my heart sunk within me. She was a mother; by her side stood a barefooted, thinly attired, half starved little girl, with an intelligent countenance, who, perceiving my fixed eye, threw her skeleton arms around her parent's neck, and endeavored to screen her from observation, exclaiming, in tones most plaintive, "Oh! don't look at my mother!"

"Why not, dear child?" I inquired.  
 "Because," said the poor girl, while crying, "mother is such a drunkard that I am ashamed for any one to look upon her."  
 "Is your father kind?" I inquired.  
 "He is dead, sir. He threw himself overboard and was drowned, on his way to transportation for a crime he committed when in a state of drunkenness. We had such a happy home before mother and father took to drinking."

The imbruted parent, on hearing this exposure, struck the innocent girl upon the head, which staggered her to the ground, and shouted vociferously—

"I will have more gin; if you don't get some I will murder you."

On gently remonstrating with the wretched inebriate on her inhumanity and intemperance, she looked up in my face, and stammered forth from her quivering and blistered lips sentiments too profane for repetition.—With some difficulty I dragged her to her desolate tenement. Three days afterwards she died in a state of furious delirium, raving for drink—a mass of putrid putrescence.

That woman was formerly a devoted Sabbath School teacher! and distinguished for personal and intellectual attractions. Five

years after her marriage with one of the best of men, the domestic hearth was the sacred sanctuary, the mother's knee the holy altar, where the story of a Saviour's love was impressed upon the opening mind of her first born child. But alas! the subtle serpent—STRONG DRINK—gained access to their earthly Eden, and entwined its iniquitous folds around the sweet endearments of social and pure domestic enjoyments. The Sabbath soon lost all its sacredness, and home all its sweetness; and depravity, crime, misery, suicide and ignominious death, followed in rapid succession.—Teetotal Times.

**Provincial Appointments.**  
**PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,**  
 HALIFAX, DEC. 24, 1851:

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be High Sheriffs for the ensuing year, in the several Counties set against their names respectively:

- Halifax—John J. Sawyer, Esquire.
- Hants—Joseph Allison,
- King's County—William C. Campbell, Esq.
- Annapolis—Welcom Wheelock, Esq.
- Digby—John K. Viets, Esq.
- Yarmouth—Joseph Shaw, Esq.
- Shelburne—Thomas Johnston, Esq.
- Queen's County—J. W. Scott.
- Lunenburg—John Henry Kaulback, Esq.
- Colchester—Charles Blanchard,
- Cumberland—Joshua Chandler,
- Pictou—John W. Harris,
- Sydney—Henry P. Hill,
- Guyborough—Murdoch, McLean,
- Cape Breton—Richard Gibbons,
- Richmond—John Fuller,
- Inverness—George C. Lawrence,
- Victoria—Duncan McDonald,

His Excellency has been pleased to make the following appointments:  
 To be Justices of the Peace for the County of Inverness—Hugh McKay, and Philip J. Le Riche, Esquires.

To be one of the Commissioners of Schools for the County of Victoria—William Gammell, Esq.

There will be a Levee at Government House on Thursday the First day of January, at one o'clock. The Gentlemen who attend will each be pleased to bring two cards, one to be given to the person appointed to receive it, and the other to the A. D. C. in waiting.

The General Assembly for this Province is prorogued by Proclamation, until Thursday the 29th of January, then to meet for the Despatch of Business.

**Letters and Monies Received:**  
 (See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)  
 Rev. W. C. Beals, (per Chairman, 52s. 10d.),  
 Rev. J. Prince, 5 new sub.) Rev. W. T. Cardy,  
 Jas. Moore, Esq., Charlottetown, (62s. 6d. book acc.),  
 Rev. R. Weddall, (a). Rev. G. Johnson,  
 Rev. J. V. Jost, (new sub) (b), Rev. F. Smallwood, (new sub)

(a) See acknowledgments, Oct. 25. Order attended to but we would remind you of the District arrangements.  
 (b) The paper sent to Barrington P. O.—cannot make out the name of the place distinctly.

**Marriages.**

In Kingston, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. William H. Macomber, A. M. GEORGE BAKER, Esq. to MARY SARGENT, youngest daughter of the late Chamberlain William Walker, I. L. D. of the Irish Bar.  
 At Margaret's Bay, on Tuesday the 23rd instant, by the Rev. Geo. O. Huestis, Mr. JOHN ROSS and to Miss JULIANNE DAUPHIN, both of that place.  
 At Hunt's Point, Queen's Co., on the 24th Nov. by the Rev. R. Weddall, Capt. JOHN SOLOMON McQUIN, to Miss MARGARET JANE LEWIS, both of the above place.  
 In the Wesleyan Church Liverpool, on the 14th inst. by the same, Mr. JOHN J. MONROE, of Moose Harbour, to Miss ANN DESAIG GARROTT, of Western Head.  
 At the Wesleyan Mission House, Sydney, C. B., by the Rev. R. E. Coon, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. JOHN PATTERSON, of the 2nd R. H. Regt. to Miss MARGARET LEONARD.  
 At St. John N. B. on the 16th inst. by the Rev. R. Knight, Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions, Mr. MARTIN BLACK, of Dorchester, N. B. to ELIZABETH ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm' N. Vening, of that City.  
 On the 18th inst. by the Rev. R. Cooney, M. A. Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, to Mrs. ELIZABETH M. JORDAN, of the Parish of Portland, N. B.  
 On Sunday last, 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hill, Mr. WILLIAM JOE ELISON, to Miss ELIZABETH WRIGHT, both of this city.  
 By the Rev. J. V. Jost, HENRY SMITH, to MARY ANN SQUIRES, both of Barrington.  
 By the same, PAUL HOPKINS, to ANN SMITH, both of Barrington.  
 By the same, on the 16th inst. SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Esq. to SARAH NELSON, both of Barrington.  
 By the Rev. Charles Randall, Nov. 5th Mr. GEORGE WORTHYLAKE, to Miss MARY E. TRAGOUT, both of Weymouth.  
 By the same, Nov. 9th, at St. Mary's Bay, Mr. RICHARD PEYTERL, to Miss URELLA BROWN.  
 By the same, Nov. 18th, at Weymouth, Mr. JOSEPH CROSBY, of Yarmouth, to Miss ZILURIA BAKER, of the former place.

**Deaths.**

At 10 o'clock on Wednesday night last, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine Will, Mrs CATHERINE DOUGLASS, she was a native of Glencos, Scotland.  
 At Windsor, on the 18th inst. in the 21st year of his age, NATHANIEL, eldest son of Mr James Jenkins.  
 On Sunday evening last, JOSEPH ELLIS, infant son of Charles Fielding, aged 8 months.  
 At Salmon River, near Truro, on the 18th inst. after a short illness, OWEN PATRICK CLIFFORD, in the 17th year of his age.  
 At Halifax, N. S., on Wednesday 31 inst. WILLIAM ARTHUR, fourth son of Thomas Owen, Esq., Postmaster General of this Island, aged 21. The deceased was on his return home from Liverpool, G. B., via Halifax, when attacked by a violent fever at sea, by which he was speedily reduced, that he survived but a few days after disembarking. By the kind sympathy of his father's friends in Halifax, his remains were forwarded without loss of time to his afflicted relatives, and interred on Monday, the 8th inst.—P. E. P. Paper.  
 At Mill's Village, 3rd Dec. Mr. WILLIAM MATHIAS, aged 65 years. Very suddenly, at same place, 1851. Mr CHARLES WIEN, aged 58 years.  
 At St. John, N. B., on Thursday, 18th inst. after a short illness, Mrs ELIZABETH HAWPOUND, widow of the late Thomas Hanford, Esq. of St. John, and daughter of the late Jesse Woodward, Esq. of Halifax.  
 On Thursday morning, the 25th inst. ALEXANDER DREW, a native of Montrose, Scotland, in the 60th year of his age.

**Shipping News.**

**PORT OF HALIFAX.**

**ARRIVED.**  
 FRIDAY, 19th—brigs Mary, Wallace, Ponce, P. E. 26 days, to T. C. Kinnear & Co.; Maitland, Mortimer, Port Medway; schrs Mars, Sullivan, Inagua, 29 days, to J. Whitman; Mary, Virginia, King, Boston, 58 hours, to Almon, Hare & McAliff; Theory, Bangs, Port Medway.  
 SATURDAY, 20th—R. M. steamship Europa, Lond. Liverpool, 134 days—30 passengers—bound to New York—put in for coal; brig Fulton, Dousley, St. John's, N. F., 13 days, (put into Three Fathom Harbour on Thursday)—4 passengers; Krooklyn, Mitchell, St. John de Cuba, 27 days, to Creighton & Grassie; Jordan, Venables, London, Deal, 58 days, to J. H. McNab; brig Plato, Lawrence, Inagua, 23 days, to J. Strachan; schrs Bunker, Raymond, Kingston, Janu, 30 days, to J. H. McNab; Ular, Griffin, Burin, N. F., 7 days, to J. & M. Tobin; Active, Argyle.  
 MONDAY, 22nd—Brigs Brothers, Cronan, Mayaguez, 17 days; to T. C. Kinnear & Co., William Young, Atkinson, New York, 4 days, to R. McLean & others; schrs Matilda, LeBlanc, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 30 days—bound to Boston—experienced heavy weather, and was blown off the coast—cargo damaged; Christian, Whittle, LaPolla, N. F., 21 days—bound to Sydney; Sarah, Roberts, Newburyport, U. S.—bound to Pictou; Durham, Dolliver, Port Medway; Volant, McLean, Shelburne, 13 hours; Thistle, Morin, Port Medway.  
 TUESDAY, 23rd—Brig Spray, McGregor, Guyser, ough, to Fairbanks & Albion; schrs Siren, Doncher, St. Thomas, 23 days, to H. Iyly; Argyle, Shelmut, Sydney.

**CLEARED.**  
 Dec. 12—brig Dolphin, Wood, D. W. Indies—W. H. Radcliff.  
 Dec. 20—steamship Europa, Lond. New York—S. Eganard & Co.; brig Maude, Jones, Falmouth, Jan.—T. C. Kinnear & Co.  
 Dec. 22—brig Velocity, Burke, Kingston, Jan.—W. Fall; brig Lady Ogle, Lumbard, B. W. Indies—N. L. and J. T. West; Voyager, Wood, Cuba—G. H. Starr and Creighton & Grassie; Raugar, Paynter, Kingston, Jan.—G. R. Frith & Co.  
 Dec. 23—Brigs Dasher, Grant, F. W. Indies—J. Strachan; Undoras, Kenny, Boston—Salter & Twining.

**MEMORANDA.**  
 Pictou, Dec 16th—arr'd, schr Pleasant, Cameron, Halifax; 19th—schr Trial, Gerrier, ashore near Pongnet—cargo sold; (e'd at Boston 26th ult for P. E. Island).  
 St. John's N. F. Dec 3rd—arr'd, schr Bloomer, Low, Graham, Pictou; 4th—Corra, Withycomb, Sydney; Orestes, McMillan, P. E. Island; Mary, McMahony, do; (debutante), Cole, Sydney; 5th—Trio, Moore, do; Waurior, Elliott, do; e'd, schr California, Byrnes, Boston.  
 New York, Dec 17th—arr'd, brig William, (of Liverpool, N. S.) Manning, (late Hadlow, who died at St Domingo.) St. Domingo, 34 days.  
 Brig Fulton, reports arr'd hence at St. John's, N. F., in 5 days; brig Bridgewater, Smith, arr'd hence 3rd inst, 14 days; brig Tweed, Shelmut, sailed a day previous for Halifax.  
 Brig Mary, from Ponce, reports, arr'd hence 25th ult, 13 days—sold cad at \$41, scale \$45-8, mkl \$7, hrg \$41; brig Brothers, Cronan, hence at Mayaguez 25th ult, 16 days—to sail 1st inst for Halifax; spoke on outward passage, Victoria, hence for St. John's, P. E., would arrive about 26th ult.  
 Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec 6th—Arr'd schr Brothers, Halifax; 10th—e'd brig Laura, Day, New York.  
 Argyle, Dec 15th—Arr'd schr Creole, Creole, Esq. Key, 32 days, bound to Riggod Isles—loss of sail.  
 St. John, N. B., Dec 20th—Arr'd Charles, Whipple, Halifax.  
 St. John's, N. F., Dec 14th—Arr'd schrs Pantolon, McRae, P. E. Island; George, McEwen, do; e'd Highland, McLeod, Sydney; 2nd—Arcturus, Tremain, do; Unicorn, Bailot, P. E. Island.  
 Placentia, N. F., Nov 24th—Arr'd schr Jobb Thomas, Doyle, Halifax, 10 days—with loss of jib-boom &c.  
 Clyde, Dec 5th—Arr'd Brig, Pictou.  
 Trinidad, Nov 16th—Arr'd brig Otter, Masters, Halifax, 19 days—discharging; schr Siren, Boushier, do, 19 days—s'd 18th for a market.  
 New York, Dec 20th—Id'g schr Quebec Trader, Dublin, Halifax.  
 Schr Argyle reports schrs Emily and Binencos, from Sydney for Halifax, put into one of the Eastern Harbours.  
 Brig Brothers reports schr Victoria, Doat, hence at St. John's, P. E. I., 19 days—sold cad at \$41, scale \$31.  
 Brig Iris, Card, (of Windsor) 32 days from St. Thomas for Halifax, in ballast, was totally wrecked on Half Moon Rock, near Shelburne, on Thursday morning last—crew saved, and arrived here per schr Ariel. Capt. Card remained at Shelburne sick.