

THE WESLEYAN.

Vol. III.—No. 11.]

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

[Whole No. 115]

Ten Shillings per Annum
Half-Yearly in Advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1851.

Single Copies
Three Pence.

Poetry.

THE BEAUTY OF LIFE,

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

"Truly the light is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun."—Solomon.

Life is beautiful: its duties
Cluster round each passing day,
While their sweet and solemn voices
Warn to work, to watch, to pray.
They alone such blessings forfeit,
Who through sloth their spirits cheat;
Or, in selfish torpor sitting,
See the rust their armour eat.

Life is beautiful: affections
Thrill with joy its golden string,
In its opening blossoms nestle,
Birdlike 'mid its branches sing,
Smiling rock its cradle slumbers,
Guard with pride its youthful bloom,
Fondly kiss its snow-white temples,
Dew the turf that decks its tomb.

Life is beautiful: with promise
Of a crown that cannot fade;
Life is fearful: with the threatening
Of an everlasting shade.
May no thoughtless worldling scorn it,
Wandering wide in folly's maze;
Duty, love, and hope adorn it,
Let its latest breath be praise.

American Messenger.

Christian Miscellany.

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

Old Moses.

Mr. B. was a merchant in Baltimore, and did a very heavy business, especially in grain. One morning as he was passing over the vessels that lay at the wharf with their various commodities for sale, he stepped upon the deck of one at the stern of which he saw a negro man sitting, whose dejected countenance gave sure indication of distress; and he accosted him with—

"Hey! my man, what is the matter with you this morning?"

The negro lifted up his eyes, and looking at Mr. B., replied—

"Ah, massa, I see in great trouble."

B. "What about?"

N. "Kase I see foteht up here to be sold."

B. "What for? what have you been doing? have you been stealing? or did you run away? or what?"

N. "No, no, massa, none o' dat; its because I didnt mind de audes."

B. "What kind of orders?"

N. "Well, massa stranger, I tell you, Massa William werry stricker man, and werry nice man too, and ebery body on de place got to mine him, and I break trow de rule, but I didnt tend to break de rule doe; I forgot myself, and I got too high."

B. "It is for getting drunk, then, is it?"

N. "O no, sah, not dat nother."

B. "You are the strangest negro that I have seen for a week. I can get no satisfaction from you. If you would not like to be pitched overboard you had better tell me what you did."

N. "Please, Massa, don't frow de poor flicted nigga in de wata."

B. "Then tell me what you are to be sold for."

N. "For prayin, sah."

B. "For praying, that is a strange tale indeed. Will your master not permit you to pray?"

N. "O yes, sah, he let me pray easy, but I hollers too loud."

B. "And why did you halloo so in your prayer?"

N. "Kase de Sperit comes on me, and I gits happy fore I knows it; den, den, I goe; kase trol meself den; den I knows nothin about massa's rule; den I holler if old Sautin hisself come wid all de rules of de 'quisition."

P. "And do you suppose your master will really sell you for that?"

N. "O yes; no help for me now; all de men in de world couldnt help me now; kase when massa William say one ting he no do anoder."

B. "What is your name?"

N. "Moses, sah."

B. "What is your master's name?"

Moses. "Massa's name Colonel William C."

B. "Where does he live?"

M. "Down on de Eastin Shoah."

B. "Is he a good master, does he treat you well?"

M. "O yes, massa William good; no better massa in de world."

B. "Stand up and let me look at you."

And Moses stood up and presented a robust frame, and as Mr. B. stripped up his sleeve his arm gave evidence of unusual muscular strength.

B. "Where is your master?"

M. "Yander he is, jis comin to de wharf."

As Mr. B. started for the shore he heard Moses give a heavy sigh, followed by a deep groan. Moses was not at all pleased with the present phase of affairs. He was strongly impressed with the idea that B. was a trader and intended to buy him, and it was this that made him so unwilling to communicate to Mr. B. the desired information. —

Mr. B. reached the wharf just as Col. C. did. He introduced himself, and said—

"I understand you wish to sell that negro man yonder on board the schooner."

Mr. C. replied that he did.

B. "What do you ask for him?"

C. "I expect to get \$700."

B. "How old is he?"

C. "About thirty."

B. "Is he healthy?"

C. "Very; he never had any sickness in his life, except one or two spells of the ague."

B. "Is he hearty?"

C. "Yes, sir; he will eat as much as any man ought, and it will do him as much good."

B. "Is he a good hand?"

C. "Yes, sir, he is the best hand on my place. He is steady, honest and industrious. He has been my foreman for the last ten years, and a more trusty negro I never knew."

B. "Why do you wish to sell him?"

C. "Because he disobeyed my orders. As I said, he is my foreman, and that he might be available at any moment I might want him, I built his quarter within a hundred yards of my own house, and I have never rung the bell at any time in the night or morning that his horn did not answer in five minutes after. But two years ago, he got religion, and commenced what he terms family prayer—this is, prayer in his quarter every night and morning; and when he begun his prayer it was impossible to tell when he would stop, especially if (as he termed it) he got happy. Then he would sing, and pray, and halloo for an hour or two together, that you might hear him a mile off. And he would pray for me and my wife and children, and all my brothers and sisters and their children, and our whole family connection to the third generation; and sometimes when we would have visitors, Moses' prayers would interrupt the conversation, and destroy the enjoyment of the whole company. The women would cry, and the children would cry, and it would get me almost frantic; and even after I had retired, it would sometimes be nearly daylight before I could go to sleep, for it appeared to me that I could hear Moses pray for three hours after he had finished. I bore it as long as I could, and then forbid his praying so loud any more, and Moses promised obedience, but he soon transgressed; and my rule is never to whip, but whenever a negro provs incorrigible I sell him. This keeps them in better subjection, and is less trouble than whipping. And I pardoned Moses twice for disobedience in praying so loud, but the third time I knew I must sell him, or every negro on the farm would soon be perfectly regardless of all my orders."

B. "You spoke of Moses's quarter; I suppose from that he has a family."

C. "Yes, he has a woman and three chil-

dren, or, *if* I suppose he calls her now, for soon after he got religion he asked me if they might be married, and I presume they were."

B. "What will you take for her and the children?"

C. "If you want them for your own use I will take \$700; but I shall not sell Moses nor them to go out of the State."

B. "I wish them all for my own use, and will give you the \$1400."

Mr. B. and Col. C. went to B's store, drew up the writings and closed the sale; after which they returned to the vessel, and Mr. B. approaching the negro, who sat with his eyes fixed upon the deck, seemingly wrapt in meditations of the most awful forebodings said—

"Well, Moses, I have bought you."

Moses made a very low bow, and every muscle of his face worked with emotion as he replied—

"Is you, massa? where is I gwine, massa? is I gwine to Georgy?"

"No," said Mr. B., "I am a merchant here in the city; yonder is my store, and I want you to attend on the store; and I have purchased your wife and children too, that you may not be separated."

M. "Bress God for dat; and massa kin I go to meetin sometimes?"

B. "Yes, Moses, you can go to church three times on Sabbath and every night in the week, and you can pray as often as you choose, and as loud as you choose, and as long as you choose, and get as happy as you choose; and every time you pray, whether it be at home or in church, I want you to pray for me, my wife, and all my children, and single-handed too; for if you are a good man your prayers will do us no harm, and we need them very much; and if you wish you may pray for every body of the name of B. in the State of Maryland. It will not injure them."

While Mr. B. was dealing out these privileges to Moses, the negro's eyes danced in their sockets, and his full heart laughed outright for gladness, exposing two rows of as even, clear ivories as any African can boast; and his heart's response was, "Bress God, bress God all de time, and bress you too massa; Moses neber tinks bout he gwine to have all dese commodiations; dis make me tink about Joseph in de Egypt." And after Moses had poured a few blessings on Col. C., and bidding him a warm adieu, and requesting him to give his love and farewell to his mistress, the children, and all the servants, he followed B. to the store, to enter upon the functions of his new office.

The return of the schooner brought to Moses his wife and children.

Early the next spring, as Mr. B. was one day standing at the store door, he saw a man leap upon the wharf from the deck of a vessel, and walk hurriedly towards the store. He soon recognized him as Col. C. They exchanged salutations, and to the Colonel's inquiry after Moses, Mr. B. replied that he was up stairs measuring grain, and invited him to walk up and see him. Soon Mr. B.'s attention was arrested by a very confused noise above. He listened and heard an unusual shuffling of feet, some one talking violently, and some one talking very hurriedly; and when he reflected on Col. C.'s singular movements and the peculiar expression of his countenance, he became alarmed and determined to go up and see what was transpiring.

When he reached the head of the stairs he was startled by seeing Moses in the middle of the floor, down upon one knee, with his arms around the Colonel's waist, and talking most rapidly, while the Colonel stood weeping audibly. "So soon as the Colonel could sufficiently control his feelings he told Mr. B. that he had never been able to free himself from the influence of Moses' prayers, and that during the past year he, and his wife, and all his children had been converted to God."

Moses was not far wrong in his reference to Joseph. For when Joseph was sold to Egypt, God overruled it to his good, and he

obtained blessings that were far beyond his expectations; so with Moses. Joseph eventually proved the instrument of saving the lives of those who sold him. Moses proved the instrument in God's hands of saving the man's soul who sold him.

Old Moses is still living and doing well. He long since obtained his freedom, and at present occupies a comfortable house of his own; and I suppose sings, and prays, and shouts to his heart's content.

Joshua's Resolve.

"As for me and my house we will serve the Lord."

Will not you imitate this example? The venerable man who made this resolve, was one in high station; no less than the chief ruler of Israel. He had long experience that the service of the Lord was good. He urged the people to choose whom they would serve, but he assured them that his mind was made up, even if he should be alone: "We will serve the Lord." Will not you also serve the Lord?

When? "This day." What other time can you choose? Yesterday was, but is not. Tomorrow may be, and yet it may not be for you. This day is your time to choose as it was the time for Israel.

But why should you serve the Lord? He is Jehovah, the maker of heaven and earth, possessed of all goodness, excellence, and glory; worthy of all love, obedience, confidence, and praise. Of him we receive all things richly to enjoy. And above all things he is our Redeemer, "who loved us, and gave himself for us," that he might deliver us from all evil, from all enemies, and from the wrath of God. And finally, he assures us that his servants shall be preserved unto life eternal, and for ever enjoy and glorify him. On the contrary, if we forsake him he will forsake us, and give us over to all evil and final ruin with his enemies, who can neither deliver nor help themselves nor us. "Choose you, therefore, this day, whom ye will serve."

But what is it to serve the Lord? "To love him with all the heart," to obey, trust in, and honour him. This is the plain simple truth. This God requires.

Is there not some difficulty in the case?—Joshua said to Israel, when they readily promised: "Ye cannot serve the Lord, for he is a holy God." He knew how men are more ready to promise than to perform, and therefore stayed them in their eagerness, that they might ponder well their undertaking. So every one should "count the cost," and engage in the work with deliberation, and beware of the difficulties. Not difficulties in the nature of his service, but in our unholiness, our associations, and the course of this world. By the grace of God and the help of his Spirit, we may engage to serve God and be sure of success. His loving-kindness is rich, free, and abundant; his Spirit working in us that which is well-pleasing in his sight.

Set up the stone, then, or some monument as a witness that you have chosen the Lord to be your God, and that you are bound unto him in an everlasting covenant. Write it in a book, that you may read it in time to come, and keep it always in mind. Thus will the Lord be your God, and you will be his people.—American Messenger.

Time.

Time is the cradle of hope, but the grave of delusion. Time is the stern corrector of fools, but the salutary counsellor of the wise. Wisdom walks before it, opportunity with it, and repentance behind it. He that has made Time his friend, will have little to fear from his enemies; but he that has made time his enemy, will have little to hope from his friends. Hear this, ye young! It is high time even for you to awake; for the hours of youthful hope and spirits bear but a small proportion, in "memory's backward view," to the whole of life. But be assured that they do bear to it a most important proportion, if even now you become formed to love and serve your God.

British Conference.

(A Letter from Rev. Dr. Richey, to the Editor of the Boston Christian Times.)

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, England, }
July 31st, 1851. }

REVEREND DR. CHOULES:—My dear Friend:—Your personal application to me for a letter or two, in respect to the proceedings of our Conference, and the course that it might be led by existing agitations, to mark out for its future guidance in the administration, or by the modification, of its discipline and polity,—was made under circumstances which rendered it impossible for me to say, Nay. The delight I experienced at meeting you so unexpectedly in the picturesque metropolis of the French (I had almost said, military) Republic, secured my unhesitating acquiescence in giving the pledge, which I must now, as best I may, endeavor, to redeem.

The Conference has been only two days in session, and therefore you cannot expect this communication to contain a large amount of information as to its doings; but as from the state of the atmosphere and the aspect of the heavens in the morning, we are accustomed to anticipate with a probability that seldom disappoints, the kind of weather we are likely to have for the day; so the spirit in which the Conference has commenced, and the character of its preliminary and incipient action, afford unmistakable indications of the rule by which it is its unswerving purpose to walk. An entire week, as you are aware, is annually occupied by the sittings of various Committees in connexion with the interests of our church, before the opening of Conference. All those committees, several of them comprising many lay members,—were, throughout, characterised by the utmost harmony in spirit and action. I ought not to omit to apprise you that the Rev'd. Dr. Beecham, our President during the past year, summoned about two hundred of the more intelligent and influential official members of our Societies, to meet in Manchester a number of our senior ministers, a few days previous to the assembling of Conference, in order to confer with them as to the best means of allaying the spirit of agitation which has already resulted in the diminution of our numbers to the amount of more than fifty thousand. After, at that meeting, more than eighty propositions or suggestions were submitted, it was, after much prayerful deliberation, unanimously resolved, to refer the whole subject to the collective wisdom of the Pastorate, with an earnest recommendation, that while they remained intact, the great constitutional principles which lie at the basis of our Connexional economy, they would adopt any conciliatory modifications as to the mode of administration, in particular cases, that might be deemed expedient, at the present crisis. To this reasonable desire, there exists, I believe, every disposition in the leading ministers of the Conference, to respond; and if the expressed wishes of the most liberal of our faithful people are not in all respects met, it will be, because they are likely to be dissonant to, and, however good their design, subversive in their tendency of our discipline, which in all its essential attributes, we believe to be in perfect accordance with the New Testament.

The Missionary Committee of Review, as we technically call it,—met according to usage, the day immediately preceding the Conference. As the assaults of our peace have directed their most unmitigated hostility against our great Missionary Institution, this meeting, in the composition of which there is a fair representation of the sentiments and spirit of the laity of our Church throughout the kingdom, is the most faithful mirror of the general state of our Societies. This was a meeting not only more than usually harmonious and happy, but altogether unprecedented in its character.—The lay brethren emulated each other in the expression of their entire confidence in the management of our Missions, and in the eminent calumniated men, on whom has been devolved the onerous responsibility of conducting their extended operations. Their concurrent testimony was borne in words that burn, not unfre-

quently interrupted by profound and tender emotion, and rendered pathetically emphatic by many tears. Such a meeting, assembled on such an occasion, so hallowed, so melting, so tranquil amidst exterior agitation, so blessed, notwithstanding the malignant efforts employed to disturb our peace: in a word, so heavenly and heavenlike, I have never witnessed. This is an auspicious omen of the adequate voluntary support, and by the blessing of God, of the triumphant progress of the work of salvation, by the ministrations of Methodism.

On Wednesday, July 30th, the Conference was opened with the usual devotional exercises. The first work was to supply the chasm made by death or superannuation, in the hundred members of Conference, in which is vested by Mr. Wesley's Deed, the property of the Connexion. Of the 13 ministers who were advanced to this honor, 10 were elected on the ground of seniority, and 3 by nomination.

The chapel was opened at 12 o'clock, as is the custom for the admission of the people, to unite with the ministers in prayers for the divine blessing on the proceedings of the Conference. It was a season of power from on high. Seldom, perhaps, since Abraham took hold of the strength of Jehovah, in pleading for the cities of the plain, has a voice of more fervent and effectual intercession ascended to the mercy seat. A pervading characteristic of the prayers offered, was yearning compassion towards those who are the agents of the divisive organization that has unhappily been formed by false brethren, and towards those whose souls—many of them sincere—who have become the dupes of designing and ambitious men. Dr. HANNAH, with whose estimable character and high attainments you are not unacquainted, was elected President by a large majority.—Messrs. John Lomas, John Scott, and Dr. Alder, being the only other names with which was connected a respectable number of votes. The selection of Dr. Hannah to the highest office in the Body by 157, among about 220 votes fully evinces that the Conference is resolved, come what may, not to surrender its scriptural authority at the demand of unreasonable and disappointed men, by comprising principles for the maintenance of which, in unimpaired integrity, they conscientiously feel their responsibility to the Head of the church.

The second day's sitting was distinguished by an occurrence and decision by which the Conference has solemnly and deliberately committed itself to the principle of rejecting all proposals of conferring with the antagonistic separatists in relation to any alterations suggested by them as necessary to be made in our discipline. An application from the, so called Delegates, to that effect, has been respectfully but firmly answered in the negative. There is an end, therefore, to all communication, in the way of counsel with them, or rather the resolve is final never to open such communication with them. By some this will be regarded, and by the antagonist portion of the Press doubtless represented and denounced, as an uncharitable and high-handed measure. But to have our good evil spoken of is not our peculiar inheritance. It is a stale device of the accuser of the brethren.

The examination of character is in our body an important part of its annual confessional proceedings. No one has this year questioned the right of the Conference, when it chooses to exercise that right, to interrogate in regard to any matter inviting grave suspicions against character, any minister of our Church who may happen to occupy that unenviable predicament. Dr. Beaumont in consequence of alleged dereliction of duty, in not duly enforcing our discipline, was pronounced by a district meeting ineligible for the present to the superintendence of a circuit; and the minute in his case has received the sanction of the Conference. Mr. Daniel Walton has also incurred the censure of the Conference for the publication of a pamphlet entitled—"Counsels of Peace," but of which, however well intentioned, the direct tendency is to add a fresh element to the agitation which aims at the subversion of our entire code of discipline.

The public services have been times of

refreshing from the presence of the Lord, and most of the sermons of a high order.—That of the President's and Ex-President's are to be published. Dr. Bunting was put down in the plan of pulpit appointments to preach on Sunday evening. He did me the honor to say that he would acquiesce in the desire expressed to connect his name with the appointment, with the distinct understanding that if he was unable through his infirmities to officiate, I should take his place. It so occurred that neither he nor I was in a state of health to preach at the appointed time—a disappointment, so far as he was concerned, deeply felt by all; and by none more than by

Yours, very respectfully,
MATTHEW RICHEY.

Family Circle.

A Sister's Influence.

A sister! This is one of the most tender and endearing appellations in our language, and the relationship is one from which flow some of the gentlest and most affectionate sympathies which soften and sweeten the intercourse of the family circle. No ties of consanguinity are more delicate or more powerful than those which proceed from and entwine themselves around the heart of a lovely and affectionate sister. The names brother and sisters are enshrined in the affections of every bosom, and can never be separated or forgotten. And all who bear these endearing and endearing names ought to cherish in their hearts, and manifest in their conduct, the corresponding affections of them.

Whatever be the cause of the difference, it very often happens that the sisters of a family are more virtuous, pious, amiable, and exemplary, in all respects, than the brothers. And no one can fail in observing and rejoicing in that benign and powerful influence which many sisters exert over their reckless and wayward brothers. Sometimes the only earthly hope of a young man is the genial and plastic influence of an affectionate sister. For her sake, and under her influences, he will abstain from vices, which, but for that auspicious influence and regard, would disgrace her and ruin himself, and would do things for his own advantage, which, were it not for her example, satisfaction, and gentle persuasions, he would never do.

She can entertain him and make him happy at home, or induce him to accompany her to the abodes of salutary and refined society; in default of which, the haunts of infamy, the abode of profligacy, and the resorts of dissipation, would be visited for recreation and indulgence.

She can gently and insensibly instil into his mind the doctrines and precepts of religion; compel him to admire virtue and piety by a loving and winning exemplification of their heavenly grace, in her own character, conversation, and life; and she may prevail upon him to accompany her to the house of God, where he may hear the words of eternal life; when, but for her, he would slide into infidelity, learn to despise and scoff at religion, and spend the Lord's day in idleness, dissipation, and revelry.

This is not a mere picture of imagination, unattainable in experience. It has often been exemplified in real life; and ought to be so common as to be familiar to all. Many sisters are more than guardian angels to their brothers, and will be ascertained to have been such in a better world. One sister, too, may exert such an influence equally benign and salutary over another, and may prove to her more valuable than all the rubies in the world.

This holy influence over both brothers and sisters ought to be the aim of all who bear this appellation and sustain this sacred relation. It ought to be acquired at the earliest period possible; and the easiest and surest way to establish it, is for the sister to be herself virtuous, pious and intelligent, affectionate, amiable, and agreeable. Being so, her influence may be almost omnipotent.—S. S. Treasury.

No man is so insignificant that he can be sure his example will do no hurt.

Sailor's Mother! Do you Pray for your Boy?

We imagine your reply.—"Yes, to be sure I do! How could I ever forget my poor dear sea-child, out upon the mighty ocean, where he may find a grave, in a moment, beneath the rolling waves?" Well, come then, sit down a minute, and get a word of encouragement to pray on: the account is given by a minister—read it, and pray again.

"What hallowed associations crowd round the heart at the mention of a mother's prayers! Years may pass away—mountains, rivers, and oceans may intervene between us and the spot where first we heard a mother's prayers; yet they cannot be obliterated from the tablet of memory. Sickness, sorrow and neglect may be suffered, and even the heart may seemingly become callous to all good impressions, yet at the sound of a mother's, a PRAYING mother's name, a chord is touched which thrills through the soul, and rarely fails to awaken better feelings. Does danger threaten?—We hope, and perhaps fondly anticipate, that a mother's prayers, which have been offered on our behalf, may be answered. Never did I see this more forcibly illustrated than in the case of a weather-beaten sailor, who resided in one of our coast-towns. The narrative was given by his mother. In making his homeward passage, a dreadful storm arose as he doubled the 'stormy Cape.' The mother had heard of her son's arrival 'outside the Cape,' and was waiting, with the anxiety a sailor's mother alone can know, to see her boy. But now the storm had arisen, and as she expected, when the ship was in the most dangerous place. Fearing that each blast, as it swept the raging deep, might howl the requiem of her son, with faith strong in her God, she commenced praying for his safety. At this moment news came that the vessel was lost. The father, who was not a pious man, had, till this time, preserved a sullen silence, but now he wept aloud. The mother observed, 'It is in the hands of HIM who does all things well,' and again, in a subdued and softened spirit, bowed, and commended her son and her husband, in an audible voice, broken only by the burstings of a full heart, to God. Darkness had now spread her mantle abroad, and they retired, but not to rest; and anxiously waited for the morning, hoping, at least, that some relic of their lost one might be found. The morning came—the winds were hushed, and the ocean lay comparatively calm, as though its fury had subsided since its victim was no more. At this moment the little gate in front of their dwelling turned on its hinges. The door opened, and their son, their lost, their loved son, stood before them!! The vessel had been driven into one of the many harbours on the coast, and he was safe. The father rushed to meet him—the mother, already hanging on his neck, exclaimed, 'My child, how came you here?' 'Mother,' said the lad, with the tears flowing over his sun-burnt cheek, 'I KNEW YOU'D PRAY ME HOME!' Look at this spectacle, praying sailor's mother! A wild, reckless youth, acknowledging the efficacy of prayer! It seems he was aware of his perilous situation, and that he laboured with this thought—'My mother prays! A Christian's prayers are answered, and I may be saved!' This reflection, when almost exhausted with fatigue, gave him fresh courage, and with renewed effort he laboured till the harbour was gained.—Mothers! praying mothers, go to God for those sons who are likely to be wrecked on the stream of life, and their prospects blasted forever. Now is the time—God bends his ear. Your precious boy MAY be saved."

The Broken Heart.

A class of little ones were standing around their kind teacher, repeating the following text:—"The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit; a broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise."—when a tiny boy, of four years of age, looked into her face, saying, "If you please, ma'am, our Betty's Uncle Ben was put in prison for buying stolen wood, and he died broken-hearted." The good teacher replied,—"Perhaps it was the sorrow of the world, which worketh death, that he felt. He was, doubtless ashamed of the disgrace he would

suffer
of really
heart
which
to for
Spiri
happ
at the
when
(will
cheer
is be;
my
porta
by G
faith
riseu
—")

Ac
to na
of ac
to co
world
in the
thing
atten
is pa
and t
one
grou

Ho
home.
laths,
not m
for the
elves
play i
and h
labour
and s
house
and a
not b
py fr
Bible
where
home
no lo

Th
the v
worm
conn
nothi
no he
fore t
the s
ing.

of Go
from
tree l
warm
the eq
black
of the
on on
three-
two fi
some
its he
its for
losing
swelli
appea
round
oily s
wooly
worm
will fi
ance
pearl
signs
this ti
pillar.
by a t
state i
or tw
transf
air, an

your Boy?
Yes, to be
forget my
the mighty
ve, in a mo-
s?" Well,
and get a
on: the ac-
read it, and

ons crowd
f a mother's
y—moun-
tervene be-
it we heard
not be ob-
ry. Sick-
suffered,
gly become
yet at the
to mother's
rich thrills
to awaken
create?—
anticipate,
have been
answered.
7 illustrated
aten sailor,
oast-towns,
mother. In
a dreadful
army Cape.
n's arrival
iting, with
alone can
the storm
when the
ous place,
swept the
nem of her
she com-
At this
el was lost.
man, had,
silence, but
r observed,
o does all
bdued and
ended her
ible voice,
full heart,
pread her
but not to
morning,
f their lost
ng came—
ocean lay
fury had
more. At
nt of their
The door
their loved
vessel had
harbours
The father
r, already
My, child,
said the
sun-burnt
e home!
ilor's mo-
knowledg-
ms he was
d that he
ly mother
answered,
reflection,
gue, gave
ved effort
gained.—
God for
recked on
ets blast-
ed bends
e saved."

Accustom a child, as soon as it can speak,
to narrate his little experiences, his chapter
of accidents; his griefs, his fears, his hopes;
to communicate what he has noticed in the
world without, and what he feels struggling
in the world within. Anxious to have some-
thing to narrate, he will be induced to give
attention to objects around him, and what
is passing in the sphere of his instruction;
and to observe and note events will become
one of his first pleasures. This is the
groundwork of a thoughtful character.

A Thoughtful Character.

Accustom a child, as soon as it can speak,
to narrate his little experiences, his chapter
of accidents; his griefs, his fears, his hopes;
to communicate what he has noticed in the
world without, and what he feels struggling
in the world within. Anxious to have some-
thing to narrate, he will be induced to give
attention to objects around him, and what
is passing in the sphere of his instruction;
and to observe and note events will become
one of his first pleasures. This is the
groundwork of a thoughtful character.

Is your House a Home?

How important that you make your house a
home. A house is a mere skeleton of bricks,
laths, plaster, and wood. A home is the residence
not merely of the body, but of the heart; a place
for the affections to unfold and develop them-
selves; for little children to love, and learn, and
play in; for young people to grow in earthly
and heavenly wisdom; for husband and wife to
labour smilingly together to make life a blessing,
and secure a better home beyond the grave. A
house where the wife is a slattern and a sloven,
and a busy-body in other people's matters, can-
not be a home. A house where there is no hap-
py fireside—no book—above all, no religion, no
Bible—how can that be a home? A house
where the husband is a drunkard cannot be a
home; nor can there be a home where there is
no love—love to God and love to man.

General Miscellany.

The Caterpillar,

ITS WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATIONS.

The observer of natural history sees in
the varied transformations of this insect or
worm the most wonderful powers. To a
common and unobserving mind there is
nothing strange in all this. Yet we have
no hesitation in saying, in the instance be-
fore us, nature displays powers which are at
the same time truly beautiful and astonish-
ing. One almost believes the invisible hand
of God is at work. The caterpillar proceeds
from an egg deposited upon the leaf of a
tree by some kind of a fly. The June sun
warms it into life, and we see proceed from
the egg, loathsome black grubs covered with
black hair and feelers, eating up the leaves
of the trees and huddled together, thousands
on one branch. It grows to the length of
three-fourths of an inch, and in a week or
two falls to the ground. It then crawls to
some dry branch or the fence, and hangs by
its head or beak to the fence until it changes
its form from a grub to a different shape,
losing its feelers and its black hair and
swelling in size. A substance of a yellowish
appearance oozes out of its body and sur-
rounds it until it is covered. This yellow
oily substance dries and turns to a tough
wooly sort of cloth or paper in which the
worm is completely enveloped. Inside you
will find a live worm of a greenish appear-
ance denuded of hair and almost of all ap-
pearance of skin; yet exhibiting active
signs of life, although almost shapeless. All
this time the grub, or what was the cater-
pillar, is hanging mechanically to the fence
by a thread or glue from its mouth. In this
state it remains until in the course of a month
or two, according to the season, it is again
transformed into a butterfly, sailing on the
air, and dancing in the sun with its varied

tints of gold and other colours. If it is fall
when it assumes the enveloped shape, it re-
mains so until spring. On the other hand
if it is early in the summer it will turn to a
butterfly at once. Who is there that does
not, and what child is there that does not
feel delighted and pleased to count the vari-
ous kinds of butterflies that sport over the
meadows, the gardens and flower-beds of our
country! How glorious are their different
colours, only excelled by the flowers of
which they are the living figures. When
we see a beautiful golden butterfly with its
little beak sucking in the honey of a lovely
flower, we think we see the living shadow of
what is inanimate. The little humming
bird is one step higher; yet they are all
flowers together!! But we have to inquire
what power causes these involuntary
changes? The worm has no more to do
with them than the grain of wheat has with
its growth. The earth nor the air, nor yet
the water does not cause them. We see
the changes take place as if by the unseen
hand of some mechanist!! What can we
say, but that all around us is strange and
miraculous!! If we turn to the heavens and
gaze upwards at the fixed stars can we find
any limits? No. The Almighty then is
mysterious in small and great things. Man
may reason on earth until he is gray and
about to fall into the grave and he will then
be but upon the first step of the ladder to
perfect knowledge!!—*Literary Gem.*

Universal Education.

The idea of universal education is the
grand central idea of the age. Upon this
broad and comprehensive basis, all the ex-
perience of the past, all the crowding pheno-
mena of the present, and all our hopes and
aspirations for the future, must rest. Our
forefathers have transmitted to us a noble
inheritance of national, intellectual, moral,
and religious freedom. They have confided
our destiny as a people into our own hands.
Upon our individual and combined intelli-
gence, virtue, and patriotism, rests the solu-
tion of the great problem of self-government.
We should be untrue to ourselves, untrue to
the memory of our statesmen and patriots,
untrue to the cause of liberty, of civilization
and humanity, if we neglected the assiduous
cultivation of those means, by which alone
we can secure the realization of the hopes
we have excited. Those means are the
universal education of our future citizens, with-
out discrimination or distinction. Wherever
in our midst, a human being exists, with ca-
pacities and faculties to be developed, im-
proved, cultivated and directed, the avenues
of knowledge should be freely opened and
facility afforded to their unrestricted en-
trance. Ignorance should no more be coun-
tenanced than vice and crime. The one
leads almost inevitably to the other. Banish
ignorance, and in its stead introduce intelli-
gence, science, knowledge, and increasing
wisdom and enlightenment, and you remove
in most cases, all those incentives to idleness,
vice and crime, which now produce such a
frightful harvest of retribution, misery and
wretchedness. Educate every child, to the
"top of his faculties," and you not only
secure the community against the depre-
dations of the ignorant, and the criminal, but
you bestow upon it, instead, productive arti-
zans, good citizens, upright jurors and mag-
istrates, enlightened statesmen, scientific
discoverers and inventors, and the dispensers
of a pervading influence in favour of hon-
esty, virtue and true goodness. Educate
every child, physically, morally, and intelli-
gently, from the age of four to twenty-one,
and many of your prisons, penitentiaries and
alms-houses will be converted into schools of
industry and temples of science; and the
immense amount now contributed for their
maintenance and support will be diverted
into far more profitable channels. Educate
every child—not superficially—not partially
— but thoroughly—develop equally and
healthily every faculty of his nature—every
capability of his being—and you infuse a
new and invigorating element into the very
life blood of civilization—an element which
will diffuse itself through every vein and ar-
tery of the social political system, purifying,
strengthening and regenerating all its impul-
ses, elevating its aspirations, and clothing it
with a power equal to every demand upon
its vast energies and resources.—*New York
School Report.*

The Charms of Life.

There are a thousand things in this world
to afflict and sadden, but O! how many that
are beautiful and good! The world teems
with beauty—with objects that gladden the
eye and warm the heart. We might be hap-
py if we would. There are ills we cannot
escape; the approach of disease and death;
of misfortune; the sundering of early ties;
and the canker-worm of grief; but a vast
majority of the evils that beset us might be
avoided. The course of intemperance, in-
terwoven as it is with all the ligaments of
society, is one which never strikes but to
destroy. There is not one bright page upon
the record of its progress; nothing to
shield it from the heartiest execration of the
human race. It should not exist; it must
not. Do away with all this—let wars come
to an end; and let friendship, love, charity,
purity and kindness, mark the intercourse
between man and man. We are too selfish,
as if the world was made for us alone.—
How much happier would we be were we
to labour more earnestly to promote each
other's good. God has blessed us with a
home which is not all dark. There is sun-
shine everywhere—in the sky, upon the
earth—there would be in most hearts if we
would look around us. The storms die
away and a bright sun shines out. Sum-
mer drops her tinted curtain upon the earth,
which is very beautiful, even when autumn
breathes her changing breath upon it. God
reigns in heaven. Murmur not at a Being,
so bountiful, and we can live happier than
we do.

Keep Your Back Warm.

About twenty years ago, I read a medical
treatise which stated "that the back is the
most valuable part of the human system
through which most of the cold enters."

Recollecting that when I took cold sud-
denly, I noticed that my back was general-
ly cold, I had my waistcoat cushioned along
the back, six or eight inches wide, since
which time I have not taken cold one-quarter
as often as before. Several who have tried
the experiment at my suggestion, have in-
formed me that in their opinion they have
been materially benefitted thereby.

The philosophy of it is, that by putting
more clothing along the spine than else-
where, other parts get chilly first, and warn
us to guard against taking cold, while the
increased clothing at the same time prevents
such a sudden change of temperature. Take
care—coming from the back is generally
too late, the cold has already become seated.

I hold that cold and damp feet cause ma-
ny colds, because they induce to chill the
back more than because they cool the ex-
tremities.

None of the lower animals the Lord has
clothed has less clothing on the back than
upon other parts of the body. It looks
frightful to see so many delicate persons go
with their backs and feet half clothed. But
while hosts are cranking up for agricultural
societies and bureaus to improve the breed
of our domestic animals, the favoured of
the people are worshipping the great Moloch of
fashion, and sacrificing upon his shrine mul-
titudes of the choicest portions of our race.

Literary.

Mental Science.

NO IX.

Mental Science is of vast importance in the
whole of *political* life. In every nation, prop-
erly constituted, there are laws, as rules of human
action; a government to enforce these laws; and
subjects amenable to them. The whole of these
have respect to man as a rational, intelligent, ac-
countable, and social being. He is ever treated
as a free agent. The science of mind or intel-
lect appears throughout all the systems of polit-
ical government; and without it they would pre-
sent a mass of the utmost absurdity. Political
laws denote the rules by which mental beings
are to regulate their conduct as members of the
commonwealth. These laws presuppose agents,
or persons possessed of mind to enforce them;
or they are only the mere according to which
such agents proceed. They imply power, or abili-
ty to act; for they are the order, according to
which that power acts. Without these agents,
without this power, which are both distinct from
themselves, laws do nothing, are nothing. But
these laws, administered by intellectual beings,
are designed for the benefit of those who are ra-

tional, and therefore capable of distinguishing
good from evil, right from wrong; and without
this faculty, no creature is deserving either praise
or blame, reward or punishment. Man, how-
ever, is a moral agent, and is treated, in his po-
litical character, as an accountable being. That
he is thus a free agent, and an accountable
creature, may be legitimately inferred from the
constitution of his intellectual and moral nature,
and from the relation which he bears to his fel-
low-men, and to the omniscient Judge of human
conduct. As a member of the State, he is as to
be regulated by laws, by which he may decide
between what is proper or improper, lawful or
unlawful; for "where there is no law, there is
no transgression." There must exist rules for
both good and evil, or there can be no ground
for rewards or punishments. To these laws,
therefore, he is responsible. Hence he is not a
mere material combination of animated matter;
but he is a being endowed with a soul, perfectly
distinct from the body, and which was infused
into him, by the great Author of his existence,
after he had created a perfect physical organized
vehicle for its reception. The inspired narra-
tive assures that after "the Lord God formed"
the body of "man of the dust of the ground, he
breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and
he became a LIVING SOUL."

Mental science, therefore, is next to religion,
the most sublime subject of any in the whole
circle of arts and sciences. In fact, all
other sciences are dependent upon it, and with-
out it they could have no existence. Were it
not for man's mental nature and abilities, he
would not be able to study or comprehend any
science, whether human or divine. If he were
not rational, he could only be guided by mere
instinct; and so appear on a level with the ani-
mal creation. But how vastly different is man:
he is endowed with intellect, the power of per-
ception, reason and judgment; and, by the suit-
able exercise of his prodigious capabilities, he can
obtain a knowledge of the arts and sciences.
"Man is ennobled by understanding and reason."
These form the first and chief ground of his dis-
tinction and his superiority. These exalt him
far above all other creatures of the earth. By
these he is related with spiritual beings; by these
he takes flight to the regions above, and soars to
the seat of God. He is neither altogether ma-
terial, nor altogether spiritual; not like the beasts
of the field, attached to the earth; not, incapable,
like them, of resisting the impression of external
things. He can lift his eyes on high and roam
in spirit above terrestrial and visible objects: he
can investigate himself; distinguish himself from
everything around him, and separate his thoughts
from that which thinks within him; can discrimi-
nate the past, the present, and the future, in
the conceptions of his capacious mind; has an
inward and clear consciousness of his existence
and his actions; can inquire into the causes and
motives of events, investigate their proportion
and affinity to each other, view their connections
and consequences; and from what he knows and
sees, can judge in a thousand cases of what he
knows and sees not yet. How comprehensive is
his intellect! How far does his reason venture,
and how often does he succeed, in his boldest
speculations! Who can compute the multitude,
the numberless multitude of ideas, judgments,
conclusions, remarks, and observations which
arise, which associate, and interweave themselves
in the human mind, during its short sojourn on
the terrestrial globe, and supply it with matter
for everlasting reflection? What is there in the
heaven above, or in the earth beneath, in the
sea, and in all deep places, in the visible and
the invisible world, in the regions of possibility and
action, in the obscurity of the past, and in the
night of the future, what is there that the curiosi-
ty of the human mind does not strive to possess,
that does not employ its faculties, that it does
not endeavour to know, to fathom, to explain, to
compare, or to combine with what it already
knows?

Such then is man; such his spirituality, ration-
ality, and accountability; such his immortality
and immateriality; such his faculties and powers;
such his mighty grasp of intellect; so exalted his
vocation, his dignity; so stupendous, beneficent,
and extensive are the effects which his under-
standing, his freedom and his activity, produce!
Who, then, can fully comprehend the mind of
man?—How sublime must be that science
which treats of man's mental nature!—And such
is the being we are contemplating!—Well might
Addison say—

Why shrinks the soul
Back on herself, and startles at destruction?
'Tis the divinity that stirs within us;
'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man:
Eternity! Thou pleasing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untry'd being,
Through what new scenes and changes must we pass?
The wide, the unbounded prospect lies before me;
But shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it."

Though shadows, clouds, and darkness, now,
to a considerable extent, rest upon the human
mind, and prevent man from fully tracing his
own capacities, properties, and powers; still
eternity,—that eternity to which he is hastening,
—will soon dispel these obscurities, and ever open
to his astonished mind, new prospects, new scenes,
new or more perfect conceptions of his mighty
mind, and new sources of knowledge in the un-

bounded regions of truth that lie before him. An immortal mind, ever capable of suffering or enjoyment, and eternally expanding its powers, and increasing its knowledge,—who can fully comprehend?

—“I tremble at myself, And in myself am lost.”

GEORGE JOHNSON.

Point de Bute, Sept. 5, 1851.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

Pastoral Letters, No. 3.

To the Children of the Wesleyan Sabbath Schools in Barrington Circuit.

DEAR CHILDREN.—What blessings and privileges do you enjoy! While numbers of children in what are called Christian countries, are brought up in ignorance and misery; and millions in Heathen lands, are early trained to idolatry and every vice; you have been born of Christian parents, by them been led to the House of God; you have also been placed on the Sabbath day, in Sabbath Schools under the care of pious teachers who labour for your benefit, and are anxious for your religious improvement, and for your eternal salvation. I hope, dear children, you will be thankful for these privileges and remember the great God who has given them to you, expects that you will employ them to his glory.

You have learnt to read. Make good use of your learning: read much, but do not read bad books and novels; they will do you harm; read only those books which will increase your knowledge, and lead you to God. You have the benefit of a Sabbath School library consisting of a number of good and useful books. Some of these books describe the earth on which you dwell. It is very important that you should learn everything that can be known about the earth. Some are journals of travellers in foreign lands; these books are very interesting and instructive, particularly those journals that relate to Mission Stations, and to the effect the preaching of the gospel is producing in heathen and barbarous countries. Some books in your library treat of what are called the “Arts and Sciences”; these you should try to understand, because in some of them you will be engaged.—Others are historical. You must know something of history if you expect to mix with intelligent society. But many of the books in your library, are decidedly of a religious character.—Some of these explain the Scriptures in a very simple and interesting manner. Others are biographies, that is, the lives of people. Some of these are the lives of eminent ministers, others the lives of private persons: and many of them are the lives, and happy deaths of children who were connected with Sabbath Schools.

But remember, dear children, the best book you have is the Bible. There you read how man was created; and how man fell from the favour of God; how sin took possession of his heart, and how it influenced his life: how God loved a world of sinners and how he sent his Son to save the world. How Jesus Christ suffered and died; how he ascended to heaven, and how he shall come to judge the world at the last day. O my dear children I hope you will love that God who has loved you, and that Saviour who has died to save you. You have also a series of catechisms; these will relate to the facts and instruct you in the doctrines of the Bible. But you likewise read the Bible regularly in your school, and hear it explained by your teachers.—Listen to your teachers, and try to profit by what they say.

In that blessed book, you read of many eminently pious persons who loved and feared God. You read of pious Samuel who was called of God while a child; of David who feared God from his youth and was raised from the employment of a shepherd, to be king over Israel; of Daniel who prayed to God and was preserved in a den of lions; of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego—three Hebrew youths who refused to bow the knee to an idol on the Plain of Dura, and were delivered from the “burning fiery furnace.” In the New Testament you read of a beloved John; of a zealous Paul; and of a youthful Timothy; who “from a child knew the Scriptures.” Dear children, I intreat you to read the histories of these holy men, and try to imitate their faith and their piety;—for you may know the scriptures as early as Timothy did; you may fear God as early as Samuel did; and you may labour for the honour of God;—if not to the same extent, and with the same success as Saint Paul did, yet in a way that shall be acceptable to your heavenly Father.

Dear children, you have received good from Sabbath School instruction; and while you have been often pleased to hear of the happy death of children belonging to other Sabbath Schools, it certainly must afford you increased pleasure to know that one of your own schoolfellows has not very long since died very happy in the Saviour's love. You all as well myself knew, Abigail Pinkham. She when very young became a scholar in the Sabbath School at Barrington Head. Many of you have set beside her, and

learnt the same lessons with her. Some of you remember how by the instructions she received in the Sabbath School, followed by the preaching of the gospel, she was led to see herself a sinner; and how she experienced converting grace; and although only about thirteen years of age, yet she united herself to the Wesleyan Society, of which she continued a consistent member until her death. Several of you saw her on her death bed, and heard her dying testimony as to the state of her mind, and the clear prospects she had in reference to future happiness. I also frequently saw her during her last illness. A short time before her death I asked her, “Abigail are you afraid of death?” She answered “No sir.” I further asked “Why are not you afraid of death?” she replied, “Because Jesus loves me, and I feel his love abroad in my heart.” Not long after this, Abigail was called to her last conflict, which she entered into, with ready submission to the will of her heavenly Father, her happy spirit took its flight to its mansion above; and you were called upon to follow her last remains to the silent tomb.

You may be called away in your youth—as Abigail Pinkham was—for you are not too young to die; nor are you too young to be made happy in the Saviour's love. Seek religion then for it will make you happy in life, and it will prepare you for death.

Dear children I have had many opportunities of instructing, and of addressing you; but those opportunities will occur no more. Others, however, will instruct you now; and your teachers will continue to labour for your good; hearken to, and obey them. And now I must take my leave of you, assuring you that I shall ever pray for the Children, for the Parents, for the Teachers, and for the Pastor, of the Barrington Sabbath Schools.

I am, dear children,
Your affectionate friend and late Pastor,
WILLIAM WILSON.
Yarmouth, July 20, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

Baptism.

To the Readers of The Wesleyan—

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—Let us suppose that a perfect translation of some Greek author, which has never before been translated, is required.—In the Greek, like every other language, there are many words which are susceptible of several meanings: as for instance the verb *akouo* which has, among other meanings, the signification of our English verb to obey; and also of the verb to hearken. Now apart from the declaration of Scripture, to obey is *better* than to hearken; to obey and to hearken evidently embrace very different ideas. Such being the case, we will further suppose that the translator, in his labours, has met with this identical word *akouo*. He has his lexicon before him, and reads over its various meanings which are so numerous, or rather so very different, but he is at a loss to know which to choose. Under these circumstances, he refers back to the passage in question and considers and reconsiders, from the context, in what sense the author most probably used the word. By this means he finds that it is impossible to determine its exact force: the context limiting him to two of its meanings, either of which will make equally good sense. These, we may suppose, are the two above referred to, to obey and to hearken. If he should select the former, at some future day, either he himself or some other learned man, by the light of another passage of the same work, or by some extraneous means, as the writings of contemporaries, might discover that the English verb to obey, did not convey the author's meaning; consequently that to hearken did, or *vice versa*—thus the translation would not be perfect. With these facts in “dread array” before him, he resolves in despite of every circumstance to accomplish the desired end—to obtain the perfect translation. For this purpose, instead of at random inserting either of the possible meanings, he amplifies the word, which in some sense may be considered translating it, leaving the question of its meaning open for further investigation. At length the work is completed—nothing further is discovered regarding the question, and at last the translator himself passes away. Years after, the translation having passed through many hands and been carefully examined, it is ascertained that certain parts of it do most assuredly determine that to obey is the sense in which the author used the verb *akouo*. For ever after this discovery every lover of truth would regard the amplification of *akouo* as signifying to obey.—Indeed only ignorance of the fact, or wilful stupidity could prevent any one from doing so.

What I have written is a fair abstract statement of the question of Baptism. The translators of the Testament found themselves in a position precisely similar with regard to the verb *baptizo*, as our imaginary translator with regard to the verb *akouo*; and, like him, instead of making an arbitrary selection, they amplified the word, thereby evincing their wisdom. But the cases are further parallel. The translation of the Testament was completed—“AMEN” was written at the close of the twenty-second chapter of Revelations, and the Everlasting Gospel was delivered into the hands of our countrymen, that they

might read it, every man in the tongue in which he was born; and yet the proper rendering of *baptizo* was not known. In years intervening since that period, Biblical research, religious controversy, and in many instances, mere accident have, times without number, brought to light the fact that there are within the covers of the Sacred Volume, passages from which the precise sense in which that word is used can be ascertained.—And I hesitate not to add that every person who says that *baptizo* in Scripture, means to dip, to immerse, or any thing of the kind, does so on *frail man's authority*; while those who believe in the application of water to the subject in Baptism, are warranted in doing so by *God's Holy Word*. Let any man read the following passages and then deny the truth of my statement; with his lips he may, in his heart he cannot. In the eleventh verse of the third chapter of Matthew, John speaks thus, “I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance: but he that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear: he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire.” In the fifth verse of the first chapter of Acts, our Saviour says thus, “John truly baptized with water; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost,” &c. And Peter, in the 15th and 16th verses of the 11th chapter, —“And as I began to speak, the Holy Ghost fell on them, as on us at the beginning. Then remembered I the word of the Lord, how that he said, John indeed baptized with water; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost.”

Let us for a moment suppose that *baptizo* means to immerse, and the last two verses will read thus—“And as I began to speak, the Holy Ghost fell on them, as on us at the beginning.—Then remembered I the word of the Lord, how that he said, John indeed immersed in water; but ye shall be immersed in the Holy Ghost.” Now there is just one difficulty in this rendering, it makes Peter guilty of a palpable absurdity, by saying (in effect) that immersion in, and falling on are the same thing; consequently the verb *baptizo* cannot mean to immerse, or if it does, the verb *epipipto* must have the same signification, or *vice versa*. But that *epipipto* means to fall on, is a universally received fact; therefore *baptizo* must likewise embrace the idea of falling on.

Or we may arrive at an equivalent conclusion in the following manner. Our Saviour says “John truly baptized with” (the same as—*whatever John did with*) “water; but ye shall be baptized with” (the same shall be done to you with) “the Holy Ghost.” But Peter declares, “the Holy Ghost fell on them;” consequently (1 A Euclid) where there is Baptism with water, *water must fall on the subject*.

Yours faithfully,
VERITAS.

Charlotte Town, P. E. I.,
12th September, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

Sussex Vale, N. B. Circuit.

DEAR BROTHER,—I know not by what means this Circuit was omitted in the list of Deputations for holding our missionary meetings, as published in one of the late numbers of the *Wesleyan*; of this I am persuaded, it was no fault of yours.—But as it is no less gratifying to our friends, to be informed of the actual progress and success of our operations, than of our good purposes, I now intend, if you please, that as far as the reporting of these matters in your useful paper is concerned, the last shall be first.

It was what some would call rather an unfortunate affair that we lost Bro. Allen from the deputation; though I presume his heart was with us. However, our meetings having been appointed for the 4th, 5th, and 6th inst., at the proper time, Bro. Barratt, with his accustomed cheerfulness and missionary zeal, was with us. There also came to our help, according to previous invitation, and most seasonably, considering our lack of assistance, our old and valued friend from the Petitecodiac Circuit, Wm. Chapman, Esq.; and I am happy and thankful to Almighty God to be enabled to say, we have got nicely through these important services.

The friends here were peculiarly pleased to meet with one of their old Circuit ministers, and proportionably so with the presence and assistance of an old Metho list leader from a neighbouring Circuit. I trust that the preaching and the friendly and christian interview, connected with the missionary meetings, and the services of the Lord's day, as they have been to myself will have proved mutually satisfactory and profitable.

During my present connection with this Circuit; of which this is the third year, its annual contribution to the missionary fund has been tending steadily upward. In the year 1848-9 it was between £5 and £6; in 1849-50, £15; in 1850-51, £17; and the subscriptions and collections for the present year are something above £25. For this advance in the financial interests of a cause that I dearly love, and the more so, at the present time, I thank that blessed Being, whom most gladly and humbly we acknowledge as the exclusive author of all success in every good undertaking. The missionary meetings are now being held in different parts of the country; may they be attended with heaven's best bless-

ing; and may the light of the glory of God speedily fill the whole earth. So prays,

Your affectionate brother,
J. F. BENT.

Sussex Vale, N. B. Sept. 8, 1851.

Guysborough Circuit.

Extract of a letter from Rev. W. McCARTY, to the General Superintendent of Missions in N. S., dated Guysborough, Sept. 12:—

Since the date of my last communication to you, the Lord has favoured us with a revival of religion at New Harbour, a part of this Circuit. The power of vital Christianity had very much declined among our people in that neighbourhood, the Society was all but disjointed, and the means of grace had become almost obsolete. This depression of religious affairs was caused by the want of more ministerial and pastoral oversight, which could not be otherwise in consequence of the paucity of labourers on this extensive Circuit, the remote and isolated situation of New Harbour from the Circuit town, and the uncommonly bad state of the road, which is among the worst I have ever travelled during my connection with the Mission life.

Since the District Meeting the Circuit has been reinforced with an additional labourer. The Superintendent and his colleague visited the settlement three times, spent a few days each time preaching the word “publicly and from house to house” throughout the neighbourhood—the blessing of the Head of the Church rested upon His own word, the revival commenced under the gracious influence which attended the ordinary means; religious services were afterwards held generally twice a day for nearly a fortnight. A number of backsliders were restored, and several others professed to obtain peace through the covenant blood. The Society was re-organized, and we have now nearly 30 members in class, who are in a good spiritual state.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, September 20, 1851.

BRITISH CONFERENCE.

(Concluded.)

(ABRIDGED FROM THE LONDON WATCHMAN.)

THURSDAY, Aug. 14th. EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.—The several Minutes and Resolutions of the Education Committee were submitted, and the appointments of Officers and of the Committee were duly sanctioned.

It was resolved, that the next Conference should commence in Sheffield, on the last Wednesday in July, 1852.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.—The Report of the Committee was presented by Mr. Newstead. A Committee was again appointed, and Messrs. Newstead and M'owan were requested to act as Secretaries.

CANADIAN CONFERENCE.—The reply to the address of the Canadian Conference was submitted by Mr. Rule, and adopted.

PASTORAL ADDRESS.—This Address was read by Mr. Thornton, and commanded the marked attention of the Conference. At its close, several Ministers expressed their high admiration of its contents.

FRIDAY, Aug. 15th.—The thanks of the Conference were presented to Francis Farr, Esq., of Minting, in the Horncastle Circuit, for his liberal presentation of a house and garden, for the advantage of the Wesleyan Chapel and Society in that place.

MEMORIALS.—The President introduced this subject, by saying, that the Committee, which had been appointed to consider the memorials, was a very large and respectable one. Its members had sat for two evenings, from six until half past ten o'clock. Nearly every member of the Committee had spoken on the subject—some at length. The general views of the Committee were embodied in a series of resolutions, which had been prepared under their directions by a sub-committee, and with great consideration.

The Committee's Report was then read by Mr. Thornton. It presented a careful summary and classification of all the memorials and other communications which had been received, amounting to fifty memorials from Special Circuit Meetings, or other official bodies, and 170 from individuals. . . . The Report proceeded to state, that the Committee, after considering the memorials, had proceeded to consider what was best to be done. The difficulties involved in the subject were then lucidly stated; and the general opinion of the Committee was, that it required a much longer

God speed... brother, F. BENT... McCARTY... fusions in N... munication to... a revival of... this Circuit... d very much... neighbour... ted, and the... st obsolete... as caused by... astoral over... e in conse... on this exte... ed situation... own, and the... d, which is... lled during... Circuit has... ourer. The... ited the ses... each time... om house to... l—the bless... d upon His... nder the... he ordinary... wards held... rnight. A... and sever... through the... -organized... rs in class... AN... r 20, 1851... [AN.]... IONAL Ar... solutions of... nited, and... e Commit... Conference... e last Wed... port of the... wstead. A... d Messrs... d to act as... ply to the... ras submit... dness was... ended the... e. At its... r high ad... f the Con... r, Esq., of... his liberal... for the ad... Society in... duced this... ee, which... emorials... Its mem... until half... ber of the... —some at... Committee... ons, which... ions by a... ation... ad by Mr... mary and... ther count... Meetings... dividuab... , that the... rials, had... be done... were then... on of the... ch longer

time for maturing any proposal to be submitted to the Conference, affecting changes in the laws and administration of the body, than could be given during the present sittings;—that it was the conviction of the Committee, that much of the excitement which had prevailed in the Connexion was to be traced to a wicked and unscriptural agitation, and not to anything unscriptural in the discipline of the body;—that, in the unanimous judgment of the Committee, the Conference could not listen to the demands of the leaders of that agitation;—but that, with a view to consider the expressed wishes of the memorialists,—(the majority of them being peaceful members of the Society,)—and of others, who requested some consideration of the discipline of the body, the Report recommended the appointment of an influential committee, to examine carefully all the suggestions which had been offered,—to meet at a time to be fixed by the President, and to report the result of their deliberations to the next Conference. A protracted conversation followed, and on the motion of Mr. Scott, it was resolved, *nem. con.*, that a Minute should be prepared, to the effect,—that they affirmed again the principles set forth in the Minutes of last year,—perhaps giving them over again;—that they were grateful for the decided opinion expressed by a large body of friends at the Manchester Meeting, and subsequently, and for their resolution to stand by the Conference in maintaining their general principles; that there were suggestions made in that meeting, and in the Memorials of the last year and the present, which the Conference was disposed to consider; and, therefore, for the purpose of taking the whole question into consideration, a Committee should be appointed.

The President next submitted the List of the Committee, containing about fifty names, which, after two or three additions, was approved.

RESOLUTIONS OF LAYMEN.—The Ex-President laid before the Conference the resolutions adopted by the laymen who assembled at Manchester. He stated that they had received the signatures of 90 gentlemen who were present on that occasion, and 482 who, though not present, cordially approved of them,—and that they were still open for the signature of others.

Mr. THOMAS JACKSON proposed a series of resolutions on the subject, to the effect that the Conference received with satisfaction and gratitude the document prepared by the laymen, and directed it to be printed in the Minutes;—that it assured those who had signed it, of its solemn and unabated concern to maintain the doctrines of true godliness in the Connexion, and its determination to continue to do so, uninfluenced by obloquy and misrepresentation; that it had received the document at too late a period of the sittings to admit of its full consideration then, and therefore referred it to the Committee appointed on Memorials, with a direction to give the whole mature consideration, and report to the next Conference; and that the Conference presented its cordial and affectionate acknowledgments to those who had prepared and signed that document, and cherished the earnest hope and prayer that by the blessing of God on the labours of the ensuing year, a gratifying result would be realized, in the revival and extension of the work of God.

Dr. BUNTING briefly seconded these resolutions—and they were cordially adopted by the Conference.

ANSWER TO THE IRISH ADDRESS.—This Document was submitted to the Conference by Mr. Peter M'OWAN—and after some objection by Dr. Bunting to a passage containing a glowing reference to himself, was directed to be printed.

The Irish Representatives addressed the Conference in acknowledgement of the vote.

PROMOTION OF THE WORK OF GOD.—Mr. BOWERS submitted to the Conference a series of suggestions on this subject, most of which, after a brief conversation, were approved and adopted.

COMMITTEE ON MEMORIALS, &c.—Dr. Bunting wished to make one or two remarks affecting the constitution of this Committee. He did not think its appointment would answer any great end, if it were made, exclusively and finally, a Ministerial Committee. He agreed that it should be, in the first instance, a Committee of Ministers, to talk freely together, but was of opinion that power ought to be given to the President, if he thought proper, to call in subsequently a number of lay friends for consultation.

Mr. SCOTT said he was glad of Dr. Bunting's proposition, which had indeed been the understanding at the previous Committee. He was quite of opinion that they should meet first as Ministers; after which, if it was thought desirable, they might call another meeting, including laymen. He saw that it would be well, before the next Conference, to have the general concurrence of their influential laymen, in any measure they might think desirable to recommend. He, therefore, seconded Dr. Bunting's proposition.

Mr. MARDEN having briefly supported it, The Conference resolved to give power to the President to proceed in the manner suggested, if he thought it to be necessary.

KINGSWOOD AND WOODHOUSE GROVE SCHOOLS.—The Reports of these schools, as presented to the Preparatory Committee, were laid before the Conference and adopted.

The usual vote of thanks to the officers and committees were passed, and the necessary appointments made for next year.

The Report of a Sub-Committee, appointed to consider the best means of making the expenditure meet the income, was taken into consideration, and occasioned considerable discussion. It was finally agreed that, for the ensuing year, each Minister in full Connexion, except those brethren who are not yet provided with Circuit Houses, should contribute £1 1s. extra to the School Fund.

SATURDAY, Aug. 16th.—The Conference assembled for the last time, at eight o'clock, A. M., and various minor matters of detail were gone through.

DECISION IN THE CASE OF THE REV. THOMAS ROWLAND.—The case of Mr. Rowland being resumed,

The Rev. F. A. WEST stated that he had used his utmost influence, in conjunction with several brethren, on the preceding evening, to prevail on Mr. Rowland to comply with the request of the Conference. He further stated, that as Mr. Rowland seemed disposed to retire to his lodgings in order to consult with the members of his family, he (Mr. West) was determined to accompany him. He regretted, however, to say that Mr. Rowland had not been prevailed upon to repeat his promise which the Conference require from him.

It was then determined that the Rev. Thomas Rowland should continue a supernumerary for another year.

The President then delivered a short but most affecting and impressive valedictory address, expressive of his gratitude to God and to his brethren, for the order and harmony which had so eminently marked the proceedings of the Conference, and for the spirit of blessing which had been connected with the public services. He then proceeded, with great effect, to such exhortations and encouragements as were suggested by present circumstances and past experience, and concluded with the expression of his confidence that Methodism would still live, to be a blessing, not only to this country, but to the world at large. A hymn was then sung, and on the call of the President, the Rev. Thomas Jackson engaged in prayer; after which the Benediction was pronounced by the President, and the assembly broke up.

All hearts appeared to be deeply affected, and the general impression was that of gratitude and confidence, not altogether unmixed with feelings of a more pensive character, but partaking far more of that which is hopeful than of that which is discouraging.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

This body, it will be remembered, was formed in London about five years since, of a large number of Christians of the various Evangelical denominations in Europe and America; having in view chiefly the promotion of Christian unity, and the wider spread of saving truth. It has maintained its existence in the face of much opposition and discouragement, and we trust will yet be greatly successful in accomplishing the great objects had in view in its formation.—The present year of the Great Exhibition, in which so vast a number of strangers would be drawn to the metropolis of our Empire, was deemed an opportune occasion for calling another General Conference of this Association. Such Conference has recently been convoked.—Its sittings were commenced on the 20th ult. and

were continued for more than a fortnight. The spirit of Christian catholicity, and of bold, unflinching Bible-Protestantism exhibited in this assembly of great and good men is truly refreshing. The following excellent observations upon the proceedings of this Conference we copy from the *Watchman*.

"In that Assembly, besides the venerable Wardlaw, who presided; the loving James Hamilton, who delivered an address rich in his own quaint terms, and bewitching passages; the stalwart Cunningham, who read a mighty paper on Popery; and other British faces equally known, and equally noble; there were present Krummacker, whose name is dear to the multitudes in England; Monod, whose excellence and whose oratory are celebrated with us in France; Revel, the Moderator of the ancient Vaudois Church, now freed at last from her bonds, and permitted thus, for the first time, to take her seat in the family circle of the protestant sisterhood; and, beside these, many Swiss, Dutch, German, Swedish, Danish, Italian, Spanish, and American brethren; while a single oriental figure, in Syrian costume, but with evident intelligence of our own language, joined with a Chinese youth, and a converted Bramin from Mangalore, seemed no uneloquent earnest at once of the oriental churches and the two greatest nations of the distant East. It was plain that the Evangelical Alliance had been used by the Providence of God to assemble together a goodly representation of the Christians scattered throughout the world. The chief defect appeared on the side of America. But if America is feebly represented, France is strong; Switzerland strong; Germany strong; while other nations which had no voice in the first Conference, have one now. Among the British Churches the establishment is very largely represented; the number of clergymen is great.—From Scotland also there is a large force, and drawn very equally from the various denominations. It was pleasing to see several Ministers of the Free Church listening with delight to the magnificent Paper on Infidelity read by Professor Martin, of Aberdeen, and congratulating him heartily at the conclusion of an effort worthy of the brightest names his country has given to literature.

"This Conference furnishes ample proof that the Alliance has originated a medium for the intercourse and mutual instruction of Christians from all countries, such as no other organization could attempt. And we doubt whether, in connection with any religious assembly, so great an amount of literary, and intellectual effort, such a variety of information, and such a culture of the highest Christian feelings were ever united.—The man who does not derive, from these meetings, mental polish, general information, an insight into the state of the nations, and a warmer affection for everything Christian and lovely, must attend them with a heart and a head singularly slow to learn."

Great Meeting of Roman Catholics.

The Aggregate meeting of the Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom, recently held in the Rotunda, Dublin, for the purpose of forming a "Catholic Defence Association," having specially in view the late action of the British Parliament on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, though creating a great excitement, happily passed over without any disturbance of the public peace. A whole host of Catholic Dignitaries were present; Archbishop Cullen presided. The assemblage was immense. A number of strong resolutions were passed; and, plainly in defiance of, and as a challenge to the government, a public proclamation of these resolutions was made, and posted upon the very gates of the Castle, with the signature of the Arch bishop affixed thus:— "† Paul, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland."

The Archbishop closed his address on that occasion by praying that the Most Holy Queen of Heaven, and their own great St. Patrick might prosper their undertaking.

THE REV. C. CHURCHILL.—The numerous friends of this esteemed minister will be gratified to learn that he is expected to arrive in this city this evening, and to officiate in Argyll St. and Brunswick St. Chapels to-morrow. Collections will be taken up on behalf of the Halifax Wesleyan Sabbath School Society in the forenoon and evening services to-morrow, in the Wesleyan Chapels in Argyll and Brunswick Streets, and at the Anniversary Meeting of the Society, which will be held in Brunswick Street Chapel on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

¶ We are very happy to learn that the mackerel fishery, which was unproductive during the earlier part of the season has been very good in the Western harbours for the past week.

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamship *Europa* arrived on Monday evening, 24 days from Liverpool. A considerable improvement in the commercial aspect of the country is announced. The export trade is steadily increasing.

The news relative to the triumph of the American yacht is confirmed; that beautiful craft has been purchased in England.

The question of British North American Railways is receiving a fair share of attention from the English press. The Cunard Company have contracted at the Clyde for four powerful iron screw steamers.

The startling intelligence has been received, that the British possessions in Australia teem with gold. The New South Wales journals give glorious accounts of the discovery, which had produced great excitement.

It is projected to connect the Thames with the Euphrates, by means of railway and steamers, by which the distance between London and Calcutta will be reduced to seven days.

In France, it is reported that the candidature of the Prince de Joinville for the Presidency is declared. Sixty-five persons—members of Ledru Rollin's party—have been arrested at Paris, charged with plotting against the State.

A destructive earthquake has occurred near Naples, burying seven hundred persons in the ruins, and wounding two hundred more. Italy is by no means tranquil, and it is said the French squadron will shortly show itself on the coast of Naples.

Kossuth and his companions were to be released about the 15th; a United States vessel of war is ready to convey them to any country they may choose.

The Emperor of Austria has promulgated decrees, declaring that his ministers are henceforth responsible to no other political authority than the throne. A naked despotism is therefore once more established in Austria.

The Queen and Royal Party had arrived at Balmoral, in Scotland. Throughout the route to her Highland home Her Majesty was welcomed by the most enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty and affection. Her Majesty and Prince Albert have been much afflicted by the receipt of intelligence that Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha died on the 27th ult. The deceased Prince was the uncle of Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the brother of the Duchess of Kent and the Queen of the Belgians, and the father of the King of Portugal. Her Majesty is expected to arrive at Holyrood Palace, on her return southward, about the 7th of October.

Lord Brougham, it is rumoured, is to receive an earldom as a reward for his long labours as a law reformer.

The wheat harvest is now completely terminated in France, the crop in excellent condition.

Don Miguel is about to marry the Princess de Lowestein Rosenberg.

The King of Hanover has resolved to pay a visit to England.

The English papers state that a nephew of the late Dwarkanauth Tagore has just been converted to Christianity at Calcutta.

Offers of £1000 per annum have been made by a Liverpool firm, on behalf of the government of Newfoundland, for a monthly line of steam-ships, either screw or paddle wheel, of a certain size and power, from the United Kingdom to St. John's, Newfoundland.

The Hon. H. M. Nelson, son of Viscount Nelson, and great grand nephew of the illustrious founder of the name and title, has entered the service as a cadet in Nelson's own flag ship, the *Victory*.

R. D. Wilmot, J. H. Gray, and G. Hayward, Esqrs., have been Gazetted to the Executive Council of New Brunswick, and Dominick Daly, Esq., formerly Government Secretary, and Member of Council in Canada, is appointed Governor of Tobago.

The German government are determined to place duelling out of fashion. In a late case which terminated in loss of life to one of the duellists, the survivor was forced to be present at the post mortem examination of the body of his victim, and there to watch the proceedings of the surgeons.

The cholera has appeared at Malta, and vessels are subjected to quarantine.

The *Constitutional* says:—According to our letters from Switzerland the situation of that country is on the whole much more serious than is believed.

A letter from Rome, of the 20th, states that on the night of the 13th the Very Rev. Canon Masolino, who is at Rome on a mission from the Duke of Parma, was assailed a few steps from his own house by four men armed with bludgeons, who knocked down both him and the man servant who accompanied him, and beat them most cruelly, leaving them for dead on the spot. This daring outrage has caused the greatest consternation at Rome.

A letter from Rome of the 24th ult. gives an account of the trial of the persons accused of having taken a part in the destruction of the carriage belonging to the cardinals in 1849. The number of accused was upwards of 50. There are several condemned to the galleys for life, and many others to the same punishment for a limited term.

The three Aldboroughs who were arrested some time ago at Florence, for a conspiracy against the government, have been given up by the Austrian military authorities to the tribunals at Leghorn.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

The Exhibition.—The Exhibition was opened on the 9th inst by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor—in presence of the Directors of the Institute, and a large number of Ladies and Gentlemen,—and although from its being the first attempt made in this Province to bring together for exhibition the products of Domestic Industry, it necessarily falls far short of what it ought to have been, yet upon the whole the result cannot but be gratifying to all friends of progress. The Building is a show in itself, and does much credit to the taste and ingenuity of Mr. Stead, the accomplished Architect. The Agricultural Implement department is full of neat and substantial Tools, containing the latest improvements. Amongst other articles is one which probably surpasses anything in the Great Crystal Palace at London, namely, a Churn, the invention of Mr. Asa Willard, of this city, which brings Butter in one minute, and within five, washes and salts without the intervention of hands!

The Floral and Pictorial departments are really magnificent.

We cannot now enumerate all the fine things that are to be seen, but we assure our readers far and near that if they do not come and examine for themselves they will lose a rich treat.

An appropriate address of the Board of Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, was read, and presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by W. A. Ritchie, Esq., the President of the Institute, to which his Excellency made an excellent reply.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the architect—Mr. Stead—for the elegance of the design and the taste displayed on the decoration of the interior; and on Mr. Corkran, the builder, and the other workmen by whom the design has been so well carried out. The zeal of the amateur artists is likewise deserving of all praise—Observer.

We take the following description of the Exhibition Building from the Freeman— "The extreme length of the building is 120 feet, the extreme breadth 65 feet, the height 35 feet.

The principal front consists of a centre and two wings. The portico is Grecian—Tetra style. The whole of the facade produces a chaste and pleasing effect. The City Arms surmounting the centre of the entablature have an excellent effect. In the front are appropriately placed excellent devices with the following mottoes—Agriculture, Arts, Science, Manufactures—On each side of the building is a row of Flag Sticks where Flags to the number of forty will float gaily to the breeze.

On entering the building the visitor is at once struck with the extreme lightness and real beauty as well as the simplicity of the structure, at the same time that he is impressed by the scientific manner of its construction with the idea of its great strength. It consists of a nave, and aisles separated from the nave by graceful semi-circular arches which spring lightly from the slender columns support the main roof and are bound together by arches of a novel construction spanning the nave, also giving support to the roof and holding the whole together. The whole of the roof over the nave is covered with glass, and its appearance is particularly effective, being supported by the high vaulted arched principles which give considerable elevation to the interior.

On the day following there was a Great Water Demonstration in the City. The event of letting the water on at the new Fountain in St. John's Square, appears to have drawn forth an immense amount of enthusiasm from the citizens and their numerous visitors. A Procession was formed, comprising all the Great Men of the day, Firemen, Military, Temperance Bodies, escorted by Bands of Music. An Address was presented to the Lieutenant Governor, which again elicited an extemporaneous reply. His Excellency, by request of Alderman Needham, then turned on the water, which, shooting high up into the air, Sir Edmund expressed a hope that it might be emblematical of the rise and prosperity of the City. It is highly creditable to the citizens, that not only do they appreciate the benefits derived from an ample supply of pure water—as they have shown—but that the duties of the Police Magistrate were not increased, although it is estimated that twenty thousand persons took part in the celebration.—Courier.

Yesterday the children of the Wesleyan Sabbath School of this city, under the superintendence of Mr. S. D. McPherson, with their parents and friends, were taken down the river in two successive trips by the steamer Carleton, which had been chartered for the occasion by the Teachers of the School. The place selected is on the West side of the River, about seven miles from Fredericton, and is one of the loveliest spots the eye can rest on, for the genuine enjoyments of the Pic Nic; that is, if beautiful fields, fine trees, and shady groves, are congenial to rural enjoyments. The fare was ample, and luxurious; and of the four hundred young and old who partook of the juvenile treat, we should imagine, if appearances are to be relied on, that every one was happy. The whole party returned as they went, in two sections, and without the slightest accident.—Fredericton Reporter.

The boat race lately run in St. John has resulted in the men of Indian Town being in their turn beaten by the Carletonians. It is said the parties are to be "at it again."—Id.

Fire.—On Saturday last a fire broke out in the barns, at King's College, in the occupation of the Rev. Dr. Jacob, Principal of the College,

which speedily consumed the building in which the fire originated, and those immediately adjoining. The alarm was soon given in the city, when several engines repaired to the spot, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames which at one time threatened to consume the Observatory in which the splendid Telescope belonging to the College is erected. No damage was done to the College itself or to any other of the out-buildings. Head Quarters.

The Freeman states that on Tuesday night, a Wood Boat, on her way up the River with a valuable cargo, consisting of Sugar, Molasses, Flour, &c, valued at £1000, came into collision with another boat coming down, off Boar's Head, and sunk almost immediately. The crew were saved, and it was expected that most of the cargo would be got out.

St. Andrews Railroad.—Letters received at Saint Andrews by the last English Mail, state that the London Board have contracted with Mr. Shaw, the eminent Railway Contractor, to finish the road to Woodstock on advantageous terms. The prospects of the road are considered good.

FREDERICTON BAZAAR.—As early as eight o'clock the preparations commenced; the ladies who were to superintend the sale began to muster their various "stocks"; and the stalls, fourteen in number, made up of green boughs, and adorned with flowers, were fitted up with the various "goods" which were to be sold. At half-past eleven the gate was thrown open, and the multitude began to gather; and throughout the day, the street leading to the Bazaar ground was filled with groups of people of both sexes, and of every description, from the Lieutenant Governor and his Lady downwards. The scene which opened after entering the garden was really picturesque and beautiful. The visitors increased during the day, and included most of the principal families in Fredericton, as well as strangers from a distance. Probably two thousand persons were in the Bazaar ground on Thursday. About six o'clock the grounds were cleared, and the preparations for tea commenced. Several tables were soon constructed, and were soon covered with the good things provided by the Fredericton ladies, who had voluntarily undertaken the charge of this department. After sunset, nearly two hundred variegated lamps were lighted, and the whole garden looked like fairy land. Before eight the company assembled—to the number probably of twelve hundred—made up of residents and strangers, and embracing all sorts and conditions of society, and the work of tea drinking was carried on. The eye has seldom fallen upon a more interesting group than that which was met there. It was really grand—a scene to be remembered by the youngest to old age—an occasion of interest which taking everything into account, seldom occurs in this country. Social distinctions were, for the time, obliterated and all present seemed determined to enjoy the pleasure of the passing hour. There was a splendid display of fireworks, under the management of S. K. Foster, Esquire, of St. John, and the immense crowd walked as quietly to their homes as though they were individually returning from a visit to a friend's house.

On Friday the Bazaar was kept open from half past ten until six. The proceeds were then counted up; the ladies paid in their money, and packed up the balance of their several stocks; and the double holiday closed. Fredericton has never before witnessed such a magnificent affair; nay, it is not too much to say, that the Bazaar has never been equalled in these Provinces. Judge Wilnot's grounds, where the Bazaar was held, are beautifully laid out; there are flower gardens, and shrubberies, and fruit trees, as well as some large forest trees, which are arranged with singular taste, and which present altogether a lovely panorama. To the generous conduct of the Judge, in opening these grounds to the public for this occasion, as well as for his indefatigable exertions in connexion with the Bazaar, the community—especially the Methodist community—are largely indebted.—Courier.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.—Fire.—On Tuesday morning, the 26th ult., about 3 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the blacksmith's shop owned by Mr. Edward Gordon, at Dalhousie, which, together with three dwellings, were totally consumed. A two story house was pulled down to arrest the further progress of the devouring element.—None of the property was insured, and the loss was estimated at £1000. Fortunately no lives were lost.—Gleaner.

NEW VESSELS.—A very superior ship of about 800 tons register, named the Kelvin, was launched on the 1st inst. from the building yard of the owners, Messrs Owens & Duncan, in Portland. The Kelvin is equal in every respect to the best vessels built at this port.

On Thursday a new ship of upwards of 800 tons, called the Irene, built at Quaco by Mr. Thos Carson, for Messrs Allison & Spurr, of this city, was towed into our harbour by the Steamer Pilot. The Irene is built of excellent materials, and her model and workmanship are very superior.—St. John Courier.

Mr. Allan McLean, it is said, will be a candidate for the seat vacated by Mr. R. D. Wilnot, St. John.

Canada.

REMOVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT.—Letters say that it is understood the Government people will move down to Quebec immediately after the prorogation. His Excellency the Governor General and Countess have lately proceeded to Niagara, and we presume to take a farewell view of that grand and sublime scene—the Falls.—Mercury.

With the Timber Duties, goes the last vestige of the protection in the English market, that has hitherto been afforded to Canada. Commercially, England has herself severed the last tie that bound us to her; and placed us on a footing with the foreigner in matters of trade. This is a consummation that we much deplore.—Id.

We are glad to learn that a wire, encased in two tubes, the inside one of gutta serena and the outer one of lead, has been successfully carried across the river at Carouge by the British North American Electric Telegraph Company. The laying of the wire was accomplished after much difficulty by Captain Boxer. We may now expect to be soon in direct telegraph communication with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.—Quebec Chronicle.

The City Council of Toronto have resolved to take £25,000 stock in the Western Railroad from that city to Lake Simcoe.

THE CROPS.—In Western Canada the wheat crop has been generally gathered in. The papers from every quarter say that it is far above an average. Hay will be very plenty in most places. The potato crop is feared will be a decided failure. In most parts of the country the disease has appeared to be more fatal than in previous years.—Hamilton (C. W.) Christian Advocate.

There are now forty thousand Blacks in the Province of Canada. They are composed principally of slaves and natives of the United States. They are daily increasing.

The Gaspé Gazette says that J. R. Hamilton, Esq., of New Carlisle, and David LeBoutillier, Esq., of Pespébie, have announced to several of their friends, their intention to offer themselves as candidates for the representation of the county of Bonaventure, and further that Mr. Kavanagh opposes Mr. Christie for Gaspé.

West Indies.

JAMAICA.—The Cholera.—The correspondent in Westmoreland of the County Union states that there is still an occasional case or two of Cholera in Savannah la Mar. The total number of deaths had amounted to three hundred and sixty, being a little more than six of the population.—Morning Journal, Aug. 7.

DEMERARA.—Arrival of Coolies.—On the 5th instant our planters received a welcome reinforcement to the labour force of the colony in the arrival of the vessel William Gibson from Calcutta with 224 Coolies on board. Mr. White reports, among other things, that the Coolies who had gone back to India from this colony in the Lucknow, and who had carried with them from two to three thousand pounds sterling, had expressed themselves highly satisfied with this country. Mr. White seemed to be under the impression that many of them would agree, when the excitement naturally attendant on their return home had subsided, to enter into fresh contracts for labour in this country. These are gratifying facts and show that whatever may have been the advantage to the colony of Coolie immigrants, it has been, at all events, productive of great pecuniary advantage to the Coolies themselves.

The weather at Demerara had been extremely favourable to sugar making, and there was a full average yield.

Demerara papers contain articles from Surinam from which we learn that there had been no abatement of the yellow fever since the previous accounts. According to the Government returns over 100 persons died of the fever in the small town of Paramaribo during the month of July.

AMERICA.

United States.

WHEAT CROP OF 1851.—The reports from the various grain-growing parts of the Union, indicate that the wheat crop of the present year will be the heaviest ever taken from the earth in the Western States. In Ohio the crop is a very large and fine one. In New York, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin the yield is also very large, and the wheat of the best quality. In Michigan, particularly, the yield exceeds anything ever known, even in that State.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.—We understand that it has been determined to light up the old lighthouse at Scituate, which was abandoned after the construction of the lighthouse on Minot's Ledge. The new light will be a single red light of the first class, and, therefore, cannot be mistaken for either of the other lights in Boston bay. The old lighthouse at Scituate was a double white light. We believe the re-lighting of the lighthouse, will be found to be a great convenience to the mariner, the more especially, as it is extremely doubtful, indeed almost improbable, that the little lightship at Minot's ledge will be able to hold on to her moorings during the coming winter.—Boston Traveller.

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN CUBA.—The New Orleans Delta has authentic intelligence that the service of the French vessels of war stationed near Cuba, have been offered by their commanders to the Cuban authorities to aid in the suppression of the insurrection, &c. It is further stated that they have been actually engaged in transporting Spanish troops from Havana to various parts of Cuba. That both France and Great Britain will interfere to prevent Cuba falling into the hands of American invaders, we have no doubt.—Boston Journal.

The Steamship Asia sailed from New York, on Wednesday, for Liverpool, with seventy-six passengers, and £997,000 in specie.

POTATO CROP IN OHIO.—The Cincinnati Commercial says the potato crop, this year, has never been equalled by any previous one. In addition to the abundant supply, their flavour is far superior to any that have been introduced into the market for many years.

THAT "IRON HORSE RACE!"—The Committee of the Mechanic Association announce that the trials of speed, power of draft, and general working capacity of engines will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 1st and 2nd. The trials of speed will be made upon the Boston and Lowell Railroad track, near Lowell; and the trials of strength on the disused track of the Boston and Maine road, in Wilmington, nine miles from Lowell. This will be, altogether, the most exciting exhibition ever witnessed in New England. When the "iron race horse" starts, "look out for the engine when the bell rings."—Lowell Courier.

GREAT TEMPERANCE RALLY IN PORTLAND, ME.—A despatch to the Boston morning papers, of August 27th, says:—

The temperance societies of this State had a grand celebration in this city to day. The procession was three quarters of a mile long, four abreast, and represented the bone and sinew of the commonwealth. This is the first demonstration of the people in a body in favour of the new liquor law since its passage—emphatic, decisive, and overwhelming. The people—who in fact made the law—were out in numbers sufficient to demonstrate that they have declared their independence of King Alcohol, and are abundantly qualified to make such laws as shall maintain their freedom.

A despatch from Washington says—It is understood that measures have been taken by Government for the reclamation of the American prisoners at Havana.

A most disastrous storm has swept over lower Georgia, which has proved very destructive to buildings and the crops. Thousands of dollars' worth of property have been carried away. The steamers Magnolia and Falcon, near Columbus, were made a complete wreck by the hurricane.

We continue to receive the most disastrous accounts of the gale in Florida. At Apalachicola, property to a very large amount has been destroyed, and the place wears a most gloomy aspect. Off the harbour a Spanish man-of-war, was stranded, and several lives lost.—Boston Atlas.

The number of combatants united with the unfortunate Lopez, in the late Cuban invasion, is said not to have exceeded six hundred, inclusive of the few Cubans who joined him. Of these, one-half are said to have been killed in action, or suffered the penalty of their crime as pirates.

"Let us," says the N. Y. Tribune, "have no more annexations by violence. If Cuba belongs to us (which we think she does not) she will come to us in due time. The growth of our country is sufficiently rapid."

The new clipper ship Nightingale, was sold a few days since in New York for \$13,506. She was purchased by W. Ward, Esq., of that city.

FIRE ON BOARD THE STEAMER OHIO.—Panama papers state that a few days previous to the arrival of the steamer Ohio, on her last trip from New York to Chagres, and subsequently to breaking her shaft, a fire broke out on board, and continued to burn several hours before it could be reached. The nightfall circumstances were not discovered by the passengers till after all danger was at an end.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Irish and American Steamship Company, was lately convened in New York. It is proposed to put on the route, from that port to Galway, a line of powerful steamships, and to carry passengers of all classes at reduced fares.

LEGISLATION—TEMPERANCE.—The following is the substance of the No License Bill which has passed the Legislature of Illinois:—

- 1. It repeals all present license law.
2. Prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors in less quantity than one quart, under a penalty of \$25.
3. If sold to minors, increases the fine from \$30 to \$100.
4. Provides for a penalty of not less than \$35, nor over \$100, for selling more than a quart, and permitting the same to be drunk on the premises, of the seller.
5. Giving away liquor to come within the provisions of the law.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIMENT.—A man walking head downward on the ceiling!—Mr. John McCormick gave a private exhibition, on Thursday evening, at Lafayette Hall, of quite a number of philosophical experiments—some the invention of others, but many as original as they were extraordinary. But the most extraordinary experiment was that of walking—(by means of shoes of a peculiar construction,) in an inverted position, upon the under surface of a highly polished slab of Italian marble, nine feet by three in dimensions, which Mr. McCormick successfully performed—a feat never before achieved by any man! He afterwards explained that a slight defect in the apparatus, easily remedied, rendered his task more difficult than usual.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

BRICKMAKING BY MACHINERY.—The Bangor Whig says that a Vermont inventor has invented a machine for making brick by steam power, by which the clay is shovelled up, dried, pulverized, and pressed dry into the moulds, at the rate of fifty thousand a day, and placed in the kiln for burning, no sun drying being necessary, after the bricks come from the mould. The bricks come out in a very handsome and solid shape.

HIO

Extract of a of the Wat the Life Lu To Profess Sin.—For and Rheumat your medic had tried doe to no avail, I shortly dic did so. I rub cabbage leav took the Pills enabled to w a stick, and I at one. I at dices, quite nec more the return of Besides my proof that y wound or nic had a bad leg and I gave b soundly heal your inform for twenty-f and was eigh the Pentstir I was dischar 1833. The C Lygon, who I of Captain th (Signed)

CURE OF Extract of a Eymouth, 1848 To Professor Sin.—With that after su yielded to no different tim part of the c quently and endured no c it was in my which I purc wick-upon-T am sure, be h the truth of t (Signed)

To Professor Sin.—I am in cretion of or a large stone ultimately g bled, and to cou my toes must to impart the submit to the to try your vi was by their usual occupa. (S

AN EXTRA On the 21st Newspaper. Editorial arti Holloway's I manner up called Eliza, with myriads Doctors, and was under gr in a month l tion and clea

The Pills sl in most of th Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Blisters, Bites of Moscs and Sandfl, Coco-Bay, Chiego-foot, Chilblains, Chapped-ha Corns (Soft) Directions each Lot and Sold at the Strand, Lond Dealers in N Prices in Nov 4d., and 50s. In taking the Sub-agent, Mrs. Nell L upper Court, Gynst H. Fuller, H & Co., Walla Sydney, Jrs. Mood. Mrs.

None are G and Outmen Stamp, passe so do wov en wrapped rou that the addi and Boxes, Strand, Lond or any other is the word December

NEW NO Opposite R. G. HAL R. G. HAL has opened th where he will rant qual Provision th remunerative F Country pr will be supp Prices. Articles fr which will b best advantr April 12,

Advertisements.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, ...

To Professor Holloway, Sir, - For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines, I was so bad as not to be able to walk, ...

Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman, living near me, had had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, ...

THOMAS BRUNTON

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

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

To Professor Holloway, Sir, - With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for 21 years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted, at different times, every medical man of eminence in this part of the country, but all to no purpose, ...

ANDREW BRUCK.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED.

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

To Professor Holloway, Sir, - I was superintending, about six months ago, the erection of one of our Railway Bridges, and by the fall of a large stone my right foot was seriously bruised, which ultimately got so bad, that I was advised to go to Edinburgh to consult with Mr. J. Davidson, Druggist, ...

OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE.

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

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases: - Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Blisters, Bites of Mosquitoes, and Sandflies, Coco-Bay, Chiego-foot, Chlbinains, Chapped hands, Corns (Soft), Scalds, Sore Mypples, Sore Throats, Stiff joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular swell ings, Lunabago, Wounds, Yaws, Rheumatism.

Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each Pot and Box. Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggist and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s 3d, 4s, 6s, 3d, 16s, 8d, 3s, 4d, and 50s, each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

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

CAUTION

NONE are Genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted on every Pot and Box; with the same words on the wrapper of the boxes of directions wrapped round the medicines. Also, be careful to observe that the address on the Labels, to the covers of the Pots and Boxes, is "214, Strand, London," (and not 210, Strand, London) and that there is no initial, as "H," or any other letter before the name "HOLLOWAY," nor is the word "Genuine" on the Labels. December 21.

CHEBUCTO HOUSE.

NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE. NO. 42, UPPER WATER STREET, Opposite Messrs. Crighton & Grossie's Wharf.

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

Family and Ship Stores. Country produce taken in exchange for goods, which will be supplied without advance on the usual retail price. Articles from the Country received on consignment which will be disposed of (at a small per centage) to the best advantage and the proceeds duly forwarded. April 12, (33) Wes. & Ath. 12 mos. (17)

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

THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medicine for the cure of Erysipelas, which has not only been used by all who have used it, but effectually cured them. She is desirous that those who are afflicted with what, in many cases of that disease, is considered incurable, and that all who are suffering from its attack, may have the benefit of the WONDERFUL POWER OF HER MEDICINE, and removing all diseases of ERYSIPELAS OF THE SKIN.

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

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

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with the Erysipelas, or the Salt Rheum, as the Doctors call it, for ten years. My hands were frequently so diseased, that I could make no use of them. I employed several physicians, but to no purpose, as my suffering only increased. I applied Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE for a short time, and was soon cured of every vestige of the disease. The itching fulness which I felt, on the long and painful disease, removed, was much more than tongue can express. And three years from the time when I used the Medicine, was threatened with a relapse or return of the disease. I applied the Medicine and the disease disappeared. From that time to the present, I am perfectly free from all symptoms of Erysipelas or Salt Rheum. I therefore heartily recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, as a speedy and effectual remedy. ANN S. WHEELLOCK, Nictaux, August 5, 1847.

This is to certify that my wife was attacked with Erysipelas in the face. I applied Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE, and the first application stopped its progress, and continuing to use the medicine, in less than a week my wife was quite well. ELLIAS GRIMES, Wilnot, May 1st, 1848.

This is to certify that my son was severely afflicted with the Erysipelas in his leg last summer, so badly that he scarcely slept for five successive nights. I then procured some of Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE, and applied it, and in the course of one week, the boy was well, and I verily believe if I had not used the above Medicine, that he would have lost his life. WILLIAM GORDON, Wilnot, May 15, 1850.

This is to certify that my daughter, who is now aged about a year, was severely afflicted with Erysipelas in her head and face, so much so that there was little hope of her. Medical aid was called, but the words said, that all was over as the dreadful disease had overpowered the brain, and she was raving distracted. In this extremity I had accidently heard of Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE. I went out, and of a small phial, and proceeded to apply it as directed; and almost instantaneously the disease was arrested from further progress, and in a few days, the swelling was gone, and her usual colour returned, and she is now alive and well. WILLIAM MCKEWAN, Westview & Atholton, 6 mos. ca. March 5, 1851.

INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA. THE CANADA COMPANY would suggest to parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia that the Western Section of Canada offers every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, and abundance of excellent land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Government and Canada Company. The great success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country; - by the success of many Natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who have settled in many Townships; - and by the liberal progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Lands from the Company. The Canada Company's Lands are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for Sale Cash down. The plan of 15th Cash and Balance in Installments, being five and six with.

The Rents, payable 1st February each year, are about the interest at six per Cent, upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lands, when leased, no Money is required, whilst upon the others, according to the conditions, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent must be paid in advance; but these payments will free the Settler from further Calls, until the Second, Third or Fourth year of his Term of Lease.

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

The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his Improvements and increased value of the Land, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold; the option being completely with the Settler.

A Discount of Two per Cent. will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year. The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the Settler's Savings-Bank Account.

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

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

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office. Toronto, C. W., April 5, 1851. April 26.

NEW STYLE OF MELODEON.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having entered into an arrangement with the Inventor of these beautiful Musical Instruments, called the PATENT ACTION MELODEON, now offers them for sale in this Province. They are equally adapted to the Church or the Parlor, having a powerful swell-pipe, and are not liable to get easily out of tune. These instruments have been examined by persons of the first musical talent in this city, who have declared them worthy of their recommendation. References given & required. Prices from £15 to £25.

Please call and examine at THE MELODEON MANUFACTORY, No. 125 Water Street. Orders from the country solicited, and will be promptly attended to. August 6, 1851. Wes & Ath. JOHN HAYS. 3 SHOPS TO LET. THE unoccupied Lease of the 2 Shops now occupied by the subscribers in Granville Street and Ordnance Row, and the North Shop in Granite Buildings, known as Acadia Corner. Possession given 1st Sept. For particulars apply to. Aug. 9. im. CLEVEDON & CO.

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

PRINCIPAL - THE REV. HUMPHREY PICKARD, A.M. CHAPLAIN - THE REV. ALBERT DESBRISAY. TREASURER - CHAS. F. ALLISON, Esq.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION. H. PICKARD, A.M., Prof. Mental Philosophy, Ethics, & JOS. R. HEA, A.M., " French, Latin and Greek. T. PICKARD, A.M., " Mathematics and Physical Sciences. STEWARD - MR. THOMPSON TRUEMAN

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

The next Term will begin on Thursday, the 7th August, and continuing nineteen weeks, end on Wednesday, the 17th December. EXERCISES - For Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, &c. and Tuition in Primary Department, £25, New Brunswick currency, per annum. In the higher Departments, from £25 to £30 per ann. The Principal will give any further information which may be desired, to any person who will apply to him, (if by letter, post paid.) MOUNT ALLISON, July, 1851. A & W Hazard's Gaz., P.E.I., 21, Ledger, St. John's, N. B.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

Steamers "Admiral," Capt. Wood, and "Creole," Capt. Deering. TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE American Steamships "ADMIRAL" and "CREOLE" will, for the remainder of the season, run in connection, meeting at Eastport, commencing on Tuesday, the 8th instant, as follows: Steamer "Creole" will leave St. John for Eastport every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, returning same afternoon. Steamer "Admiral" will leave Eastport for Portland and Boston every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock, p.m., or immediately after the arrival of the "Creole." Passengers for Boston on Tuesdays will go by railroad from Portland; on Fridays, leave Eastport at 2 o'clock for Boston DIRECT.

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

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Fare. CABIN PASSAGE to Boston, \$6.00; Portland, \$5.00; Eastport, \$1.50. DECK " Boston, \$4.00; Portland, \$3.00; Eastport, \$1.00. St. Andrews, \$1.75; Calais, \$2.00.

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

REVALENTA ARABICA.

FIFTY THOUSAND CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE HAVE BEEN EFFECTED BY DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD. - Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food in a very short time. W. R. Reeves, Po 1 Anthony, Tverton. - Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's delicious health-restoring food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Riddington Rectory, Norfolk. - Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon, of Ross, Aberdeen. - 39 years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomiting, has been removed by Du Barry's excellent food. Maria Jolly Worthen, Esq., near Dies, Norfolk. Copies of testimonials of 50,000 cures (including those of Lord Stuart de Decies, Major-General Thomas King, Dr. H. Stuart, and Harvey) gratis. In containers, with full instructions, 10s, 3s, 6d; 20s, 5s, 9d; 50s, 15s, 9d; 12lb, 37s, 6d; super-refined quality, 50s, 27s, 6d; 40lb, 41s, 3d. Du Barry's Patented Biscuits, a nice, safe, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, throat, and voice, are of unrivalled excellence. In boxes, at 1s, 6d, 3s, 6d., and 5s. Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London. Genuine only with Du Barry's signature. For Sale in Halifax by JOHN NAYLOR, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

April 26. Brig "SEBIM" from Quebec. The Subscriber offers for sale from the Wharf: 304 BARRELS Western Mills No. 1 Super FLOUR, particularly recommended for Bakers, 666 lbs. Brownston Mills No. 1's Fine Flour, a sup. article, 25 kgs No. 1 BETTER, New Inspection, 12 " " " " New, 18 " " " " " 22 " " " " " 25 lbs. OATMEAL, 30 " Prime BEEF, GEORGE H. STARR.

Sept 3. Wes. Ath 31. MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. "Morro Castle" from London, and "Mc Mee" from Glasgow, the Subscriber has completed his Full Supply of these MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, ESSENCE, &c., of the best quality, and at low rates. Also on hand - A large supply of very superior Medicinal COD LIVER OIL, wholesale or retail. Oct 24. ROBERT G. FRASER.

FANCY SOAPS & PERFUMERY. THE SUBSCRIBER offers his present extensive stock of FANCY SOAP & PERFUMERY, at very reduced prices. Jan. 25. ROBT. G. FRASER.

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF



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

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

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

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

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

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

CAUTION - This medicine is put up in a large bottle, and the name of Judson & Co., Proprietors, New York on the splendid Wrapper around the Bottle. All orders must be addressed to Comstock & Brother, No. 9 John Street, New York. Sold wholesale for the Proprietor in Nova Scotia at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Halifax; in Windsor by Mrs. Wiley; in Dartmouth by D. Parrell, and by one agent in every town in N. S. and N. B. Enquire for Comstock's Almanac for 1852 which is given to all gratis. 105 July 12.

Wesleyan Day School, Halifax.

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

INITIATORY AND JUNIOR DIVISIONS. English Reading, meaning, examination and Spelling, Lessons on Objects and Natural History, &c.; History of England, Geography, Solutions of Geographical Problems on the Maps and by the Globe, Grammar and Composition, Writing and Arithmetic. Note. - Pupils are advanced to higher classes, as soon as they are qualified to enter them. SENIOR AND MATHEMATICAL DIVISIONS. Universal History, Ancient and Modern Geography, Use of the Globes, and Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Grammar and Composition, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra, Geometry and Practical Mathematics.

LATIN AND GREEK. McClintock & Crook's Series of Lessons, Athol's Course, Greek Reader; and the Higher Classics. Hours of Attendance. - From 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m. A FRENCH Class will be formed, at a private hour in the afternoon. Punney's Practical French Grammar. As new Classes are to be formed in the different departments, a favourable opportunity presents itself for any who may wish to attend the Institution, and avail themselves of the advantages of the system of instruction pursued, which is one calculated to promote the personal efforts of the students. It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the Term. Halifax, August 16th 1851. ALEXR. SIMPSON REID.

JUST RECEIVED.

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

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

Opinions of the Press. Mr. Tocque is a "Newfoundlander" but knows more of us Yankees than most of us know of ourselves. His book is quite remarkable, it is full of information, and the very information needed to afford a just estimate of the country. Its statistics are abundant, but they are woven into sketches, personal and general, in such a manner as to relieve them of dullness. It treats of our manufactures, shipping, navy, public men, slavery, religion, and we know not what it omits. It ought to be a reliable volume. - Boston, Zeeb's Herald, May 20th. It is the quaint title of a neat dodecimo volume which we find upon our table. It is just what it professes to be, a peep at the Massachusetts corner of Uncle Sam's great homestead by a citizen of Newfoundland. Mr. Tocque appears to have travelled with his eyes open, and between the covers of his book the reader can find a large amount of valuable and entertaining reading matter." Daily Spy, May 20th. June 7th.

MEDICINES, SPICES, SEEDS, &c.

A FRENCH supply of the above, which comprises all the various descriptions usually required by the public has been received per the recent arrivals from Great Britain and elsewhere, and will be disposed of on the usual favourable terms at the Medical Warehouse, Granville St., corner of George St. MORTON & CO. May 17. 3m.

CONTRACT.

Mail Conveyance between Halifax, Truro and Pictou.

SEALED Tenders addressed to the Post Master General, for conveying Her Majesty's Mails four times a week between Halifax and Truro, and twice a week between Truro and Pictou, each way, will be received at this Office, on TUESDAY 23rd September, (instant) at 12 o'clock noon.

Tenders may be made for the whole service, or for certain parts of it, viz: from Halifax to Truro, and from Truro to Pictou.

The conditions of the contract are that the Department reserves to itself the right of fixing the days and hours of departure from either end of the line. The Coaches or Wagons to be drawn by not less than two Horses, and a uniform rate of speed must be maintained at seven miles an hour, both in Summer and Winter.

The Contract will be entered into and remain in force for five years, unless annulled by a notice of three months on either side. The Contractor will be bound to afford perfect security, to the Mails, and means to protect them against the weather.

A ample security will be required for the due and faithful performance of the service, and parties tendering are to call themselves at the General Post Office, at the above hour, and must be prepared with the names of the parties who are willing to become bound as sureties, accompanied by a certificate, signed by two Magistrates, that they are in eligible circumstances, otherwise no notice will be taken of their Tender.

General Post Office, Halifax, 10 Sept. 1851. The Tenders to state the amount in writing as well as figures. Halifax papers till 23d. sept

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London.

(COMPLETELY REGISTERED AND INCORPORATED under 7th and 8th Victoria, Cap. 110.) Offices—20, Cornhill, London.

Capital—£500,000 Sterling. LOCAL DIRECTORS AT HALIFAX. Hon'ble S. Cunard, Chairman.

T. C. Kinnear, Esq. Henry Fryer, Esq. John Strachan, Esq. P. Carteret Hill, Esq., Agent.

THIS Company is now ready to insure on all descriptions of Buildings, Ships on Stocks, Goods and Merchandise.

ALL Losses adjusted, and paid in Halifax without reference to London. The engagements of the Equitable are guaranteed by a responsible Proprietor and an ample Subscribed Capital.

The Insured are free from the liabilities of a Mutual Insurance Society, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company to a return of half the profits on a policy of three years standing.

No charge made for Policy or Survey. Blank forms of application for Insurance and every information afforded by applying to P. C. HILL, Agent, August 30. Halifax Bank Building.

CARLETON'S Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle.

The changes of weather and season, with the change of use and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and sinuous fluids of horses. It is at these times they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, Bots, &c. All of which will be prevented by giving one of these powders, and will cure when disease appears, if used in time.

They purify the blood, remove all inflammation and fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do more work with the same feed. The action of these powders is direct upon all the secretive glands, and therefore has the same effect upon the Horse, Ox, and all other Herbivorous animals—all diseases arising from or producing a bad state of the blood, are speedily cured by them.

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

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. HALIFAX CLOTHING STORE. No. 4. ORDNANCE ROW.

The Subscriber has just received by the recent arrivals from England his SPRING SUPPLY, consisting of a large Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, AMONG WHICH ARE—

COATS—Men's, Youths, and Boys, Cashmerettes, Cashmere, Pricetts, Doeskin, Tweed, Drill, Cautoon Brown and White Lines. JACKET—of various descriptions. VESTS—of all qualities. TROUSERS—from 3s. to 30s. WESTS—of all qualities.

OUTFITS—White, Regatta, striped cotton, and blue Serge Shirts, Lamb-wool, Merino, brown Cotton, flannel and chamoise Drawers and Vests, silk and satin pocket and neck Handkerchiefs, Men's Hosiery, blue and black Cloth Caps, India Rubber, Web and Cotton Bras; in fact every thing necessary for Men's wear.

A large assortment of Cloths, Cashmerettes, Doeskins, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Cashmerettes, Casinetts, Pricetts, and other reasonable Goods. Also—a splendid assortment of rich fancy SATIN VESTINGS, and a general variety of Tailor's Trimmings, which, together with his former Stock, forms as complete an assortment as is to be found in any Clothing Establishment in the city, all of which are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ET Clothing of every description made to order at the shortest notice, and in the best style. CHARLES B. NAYLOR, June 13. Wes. & Ath. TAILOR & CLOTHIER.

Waggons, Wheelbarrows, Brooms, &c. EX BELLE from Boston, just received.

10 WILLOW Waggons or Cradles, 20 Children's Wheelbarrows, assorted sizes. 10 dozen best Corn Brooms, 10 nests Painted Tubs, Bathing Tubs, Flour Buckets, Water Moulds and Barer Pans, Alicant, Rope and Marilla Mats, for sale at the Italian Warehouse, by W. M. HARRINGTON, August 2.

DIGBY HERRINGS.

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

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

The Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of TRENTON, United States, and having previously to taking the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and respectability of the Institution, he begs to inform the public generally that he is now prepared to issue Policies for eligible fire risks at moderate rates of premium; and to receive proposals for Life Policies, which will be forwarded to the Directors, and if accepted, Policies will be immediately returned. The Capital Stock of the Trenton Mutual is now \$2,500,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortgage on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks—and is doing a very large and as yet from its commencement in 1847, a very successful business.

In the Life Department they issued the first year, ending 1st October, 1849, 357 Policies—a number which very few Companies of long standing ever reached in the same time. The benefit of the mutual system in Life Assurance is very apparent, and is most favourable to all Policy holders in this Society, inasmuch as they receive a portion of each year's profits yearly, being deducted from the Premiums then payable, which are lower than any of the English Companies and not subject to stamp duty—all the particulars of which are fully set forth in the Pamphlets which the Agent has for distribution, who furnishes all Blank and every necessary information, together with the Medical Examiner's Certificate gratis. All persons intending to insure are invited to call on the Agent, who will give them every information.

RUFUS S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for the Company. DANIEL STARR, Agent. Halifax, 15th June.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

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

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

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

A FURTHER supply of that choice brand "Virginia A Gold Leaf" TOBACCO, (in lamps) so much approved of. Also—20,000 very prime CIGARS, various brands and sizes. 10,000 cheap Cigars, from 8s to 8s per M. Just received and for sale by W. M. HARRINGTON, August 2. Opposite Commissariat, Bedford Row.

NOTICE.

A LARGE assortment of GROCERIES sold cheap for cash, wholesale and retail, Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, FLOUR, Coffee, Rice, Tea, Candles, Soap, Meat, PORK, HAMS, BUTTER, Lard Sugar, Chocolate, Pepper, Lard, and other articles too numerous to mention. Opposite the Exchange, head of Steam Boat Wharf, MICHIGAN, No. 37 1/2 Water Street. August 23. JOHN IRVING, Agent.

TO PARENTS.

WANTED, in a Dark Store, a respectable Youth, about 16 years of age, who would reside with the Principal Address to Z. Office of the Wesleyan. September 13.

DELAY NOT TO PURCHASE.

If you need an excellent young Mare. She is very good in harness, and remarkably tractable. Apply at the Wesleyan Office. Wes. & Ath. 3 ins. Sept. 6th.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

80 DOZEN Eau de Cologne, in boxes of 1 dozen each, short and long bottles, real "Jean Marie Fatio" for sale at ITALIAN WAREHOUSE Bedford Row. August 2.

FANCY SOAPS & PERUMERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his present extensive stock of FANCY SOAP & PERUMERY, at very reduced prices. Jan. 2. ROBT. G. FRASER.

Temperance.

Saragoza Convention. (From the Montreal Witness.)

One of the most striking peculiarities of the late Convention was the harmony and good feeling that prevailed throughout.—There were, in fact, no really conflicting views brought forward, the only difference being about the manner and extent to which it was desirable the Convention should pronounce its convictions. Another very remarkable and most gratifying characteristic of the Convention was its piety. Not only were each day's proceedings commenced with prayer, but four or five of the twelve resolutions passed distinctly recognised the dependence of the Temperance cause on the Divine hand, the futility of all efforts unaccompanied by the blessing of God, and the duty of seeking that blessing. A few years ago such resolutions would have been scouted at many Temperance meetings in the States as inapplicable to a cause which it was the delight of speakers to represent as wholly dependent on human benevolence and effort; but at this great gathering of delegates from all quarters they were unanimously and cordially adopted. And here we would say that the frequent and loud accusations which have been brought against ministers of religion for standing aloof from the Temperance cause are not always either in good taste or borne out by facts.—Had the ministers of religion who attended this Convention been absent, the assembly would have been numerically much smaller; and the aggregate talent, zeal, and judgment which it exhibited, as well as the influence it is likely to exert, would have been sadly diminished.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ARTICLE AS A MEANS OF REPRESSION.

The Maine prohibitory law was not so much the assertion of a new principle in legislation, since various States had prohibited the sale of intoxicating drinks, as the development of a suitable machinery for enforcing the prohibition; and the most prominent part of this efficient machinery was the confiscation and destruction of the outlawed article. By this law the possession of intoxicating drinks is deemed efficient evidence that they are intended for illegal sale, unless the contrary can be shown by the owner.—He may, for instance, prove that he requires them as a chemical agent in his trade, or that he is transporting them to persons beyond the State, but in all cases the burden of proving that possession is for lawful purposes lies on the party with whom the liquors are found, and failing this the liquor is destroyed. Now, a more efficient way than this of breaking up the traffic could hardly be devised. Attempts to punish infractions of license laws will always fail from the difficulty of obtaining proof,—sympathy for the offender, or the poverty of the latter, placing him above the law. But the plan adopted in Maine makes at one and the same time the proof self-evident, and secures the infliction of the penalty—the destruction of the liquor being in itself a heavy penalty. Nor was such a principle previously unknown to law. The slave trade, a kindred enormity, was carried on with impunity in defiance of the most stringent laws and conventions until the fitting up of a ship with a large supply of water-casks and casks was deemed sufficient evidence that she was engaged in the slave trade, and ensured her condemnation. Nor is the objection that the liquors so confiscated are private property more valid, where the traffic is made illegal, than the same objection would be with regard to the confiscation of slave ships, or the tools and machinery of gangblers or counterfeiters. It was also observed that, though much sympathy was always excited on behalf of individuals, however nefarious their practices, when they were punished personally, and consequently the ends of legislation often defeated, there would be no such sympathy on behalf of the liquor any more than there was on behalf of the slave ship.

With these views brought before them, it will not, we think, be deemed strange that the Convention should unanimously recommend the destruction of the article as a suitable means for enforcing a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks.

An exhibition of the proficiency made by the juvenile pupils in Mr. Bension's Singing Classes, was given to the public in the Royal Acadian School Room, on Wednesday evening. The exercises elicited frequent expressions of applause from a large and intelligent audience, and were of a character very favourable to the method of instruction adopted by that gentleman. We trust that he will receive extensive patronage from the lovers of musical science.—The progress made by his classes certainly exceeded our somewhat sanguine expectations, and fully justifies the claims for superiority which Mr. Bension put forth in behalf of the "sight-singing" system.

An Agricultural Fair comes off at Windsor on the 30th inst., under the patronage of the Central Board of Agriculture.

Wednesday's Gazette contains despatches from the Colonial Secretary disallowing the Act for withdrawing the annual grant from King's College; and likewise the Act "concerning School Laws, and the appointment of Trustees thereof."

DEATH OF MR. HUNTINGTON.—The Yorkmouth Herald of the 15th, announces the death of Mr. Huntington. He died on the 13th about half past nine o'clock, after a protracted illness and much suffering.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED. Rev. J. V. Jost (new sub., 20s. paid as per order); Rev. R. Smith (3 new sub.); Rev. J. F. Bent (new sub.); Rev. G. O. Huestis (45s. for Samba, and 5s. for Margaret's Bay; Obituaries from Gainsborough and Pownal next week); Rev. W. McCarty (per chairman, £3 15s.); Rev. A. B. Black (£2, new sub.); Mr. N. Tupper, Hillsburgh, (new sub.); Rev. H. Pope, senior. (15); Rev. W. C. Beals (new sub.); A. H. Cocken, Esqr., Shelburne, (5s).

Marriages.

On Tuesday morning at St Mary's Cathedral, by Fishing Walsh, JOSEPH P. HAGARTY, Esq. Organist of St Mary's Cathedral, to ELIZA, second daughter of Thomas P. Handlon, Esq. Royal Engineer.

In the Wesleyan Chapel, Charlottetown, by the Rev. P. Smallwood, Mr. PETER DUCHEMIN, to SARAH ANN, third daughter of Mr. Watson Duchemin.

On the same occasion, and by the same, Mr. EDWARD P. HILDRETH, of Boston, U.S., to LAVINIA, fourth daughter of the above Mr. Watson Duchemin, of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Deaths.

At St John, N.B., on the 6th inst., after a short but severe illness, ALICIA ALICE, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Busby, aged 22 years—a young lady of superior mental endowment, and of great amiability of disposition. The loss is deeply regretted by her family and friends; but they have a well-grounded assurance that she has gone safely from a world of many cares and sorrows, to one of everlasting happiness.

On Thursday the 11th inst., EDWARD CUNARD, Esq., in the 54th year of his age.

At Amherst, 30th August, THOMAS, son of Mr. John Wilson, of Halifax, in the 22nd year of his age.

On Tuesday last, SUSAN DUDRY, relict of the late Mr. John Dupuy, in the 78th year of her age.

On Sunday last, aged two years and three months, MARY ELIZA, the beloved child of John and Maria McCleave.

At Canso, on the 26th instant, in the 19th year of her age, HARRIET A. COOK, daughter of Francis A. Cook, Esq.—Her end was peace.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED.

FRIDAY, Sept 12—Brig Favorite, Masters, Alexandria, 14 days, to Saltus & Wainwright; schrs. Chimra, Belling, Baltimore, 11 days, to J. & M. Tobin; Patriot, Forsyth, Newbern, 11 days, to D. Starr; Sarah Ann, Messer, Bay St George, to master; Combine, Eastern Shore.

SATURDAY 13—Brig Velocity, Sullivan, Matanzas, 19 days, to Silver & Twining; brig Susan, Mann, Cienfuegos, 23 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; schrs. Eagle, Lunenburg; Betsy, Canso, to B. Wier & Co and Fairbanks and Allison; Jasper, Banks, Fredericksburg, 18 days, to Jones Isles; Sarah, Roberts, St. John's, N. F., 5 days, to Fairbanks & Allison.

SUNDAY 14—Brig Albion, Leslie, Aberdeen; brig. Camost, Gillin, Quebec, 8 days, to Silver & Twining; Laura, Day, Richmond, Va., to J. & M. Tobin; schrs. Puzzo, St. John's, N. F., 9 days, to Creighton & Grassie; John Thomas, Murphy, Piacentia, N. F., 10 Fairbanks and Allison.

MONDAY 15—R. M. steamship Ospray, Hunter, Bermuda, 4 days, to S. Canard & Co; schrs. Niger, McLeod, Sydney, 4 days, to Dickson, Forman & Co; Jenny Lind, C. B. L., to Margaret, Magdala, Sydney; John C. Archibald, do; Only Son, Charlottetown, Port au Prince, to G. H. Starr; Speedy, B. Hall, Cape Ray, N. F., 4 days, to John Essoy & Co; Pandora, Harris, Russois, N. F., 9 days—to master; Welcome, Baker, LaPole, N. F., 5 days—to do; Commodore, Currier, St. George, 12 days—to Wm. Lawson, Jr.; Curlew, Eison, Shippagan, 12 days—to Curran & Wright; St. Croix, Desjardins, Magdalen Isles—to Creighton & Grassie; Gaselle, Frost, Yarmouth, N. S.; Manly, Forest, Ariclat—to J. Hunter and Co; Mars, P. P., St. John's, N. F., 8 days—to D. Cronan; Yelocce, Chouinard; Montreal—to T. C. Kinnear & Co; James McNab, Leslie, Sable Island; Centurion, Lunenburg.

TUESDAY 16—Brig Cygnet, Senman, Havana, 20 days—to Fairbanks & Allison; schrs. Charles, Whipple, St. John, N. B.—to John McDougall & Co; Ulla, Burke, Orlin, 9 days—to J. & M. Tobin; Caroline, Dennis, St. George's Bay, 6 days—to master; St. Patrick, Myers, Burin, 6 days—to J. & A. Mitchell; Irene, Garrett, Bay Chaleur; Enterprise, McVean, P. E. Island—to John B. Fay; British Queen, LaHave—to Fairbanks & Allison; Providence, Shean, St. George's Bay, 6 days—to Oxley and Co; Mary Jane, Huclun, do—to do; Dolphin, do—to do.

WEDNESDAY 17—Brig Humming Bird, Tuzo, Trinidad, 23 days—to Saltus & Wainwright; brig Nile, Parks, Montreal, 10 days—to Bess & Harris and John Whitman; schrs. Ruby, Barrington—to Fairbanks & Allison; Union, Bonier, to J. J. Wyatt; ship Atlanta, Jones, do—to do.

THURSDAY 18—An barque Agorona, Skillings, New York, 9 days—to Saltus & Wainwright; schrs. Sovereign, Haydon, Richibucto—to S. A. White & Co and Fairbanks & Allison; Eliza, Labrador, Melville, Shelburne.

CLEARED. Sept 12—schrs. Forrest, Perry, New York—Curran and Wright; Success, Digby, P. E. I.—J. & M. Tobin.

Sept 13—barque Ospray, Jost, St. John's, N. F.—W. Pryor & Sons; brig Hunter, Barrett, do—Curran and Wright and J. & M. Tobin; schrs. Lucy, O'Bryan, Charlottetown, P. E. I.—T. & E. Kenny and others.

Sept 15—barque Otter, Fox, Mauritius—Oxley & Co; brig Belle, Laybold, Boston—B. Wier & Co and others.

Sept 14—Europa, Lott, Boston—S. Canard & Co; Velocity, Shelmut, New York, 84 tons, 24 bbl's shms, 309 bbl's, 8 half bbl's incl—Curran & Wright; Patrol, Gibb, N. F., general cargo—Creighton & Grassie; Ospray (s) Hunter, Bermuda; general cargo—S. Canard & Co and others; Argyle, Shelmut, Charlottetown, P. E. I.—100 bbl's hogs—the master.

Sept 17—Sarah Ann, Messervey, Bay St George—general cargo—the master.

Sept 18—brig Velocity, Langlumb, B. W. Indies—Saltus & Twining; Loyalist, Pugh, Jamaica—G. & J. Mitchell and Fairbanks & Allison; brig Halifax, Meagher, St. John's, N. F.—S. Canard & Co and others; schrs. Patriot, Forsyth, N. F.—D. Starr; Mita, Young, Charlottetown, P. E. I.—B. Wier & Co and others.

THE WESLEYAN

Is published for the Proprietors, at The Wesleyan Office, Merchants' Lane.

Job PRINTING executed at this office with neatness and despatch.