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Poetry.

GIVE.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Give prayers: the evening hath begun;
No earlier than the rising sun;
Remember those who feel the rod;
Remember those who know not God.
His hand can boundless blessings give;
Breathe prayers; through them the soul shall live.

Give alms: the needy sink with pain;
The orphans mourn, the crushed complain.
Give freely: hoarded gold is curst,
A prey to robbers and to rust.
Christ, through his poor, a claim doth make;
Give gladly, for thy Saviour's sake.

Give books: they live when you are dead;
Light on the darkened mind they shed:
Good seed they sow, from age to age,
Through all this mortal pilgrimage.
They nurse the germs of holy trust;
They wake untired when you are dust.

Give smiles, to cheer the little child,
A stranger on this thorny wild;
It bringeth love, its guard to be—
It, helpless, asketh love from thee.
Howe'er by fortune's gifts unblest,
Give smiles to childhood's guileless breast.

Give words, kind words, to those who err;
Remorse doth need a comforter.
Though in temptation's wiles they fall,
Condemn not—we are sinners all.
With the sweet charity of speech,
Give words that heal, and words that teach.

Give thought, give energy, to themes
That perish not like folly's dreams.
Hark! from the islands of the sea,
The missionary cries to thee:
To aid him on a heathen soil,
Give thought, give energy, give toil.

Christian Miscellany.

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

Patience is Eloquence.

Patience is eloquence! What though it be silent? Hath not the eye its language? cannot the wronged or the loving soul, tell its story there, though the voice be mute forever? The lips speak while they utter no sound, smiles arch their entrance or scorn curves them with a language that need not be measured in words. Is there not an eloquence in the life that schools itself to adversity, and patiently abides the will of its Heavenly Master, as calmly as the great sun waits for the cloud to pass from before its brightness.

Patience is eloquence; and eloquence teaches, subdues, refines, ennobles and enriches both soul and intellect. Think you not there was eloquence that told upon the heart of the captive Bruce, as he languished in voluntary banishment in his own dear Scotland? Indeed there was; the humble spider that shared his solitary cave, by his untiring perseverance, awakened him to action; roused once more the conqueror's spirit that had laid down to die in his bosom. And as that wonderful web floated from the rough walls above his head, he saw, glittering in mystic characters upon every silken fibre, the words, "never despair—wait—be patient."

Look at yonder quarry; rough and dark, it lines the cavity of some Italian bank; it was imbedded there in the arms of the yielding earth by an Almighty hand; and piled in mighty masses, layer upon layer, it seems defiantly to resist the strength of man. Near by stands a hewer with his heavy chisel, and the implements of his labour.

A huge block of marble, unshapely, and full of cavities, with ragged edges and projecting corners, rolls detached from its wall of adamant, and lies upon the soft sward where the grass and the little wild flowers, bolder in its unwieldy sides. Look again! it

is no longer shining with dew beneath the grey portals of the morning sky. In a room narrow and high, where models from the antique, and casts of curious device are scattered lavishly around the walls, it stands an unsightly thing amid grace and loveliness.

Upon one side a child shakes from his waxen fingers, clinging sprays of myrtle and white lillies; upon the other a maiden unbinds her flowing tresses before an unseen mirror; here a youthful mother bends smilingly over a little babe, there an eagle spreads his glossy wings above the brows of warriors and statesmen, or a dove dips its beak into the crimson of an infant's lips,—and thus, encircled with these gems of patient art, stands the unpolished stranger, the sun from the high orient mellowly tinting its whiteness, yet imparting no warmth, no beauty.

Through the half-opened door, enters a man negligently attired; his eye, grown dark with concentration, lights up with a strange fire, as he stands with folded arms, before his new trophy. Why does he smile as his glance roves from point to point? why, with his forefinger does he mark lines, and curves and circles in the air? why walk round and round it with such exultant manner? His soul, in some bright form, has entered the lifeless mass, and he has but to strike off the crusted-crystal to reveal the fair proportions of his inner thought—some perfect and beautiful embodiment, that shall fill every mind with a portion of the inspiration that created it.

And now commences his labour; a day waxes and wanes, and as the evening sun sheds a glory on the inspired brow of the artist, and a living voice, soft and musical, calls him to repast and repose, still stands the lifeless marble, with here and there a shining fragment strewn the floor at its base. What has been done? you would deem nothing; on this side a little space of surface, smooth and bright,—that is all. Another day, and yet another; weeks, months, move laggingly along; still is the artist at his labour, his cheek now pale with care, now flushed with anticipation. But behold! the thought is bursting into being; up from the chaos of deformity springs brightness and beauty; life glows along the marble, penetrating as the gleaming chisel flies, the very veins of the bloodless stone; the very heart of the adamant rock.

Features, face, and form; how soft the grace that dwells in each sweet outline—patience, God's gifted child—and deathless fame awaits thee.

At length it is finished; bright like an angel, and as pure, it needs no crowning grace; and as the caressing fingers of the sculptor wander lovingly over the ivory whiteness of neck and brow, he feels that his is indeed a reward not of earth.

Patience is eloquence; what to the artist is the towering genius, the strong ability, the surrender of time and outlay of means, without its exercise? An impatient stroke of the chisel, where harmony and delicacy were requisite, would have ruined all; at times the finish of the minutest feature, demanded hours of patient attention and study; now, here stands patience rewarded; here shines forth the eloquence of patience.

So be patient, oh, man, whatever height thou art striving to attain. Check the fierce strife of young ambition, lest you listen not to the eloquence of patience. Would you enter the halls of science? would you be such a giant in knowledge that their very walls would tremble beneath your tread?—Then be patient over the midnight lamp; do not by your untimely haste deprive the world of a Franklin, a Johnson, a Beethoven, or a Michel Angelo. Do not strive with mere frescoing to adorn the chambers of the dread temple within you, but directed by the guiding hand of patience, strike out lasting monuments that shall stand for ages to come, forever blessing your memory with a continual presence of the great mind that hallowed them.

And thou, too, oh child of sorrow, whatever wrongs, cares or discouragements are yours, be patient. If the rich and the great persecute you, rail not; they will but mock and laugh, conscious that the random shots of your anger will glance back from their triple walls of gold. They have the power now, but be patient—wait; the eloquence of such patience, if it reach not the wealthy tyrant, falls like the music of a heart attuned to heaven, upon the never failing ear of God. He will be pleader for your cause, and judge of your oppressors. Wait and you will see the mysterious workings of His providence. Calumniated, misrepresented, and misunderstood, you may be the subjects of sad opprobrium, even friends may look askance, and your good name become a by-word of reproach. Vainly you will stem the tide with the impetuous torrent of contending words; the more you stir the fountain of black slander, the more will its impure depths defile the surface; be patient; let your lips be sealed; time is the arbiter of wrong, and God is the arbiter of time and wrong. As surely as the Almighty has said, "vengeance is mine" so surely, sooner or later, shall your fair fame appear in the eyes of all.

A good man bearing calmly and bravely the insults of an inferior foe, rendering no evil for evil given, looking to the Father which is in heaven for strength to stand amid all, patiently abiding till the right shall triumph, is a prouder monument to the power of true religion, than the costliest piles that for ages past have been consecrated to the Christian faith.

Many such have shown, while at the last admiring thousands have shouted their just praises, that patience is indeed eloquence.

The Face of an Angel.

It must have been a very strange and striking change that passed over the face of a prisoner at the bar, accused of blasphemy and treason, when, instead of turning pale with fear, his countenance shone with so much brightness, that "all that sat in the council, looking steadfastly on him, saw his face as it had been the face of an angel."

I never saw an angel, and none of these Judges on the bench had ever seen one, but they saw something in Stephen's face that made them think of an angel; and it seems to me that if I should meet one in the street, as some have been met, I should recognise him as a visiter from a better world. Stephen's face answered to the idea of an angel as it dwelt in the mind of the Judges. We all have an image of angelic form and beauty that comes to us in our meditative hours, when thoughts of holiness and heaven, and high enjoyment in God's service, are in our minds. In early life such images have come to us in our dreams; and we have brought with us from the realms of sleep the memory of angels as they have stood around our pillows, or beckoned us to come up higher.—Jacob saw them in his sleep, and his dream was never forgotten. Still we do not know how "the face of an angel" looks.

Must it not be a face of exceeding purity? Is not that one thought suggested to the mind by an angelic countenance? Perfect sinlessness is reflected. But more than this. With the expression of freedom from sin, must there not also be some indication of love to God and all that is good, glowing like the sun, and burning to glorify Him whom it longs to be like? These images of infinite purity and holy love are combined in the idea of an angel. The tame picture of beauty, such as the painters seem to be satisfied with, scarcely answers the type a good man forms of the face of an angel.

Happiness, perfect and supreme, must reign in the heart of angels, and shine in the face. And was it not thus with Stephen, with the scowls of a hostile council on him? Joy was beaming there, so that any one who looked at him would know that he was happy, though bonds and imprisonment and a cruel death were before him.

All God's people ought to wear pleasant faces. There is no virtue in frowns, no piety in sour looks, no sin in a genial smile. If the heart is full of love to God and love to man, it ought to be a heart full of joy.

The face of a Christian ought to be as much like the face of an angel, as it is possible for the earthly to resemble the heavenly. Holiness and happiness should beam in the features. Then the world would take knowledge of Christians, that they live with God and are like him. Religion would be commended to those who have it not, as the source of highest joy. Angels would dwell with men; or at least we should often say of this or that saint, as we looked steadfastly on him, that his face is as "the face of an angel."

There is no poetry, no fancy, but practical truth, in this. Of all men in the world, the godly have the best right to be happy. And if the heart is right, the face ought to show it. Angels look happy because they are happy; and they are happy because they are always good and doing good.—*Christian Miscellany.*

Anecdote of Latimer.

It is related of Latimer, that when he once preached before that tyrant, Henry VIII., he took a plain, straightforward text, and in his sermon assailed those very sins for which the monarch was notorious, and he was stung to the quick, for truth always finds a response in the worst man's conscience. He would not bend beneath the authority of his God; but sent for Latimer, and said: "Your life is in jeopardy, if you do not recant all you said to-day when you preach next Sunday." The trimming courtiers were all anxious to know the consequences of this, and the chapel was crowded. The venerable man took his text, and after a pause, began with a soliloquy, thus:

"Now, Hugh Latimer, bethink thee, thou art in the presence of thy earthly monarch, thy life is in his hands, and if thou dost not suit his fancies he will bring down thy grey hairs to the grave; but, Hugh Latimer, bethink thee, thou art in the presence of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who hath told thee 'fear not them that kill the body, and can do no more; but rather fear him who can kill both body and soul, and cast thee into hell forever!' Yea, I say, Hugh Latimer, fear him."

He then went on, and not only repeated what he had before advanced, but, if possible, enforced it with greater emphasis. After he had finished, Henry sent for him, and said: "How durst thou insult thy monarch so?" Latimer replied, "I thought if I were unfaithful to my God, I could not be loyal to my King." The King embraced the good old Bishop, exclaiming, "There is yet one man left who is bold enough to tell me the truth."

The proper object of thanks.

A lady applied once to the late benevolent Mr. Reynolds, of Bristol, on behalf of an orphan. After he had given liberally, she said,—

"When he is old enough I will teach him to name and thank his benefactor."

"Stop!" said the good man: "you are mistaken. We do not thank the clouds for the rain; teach him to look higher, and thank Him who giveth both the clouds and the rain."

The Infidel Reproved.

When the Rev. Mr. — heard an infidel jestingly say once, "I always spend the Sunday in settling my accounts," that Venerable Minister turned round, and said, in an accent of deep solemnity, "You may find, Sir, that the day of judgment is to be spent in exactly the same manner."

In the United Kingdom, it is said, there are above two thousand Bible organizations.

Wesleyana.

Conference Address.

[CONCLUDED.]

To the CONNEXIONALISM which binds us together, and especially by means of a common ministry, we owe more than we can readily express. Yet nothing is more obvious than that, for the great advantages thus secured, we must forego some liberty of individual action. Our churches must be, not in word only, but in deed, UNITED in doctrine and in discipline. Hence the necessity of ecclesiastical arrangements which independent congregations cannot need.

It is an unspeakable calamity that many have allowed their care and attention to be withdrawn, by passing controversy, from life's great business. The influence of the church on the world has been impaired.—Christ's enemies have been encouraged to blaspheme. And all this, while sinners are dying around us, while Antichrist revives his impious claims, and the world heaves with tumults that portend stupendous issues. Let it be inquired, as in the searching light of God's countenance, how the trifles which now assume such importance will be reviewed in a calmer day? How, seven years hence? How, when we stand on the banks of Jordan, in the near prospect of unchangeable realities?

We reflect, with gratitude to God, that for more than a century our course toward other churches of Christ has been friendly and pacific. If seceders from our own community, dissenting from some Wesleyan views, yet retaining in the main the catholic faith, went away in peace, our kindly wishes and prayers would attend them.—And it is our fondly-cherished hope that our Societies will not even now be provoked into hostility, either by the acrimony of faction or by the intermeddling of parties who have shown themselves too ready to intrude into our denominational conflicts. Many of the wisest and best among other Christians see that our contest has been for the very existence of a pastoral ministry. In regard to others, whose conduct has not required our candour and friendly feeling toward them,—let us cherish no revenge. "If it be possible," dear brethren,—yea, "as much as lieth in you,"—let the blessed cause of Christian union be uninjured. We treat you, our beloved people, still to adorn your profession with "whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report." Let your charity, unconfined by prejudice or passion, show the world where the Christians live.

It is our very painful duty to report a considerable loss of members. The vast majority of the separatists are to be thought of with deep and affectionate solicitude. That they should have yielded to the arts of a few misleaders, and that a system of wicked agitation, unparalleled in the history of the modern church, should have been regarded with a moment's tolerance by any who have enjoyed the privileges of our church-union, may well be regarded as no less humbling than painful. Yet, in prospect of the day when we shall all meet the Judge of the quick and the dead, let us ponder our duties towards the erring and the fallen. Certain agitators have abused the measure of confidence they had been allowed to wield: their plans have been altogether alien from the temper of our holy Christianity. They have transgressed New Testament law, and involved themselves in the dishonour—hitherto unexampled among us—of attempting to force us into compliances which they know that our conscience condemns. These men have excluded themselves from our confidence, but not from our pitying charity and prayers. We beg you, dear brethren, to join us in interceding that God may give them repentance, and that the fearful sin of destroying precious souls may not be laid to their charge in the great day. Whatever plans may yet be framed to oppose or irritate you, let your love be invincible. "Pray," says our benign and adorable Master, "for them which spitefully use you, and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven." As to the masses of

the misled, let us also use every legitimate method of recovering them. "Ye which are spiritual, restore" the deluded and the wandering, "considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted." Let the charity which pursues them be discriminating. "Of some have compassion, making a difference: and others save with fear, pulling them out of the fire; hating even the garment spotted by the flesh." Think of the inestimable worth of immortal souls; and let every one of us pray and strive, if by any means he may gain some.

Yet communities, like individuals, are called to profit by the discipline of calamity. Whatever may be the permitted agency of second causes, all is wisdom, sweetness, and mercy in the Great First Cause. Before him we desire to bow with submission, and with deepest humility. For ourselves, we desire to improve the present occasion, and to cultivate an increasing familiarity with heavenly things, "that our hearts may surely there be fixed where true joys are to be found." We give ourselves anew to our proper work; anxious only to "feed the flock of God which is among" us, "taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly; not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind; neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being ensamples to the flock." Let us most affectionately beg you, the members of our associated churches, to maintain high views of Christian privilege. Seek to exercise, every moment, the faith which is of the operation of God: Let none rest without the assurance, wrought by the Holy Spirit, of an interest in Christ's precious blood. Let all aspire after the present heaven of loving God with all the heart, and soul, and mind, and strength. The times call for fresh attention to those inspired texts which delineate practical religion. In their steady light let us daily examine ourselves. "Herein is" the adorable "Father glorified, that" the disciples of Jesus "bear much fruit;"—not merely the leaves of profession, and the bloom of promise, but the "fruit" of holy, lovely, useful living. In the full-meaning expression of Scripture, we are to be "filled with the fruits of righteousness." Whatever may be the fluctuating opinions of men, we know what authority has decided that "pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." "Be ye doers of the word," says the same venerable Apostle, "and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves." And again: "My brethren, be not many masters, knowing that we shall receive the greater condemnation. For in many things we offend all. If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body." And again: "The wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be intreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy. And the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace of them that make peace." That which "never faileth," is the "charity" which "suffereth long, and is kind;" which "envieth not;" which "vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up;" which "doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

All true spiritual enjoyment consists with deepening humility, as well as with the love of God's law, and a jealous regard for His glory. It leads to the throne of grace, endears a vital and searching ministry, stimulates to the daily reading of the Scriptures, and brings the humbled believer to the feet of Jesus. "Thy word is very pure," says the renewed soul: "therefore Thy servant loveth it." It deserves special note, also, that the sacred Book gives prominence to the habit of reverential and godly fear.—Some who speak of high spiritual attainments, need to remember that "happy is the man that feareth always." "If the righteous scarcely be saved," it behoves us to "work out our own salvation with fear and trembling." The crown of life is not yet awarded: it may be lost; and, even if mercy be extended to the unfaithful disciple, it may be tarnished. That prize has been

bought for us at an inestimable cost: "Forasmuch as we know that we were not redeemed with corruptible things,.....but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot;" let us "pass the time of our sojourning here in fear."

Cherish, dear brethren, the great objects of our spiritual union. These are always entitled to the first regard, inasmuch as they belong to "a kingdom which cannot be moved." "Our citizenship is in heaven; from whence also we look for the Saviour." The lights of eternity must guide our course through the present tumultuous and agitated scene. When everything is done to the glory of God, the common duties of life rise into a part of our religion. No longer hinderances of our spirituality, they become even its aliment. In regard to more public events,—to those especially which bear on the interests of Protestant Christendom,—the intelligent and serious cannot but be awake. Your voices have been heard, we rejoice to know, in the loud protest of this land against the assumptions of its ancient Papal enemy. Nor may you yet lay down the weapons of this warfare. Persevere in your course, but always under the sway of religious motives. Let everything bend to the sovereign claims of Jesus Christ; who is not only "the Faithful Witness, and the First-begotten of the dead," but also "the Prince of the Kings of the earth." Be wakeful, and put on the complete "armour of light;" guard against passing and contingent dangers; but fear not as to the issue of these collisions. "With violence shall that great city Babylon be thrown down, and shall be found no more at all." Happy, if we be kept undefiled while the strife of sin and error rages, and then be numbered with the glorious company of those who celebrate the victory, "arrayed in fine linen, clean and white," and "called unto the marriage supper of the Lamb."

The holiness of a community is but the holiness of its individual members. If we desire the beauty, vigour, and glory of the church, it is both monitory and animating to reflect that every one of us may contribute to these results. Let each examine himself, whether he be now—this very moment—"in the faith." "Who of us," asked our fathers in 1770, "is now accepted of God?" And wisely they answered, "He that now believeth in Christ, with a loving and obedient heart." The question is not, At what moment the Sun arose on us with healing in His wings?—but, Do we now rejoice in His light and heat?—Are we yielding the fruit of the Spirit, in its plentiful variety?—governing our thoughts and tempers, taking heed to our ways that we sin not with our tongue? Are we impressed alike with the sacredness and the vanity of life? Who among us, reviewing the last twelve months, can now set up the stone of help, a year's journey nearer to heaven? Does our hope of that everlasting blessedness exert its due and sanctifying influence?

It would be ungrateful to forget that past struggles in the church of Christ, and in our own branch of it in particular, have been followed by abounding peace and prosperity. The lovers of Zion have been tried, and their fidelity has been graciously rewarded. They have not wept and prayed in vain.—The Master has come suddenly, and at His pacific presence confusion and strife have been rebuked. He has made "Jerusalem a quiet habitation." "There the glorious Lord" has been "a place of broad rivers and streams; wherein" went "no galley with oars, neither" was "gallant ship" permitted to "pass thereby." And, as to the future of this cause, we are full of hope and confidence. Jesus is "the Head over all things to the Church." By that faith which brings distant things nigh, and sees things invisible; let us vividly realize His intercession and gracious reign. The exhaustless power and grace of the Holy Ghost are dispensed by the royal Mediator. Calamitous experience will yield priceless benefits, if we learn to magnify and invoke the blessed Spirit's influences. We need a thousand blessings; but, if He come in plentiful baptisms, all will be secured. This is what we want, and what Jesus waits to give. Then "the light of the moon shall

be as the light of the sun, and the light of the sun shall be sevenfold, as the light of seven days, in the day that the Lord bindeth up the breach of His people, and healeth the stroke of their wound."

But, whatever comfort and triumph the church may see, if we do not regard her cause with tender love, and earnestly strive to promote it, the brightness of the coming day will not be shed on us. They who have not carried the burden of Zion, may not hope to share "the good of" her Lord's "chosen," or to "rejoice in the gladness of" His "nation," or to "glory with" His "inheritance." The point is, What can I do to glorify my Saviour? Dear to Him, can this cause be otherwise than dear to His true disciples? "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning." It is lamentable that wealth, fame, and worldly connexions have alienated some from the fellowship of saints; and that, on the other hand, adversity, unsanctified, has sometimes overwhelmed the spirit, induced complainings, and thus defeated the benign intention. Many have forsaken God through change of residence, or loss of Christian guides and friends. Others have fainted in the day of persecution. Because iniquity abounds, the love of many has waxed cold.—The desolations of the holy city have repelled those who are attracted by external prosperity. Yet, through the grace of God, there are among us myriads of saints whose zeal none of these things can chill; who resolve to live for Jerusalem, and would rather die than survive her ruin. Still pray for her peace. The feeblest hand can move the skies.—The infant in grace, and the hoary saint, can unite in this exercise. It is no conditional request that we have to urge; it is one which may be sent up with confidence to heaven. We are asking according to our Father's will; we are repeating the prayer of Jesus Himself, whose merit imparts prevalence to our intercessions. "O daughter of Babylon," said the ancient church in exile, "who art to be destroyed.".....Babylon was then flourishing; but where are the powers that once wasted the church of God? or even those that were employed as a scourge to punish her unfaithfulness and sin? With expectation as calm as that of the exiled psalmist we may say, "Let God arise, let His enemies be scattered: let them also that hate Him flee before Him." Opposers may seem to triumph; but it will be for a brief season only. The means of their defeat will be found in the matter of their boasting. Another Euphrates shall be exhausted, and one greater than Cyrus will turn back our captivity.

During the past year many of our beloved fathers and brethren have been removed from us, to be for ever with the Lord. We are indeed admonished to do with our might whatsoever our hand findeth to do. Many of us have come to the margin of the grave: all are hastening thither. Help us, dear brethren, in the effort to consecrate all our remaining days to Christ. The heavenly "treasure" we bring to you "in earthen vessels," "that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us." "Sorrowful" are we, "yet always rejoicing;" "poor, yet making many rich;" "having nothing, and yet possessing all things." Enough is it for us to feel that "the Lord of hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge." "We have heard with our ears, and our fathers have told us, the noble works which" He wrought "in their days, and in the old time before them." But his arm is not shortened. Jesus is as mighty to save, as in the primitive days. "Ye that are the Lord's remembrancers, keep not silence." In wondrous condescension He bids you—"give Him no rest, till He establish, and till He make Jerusalem a praise in the earth." "Awake, awake, put on thy strength, O Zion." "THY GOD REIGNETH;" and He is coming to give joy to His people, and to revive His work. "He which testifieth these things saith, Surely I come quickly. Amen, Even so, come, Lord Jesus."

Signed on behalf and by order of the Conference,

JOHN HANNAH, D.D., President.
JOHN FARRAR, Secretary.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, August 15th, 1851.

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Literary.

The English Language.

A deeply interesting lecture was read by M. H. RICHEY, Esq., in the room of the Athenaeum, on the evening of the 6th ult., upon the development and destination of the English language, of which the following is an extract, which we copy from the "Mayflower" Magazine:

THE LANGUAGE OF ENGLAND BEFORE THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

The speech of the ancient Britons is represented as the same with that of the Gauls, from whom, it is probable, they derived their origin, and to whom they presented, in their manners, their government, and their superstition, a striking similarity.

Sharing the fate of their institutions, it was swept away by the overwhelming inundation of the Anglo-Saxon race. Britain, alone of the European nations who fell beneath the German power, lost its language with its liberty. While in every vanquished portion of the Continent the ancient speech continued to be spoken, there it was almost extirpated. The name of the country itself was changed to Anglo-land or England.

It was in the fifth century that the Saxons subjugated Britain, and, settling in the country, substituted their own language for that of the conquered people. For six hundred years it continued to be spoken with scarcely any variation. The age of Alfred has been mentioned as the era of its highest development: for, to that prince, "whose whole history is one panegyric," must be assigned a place no less distinguished in arts and literature than in arms and legislation. "He was," says Burke, "indefatigable in his endeavours to bring into England men of learning in all branches from every part of Europe, and unbounded in his liberality to them." But not content with patronizing the labours of others, "he applied himself to the improvement of his native language; he translated several valuable works from the Latin, and wrote a vast number of poems in the Saxon tongue with a wonderful facility and happiness."

This language, which so long remained the unaltered medium through which the thoughts of our ancestors were communicated, was a dialect of the Gothic or Teutonic. Copious and energetic, it had the power to combine its elements and form new compounds at pleasure—a power which it has, alas! been the custom to overlook; and which, from want of exercise, has, it is much to be feared, been irretrievably weakened. It resembled more the modern German than the present English in the inflections of its parts of speech, and in the inverted order of its construction—a mode of construction applicable only to languages where many variations exist, but which has been pedantically attempted with the modern English by some who rank among the most illustrious of its writers.

Though it has been positively affirmed that the ancient Anglo-Saxon tongue consisted chiefly of words of one syllable, such an assertion is altogether incapable of proof: for the most ancient specimens of that language now extant, consist of a very fair proportion of words of more than one syllable.

The Anglo-Saxon was rich in synonyms. In illustration we may remark that it has been ascertained to have ten words for man, and as many for woman; nine simple terms and ten compounds to designate persons invested with authority. It applied eighteen to mind, and was remarkably prolific in words expressive of the nature and attributes of the Supreme Being. "Great verily," says an old writer, "was the glory of our tongue before the Norman conquest in this, that the old English could express most aptly all the conceits of the mind in their own tongue without borrowing from any."

This noble language, though greatly modified, and deprived of many of its characteristics, continues to be the ground-work of our present speech. It is affirmed that "five-eighths at least of the language spoken by Alfred still circulates in the veins of the modern English."

MODERN ENGLISH.

About A. D., 1260, has been spoken of as the time when the change in the language of England to its present form was nearly consummated. From the middle of the preceding century, when the Saxons and Normans began to lay aside their mutual antipathies, and to converse more familiarly together, the work of transition had been going on; but all writers upon this subject confess themselves unable to fix with accuracy, the period when the transformation from Saxon to English may be considered as complete.

If we consent to leave a fruitless speculation, and come down a century later than the epoch mentioned, we shall find satisfactory evidence of the ascendancy which the modern speech had gained. "An act of Parliament was made A. D., 1362, that all pleadings in all courts both of the king and of inferior lords, should be in the English tongue, because French was now much unknown in the realm; and that the people might know something of the laws, and understand what was said for and against them;"* and Trerisa says, "Sir John Cornwayl, a mayster of gramer, chaunged the teehyng in gramer sehcole and construction of Frenssh into Englysshe, and other scool maysters use the same way in the year of our Lord Mij. Clix. the ix. yere of Kyng Rycharde the second, and leve all Frenssh in scoles, and use all construction in Englysshe. Wherip they have auauntege one way, that is that they lerne the sonner theyr gramer. And in another disauauntege. For now they lerne no Frenssh ne con none, whiche is hurte for them that shal passe the see. And also gentelmen have moche lefte to teche theyr children to speke Frenssh."

The change of which we speak was occasioned rather by the introduction of the French idiom than by any very extensive infusion of French words. "It consisted," as an able writer remarks, "essentially in the grammar, and not in the vocabulary." Saxon words were generally retained while the inflections were lost. And the way in which this may be accounted for is, that where the exigencies of two races, speaking different languages, require them to communicate with each other, the race which finds itself compelled to learn the words of the other's speech, may not, with an equal facility, acquire a knowledge of its construction, if that be artificial, and will therefore combine its terms in a more simple form, which simpler structure will gradually gain the ascendancy. Gibbon illustrates this: "The modern Italian," he says, "has been insensibly formed by the mixture of nations: the awkwardness of the barbarians in the nice management of declensions and conjugations reduced them to the use of articles and auxiliary verbs; and many new ideas have been expressed by Teutonic appellations. Yet the principal stock of technical and familiar words is found to be of Latin derivation;—and if we were sufficiently conversant with the obsolete, the rustic, and the municipal dialect of ancient Italy, we should trace the origin of many terms which might perhaps be rejected by the classic purity of Rome." From a similar mixture of nations did the English language result; and when the Normans began to speak in Saxon, they modified the language to a greater accordance with their former modes of expression.

We may now consider the English language as formed; a compound of Latin, French, and Saxon, but with the last greatly predominating. How little was given up by the Saxon, and how little was received from the other languages, may be inferred from the fact, that even at this distance of time, after the lapse of five centuries, during which we have been industrious in crowding it with exotic expressions, it is estimated that out of thirty-eight thousand words, of which the English language is supposed to consist, twenty-three thousand are Saxon.

At the period of which we now discourse, viz: the close of the fourteenth century, our Literature may be said to begin. Then arose Chaucer, "great in song," who has been called the first finder of our language, and whose works Spencer pronounced "the well of English undefilde." Authors indeed had written in English before the time of Chaucer; but of them we need not speak.

* Henry, Hist. Eng

However illustrious in the eyes of their contemporaries, their light waned when Chaucer appeared, as the morning star pales before the rising sun. It was well for the English language that so early in its history it had the genius of Chaucer to aid its development. He was a man of uncommon scholarship and judgment. "Whoever reads the works of Chaucer with attention," says an able judge, "will be surprised at the variety and extent of his learning as well as charmed with the fertility of his invention, the sweetness of his numbers, (for the times in which he lived;) and all the other marks of a great and cultivated genius." Another intelligent critic remarks, "In elevation and elegance, in harmony and perspicuity of versification, Chaucer surpasses his predecessors in an infinite proportion; his genius was universal, and adapted to themes of unbounded variety. In a word, he appeared with all the lustre of a true poet, in an age which compelled him to struggle with a barbarous language and a national want of taste; and when to write verses at all was considered as a singular qualification."

Notwithstanding the eulogium of Spenser, it must be admitted that Chaucer introduced many French words with the language. He translated from the French; and Johnson tells us that "no book was ever turned from one language into another without imparting something of its native idiom." Frequency of translation he therefore considers "the great pest of speech." But how far, if at all, the accumulation in our language of foreign words by translation, has been detrimental to its vigour or beauty, is an open question. Had the Anglo-Saxon continued uncorrupted and unchanged, a judicious development of its inborn strength and varied latent treasures might have presented us with a language consistent throughout, copious—flexible—harmonious; rivaling, perhaps surpassing in all these qualities, the ancient Greek. As it is, reflecting upon the great revolution to which, between the eleventh and fifteenth centuries, it was subjected, and the alteration of its grammatical structure, we cannot but think that the subsequent addition of foreign terms has tended rather to enrich than to deprave it.

Henry. Warton. For the Wesleyan. Mental Science. No. XVI. THE EXISTENCE OF THE HUMAN MIND.

The intellectual powers of man may be divided into many branches, some or other of which almost every one possesses in a manner peculiar to himself; but very few excel in all. A sound understanding is however, perhaps, the highest attribute of an intelligent being. A sound understanding, like a good eye, is of immense importance, and is correct and exact in its perceptions and judgment. Two particulars constitute a good understanding: first, it has no natural defect; and secondly, it has no redundancy of imagination. If it be defective, nothing is discovered with clearness; and if mere imagination predominate, every object surveyed will be lost in the clouds of fanciful imagery. As one justly observes, "What we call common sense is, perhaps, the best characteristic of a sound understanding; for that, generally, perceives things as they are, without any material addition or diminution."

Common sense signifies that power of the mind by which it self-evidently perceives truth. It is not derived by progressive argumentation, neither from education or habit; but from an instantaneous instinctive, and irresistible impulse; acting independently of our will whenever its object is presented, according to an established law of nature. It is designated sense; and acting in a similar manner upon all, or at least upon a great majority of mankind, it is called common sense. It is equally valuable and permanent when elicited, and forms the basis of all understanding. He who possesses this, even without any other particular trait of mind, can never fall into contempt; even of superior abilities; while all the shining talents that ever dazzled the Circus or Forum, without common sense, cannot secure him from the ridicule, even of inferiors. Common sense

enables him to reason, which forms the grandest distinction man has above the brute creation.

In proof of the existence of the human mind, it may be requisite to notice that it wills or desires. These must not be confounded. Desiring and willing are two distinct acts of the mind. Desire is a strong or earnest wish to obtain or enjoy an object; the will is that faculty of the mind by which it embraces or rejects anything offered to it. Treating of the desires of the human mind, Dr. Watts says, "Those desires that arise without any express ideas of the goodness or agreeableness of their object to the mind beforehand, such as hunger, thirst, and so forth, are called appetites. Those which arise from our perception or opinion of an object, as good or agreeable, are most properly called passions. Sometimes both these are united. If our desire to do or receive good be not violent, it is called a simple inclination or propensity. When it rises high, it is termed longing; when our desires set our active powers at work to obtain the very same good, or the same sort of good which another desires, it is called emulation. Desire of pleasure of sense, is called sensuality; of honour, is called ambition; of riches, covetousness. The objects of a good man's desires are, that God may be glorified, his sins forgiven and subdued, his affections enlightened and placed on God as the supreme object of love, his affections sanctified, and his life devoted to the service of God."

Desire may, therefore, be denominated a state of uneasiness; or an uneasiness of the mind for the want of some positive or supposed absent good. Desire, like hope, when "deferred, makes the heart sick"; and this sickness is in proportion to the greatness of the desire; which sometimes raises the uneasiness to such an extent, that those who are under its influence, are induced to exclaim, give us the thing desired, or we die. Life itself, with all its enjoyments and sorrows, often actually becomes a burthen, intolerable to be borne, under the lasting and unremoved pressure of such uneasiness.

This uneasiness, when properly regulated by the mind, is a great blessing. It determines the will, and excites to, or becomes the spring of action. That which immediately determines the will, from time to time, to every voluntary action, is the uneasiness of desire, fixed on some absent good. The greater part of our lives is made up of this uneasiness which determines the will to successive voluntary actions, by which we are conducted through different courses to different ends. Every man knows that he is content with his state, when he is perfectly without any uneasiness. So long as he thus continues he has no motive, no spring, to action; but uneasiness stimulates to action.

The will, as already defined, is that faculty of the soul by which it chooses or refuses anything offered to it. The will itself is indisputably free. The will, simply as the will, must be so, or there is no such faculty. Its existence is unquestionable, and its freedom to act, equally certain. The human will, however, being finite, has necessarily limits, which so far may be said to confine it, because it cannot act beyond those limits; yet, within the extent of its capacity, it necessarily is, and ever will be, spontaneous. The limits of the will, therefore, do not destroy its inherent liberty.

The will, according to Locke, is "nothing but a power in the mind to direct the operative faculties of a man to motion or rest, as far as they depend on such direction." If the question should be asked, What is it which determines the will? We answer, The mind. The agent itself is the directive power. But what moves the mind, so as to determine the will, in regard to our actions? Some uneasiness which we are under at the time. This is that which successively determines the will, and induces us to do those actions which we perform. This uneasiness may be called, as it really is, desire; for what is desire, but an uneasiness of the mind for the want of some absent good? Without this uneasiness, the will never is determined to any action; but the most pressing uneasiness naturally determines the will.

But this desire or uneasiness, which determines the will, should, in accountable beings, ever be regulated by reason and the Word of God. It must, however, be admitted, that since the fall of man, his understanding has been

impaired, and he has lost all ability of will to do, without Divine assistance, any spiritual good. It is only when divine grace enlightens the understanding, disposes the will, guides the desires, and supernaturally changes the heart, that he can will, and put into practice, that which is good. Here we have, again, man's superiority over the brute creation.

GEO. JOHNSON.

Point de Bute, October 23, 1851.

Obituary Notice.

For the Wesleyan.

Died at Economy, Colchester, on the 6th day of July last, MARY AMELIA, eldest daughter of Thomas and Margaret DONKIN, in the 23rd year of her age.

About four years ago Miss Donkin was afflicted with a cutaneous disease in the form of measles from which she never wholly recovered. Here a foundation was laid for that fatal malady consumption, which ultimately carried her to the tomb—the House appointed for all living.

Like too many others, Miss D. in her youthful days was thoughtless and apparently unconcerned about her everlasting well being. But during the revival of religion at River Philip, two years ago, last spring, she became convinced that she was a sinner and needed the pardoning mercy of God. Being of a reserved turn of mind she did not so freely and fully make her state known as some others would have done, but it was evident to all, that she was deeply penitent, thoughtful and serious. In conversation with a young friend who had lately experienced religion, she intimated that she intended to join the Society. The reply was, "If you think you are fit, you may"; this injudicious remark discouraged her and she made no further attempt while she remained at River Philip. Shortly after her father removed to Economy, here she would have united herself to the Church of God but she had no opportunity of doing so.

Our departed sister continued generally to decline until about six months before her death, when she was wholly confined to her bed, from which she never rose, only as she was lifted. As eternity drew near with its solemn realities, her affections were more and more weaned from the world. She appeared as one about to take a long journey. A week before she died, she divided her clothes among the members of her family, and gave directions about her funeral. She wished her remains to be taken to River Philip, there to be deposited in the Wesleyan burying ground; and that there might be no unnecessary delay she had her grave clothes in readiness, and the necessary preparations made for her friends to follow her remains to the grave, their last resting place. Though she was of a retired disposition, and seldom said much during her illness, yet for sometime before her death she conversed freely and cheerfully upon the all-important subject, Christ and the atonement. All that visited her were satisfied that her peace was made with God, and that she was prepared to dwell with him in His Kingdom. The morning before she departed this life she called her brothers and sisters to her bed side, and taking each by the hand, gave them her last—her dying charge to meet her in heaven. Her last moments were tranquil. She had no fear of death—the sting of death which is sin was taken away—she felt her interest in the Saviour's blood and therefore desired to depart and be with Christ, which is far better. The last words she was distinctly heard to utter were, "Lord Jesus receive my spirit." These she repeated three times, and fell asleep in Jesus, to wake no more until the morning of the resurrection. Thus lived and died one who was called early in life, to exchange time for eternity, and mortality for immortality.

"O! what is life? 'Tis like a flower
That blossoms—and is gone;
It flourishes its little hour,
With all its beauty on;
Death comes—and like a wintry day,
It cuts the lovely flower away."

Your's truly,

WESLEY C. BEALS.

Amherst, October 31, 1851.

The greatest truths are the simplest, and so are the greatest men.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, November 8, 1851.

BENEFITS AND CLAIMS OF CHRISTIANITY.

Our only hope for the real and permanent benefit of our world is in the extension of the Gospel of Christ and the experience of its soul transforming and soul-elevating influence. Without this agency, ever present and ever operating, all other appliances to secure the permanent advancement and prosperity of our guilty race, on a solid foundation, will prove ineffectual. The Gospel is at once the patron and the promoter of all that is good and great in human character, and useful in human enterprises. It exalts the mind, sharpens the intellect, purifies the understanding, extends the views, gives solidity to the social fabric, and introduces and fosters the various amenities of life. It is not antagonistic, but friendly, to the arts and sciences, and encourages and sanctifies the efforts of every rank to advance the general good on the largest possible scale. Religious men, *ceteris paribus*, are the greatest benefactors of the world, not only by reason of their pecuniary ability, but by their moral worth, their faith and prayers, their gracious example, and because religion supplies them with a principle of endurance and perseverance unfelt by men of the world. The actual condition of the world at the present time affords a luminous proof of the correctness of these views. Wherever the Gospel most extensively prevails, and its claims and obligations are acknowledged, and its benign and hallowing influences are felt—precisely there, the human mind has attained its highest culture, arts and sciences have won their greatest triumphs, and the social interests of the people have received their strongest impetus. We are anxious, in these days of excitement on worldly topics, that these considerations should not be overlooked, and the glorious Gospel of the ever blessed God fail not to command that supreme attention, and receive that ample support, which its paramount claims so earnestly demand.—Amid all other undertakings, let us not neglect to push out vigorously, and in all directions, the appointed instrumentality of human regeneration; and to seek to bring into operation those religious influences, which alone can transform the wilderness of the human heart into a fruitful field, establish peace on earth and good will among men, render life valuable, sanctify its ills, and make its enjoyments truly blessings.

A new Definition.

"Converts to the TRUTH"—thus in effect defined by the *Christian Visitor*—the immersion of a Methodist minister at Baltimore, and his union with the Baptist Church! After this, we need no more urge the enquiry—"What is Truth?" Immersion in water, we may suppose then, is "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Pity St. Paul had not been thoroughly instructed into this new system of truth. Had he been, in all probability, this significant passage would not have appeared in the first chapter of his first epistle to the Corinthians:—"I thank God that I baptized none of you, but Crispus and Gaius; lest any should say that I baptized in my own name. And I baptized also the household of Stephanas; besides, I know not whether I baptized any other." Compared with the judgment and conduct of St. Paul, our Baptist brethren make altogether too much of immersion generally, and especially of gaining a proselyte from a Christian Church.—The utmost wish of the writer, whom the *Christian Visitor* quotes, appears to be, that

the minister in question "may continue to exert as powerful an influence" among the Baptists as he did among the Methodists. If he exert no more, the cause of Christianity will gain nothing by this "convert to the truth," and for any increased beneficial effects, the Reverend gentleman might as well have remained as he was. "The advocate of a pure gospel" is expected not to exercise a greater influence than he did, "when the truth he preached was mingled with those shades of error which he has renounced!" The religion or philosophy of this we do not understand; yet it may perfectly harmonize with the theological and philosophical views of the man who can pompously herald a change from pedobaptism to anti-pedobaptism, from sprinkling or pouring to exclusive immersion, as a conversion to "the truth."

Nova Scotia Sabbath Alliance.

We direct attention to a Notice which appears on our last page of the Annual Meeting of the Nova Scotia Sabbath Alliance to be held on Tuesday evening at Temperance Hall. We bespeak for this useful Association the liberal encouragement and support of our citizens generally, and especially of all who are interested in the observance of the sanctity of the holy Sabbath. As a people we cannot expect to prosper, unless in connexion with obedience to the commands of God; and although we are not prepared to assert that this City or Province is characterized by a greater desecration of the Lord's day, than other cities or countries of the same population, yet we hesitate not to state, that there is sufficient violation of the fourth commandment among us to require the most strenuous efforts of all lovers of the Sabbath not only to suppress the iniquitous and God-dishonouring infringement, but to raise the tone of Sabbath observance and foster a higher regard for the duties and privileges of that holy day. On these accounts we hope that the Annual Meeting of the above Alliance will be largely attended, and a liberal collection taken up in aid of its funds.

Sardinian States.

A correspondent of the *London Watchman*, writing from Turin, says—The Scriptures are now easily introduced into the Sardinian States: five years ago, a single copy of the Word of God became, at the Custom House, a subject of suspicion and offence; now they pass freely and as a matter of course. Even controversial tracts can be, and are, printed at Turin without let or hindrance. Nor is this the case in Piedmont alone; but in Savoy also. The Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society lately informed me that he had obtained, without difficulty, permission to introduce into the capital of that Province, three thousand New Testaments. Indeed, so eager are the people to obtain copies of the Scriptures, that a bookseller at Chambéry has actually obtained some from Paris, which he is rapidly selling at enormous profits.

New Paper.

The first number of *The New Era*, published by William Cunnabell and edited by W. C. McKinnon, made its appearance on Tuesday of this week. The second number issues to-day; afterwards it is proposed to issue it tri-weekly. *The New Era* is well got up; we wish the undertaking success.

A public testimonial is about being presented to the Rev. Mr. Gorham, in acknowledgement of his able and uncompromising maintenance of Protestant principles, and of thankfulness for the happy termination of the late conflict in which he has been engaged with the Puseyite Bishop of Exeter.

The practice of making big books is certainly on the decline; writers do not spread their thoughts through numerous and bulky folios as in the days of Prynne. The substitution of fact for theory, of the experimental for imaginative philosophy, has been fatal to voluminous authorship. Thoughts or short essays, will contain all that is new which even powerful minds can communicate on most subjects. Great books can only be compilations; Smith might have compressed all that is original in the *Wealth of Nations* into fifty pages, and Malthus, all the original matter of his work on population, into much less.

In a paper read before the Evangelical Alliance, the Rev. Dr. Urwick stated, that the number of Roman Catholic Clergy in Ireland might be estimated as follows:—Prelates, 28; parish priests, 989; curates, 1,439; other clergy, 322. Supposing this statement to be correct, it appears there is a proportion of one clergyman to every 1,765 persons in that communion. The Episcopalians have 12 prelates; 1,518 incumbents, and 791 curates; making an aggregate of 2,261 ministers. The Presbyterians are divided into several bodies, the number of ministers in all being 662. The total number of Methodist ministers, including all the divisions of the Methodist family, amount to 248.—Congregational ministers, 25; Baptists, 16; United Brethren, 11. Exclusive of Unitarians, the number of Protestant Ministers amounts to 3,124, outnumbering the Roman Catholic clergy by 455, and being in the proportion of one Protestant minister to 2,021 persons of the whole population, and to each, 500 Protestant.

An association of Germans at Cincinnati has been formed for the diffusion of infidelity, the members of which are distributing infidel tracts gratuitously.

An American edition of the theological works of Dr. Arminius, of Leyden, the celebrated antagonist of Calvin, is about being published at Auburn, N. Y.

Dr. McClintock, the talented and learned editor of the *Methodist Quarterly*, has been elected to the Presidency of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut.

In the Sandwich Islands there are 441 Protestant Schools, with 12,449 scholars, and 102 Roman Catholic, with 2,359 scholars.

On the 25th of August, in the Protestant Church at Lahr, in Germany, seven of the most influential and highly respectable burghers seceded from the Romish Church. They were all fathers of families, had married Protestant ladies, and, on this solemn occasion, presented their children to the clergymen to be instructed by him in the Protestant faith.

FRUITS OF MISSIONS.—At the last anniversary of the London Missionary Society, it was stated that one-fifth of the society's income for the past year had been contributed by converts from heathenism; and upward of \$2,500 have already been received by the British and Foreign Bible Society for Bibles sent to Tahiti, by the John Williams, on her last voyage.

The *Drogheda Conservative* states that Lord Bellew, and his son, the Hon. E. J. Bellew, have conformed to the Established Church.

Of one thousand infants nursed by the mother, about three hundred die; of the same number nursed out, five hundred die.

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The total expenses of the Rev. Mr. Gorham in his celebrated contest with the Bishop of Exeter, £3,004 7s. 8d., have been more than fully met by private contributions, leaving a balance over of £253 2s. 2d., which has been paid into the private account of Mr. Gorham.

A difference arose not long ago among the Greek Catholics of Syria and Palestine, which is daily assuming a more significant aspect, of which no one can foresee the result, and which may be fraught with consequences fatal to Catholicism in those regions.

52,000 Sunday-school scholars were expected to occupy a platform in Peel's-park, on her Majesty's visit to Manchester, 10th of this month; the National Anthem was to be sung by these youthful voices, accompanied by those of many thousands of the adult population.

A few weeks ago a blacksmith in Glasgow undertook for a wager to drink half a mugkin of whiskey without taking the glass from his head. No sooner had he drunk the liquor than he became insensible, and shortly after expired.

A poor woman, named Mary Calinae, in the 84th year of her age, walked the whole distance from the parish of Paul, in Cornwall, to London, 350 miles, for the purpose of visiting the Crystal Palace. Quite a feat!

The statue of an idol in stone, coarsely executed, but supposed to date from the period of the Phœnicians or Carthaginians, was found lately among the ruins of the town of the old Arzew, in Algeria.

Mrs. Sherwood, the well-known authoress, died rather suddenly at her residence, Yelverton-place, Twickenham, Eng., on the 22d September. She was in the 77th year of her age.

Mr. Hobbs, the great picker of English locks, has had his lock returned to him unimpaired, after a fortnight's persevering attempts on the part of Gaenott, with the report of the committee affirming its impregnability.

Correspondents have our best thanks for their attention; we request a continuance of their favours, and hope, that others of our brethren and friends, who have been strangely silent, will not forget there is such a Paper as *The Wesleyan*.

See Advertisement on last page of the Great Sale of Shrubbery and Fruit Trees, on the 14th inst., at Richmond Nursery.

Nugent's Almanac, for 1852, came too late to be noticed this week.

Communication from Woodstock, N.B., in our next.

Reply to J. S. in our next.

Provincial Parliament.

House of Assembly.

(From City Papers.)

TUESDAY, Nov. 4th, 1851.

The Legislative Session, specially convened, to consider the Government Railway propositions, was opened on Tuesday with the usual ceremonies. His Excellency came down to the Council Chamber at 2 o'clock, and took his seat upon the throne, and having summoned the 'dutiful Commons,' instructed them to return to their Chamber and elect a speaker; when it appeared (the ballot being taken with closed doors) the choice had fallen on Wm. Young, Esquire, Speaker of the late House. On the Commons

returning to the Upper Chamber, their choice of Speaker was approved by her Majesty's Representative, who then read the following

SPEECH.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Public attention has for some time past been directed to the importance of establishing Railway Communication between the southern seaboard of Nova Scotia and the St Lawrence, with a Branch line to connect the Main Trunk with the Railway systems of the United States.

The negotiations, which I deemed it my duty to open last year, with the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, resulted in a generous offer from Her Majesty's Government to recommend to Parliament to guarantee, or advance the funds required to construct both these Lines, upon certain conditions, the adjustment of which, during the past summer, rendered communications with the Governments of the neighbouring Provinces indispensable.

The Legislature of Canada has made provision for their portion of the Line from Halifax to Quebec, and for its extension, through the territory of that Province, to the western frontier.

The Government of New Brunswick waits your ratification of the terms proposed at the Conference held at Toronto in June last, to assemble the Legislature, with a view to secure its friendly co operation.

As the Imperial Parliament will probably meet early in the new year, and as it is of great consequence that the Laws, passed by the Colonial Legislatures, should be transmitted without delay, to secure the appropriations contemplated in time to warrant the commencement of operations in the spring, I have called you together at this unusual period, confident that you would, at whatever personal sacrifice, cheerfully aid me by a prompt and calm consideration of a question of the greatest magnitude and importance.

The correspondence that has taken place, and the measures which I have directed to be prepared, shall be laid before you as soon as the forms of Parliament permit.

I confidently commend the subjects which they embrace to your diligent and enlightened review; and believing, as I do, that the destinies of these noble Provinces are, to a great extent, involved in the result of your consideration of this question, I shall anxiously await your decision, and trust that the Author of all wisdom and goodness may guide your deliberations.

The House having returned to its own Chamber—

After some observations by the Hon. Speaker, in which he stated he was not a "Party Speaker," but was Speaker for the protection and guidance of all when any difficulty arose, and for his future conduct could only appeal to the experience of the past—The Speech from the Throne was then read.

The Hon. Attorney General moved Mr. Joseph Whidden as first Clerk. The Hon. J. W. Johnston seconded the nomination. He had often testified his approbation of the manner in which that gentleman performed the duties of first Clerk—and felt that a better choice could not be made. Mr. Whidden was elected unanimously.

BILL PRO FORMA.

Mr. Annand asked leave to introduce a bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt. Leave granted, and bill read a first time.

Mr. Smith (C. B.) moved Mr. Alex. James for the Assistant Clerkship—which was seconded.

Mr. Benj. Smith moved Mr. Henry Twining in amendment.

The ballot was then taken, when there appeared—for Mr. Twining 27; for Mr. James 20.

Hon. Provincial Secretary nominated Peter Spearwater, the late Sergeant at arms, for the office, anew, which was seconded by Mr. Martel.

Mr. Marshall moved Mr. George Grassie—seconded by Mr. Benjamin Smith (Hants).

Two applications from Mr. Lovett and Mr. Wier were withdrawn. On the ballot being taken, there appeared for Mr. Spearwater 23. For Mr. Grassie 25.

Messrs. Philip Brown, and Thomas Donovan, were then severally moved for the office of Assistant Sergeant at Arms, for which Mr. Brown was elected—the numbers being Brown 25; Donovan 21; and two votes for John Fitzgerald.

On motion of Mr. Henry, Dr. Twining was elected Chaplain.

Mr. Henry nominated Mr. John Fitzgerald, as Messenger to the House—seconded by the Hon. Mr. Johnston and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Archibald moved the answer to the Speech of his Excellency, and S. Chipman, Esq. seconded it; the consideration of which was laid over until Wednesday.

After conversation, it was decided that the general business of the country should not be taken up the present session.

A Franking Committee composed of Messrs. Henry, Smith and Creighton were appointed.—The House then adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5th, 1851.

The House met at 12 o'clock.

REVISED LAWS.

The Speaker announced that the Revised Laws were completed and ready for circulation. Several copies having been sent to the House by the publisher.

ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

Adam Archibald, Esq., moved the first clause of the Answer to the Address—which passed unanimously. The second and third clause also passed unanimously.

The Speaker then announced that the House would carry up the Address at three o'clock.

BILL.

Mr. Fraser said that he had a small Bill which he wished to introduce—but would not do so if the session was to be confined strictly to the Question of the Railway. He thought there was one Committee which should be appointed. That on the Post Office—as there were many things which required investigation.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said the Government were prepared to enter into any business the House chose. It was for them to decide.

Mr. Whitman was not anxious to force the consideration of any other question on the House, but the Railway. There were, however, circumstances connected with the Post Office which required rectification—but he would not press their consideration except it met the wishes of all parties.

Mr. Hall thought, that although the Session had been expressly called to consider the Railway question—yet the Constituencies had a right to demand the attention of the Legislature on any subject of importance to them. It was generally understood that certain elections were to be contested. This business the House could not refuse.

The hon. Speaker referred to the Postal Bill, and then said that he deemed it right to inform the House that the rule in operation in England, rendering it necessary that all petitions should be presented in fourteen days after the returned member had taken his seat, had been adopted in the Revised Laws. He supposed it would be necessary that such petitions should be presented within 14 days, dating from the period at which members took their seats during the present session.

Hon. Provincial Secretary.—Had previously informed the House that the Government were prepared to act as the Assembly might decide.—it was likely that the Railway Bills would be submitted in the afternoon—the House might then decide whether they would take them up immediately or allow them to lay over for a few days and take up other business in the interim.

Mr. Creelman said. The Mails now returned on the same day they started.

Mr. Henry expressed dissatisfaction at the present postal arrangements and declared his intention of bringing the subject to the notice of the House as soon as he conveniently could.

Mr. Fraser said the very question before the Committee was—whether the mails were to start at 6 o'clock, or not.

The galleries were then cleared. After sitting with closed doors until 3 o'clock, the members of the House attended His Excellency with the address—the House resumed.

COMMITTEE.

A Committee of Privileges composed of the Hon. Attorney General, Hon. J. W. Johnston, and Messrs. Doyle, Hall, Freeman and Archibald was appointed.

REVISED LAWS.

Mr. Freeman moved the appointment of a Committee to ascertain whether the contract for printing the Revised Statutes, had been fulfilled. Messrs. Fraser, Fulton, Freeman, Holmes and Stewart Campbell, were appointed a Committee for such purpose.

Hon. Provincial Secretary, by command of His Excellency, laid on the table copies of correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Provincial Government—conveying her Majesty's assent to various Bills passed during the last session—and her dissent to others—among which was that relating to School Lands—to which assent was refused because it interfered with the right of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel—they having established an equitable claim to these lands. Also, that refusing assent to the King's College Bill, on the ground that some of the Professors had been induced to live other situations by a permanent grant—and others. These papers were read.

Hon. Provincial Secretary laid on the table by command of his Excellency, certain papers in connection with Colonial Railways. The papers up to the period at which the House had risen last year—had already been submitted. Those which he had now to submit were: Mr. Howe's Final Report to Mr. Keating, dated Sloane-street, 4th April; a despatch from the Governor General; A Minute of the Canadian Council; a Despatch from Sir John Harvey to Sir Edmund Head, and a reply, informing Sir John Harvey of the appointment of a Delegate; a Memorandum of the terms proposed by the two Governments of

Canada and New Brunswick, this embraced three propositions, the acceptance of either of which by New Brunswick would bind the others; Mr. Howe's Final Report, dated at Amherst, with other papers. He did not deem it necessary to make any further remarks at present—but would be happy to answer any questions put to him.

Hon. Provincial Secretary asked leave to introduce a Bill entitled an act to make provision for building a Trunk Line of Railway through British North America. After the preamble, he said, came a clause, very similar to one in the Bill passed by the Canadian Legislature, giving the Governor in Council general power—assuming that one-third of the expense was borne by this province to make the necessary arrangements for the completion of the work. The third clause authorised the Governor in Council, as soon as the necessary arrangements were perfected, to appoint five Commissioners to superintend the construction of the work. The fourth provided that it should be a provincial public work. The fifth left it open for any person in Nova Scotia or elsewhere, who might wish to invest his money in it—to do so, in sums of £25—the effect of which would be that, if any man having a thousand pounds or twenty five pounds at his disposal, wished to invest it in this work, he could do so taking the same risk as the Government. The sixth guaranteed the interest to any person so disposed to loan money. The seventh provided that it should be worked as one continuous line; the eighth that the liability of the Province should not exceed £1,000,000—and the last, that before this law could go into operation, New Brunswick should make provision not only for this line, but for the European line in addition. Leave was granted, and the Bill read a first time.

Hon. Provincial Secretary asked leave to introduce a Bill entitled an Act for Raising by way of loan, a sum not exceeding £1,000,000 Stg., for the Construction of a Trunk Railway through British North America. Canada has passed two Bills, the one authorising the construction of the Line—the other providing for the requisite loan. The Bill authorized the Governor in Council to obtain this loan on the terms prescribed in Mr. Howe's letter to Mr. Howe, and authorises the Receiver General to draw the sum in the event of its being borrowed. The Commissioners were to draw from the general fund, one-third of the whole, and the Receiver General was to transmit to the Home Government, for the information of Parliament, a correct and detailed account of the monies spent. The fifth clause provides that the money shall be duly applied; the sixth, that until the monies advanced by the Imperial Government shall have been repaid or until the Roads built with the same shall yield a net income of 6 per cent., the Tariff of 1861 should form the basis of the Revenue Laws of this Province, and should not be varied or changed, so as to diminish the net income of the Province, as it is this year. He would remark that if this Bill received the sanction of the House, it would be followed by one other, at least—the operation of which would be to remodel the whole of the Crown Land system, and make its machinery for constructing this Railway to harmonise with the sale of the Crown Lands. It was for the House to decide when the question should be taken up—if it might be better to allow it to lie over until the day after to-morrow, in order that members might have an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the Bills and correspondence just submitted. He was not quite ready—but would, rather than lose time, open the question to-morrow.

Hon. J. W. Johnston would like to ask the Hon. Provincial Secretary whether any correspondence had taken place with the Imperial Government, with a view to obtain a modification of the terms set forth in Mr. Howe's letter of March last?

Hon. Provincial Secretary.—No. There has been no correspondence, because of the uncertainty which prevailed as to the conclusions which would be adopted by the different Provinces. I may say frankly, that we place these Bills on the table as referring to a great public measure, and we invite and ask the criticism and assistance of every member of the House to make them as perfect as possible. After the Bills pass, as I trust they will do, with the united action of the House, it is our intention to propose an address to the Crown, praying the confirmation of those facts, and also that something more may be done by the Imperial Government than has yet been offered.

Hon. Mr. Johnston.—I would also like to know whether there are any plans of the survey of Major Robinson, as referred to in his report?

Hon. Provincial Secretary only knew of one plan. That was hanging in the Provincial Secretary's office, and could be brought up for the inspection of the House.

Mr. Henry handed in to the Provincial Secretary his question as to whether any despatches had gone from the Provincial Government on the King's College Bill; and also included in it the same question as related to the Bill for altering the trust of the School Lands.

The second reading of the Railway Bills was made the order of the day for Friday next, and the House adjourned till two o'clock on Thursday.

DOMESTIC.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We are informed that the line from the Strait of Canso to the West River will be complete by Saturday the 1st, and that in two or three weeks at the farthest it will be extended across the straits, the tower and mast being nearly completed.

By the end of November the shore line from Halifax to Yarmouth will also be open.—Eastern Chronicle.

THE LATE GALE.—The accounts of the effects of the late Gale on P. E. Island are most distressing. One incident we have heard related, of a most touching character. An old man living at Cape Cod, had four sons on board one of the fishing schooners in the Gulf, and having heard of her loss he left his home and travelled to the Island in the hopes of finding the remains of his boys. Arrived at the scene of the wreck, he ascertained the spot where the bodies of the unfortunate seamen had been interred, and immediately had them exhumed. The remains of only one of his sons were discovered, but while engaged in the sad task several other bodies were washed up on the spot by the sea, and among them he found the bodies of two more of his children, and one of his near neighbours.—lb.

PRIZES AT THE EXHIBITION.—By the last arrival from England, we learn that the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition have awarded prizes to C. D. Archibald Esq., for specimens of steel; and John Robinson, Esq., for the furs exhibited there. We have not heard of any others from Nova Scotia to whom this honour has been extended, but as the amount of goods exhibited from this Province was very small, this distinction is a matter of pride, proving as it does, the general excellence of what we did send.—Record.

Brig "Mayflower," Ross, Master, belonging to Mr. McKenzie, of New Glasgow, from Savannah, S. C. bound to Pictou, having on board a cargo of Pitch Pine Timber, was wrecked in Gooseberry Cove, near Louisburg, on Tuesday Cargos and materials saved, advertised for Sale.—Several of the crew died on the passage of fever and ague.—C. B. News.

The British schr. "Brothers," of Yarmouth, was wrecked at Philip's Beach, on the 27th ult.,—crew saved.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

The Executive Council met on Wednesday last at Fredericton; but we have no authentic account of the business transacted.

The Hon. Mr. Rankin was not present at the Council sittings, having left this City on Tuesday morning, in the steamer Fairy Queen for Anna polis, en route to Halifax, to take passage in the Mail Steamer for Liverpool.—St. John N. B. Courier, Nov. 1st.

THE ELECTIONS.—The official notices for holding the elections in this City and County appear in our paper to-day. It will be observed that all the nominations are to be made in one day—Saturday next—but that there will be three separate days for polling the votes, viz: Mr. Ritchie's successor to be chosen on Thursday the 13th Nov.; Mr. Simonds' on Friday the 14th; and Mr. Tilley's on Saturday the 16th.

The "Protectionists" held a meeting last evening, and appointed a committee to nominate candidates, whom the party will support. At present, John Johnston, Esq. is the only candidate who may be said to be fairly in the field.—lb.

The weather during the week has been generally very rough and unpleasant. The great quantity of rain which has fallen has raised the rivers to an unusual height, and caused, we fear, considerable damage to mills, bridges, &c., in the interior.

Owing to the high winds the Steamers in the Bay and to the Westward have not made their trips with their accustomed punctuality, and our papers from Halifax and Boston are therefore not so late as usual.

We understand that the Steamer Commodore, which was beached in the gale of Monday, near Quaco, will be got off, it is hoped, with little injury.—lb.

ORDINATION AT FREDERICTON.—On Thursday last, the Presbytery of St. John, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, met at Fredericton for the purpose of ordaining the Rev. Francis Nicol, of Halifax, N. S., to the sacred office of the Ministry. The Presbytery were engaged in the early part of the day in hearing the discourses, and examining Mr. Nicol on the various subjects prescribed by the laws of the Church, in all which he acquitted himself most creditably, and to the entire satisfaction of the Presbytery. The public services commenced at 3 o'clock, when the Rev. Wm. Donald, A. M. of St. John, preached and presided. After an excellent and appropriate discourse, from John xii 46, "I am come a light into the world, that whosoever believeth on me should not abide in darkness," the usual questions were put, and Mr. Nicol was set apart to the sacred office, by prayer and imposition of hands. Earnest and fitting addresses were then delivered by Mr. Donald to the young Minister: on the nature of the duties he had undertaken, and to the congregation on their responsibilities as members of the Church and hearers of the Word. The attendance on the occasion was large and respectable, and the solemn services of the day seemed to make a deep impression.

We believe this to be the first ordination which has taken place in Fredericton, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, and on that account excited a considerable degree of interest.—Observer.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning, a sailor employed in the bowsprit of the ship Mississippi, lying on the stream, fell overboard; a boat from Sand Point was instantly launched and manned by Mr. John Seeley and two others, and went to his relief, but before they could reach him, he had sunk to rise no more.—St. John's New Brunswick, Oct. 25th.

We understand that a quantity of smuggled spirits, recently seized by the Custom House Officers, will be destroyed this day at 12 o'clock, in front of the Custom House.—lb.

Nearly 400 of the Sons and their friends celebrated the completion of the Temperance Hall at Oromocto. There was plenty of good Tea, good speaking, and cordial good feeling on the occasion.—Fredericton Reporter.

EUROPEAN AND N. A. RAILROAD.—The following gentlemen have been chosen Directors at St. John, N. B.; C. D. Archibald, R. Jardine, G. Boisford, D. J. McLaughlin, E. Allison, W. J. Ritchie, Hon. John Robertson. Auditors: G. P. Sancton, J. W. Cudlipp. Secretaries: T. B. Milledge, W. R. M. Burtis.

Canada.

QUEBEC, Oct. 28.—The new Ministry were sworn in this day at 3 o'clock. The following are the members of the new Cabinet:—Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Chairman of Committees; Hon. Mr. Humeke, Inspector General; Hon. A. N. Morin, Provincial Secretary; Hon. John Young, Chief Commissioner of Public Works; Dr. Rolph, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Hon. Jas. Morris, Postmaster General; Hon. E. P. Tache, Receiver General; Hon. L. P. Drummond, Attorney General, East; Hon. W. B. Richards, Attorney General, West; Hon. R. E. Caron, who has a seat in the Council, holding the office of Speaker of the Legislative Council. The Solicitors Generalship, East, is not yet filled up.—By Telegraph.

The Governor General and the heads of the several governmental departments, have reached Quebec. His Excellency's reception was altogether flattering.

MAN BURNED.—One of the most brutal crimes ever heard of was committed in this city on Saturday night last, on the person of a man named William Hall, who has been employed as an informer on the low unlicensed groggeries that abound in Montreal.

As this man was going home late at night, he was followed by a person unknown, who threw over him some high inflammable substance, supposed to be high wine, and then set fire to him. Hall was conveyed to the Hospital, where he lies not expected to recover.—Montreal Gaz.

Newfoundland.

Packet Brig Halifax arrived yesterday from Newfoundland.

The catch of fish for the season is alleged to be deficient; on the north it is spoken of as a decided failure. In the southern and western localities generally, the average will not be so low, but insufficient for the requirements of either the supplier or supplied. Accounts from the Labrador are also unfavourable. The catch will not amount to more than two-thirds or three-fourths that of last year, which was scarcely an average one.—Islander.

AMERICA.

United States.

A telegraphic despatch from Mobile, dated Oct. 25th, states that the yellow fever had made its appearance in that city, and caused much alarm. The Board of Health have reported the disease as not on the increase, but advise all strangers to stay away.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A despatch from Buffalo, last evening, states that the propeller Henry Clay, loaded with a valuable freight, and bound for Ogdnesburgh, was totally wrecked in a gale off Long Point, Canada, on Thursday night. All on board were lost, except one man.

The British brig "Wanderer," of and from Windsor for New-York, with potatoes and plaster, in going into Portland harbour on the evening of the 21st ult., got ashore between the buoy and the ledge, and knocked a hole in her bottom, but was got off next morning and towed up to the city, full of water.

St. Mary's Church, New-York, was crowded to overflowing, on Sunday morning, 19th inst., with an audience eager to hear Father Matthew's last sermon in America. At the conclusion of the usual services he administered the pledge to a large number of persons. Since July 4th, 1849 when he began his American mission, he has enrolled over 300,000 names, and since 1837, when he began his labours in the temperance cause, over six million two hundred thousand. Father Matthew was to leave New-York for Liverpool on Saturday last, 25th in one of the Collier's steamers.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 15th ult. says the sales of cotton during the past three days amounted to 20,000 bales, and in the last fortnight to 58,750 bales, valued at two million dollars.

The Mayor of Buffalo acknowledges the receipt of seven hundred and three dollars, the net proceeds of the concert given by Miss Jenny Lind, for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire.

Thanksgiving-Day in New-York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, is fixed for Thursday, Nov. 27th.

Sir Henry L. Bulwer has retired from the British mission at Washington, and it is said to receive a European appointment.

They have caught a fish, off the docks at New Haven, that has the "head and shoulders of a horse, and the tail of a mermaid." Such a queer looking craft was never before seen in those shallow waters.

NEW YORK, Wednesday Evening, Oct. 29.—The Revolution in Northern Mexico.—By the steamer Winifred Scott, arrived to day from New Orleans, we have full details of the late exciting news from Northern Mexico. It appears that Col. Caravajal's revolutionary army does not exceed 600 men, 200 of whom are Texans, under the command of Col Ford. Gen. Avales was well prepared to defend Matamoras, and it was thought there would be a severe contest, should Caravajal's forces attack the city.

Extensive frauds upon the revenue have recently been detected at New Orleans. The practice of handing in a false rating of goods, at less than one half their actual value, appears to have become very common in that city.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—Washington, Oct. 29.—The Intelligencer of this morning says, that the letter of Attorney General Crittenden, in reply to the recent communications from the Ministers of France and England, in relation to Cuban affairs, was plain, direct, and frank, but contained nothing discourteous, as has been represented. It is said that the affairs of the British Embassy here will remain under the care of the Secretary of the Legation, until some emergency shall arise, requiring the presence of a Minister with full powers.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—We have advices from Gonaves to the 10th inst. An arrangement had been entered into between the American, French and English authorities, to force the Emperor Souleouque to respect the truce towards the Dominicans. They had drawn up proposals for him to sign, and in the event of his refusing the three powers would blockade his ports. The Emperor was at Gonaves, with about 8000 men, and was to have given an answer to the proposals at that place, but did not. He, however, promised to do so at Port au Prince, where he was going.

ITEMS.

The affairs of the British Colonies are exciting considerable attention in the London papers. The London Merchant of the 11th ult. heads its article on the subject with the question, "What does England intend to do with her Colonies?" and remarks—"As to Canada and the adjoining Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, it is probable that we shall not be long burthened with them, if they are a burthen; the first war we have with the United States, we expect, will release Great Britain of the charge; even at present, we consider that we hold them merely upon the toleration of our ambitious rival."

AUSTRALIA.—The recent accounts from the Australian diggings report favourably of progress. Large quantities of gold had been found. There were already 4000 diggers, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, which was mid winter. The Government exacts from each digger 30s a month as a license fee, each party getting 15 yards frontage to the water course. Carriage from Sydney to Bathurst had risen from £3 to £35 per ton; all former occupations were at a stand still. Good stores and provisions were doubled in value. Gold has been found at Bondi, also within six miles of Sydney. A great increase of diggers were anticipated when the season opened, and a large influx of emigrants.

CHINA.—The rebels are making progress at Hong Kong. The health of the civilians not very good. The troops, however, were tolerably healthy. Mr. Guizlah, the Chinese translator, had died.

THE ARMY.—Sir Howard Douglas has been appointed colonel of the 15th Foot, and Sir John Hanbury colonel of the 99th Foot.

BARCLAY & PERKINS pay the Income Tax Commissioners £6,000 a-year, which estimates the great brewers' profits at £200,000 a-year.

The value of the articles exhibited at the Crystal Palace is estimated at five hundred millions of dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WORTH KNOWING.—A young lady of this city, while in the country some years ago, stepped upon a rusty nail, which ran through her shoe and foot. The inflammation and pain were of course very great, and lockjaw was apprehended. A friend of the family, however, recommended the application of a beet taken fresh from the garden, and pounded fine, to the wound. It was done, and the effect was very beneficial.—Soon the inflammation began to subside, and by keeping on the crushed beet, changing it for a fresh one as its virtue seemed to become impaired, a speedy cure was effected. Simple but effectual remedies like this should be known by everybody.—Phil. Post.

NEW DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA.—It may be remembered by some of our readers, that early in 1850, Mr. Richardson, an agent of the British Government, together with two German savans, and a select escort, started from Tripoli on an expedition to explore the interior of Africa. The latest information from those gentlemen is contained in a letter from one of them, Dr. Barth, to the British Consul General at Tripoli, dated the 29th of February last. The expedition had reached Kano, on the road to the kingdom of Bornou, where they expected to arrive in the month of April. The expedition had passed through many dangers and difficulties, with no greater misfortune than the loss of a little property, of which it was robbed by the Touariks. This is a powerful tribe who inhabit the oases in the Sahara, or Great Desert, who are noted for their inhospitality to travellers. It is a singular and interesting fact that these Touariks, whose only food is camel's milk and a few dates, are the most powerful, athletic, and warlike race of the centre of Africa.

Dr. Barth mentions a vast tract of fertile land through which he passed in the region of the Great Sahara, and which has remained entirely unknown to travellers and geographers. He describes it as being of considerable extent, beautifully wooded, with a number of small rivers passing through it, and susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation. It is inhabited only by animals, among which he mentions the elephant, buffalo, lion, giraffe, &c.—N. A. Miscellany.

A MOUNTAIN IN MOTION.—SURPRISING, IF TRUE.—The N. Y. Tribune translates from its German exchanges an account of a singular phenomenon:—"Above the district of Magyarokarasz, in the southwestern portion of Transylvania, there are two mountains, Venyikes and Geleztas. The district lies on a slope of the two mountains, which are from 800 to 1,000 feet high, opposite a kettle-shaped hollow. On the 13th of August the Geleztas began to move, and forced the Venyikes, which is about 400 miles from Magyarokarasz, so near to that district that it is now scarcely twenty paces distant, and threatens to destroy the whole village. The motion of the mountain continued from midnight on the 13th to noon on the 15th of August, and during this time it occasioned great damage through a space of about one third of a mile in length and nearly a quarter of a mile in breadth. The fields beneath and around the mountain, which in this place were covered with a harvest of uncommon beauty, were precipitated into the depths, and instead of them huge rocks now rise against the sky. No one would know the place. No one knows where was his own field—the two parts of a ploughed field, which were torn asunder, are often found at the distance of two miles from each other, with a bottomless abyss between them. The population of the place, numbering about three hundred and eighty souls, are encamped with their little property on a mountain lying within this district, and expect the next calamity in a state of great depression. Beneath the torn up mountains, and even on the very spot, water gushes up on every side, and the ground in the vicinity is so cracked that no living creature can approach it."

A MAGNETIC SUBJECT.—Karl Baron Von Richenbach, on his work on "Mesmerism or Animal Magnetism," tells the following wonderful story:—"M. Schub, in the house he then occupied, had the singular custom that, when he awoke early in the morning, he regularly turned himself in the bed, so that his feet came to where his head had lain during the night, and always fell asleep again. The second sleep was invariably much more refreshing than the whole previous night's rest—contrary to the usual rule, that the first sleep, especially before midnight, is most refreshing. When he failed to obtain this morning sleep he felt wearied the whole succeeding day, and this strange habit had become a necessity to him. I inquired the position of his bed, and found it was so placed that the head was towards the north. By my advice, he laid himself in going to bed in the opposite direction, namely, with his head towards the north, and his feet towards the south. From that day he never felt the necessity of turning himself in bed in the morning. His sleep was good and strengthening, and he for ever abandoned his old habit."

A HARD QUESTION.—One of the members of a church in southern Kentucky was arraigned before the church, not long since, on the charge of having united with a temperance society.—The members voted that he should be excluded. He then proposed to the church, to settle the question, how much liquor one of their members must drink to entitle him to full fellowship.—Presbyterian Herald.

EXPENDITURE FOR AMUSEMENT.—It is estimated that the various places of amusement in this city are regularly attended by about twenty thousand persons, at an average expense of ten thousand dollars a night, or sixty thousand dollars per week.—New York paper.

LINEN vs. COTTON.—Chinese in California are greater wizards than Prof. Anderson. Linen sheets, which were sent to their laundry in San Francisco, when returned to their owners, were found to be cotton, with the same marks precisely.

PUNCH asserts that after all "Britannia rules the waves," for in the recent yacht races, the American clipper ran away from the British fleet!

A PRESIDENT KILLED BY A STUDENT.—Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, President of Oakland College, Mississippi, a Presbyterian college, was killed by a student on the 12th ult., who afterwards committed suicide.

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Oct. 24.

Advertisements.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!



Steamers "Admiral" Capt. Wood, "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 5th instant, as follows: Steamer "Creole" will leave St. John for Eastport every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, returning same afternoon.

Table with 2 columns: FARE, and 2 rows of destinations and prices (e.g., Cabin Passage to Boston, \$6.00).

Passengers for St. Andrews and Calais take steamer "Nagassac" at Eastport.

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, measuring, examination and Spelling, Lessons on Objects and Natural History, &c., History of England, Geography, Solutions of Geographical Problems on the Maps and of the Globes, Grammar and Composition, Writing and Arithmetic.

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, Anthon's Caesar, Greek Reader; and the Higher Classics.

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 ENCOURAGE 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.

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.

Remember and ask for CARLETON'S CONDITION POWDERS, and take no others. Sold wholesale for the Proprietors in Nova Scotia at Norton'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.

Sept. 6.

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital \$185,000 Safely Invested. INSURES on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, &c., at the lowest rates, and issues Policies with safety; and on all insurable fires at rates of premium far below that of any English or Scotch Company, and all Policy holders participate in the profits of the Company, which have hitherto amounted to 45 to 50 per cent. on the amount paid in, and divided annually.

Blanks, pamphlets and every information furnished by R. S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner.

CHEBUCTO HOUSE. NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

Opposite Messrs. Creighton & Grassie's Wharf. G. HALLS respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, in Town and Country, that he has opened the above Establishment, on his own account, where he will constantly have on hand articles of warranted quality, connected with the GENERAL GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS, which will be supplied at the lowest remunerative profit.

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 19. (93) Wes. & Ath. 17 mo. (17)

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

From More's Castle from London, the subscriber has completed his Fall supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Soaps and perfumery. Also on hand, a large assortment of Tooth, Nail, Cloth, and Hair Brushes, for sale very low at No. 139, Granville Street. Oct. 24. ROBERT G. FRASER.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Contham, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 28th, 1848.

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. I had tried doctoring and medicines of every kind, but all to no avail, indeed I daily got worse, and felt that I must shortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in the paper I take in, I thought I would give them a trial. I did so. I rubbed the Ointment in as directed, and kept cabbage leaves to the parts thickly spread with it, and took the Pills night and morning. In three weeks I was enabled to walk about for an hour or two every day with a stick, and in seven weeks I could go any where without one. I am now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been attending to my business more than seven months, without any symptoms of the return of my old complaint.

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, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which soundly healed it when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honour to serve my country for twenty-five years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years a corporal. I was two years in the Peninsular War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd September, 1838. The Commanding Officer at that time, was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Honourable Henry Baring. (Signed) THOMAS BRUNTON

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

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Bruck, Blacksmith, Fivemouth, 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. I was frequently unable to work; and the pain and agony I often endured no one can tell. It is now as sound as ever. It was in my life by means of your Pills and Ointment, which I purchased from Mr. J. Davidson, Druggist, Berwick-upon-Tweed, who knows my case well, and will, I am sure, be happy to certify with me, if necessary, as to the truth of this wonderful cure. (Signed) ANDREW BRUCK.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Falkirk, August 18th, 1848. To Professor Holloway. Sir,—I was superannuated, 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 some of the eminent Surgeons, which I did, and was told that in order to save my foot, two of my toes must be taken off. In despair, I returned home to impart the melancholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation. It was then a thought struck me to try your valuable Ointment and Pills, which I did, and was by their means in three weeks enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at this time my toes are perfectly cured. (Signed) OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE.

On the 21st July, 1848, the Editor of the "Mofussilite" 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 Coolie, called Eliza, employed in our Establishment, was affected with myriads of Ringworms, which defied all the Meercit Doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he was under ground: we tried 'Holloway' upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former countenance 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, Burns, Bunions, Itch of Scrofulous, and Sandflies, Coco-Bay, Chiege-foot, Chilblains, Chapped-hands, Corns (Soft), Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throats, Skin Diseases, Scourvy, Sore Heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws, Contracted and Stiff-joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular swellings, Lumbago, Piles, 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 Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 9s. 4s., 6s. 3s., 1s. 8d. 3s. 4d., and 5s. each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

Sub-agents in Nova Scotia.—Dr. Harding, Windsor; Mrs. Nell Lumborough, T. R. Fattillo, Liverpool, N. upper Cornwallis; Tucker & Smith, Huro J. & E. Jost, Guysborough; F. Cochran & Co., Newport; G. N. Fuller, Horton; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; S. Fulton & Co., Wallace; J. F. More, Acadia; T. & F. Jost, Sydney; J. Christie & Co., Bras d'Or; P. Smyth, Fort Hood; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; E. Stearns, 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 woven on the water-mark of the Books 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 "224, Strand, London," (and not 230 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 24.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL.

RESOLVED, That Public Notice be given that the Hay Scales erected by Mr. Jos. Fairbanks, at the head of Fairbanks's Wharf, are acknowledged as Public Scales for the weighing of Hay, and all other articles, and that Mr. William Doyle be sworn weigher for said scales. (A true copy.) JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk. October 31, 1850.

In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, Mr. William Doyle was this day sworn into office. JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk. 16

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

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

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT.



FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and CONSUMPTION. DO NOT NEGLECT IT.

CONSUMPTION Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT. and no remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly CURE CONSUMPTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO 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 individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Land 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 1-5th Cash and Balance in Installments, being done upon with.

The Rents, payable 1st February each Year, are upon the Interest, at six per Cent., upon the Cash. Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, no Money is required down, whilst upon the others, according to locality, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will free the Settler from the Cash, until the second, third or fourth year of the 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 anticipated year of Lease, before entering the Truth. The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the Settler's saving's 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 valuable lands open for settlers.

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. AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS. JUST AND KNIGHT. No. 2, Granville Street. INVITE attention to their importation of new and seasonable GOODS, per Mic-Mac, More Castle, Prince Arthur, Cluny, Canada, from Great Britain. Their stock—Wholesale and Retail—includes Imperial 3ply CARPETING, Druggists, Hearth Rugs, Wood Mats, Damasks, Printed Furniture, Table Linens, Towellings, and other FURNISHING.

Long and square Wool and Paisley filled SHAWLS, Tweed, Cloth and Gait CLOAKING with a variety of DRESS MATERIALS. Black and colored SILK Velvets and SATINS, plain, fancy and Glace Silks, Ribbons and Lace Goods, Ladies Neck-Ties, GLOVES and Hosiery, MUSLINS and Trimmings, Gent's open and ariel TIES, black and printed BANDANNAS. A large stock of CLOTHS, DOESKINS and VESTINGS. Grey and white SHIRTINGS, blue and white Cotton WARP, TEA and INDIGO, &c. &c. &c., besides a great variety of articles of utility in every department which it is needless to enumerate. N. B.—Warranted—A quantity of Country Homespun, Yarn, and Socks. Oct 21

New Advertisements.

1851. FALL. 1851.

"Halifax Clothing Store."

OLD STAND NO. 4, ORDANNE ROW.

THE Subscriber has received per "More Castle" from London, and "Prince Arthur" from Liverpool, his Fall supply, consisting of a large & well selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, COATS—Beaver, Whiney, Pilot, Flushing, Cloth, Doeskins, &c., various colours, qualities, prices and styles. JACKETS—Beaver, Whiney, Pilot, Flushing, Reading and Cloth Jackets. TROUSERS—In endless quantities and all prices. VESTS—In great variety. OUTFITS—Mens' Lamb's Wool Vests and Drawers, fine White, Regatta, Red and Blue Flannel and other Shirts, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Braoses, Mens' Hosiery, Cloth Caps &c. Also—A large stock of super. Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Doeskins, (some choice patterns), Beaver, Whiney and Pilot Cloths. A large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings of superior qualities, fancy and plain Satins, SILK Velvets and Cashmere Vestresses &c., all of which with his former stock is offered for sale at such prices as will defy competition.

500 Clothes Whips. Clothing of every description made to order in the best style and at the shortest notice. CHARLES B. NAYLOR, Tailor and Clothier. Oct. 18. Wes. & Ath.

ANOTHER INDUCEMENT.

1851---Fall Style Hats & Caps---1851.

JUST received per recent arrivals from Great Britain—also from New York and Boston, a splendid assortment of HATS, CLOTH AND FUR CAPS. CONSISTING OF—

Gent's Fashionable Paris, and Satin Hats, do do New York and Boston Silk and Mole skin Hats, Beaver and Plated Hats, Youths' do. Mens' & Youths' fine Stuff and Wool Threshers, cow'd Hats and Sou'-Westers, L. Caps, Fur Trimmed, Leather Whalers for Coasters, &c.

A great variety of Fur Caps, in S. S. Seal, S. S. Otter Squirrel, Hair, Seal, &c.; do do Silk and Cotton Plush Caps, do do Cloth and Vt. Caps, do do Silk and Cotton Grd. do. Scotch Bonnets, Glengarrys, Seal'd & Plush Caps, Fur Trimmed, Leather Whalers for Coasters, &c.

This Stock has been personally selected with care, and can be recommended to purchasers with confidence as GENUINE EXHIBITION GOODS. The Subscriber thankful for past favours, invites his friends and the public to call and examine for themselves, as the very low prices asked for this Stock must strongly induce them to purchase. HENRY S. McNEIL. Oct. 17. Wes. 3w. Granville Street.

EX STEAMER EUROPA.

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

FOR SHAVING.

Rigge's Naval and Military, Patey's Almond Cream Transparent Tablets and Sticks, Oleophane, assorted sizes. PERFUMERY. Bayley's Ess. Bouquet; Hendric's Rondeletia and Verbena; Atkinson's Jockey Club.

Handoline; Perry's Balm; Circassian Cream; Vegetable Cream; Tortoise Dressing Combs; Ivory and Indu Rubber Rings for children; Violet Powder; Cashon, Aromatic; Godfrey's Extract; Frost's and Butler's Court Plaster. ROBT. G. FRASER, 139, Granville street. Nov. 1.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregations in Halifax beg leave to apprise their friends that they are making preparations for holding a Bazaar early in the ensuing spring, to raise funds in aid of the New Wesleyan Chapel now in course of erection in Grafton Street. Contributions in money, or materials, or articles for sale, are respectfully solicited, and will be thankfully received. For particular information, reference can be had to any of the following Ladies, who will act as a Committee of Management:—Mrs. Evans, Mrs. McMurray, Mrs. Nordbeck, Mrs. Troup, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. E. Jost, Mrs. Mignowitz, Mrs. S. F. Barrs, Mrs. Frost, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Daniel Starr, Mrs. Crane, Miss Crane, secy. Halifax, N. S., Nov. 1. Mess. & Recs.

CARD.

Star Life Assurance-Agency.

HALIFAX, 31st October, 1851. THE friends of the above Society, and Public generally are hereby respectfully notified that the next month "NOVEMBER" is the latest that Policies can be secured, to become entitled to have the Bonus in 1853 allocated to them. A bonus of 62 per cent on premiums paid in three years, (which the Star's last amounted to,) is not often met with—therefore the subscriber invites his friends to come forward early, previous to the next Packet day; all Blanks and every information afforded free of charge, by DANIEL STARR, Agent. Oct. 31. 4w.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

Bell & Black,

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

DAVID STARR & SONS,

Are now receiving their FALL SUPPLIES

BRITISH and Foreign IRON Sandersons's best and extra Cast Steel Double Shear, German, Blister and Spring STEEL, Anchors, Chains, Anchor Palms, Bradman's White Lead, Paints and Oils, Swethwick, German & Extra thick Crown Windsor Glass Gunpowder, Shot, Guns, Muskets and Pistols, Canada Stores, Nets, Lines and Twines; Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Nails and Spikes; Lucifer Matches, in Box boxes.

With an extensive assortment of British and American HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Brushes, &c., which they will dispose of, wholesale and retail, at very low prices, and to which the attention of purchasers is solicited. Oct 18. Wes. 4. No 49 UPPER WATER ST.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to the New Store, No. 145 Granville Street, opposite Messrs. A. & W. McKinlay's, where he is now opening per Moro Castle, Mic Mac, Prince Arthur, and Cluny, a large and well selected stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting of—

- Blue, Black, Brown, and Olive BROAD CLOTHS, Pilot, Beaver, and Whitney Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Flannels, Batizes, Serges, Kerseys, BLANKETS, CARPETINGS, Damsons, Hearth Rugs and Door Mats, Gait, Tuxed, Cloth and Mohair CLOAKINGS, Gait and Cloth SHAWLS, long and square, MANTLES, newest style, DRESS MATERIALS in every variety, Damask and Watered Moreens, Molekins, Jeans, Tickings, Gray, White, Striped and Printed COTTONS, Cotton Waives, Ginghams, Gambages, Towelings, Ducks, Canvas, Linens and Lawns, Damask Table Linen, Printed OIL CLOTHS, &c., Black and Coloured SILKS and SATINS, Black Watered Silks, Black and Coloured Watered Poplins, Silk Serges and Sateenets, Silk VELVETS, Silk Laces and Edgings, Gimps, Fringes and fancy Trimmings, Black and Coloured Silk & Velvet BONNETS.

Also—A Few Farming Implements and articles of Household Furniture,—all ordered for positive sale by the assignee. Terms Cash. Nov. 8.

FALL GOODS.

BY late arrivals from Great Britain, the Subscribers have received a large and varied stock of DRY GOODS, and other Merchandise, suitable for the Season,

COMBINGS, in great variety of shade and price; M. de Laines and French Merinos; plain, printed, embossed and Chinese Cloths; plain and shaded Alpaccas; Cravette Lustras; Lama and Panteau Cloths, Embroidered Coburg Cashmere, Watered Poplin and black, Satinet DRESSES, Mohair Cloth, Gait and Vienna Cloakings, Fancy and 4th Plaids, for Children's dresses, Stone Martin, Fitch, Mink, and other FURS, Bonnets and Cap Ribbons, black and col'd Glass Silks, White and coloured Coutilie Stays, Watered and Damask Moreens, Super 3 ply and Hemp CARPETS, Whiney and Harrington Coatings, Long and square Wool Shawls, Castand, Chested, Dacian and other Linings, India Rubber Coats and Overalls, Sealotte, Plush, Creamette, Cloth and Fur Caps; Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, Gents Travelling Plaids, Carpet Bags, Mufflers, Cloth and Vienna GLOVES, Corduroy, Ladies Lambawool Yests, black mode skitting, Felt Jackets, Children's Hats, Watered Table Covers, Table Oil Cloths, black and white prepared Cane, Steel Buttons and Slides, Fret Dresses, Patchwork, Flannel, Serges and Blankets, Lescher's Glaze STARCH, 1st quality INDIGO, &c. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Oct. 18. Wes. 4w. JOSEPH BELL & CO.

E. K. BROWN, No. 1, Ordnance Square.

HAS received per late arrivals, a well selected Stock of H A R D W A R E—Bar, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet Iron; Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL; Smith's Bellows, Axes, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and Rasps, Plough Mounting, Plough Plate, Shear and Lock Mould, Manure Forks & Shovels, Mill Saws, Circular, Pit, Cross-cut, and Hand Saws; Nails, Spikes, Latches and Hinges; Cast Steel Axes, Hatchets, Adzes, Draw Knives, Planes, Chisels, Braces and Bits, and Hammers; Tin, Iron, Wire, Rivets and Wire Cloth; Shoe Thread, Sparrow-bills, Heel Irons, Awl Blades, Mining and Pickle Knives, Stoolyars, Spring Balances, House Scales, Molasses Gages, Molegany, Rosewood, Mineral and Ivory Knobs for Mortise Locks, Coach Wrenches, Patent Axles, Carpenter's and Lumberer's Rules; Wool, Cotton and Cattle Cards, Cut Tacks, a general assortment of Brushes and Borax; Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Scissors and Razors; Hair-washt Mowers, Cabinet Brassware, Girth, Chair & Brace Web; Shovel, Iron Pots, Ovens and Oven Covers, Tea Kettles, Bolders, Fry Pans, Preserving Kettles, and Sauce Pans; Sash Weights, Cart Boxes, Black Bushes, Ship's Compasses, Colours & Time Glasses, best London White Lead, black, yellow, red and green PAINTS, Linseed Oil, Copal and bright Varnish, Turpentine, Window Glass, Putty, Whiting and Ochre; Gunpowder, Shot, & Sheet Lead; Salmon, Mullet, Mackarel and Herring Twine, Brunswick Black, Venetian Green, Polishing Paste, and a great variety of other articles, which he offers for sale at the lowest rates, for cash or approved credit. Oct. 18. Wes. 3m.

INDUCEMENT! Wholesale & Retail.

W. J. COLEMAN & CO. Are prepared to offer, on the best terms, to the trade and at retail, the largest stock of FURS, HATS, CAPS, Buffalo Robes, SEAL COATS, and BUFFALO COATS they have ever imported. Having purchased directly from the manufacturers in Europe and the United States our styles are chaste, attractive and fashionable. The influence of the "World's Fair" will be seen in the exquisite style and quality of our Ladies' FURS, FUR CAPS and GLOVES, HATS, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We wish everybody to examine this large stock without any fear of being rudely urged to buy. Cash paid for all kinds of FURS. W. J. COLEMAN & CO. No. 12, Granville Street. October 18. 3w.

BESSONETT & BROWN,

BEING desirous of continuing in the enjoyment of the large share of PUBLIC FAVOR, by which they have been sustained for TWENTY YEARS—would respectfully state that although the premises occupied by them have a diminutive aspect, they contain not only all the articles of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, & CUTLERY, named in the advertisements of others, but many more besides, which some in the trade have no knowledge of. Their present Stock which is the MOST PERFECT they have ever had, they believe is not surpassed by any in suitability for the TRADE OF NOVA SCOTIA,—has been obtained from the best sources, and is as low as any in the Market. SHOP—Razon Row, Halifax. October 18, 1851. Wes. 119, Ath. 44.

SOYER'S RELISH.

THIS superior SAUCE now so much admired at Her Majesty's Table, and all the famous Club Houses, Hotels, &c., in the United Kingdom, can be had at the Italian Warehouse, Bedford Row. W. M. HARRINGTON, Agent for sale of the above in Nova Scotia. October 18. Wes.

Auction Sale.

RICHMOND NURSERY. Great Sale: SHRUBBERY AND FRUIT TREES. NASH AND CUTLIP.

WILL sell on Friday, November 14, at 11 o'clock, at the Nursery of Mr. F. L. HARRIS, the largest and most varied assortment of FRUIT TREES, SHRUBBERY, and GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, ever offered at auction in this country, among the lot are: 250 Large Standard Fruit Trees, 1500 Fruit Trees, 3000 Stocks of Sorts, 1500 Ornamental Trees, 3000 Hardy Shrubs, 800 Hardy Roses, 250 Herbaceous Plants, 150 Chinese Peonies, 250 Half hardy Shrubs, 2500 Greenhouse Plants, among which are: 200 Caranellas Sorts, 300 Chinese Roses, in pots, 300 do out of pots, 1500 Geranium of sorts, 80 fine Carnations, 25 Acaenas, 200 Oenetas of sorts, 250 hardy Green-house Shrubs, 150 Heath's fine Roots, 250 various other sorts, 300 Large Dahlias sorts never before offered in this market. Also—A Few Farming Implements and articles of Household Furniture,—all ordered for positive sale by the assignee. Terms Cash. Nov. 8.

PIMENTO, COFFEE, HIDES, &c.

Cargo of Schr. Valonia, just arrived from Kingston, Jamaica—Consisting of: 75 bags Pimento, 64 bags Superior Jamaica Coffee, 27 bbls South American Hides, 80 wet salted Jamaica do, 3 puns Lino Juice, 91 tons St Domingo Logwood, 7 bbls Arrowroot, A quantity of old Iron and old Junk, an Anchor Stock and Rig, ALSO IN STORE: 800 sheets real Muntz Patent Metal, 22, 24, and 26 oz., with warranty, 42 bbls Canada Oatmeal, 5 boxes Yellow Havana Sugar, 15 do White Havana Sugar, 11 bbls Canada prime Beef, 50 kegs and 80 cans Canada prime Butter, 12 puns prime Porto Rico Molasses, 80 puns Matanzas early crop do, 31 bbls Porto Rico and St Thomas Sugar, 15 bbls fresh baked Pilot Bread, 2 and 4 bushel bags, Gonrock Cordage, assorted, 12 td. to 31 in., Arbroath Red Stripe Canvas, No's 1 to 6, 3 bales fine flag Sewing Twine. For sale by GEO. H. STARR, Nov. 8. Wes. & Ath. 31.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NOVA SCOTIA SABBATH ALLIANCE, will be held in the Temperance Hall, on Tuesday next, the 15th inst, when the Report of the last year's proceedings will be submitted, and important Addresses delivered on the sanctification of the Lord's Day. The Door will be open at 7 o'clock, and the Chair taken exactly at 7 1/2 o'clock. A Collection will be made in behalf of the Alliance, which it is hoped will be liberal. ALEX. FORRESTER, Secretary. Nov. 8.

NORTH END DRUG AND GROCERY STORE.

GEORGE M. CROSCOMBE begs to inform his Friends and the community in general, that he has commenced business in the above line, in Cornwallis Street, near St George's Church, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, an assortment of DRUGS and GROCERIES of the very best descriptions, and at as low prices as are current in the city. G. M. C. solicits the patronage of his Friends in Town and Country, and hopes by assiduous attention to business to merit a share of their support. Nov. 8. 4f.

NEW FRUIT.

25 BOXES Bunch Muscatel Raisins, 25 half boxes do do, 25 qtrs do do do. Received this day ex Boston. W. M. HARRINGTON, 44 Hollis street. Nov. 8.

A CHEAP PRESERVE.

7 LBS. of the best EJ Preserved Ginkgo for 8s. 9d., or in cases of six Crocks each, 45s per case. For sale at 43 Hollis street, opposite Province Building. Nov. 8.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

New Fall & Winter Goods. At the LIVERPOOL HOUSE, No. 12 Granville Street. W. J. COLEMAN & CO. have received per Cluny, Mic Mac, Moro Castle, Prince Arthur and Grace—a very large and fashionable stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, Adapted to the season. The attention of purchasers is respectfully invited to the above Stock, which will be found on inspection to comprise every variety usually kept in a Dry Goods Establishment; and having been carefully selected in the best markets, they are now offered to the Public, both wholesale and retail, at unusually low prices. Oct. 18. 3w. W. J. COLEMAN & CO.

REMOVED!

THE SUBSCRIBER has Removed his place of Business, from Bedford Row, to Corner of Prince and Hollis Streets, opposite Province Building, well known as Russell's Corner,—where the respectfully solicits a continuance of Patronage from his numerous friends. W. M. HARRINGTON. October 18. Wes.

MEDICINES, SPICES, SEEDS, &c.

A FRESH 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. 2w.

H. G. LAURILLIARD,

HAS received a choice selection of Materials for GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL, among which are—Flush, Cashmere, Satin, &c., for Vests; black and fancy cold Cashmere, Doeskins and Tweeds—crossbar, stripes and plain for Trowsers; best black and other cold cloth, Exhibition ditto, Camel hair, Beavers, Wilney, &c., for Over-Coats—which he is prepared to make up in good style and at moderate prices. Pilot Reefing Jackets for Seamen's use, and an assortment of other ready made CLOTHING. Oct. 24.

REMOVAL!!! CLEVERDON & CO.

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

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the "TERRON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF TERRON" Limited, situated in the City of London, and having previously obtained a 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 Terron Mutual is now £250,000, 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 31st October, 1849, 367 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 it 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 Blanks 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. RYAN S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for the Company. DANIEL STARR, Agent. Halifax, 15th June. 11.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS.

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

NEW STYLE OF MELODEON.

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

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

The Subscriber informs the Public, that he is Agent of 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 28, 1850. DANIEL STARR.

NOTICE.

A LARGE assortment of GROCERIES sold cheap for cash, whole-sale and retail, Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, FLOUR, Coffee, Rice, Tea, Candles, Soap, MEAL, POKE, HAMS, BUTTER, Lard, Sugar, Chocolate, Pepper, Spices, and other articles (an numerous to mention). On opposite the Exchange, head of Steam Boat Wharf, MICHAEL, No. 371 Water Street. JOHN IRVINE, Agent. August 23.

Temperance.

The Wretched Father.

Not long since, a wealthy merchant of Boston poured into the ear of a valued friend his bitter complaints of the conduct of his two and only sons. "My life is rendered perfectly miserable by their reckless dissipation and shameless profligacy," said he. The friend inquired of the merchant if he could bear plain dealing. "Yes" was the reply. "After what I have been made to suffer by those of my own household, I feel that I can bear anything from others." The friend laid his hand kindly upon the merchant's shoulder, and inquired, "Where did your children learn to drink intoxicating stimulants?" "In the most impassioned manner conceivable, the wretched man exclaimed, "At my own table; and O, sir," said he, "that reflection is the most bitter drop in the draught I am compelled to drain." "Where on earth, with all his wealth, can that wretched father now find happiness?" He has thoughtlessly made his sons pass through the fire to our American Moloch, and the scorch and blasted victims will, in all probability, torment his vision, and wring his heart with anguish while he lives, to go before him to dishonoured graves, dragging him with his load of sorrows after them.

Marriages.

At Dartmouth, on the 2nd inst, by the Rev G W Morris, Mr JOHN BROWN, to Miss SAMLAH, youngest daughter of Capt C Walker. On Sunday evening last, by the Rev E Maturin, Mr M McLELLER, to Miss ELIZABETH FENERTY, daughter of the late Thomas Fenerty. At Fredericton, on Tuesday the 28th instant, by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, PHILIP BISHOPFIELD, Esq., Royal Artillery, to ARABELLA GERTRUDE, 2d daughter of Lieutenant Colonel FAYNE, Provincial Aide-de-Camp, to His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, Baronet. At Chester, Nov 1st, by the Rev Dr Shreve, Mr JIM L CORNUM, to Miss MARY CONNORS, both of Chester. At Sydney, CB, on Tuesday evening the 26th ult, by the Rev Charles Inglis, AB, Rector of St Georges, EDWARD BRUNNER SUTHERLAND, Esq., Barrister, eldest son of Edward Sutherland, Esq. Fort Major at Sydney, to HESTER KATHERINE, daughter of Richard Trebilcock, Esq. Bandon, County Cork, Ireland. At Cornwallis, by the Rev J H Davies, on 17th September, Mr WILLIAM H BURSDOWN, to Miss RANCOA BELCHER, of the same place. The 14th October, at Greenwich, Horton, by the Rev T H DAVIES, Mr THOMAS LEWIS BEST, of Horton, to Miss NANCY HARRIS, of the same place.

Deaths.

At Brantford, Canada West, on the 7th of October, of an affection of the lungs, Mr JAMES NARRAWAY, in the 67th year of his age. He was a native of Devonshire, England. He endured great suffering with great meekness, and then gently and painlessly breathed forth his spirit into the bosom of his Redeemer. At Lawrence town, on the 22d ult, DAVID P, youngest son of Mr William Gammon, in the 6th year of his age. At Dartmouth, on Sunday morning, 2nd inst, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr William Kennedy, in the 46th year of her age. At Dartmouth, on Thursday last, MARY JANE, daughter of the late John Graham, of Porter's Lake, aged 11 years. At Niagara, Canada West, Oct 2nd, aged 48 years, ELIZA, wife of William N Allen, formerly of 34th Regt, of foot. At Havana, 15th Oct, CROWELL NEWELL, a native of Barrington, NS, late seaman of the brig Lily, of the port. At Kenville, on the 29th ult, Dr ISAAC WERNER in the 86th year of his age.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED. FRIDAY, 31st—brig Arbutus, Blis, Quebec, 26 days to Fairbanks & Allison; schrs Mary Ann, Anderson, P E Island; Sea Horse, Brundage, do; Leedeand, Shaw, Cape Breton; Galaxy, Wilson, Cape Bay. SATURDAY, Nov 1st—schr Farewell, Isaac Harbour. SUNDAY, 2nd—brig Madisco, West, Quebec, 12 days; schrs Valonia, Newall, Kingston, Jan, 26 days; Orgon, Churchill, Yarmouth. MONDAY, 3rd—brig Unicorn, Cummins, Savannah la Mar, 28 days; to J Whitman; schr Mazarra, Thorburn, Labrador, via Louisbourg and St Mary's, to the Laidlaw. TUESDAY, 4th—brig Emma Adelaide, Cronan, Kingston, Jamaica, 29 days, to D Cronan. WEDNESDAY, 5th—brig Muta, Lang, Philadelphia, 14 days, to B Wier & Co; schrs Triumph, Crowell, St John's, P R, 13 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; Ariel, Pierce, Shelburne, 14 hours; Diligence, Barrington. THURSDAY, 6th—schr Margaret, O'Dell, Basin, 17 6 days, to J & M Tobin; Durham, Dolliver, Port Madyway. 31g east. CLEARED. Oct 31—barque Grace, Moarn, St Stephens—Master; brig Boston, Trne, Boston—B Wier & Co; schr Defiance, Curry, Michibucto—J & M Tobin and others; Majestic, Moore, Charlotte Town, PEI—T & E Kenny and others. Nov. 1—brig Emily, Young, Cuba—W Fryer and Sons; schrs Nancy, Crowell, B W Indies—N L & J T West; Zealand, Ryder, St John, NB—Fairbanks & Allison and others. Nov. 3—schr Vivid, Road, Bodeque, PEI—Master. MEMORANDA. Quebec, Oct 25th—arr'd, Fame, Halifax; 26th—Emerald, do; Julia Eliza, do; 29th—Undone, do. New York, October 28th—arr'd, brig Walron, Card, Windsor, 13 days. Philadelphia, Oct 29th—arr'd, brig Eleanor, Mel-erson, Malaga. Niga, Oct 2nd—barque Medora, McNeil, for Liverpool, GB, ready for sea. The captain and crew of schr St Croix (previously reported wrecked at P E Island) were saved. Brig Boundary reports left cargo Stanley, Collins, from Newport, Wales, discharging cargo at St Thomas, Boston, 27th—arr'd brig Richard Brown, Remington, Sydney; 30th—arr'd, schr General Washington, Hammond, St John's, NF. New York, 29th—arr'd, brig Alameda, Lockhart, Sydney, 12 days. At Ponce, 11th ult—brig Acadian, Lockhart, of Halifax, for New York, in 10 days. DISASTERS. Schr Jane, of Yarmouth, laden with wood, went ashore on Plum Island beach 20th ult, and went to pieces. The brig Mary Ellen, was wrecked in Liverpool Harbour on Monday night last. Schr Lydia, hence for St John's, NF., put into Marie Joseph 24th inst with the loss of the captain, John Bolong, who was washed overboard by a sea on the 20th, off Canso; sailed again from Papes Harbour on Tuesday last.

THE WESLEYAN

Is published for the Proprietors, at The Wesleyan Office, Marchington's Lane. JOB PRINTING executed at this office, with neatness and despatch.

Vol. III.— Ten Shilling Half-Yearly [In memory 6th of Octob Our Sa And When t Enw Weep, That "Cut d Now Yes, w That The gl No k Weep, The Aroun Of w Think, With You'll That Weep, The When Its s Alas! Sinc Of sun Hatl Weep- The Who s Till Yes— Thy And tr Thy Weep, Befc And s In r Blind, Too Shoul Am But H Tak No spz And Then l Nor But, h And —Shelburne. Chr We need and reasoning. Tl This gro the body, dred truth make a po men, wher time. Th the existe terial spiri that princi uncharitly, that is sca may have should 411 been taugl teaches its after death or lower o of the tra the same l teral trul the existi man, his fi had referc him to loo material fi